

## From COP27 to COP28: Global Climate Concerns Fair Transition to a Green Economy

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## الانتقال من COP27 إلى COP28: معالجة المخاوف العالمية بشأن المناخ.. التحوُّل نحو الاقتصاد الأخضر

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## **From COP27 to COP28: Global Climate Concerns Fair Transition to a Green Economy**

### **Abstract**

The transition to a green economy is a crucial axis in the current era, to which the United Nations paid great attention during COP27, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, in November 2022 in Egypt. Egypt assumed its presidency. One of its most important recommendations was to support the transition to a green economy in preparation for COP28 conference, which will be chaired by the United Arab Emirates to ensure the achievement of the global sustainability agenda along with the achievement of social and economic justice. The study seeks to measure and analyze the pace and level of green economy growth in developed and developing countries, in addition to clarifying the role of COP27 and its outcomes to pave the way for COP28 to address global concerns about climate and a just transition to a green economy. For this purpose, a state-of-the-art literature review is conducted by systematically collecting the existing literature over a period of ten years (2013–2022) and classifying it on attributes such as countries, years, journals, methodology, and the methods used for the transition to a green economy. The results show that the green economy will pose more challenges and present more opportunities for various economies and business enterprises during the coming periods leading to more expansion of concepts and theoretical contributions. The study proves that countries must embrace the transition to a green economy to achieve the sustainable development goals and improve economic growth and human well-being in a sustainable manner. The study's limitation is that it focuses on research trends in the past ten years only. Moreover, only good quality papers, peer-reviewed journals are considered in the study.

**Keywords:** COP27, COP28, climate change, green economy, developing and developed countries

## Introduction

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2022 report reflects a bleak vision of the future of life on earth, one that is marked by ecosystem collapse, species extinction, and climate risks including heatwaves and floods (Atwoli et al., 2022).

The 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on November 2022, concluded with agreements to increase funding for future climate change adaptation and make financial reparations for losses and damages. This result is probably favourable for the transition to green economy (Aerni, 2023).

Egypt and the UAE concluded a fruitful bilateral cooperation as a synergy to move from COP27 to COP28 to accelerate the pace of climate action from a mere awareness of the seriousness of the global climate challenge to an appreciation of the value of collective and concerted multilateral action, as the only means to address this issue. Climate change is one of the most serious existential threats to our planet now. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's most recent results, which are included in its Sixth Assessment Report, show that waiting to act is a luxury we can no longer afford. We would be facing a future with 2°C warming or more, with all the challenges that would involve future generations, unless governments swiftly increase climate action and ambition on mitigation, adaptation, and support to the poor, least developed, and small island states.

One of the most important steps we can take to create a more sustainable world is the transition to a green economy. If current climate pledges were kept, the world would still be on track for 2°C global warming by the end of the century, with significantly worse effects than if warming was stopped at 1.5° C (Elgendy, 2022).

A green economy is defined as resource-saving, low-carbon, and socially inclusive. In a green economy, infrastructure and assets that enable decreased carbon emissions and pollution, improved energy and resource efficiency, and the prevention of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services are what drive growth in employment and income (UN, 2023).

The broad acceptance of the green economy is linked to energy conservation, increased market demand, the creation of new jobs, achieving sustainable economic growth, and ultimately the eradication of poverty. Researchers and governments from around the world have given the green economy a lot of attention as a result of the worsening effects of climate change, and its adverse impact on both economic and environmental development (Lee et al., 2022). Economic growth patterns, social lifestyles, and the direction of scientific and technical development are all changing significantly in the context of global warming and the emergence of ecological civilization. The green economy has received significant attention as a new mode and trend of economic development in several countries all over the globe (Zhang, 2022). This was supported by the COP27 encouraging and motivating outcomes and recommendations, for the shift to a green economy, in the short and long terms, prior to the COP28.

In this regard, following the introduction, the paper presents literature review, and presents an overview of COP27 and its objectives and outputs in support of the transformation of the green economy and its initiatives; an overview of the COP 28 and its objectives; an introduction to the green economy; analysis of the evolution of the literature published on the green economy in the past ten

years, broken down by developed and developing countries, years, journals, methodology, and the methods used to transition to green economy. Finally, the presents the conclusion and recommendations.

### **Literature Review**

The study of Alayza (2022) dealt with the role of COP27 in supporting countries affected by climate change in dealing with losses and damages resulting from the its adverse effects. In 2022, Ugle referred to the objectives of the COP27 conference outlined in mitigation, adaptation, finance and collaboration. Some studies like that of the European Parliament (2022) revealed the main results from COP27 which would keep global temperature below 2°C. Therefore, COP27 clearly demonstrates the necessity for one climate leadership that connects climate with development, mitigation with adaptation, losses and damages in the context of the current complex crisis. Targets set forth by the UNFCCC won't be met without this leadership (IETA, 2022).

In this context (COP28, 2023) has identified four key areas in which it intends to promote action, raise global ambition, and achieve a significant corrective course of action to reduce emissions by 43% by 2030. The importance of supporting the green economy to enhance human well-being and social justice is dealt with (UNEP, 2013; Gunay et al., 2022).

These topics are presented in detail as follows:

#### **An overview of COP27**

In order to build on prior achievements and pave the way for future ambitions, Egypt hosted the 27th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP27) in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022. All parties had the chance to step forward and successfully address the global issue of climate change, which Egypt on the African continent had made possible. An important development made at the end of the COP27 climate summit was to assist vulnerable nations in dealing with losses and damages brought on by the effects of climate change (Alayza, 2022).

The following are the goals of COP27 (COP27,2022; Ugle,2022):

#### ***Mitigation of climate change***

- The COP 27 Presidency urged all parties to work together to keep global warming below 2°C and to make every possible effort to maintain the 1.50 °C target. This will call for audacious and urgent action from all sides, especially those in a position to do so and those who can and do set an example.
- The COP27 provided a platform for countries to follow through their commitments and pledges to advance the goals of the Paris Agreement and support the implementation of the convention's recommendations.

#### ***Adaptation***

- Heatwaves, floods, and forest fires are only a few examples of the extreme weather occurrences that have become part of daily life. At the COP26, world leaders, governments, and state parties to the convention reaffirmed their dedication to enhancing global action on adaptation. The five ways to adapt to the climate crisis are the following:

2. Ecosystem restoration.
  3. Climate-resilient infrastructure.
  4. Water supplies and security.
  5. Long-term planning.
- One important outcome of COP26 was the Global Goal on Adaptation. The COP27 presidency urges all parties to exhibit the required political will if we are to review our progress towards increasing resilience and help the most vulnerable populations. Successfully, COP27 made the critically important progress that was required.
  - Along lines of the global aim for adaptation, COP27 witnessed the adoption of an improved global agenda for action on adaptation, reiterating the Paris Agreement and the Glasgow Pact's further development of the idea of putting adaptation at the forefront of international action.

### ***Finance***

- The COP 27 presidency had to make great progress at COP27 on the vital topic of climate financing while also advancing all other financial-related subjects on the agenda.
- In order to satisfy the demands of poor nations, particularly Africa, Least developed countries (LDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDs), there was a need for more transparency of financing flows and improved access. This is because adequate and predictable climate funding is essential to attaining the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- The pledges and commitments already made from Copenhagen and Cancun through Paris and Glasgow, need to be followed up on in order to clarify where the COP27 Presidency stands and what has to be done next.

### ***Collaboration***

- It was crucial for the CO27 presidency to improve and facilitate agreement during the negotiations in order to produce actual results in a fair way. The four goals (Mitigation, Adaptation, Finance, Collaboration) were achieved through the growth of partnership and collaboration, which also ensured that the world is moving towards a more resilient, sustainable economic model that puts people at the centre of climate negotiations.
- Since the UN discussions are consensus-based, everyone involved must actively participate and be inclusive in order to reach an agreement.
- The Egyptian presidency has been assiduously working on securing proper representation and engagement from all important stakeholder groups at COP27, particularly from representatives of countries in the African region that are being more and more adversely impacted by the effects of climate change and vulnerable people.
- The presidency urged that the Glasgow outcome be put into practice and that implementation efforts should start immediately.
- It was crucial that the focus of the climate negotiations was on people.
- To change the way the COP27 presidency interacts with our world, governments, the commercial sector, and civil society

- To change the way the COP27 presidency interacts with our world, governments, the commercial sector, and civil society must collaborate. It was stated that it was absolutely necessary to bring innovative approaches and ideas that lessen the negative effects of climate change. Additionally, the CO27 presidency scaled up and reproduced climate-friendly ideas in order to deploy them in poor nations.

### **COP27 Outcomes**

- The Key Outcomes of COP27, Sharm el-Sheikh's implementation strategy COP and Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) each adopted decisions that reiterated the Paris Agreement's goals of keeping global temperature increases to well below 2°C, acknowledged the need to improve energy security, including by accelerating clean and just transitions, and highlighted the importance of low-emission and renewable energy. The conclusions acknowledged the need for reducing global greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by 2030 from 2019 levels (European Parliament, 2022). The COP also reminded parties that the Global Stocktake will be held at COP28 in Dubai the following year, and nations were urged to submit revised nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies in time for the subsequent conference.
- The Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global target for adaptation was advanced by the COP, and the decision language urged the parties to increase their financial commitments. In order to start discussions about how to operationalize the facility, the COP established a new loss and damage fund with the necessary authority. The Santiago Network's structure and objectives for preventing, curtailing, and mitigating loss and damage were likewise approved by the COP.
- The conference laid forth the guidelines for the Mitigation Work Programme, which was created in Glasgow to urgently scale up global ambition; Parties will meet until COP31 to debate how to increase ambition. Although the results won't impose new aims or goals, they will be "non-punitive, respectful of national sovereignty, and national circumstances."
- The COP expressed "deep regret" over the fact that the US\$100 billion/year in climate finance agreed upon in Copenhagen in 2009 has yet to occur. It also urged Parties to finish work on creating a new collective quantifiable goal on climate finance by the following COP.
- The Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan decision document contains significant hints regarding international financial institution reform, including the suspension of debt for countries with climate change.
- Therefore, COP27 clearly demonstrates the necessity for one climate leadership that connects climate with development, mitigation with adaptation, loss with damage, and vice versa in the context of the current complex crisis. Targets set forth by the UNFCCC won't be met without this leadership (IETA, 2022).

### **The COP27 initiatives**

- Sustainable Urban Resilience for the next Generation (SURGe)
- Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN)
- Action on Water, Adaptation and Resilience (AWARe)
- Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative (FAST)

- Global Waste Initiative 50 by 2050 for Africa towards a global impact
  - Africa Just & Affordable Energy Transition
  - Decent Life Initiative for A Climate Resilient Africa
  - Ensuring A Decent Life for All Africans in A Changing Climate By 2030
  - Climate Responses for Sustaining Peace (CRSP)
  - African Women's Climate Adaptive Priorities (AWCAP)
  - Friends of Greening National Investment Plans
  - Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for Climate Transformation (ENACT)
  - Reducing the Cost of Green and Sustainable Borrowing
  - Sustainable Debt Coalition Initiative
  - Low Carbon Transport for Urban Sustainability (L<sup>c</sup>O<sub>2</sub>TUS)
- The outcomes of the 27th UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) are paving the way for the success of COP28, scheduled to take place in the UAE this November and aimed at advancing climate action and achieving climate targets.
- The COP27 and CMA adopted respective decisions that reiterated the Paris Agreement's goals of keeping global temperature rises to well below 2°C, acknowledged the need to improve energy security, including by accelerating clean and just transitions, and emphasized the importance of low-emission and renewable energy.
- In accordance with the resolutions, global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by 43% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels. The COP also reminded Parties that the Global Stocktake will take place at COP28 in Dubai in the following year, and nations were urged to submit revised nationally determined contributions and long-term strategies in time for the upcoming conference.

### **An overview of COP28**

- The United Arab Emirates' Expo City will host the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28) in November 2023. The world will come together at COP28 to agree on audacious, realistic, and ambitious solutions to the most important global issue of our time.
- The first Global Stocktake, a thorough evaluation of progress made towards the objectives of the Paris Agreement, comes to an end at COP28. The UAE's COP28 Presidency will make every effort to make sure that the international community responds with a clear plan of action that includes action steps to close gaps in progress.
- As the COP28 host, the UAE has identified four key areas in which it intends to promote action, raise global ambition, and achieve a significant corrective course of action to reduce emissions by 43% by 2030 (COP28, 2023).

### **COP28 goals**

#### ***Mitigation of climate change***

- Increase production of low-carbon hydrogen and renewable energy sources significantly; reform the food and agricultural sectors; collaborate with the energy sector to hasten decarbonization and lower methane emissions.

### ***Adaptation***

- Protect communities and systems that are most at risk from the effects of climate change, such as extreme weather and biodiversity loss; invest in nature-based solutions; increase funding for adaptation in the Global South countries.

### ***Finance***

- Increase private investment in climate solutions; improve the affordability and accessibility of climate finance; and listen to the call of the international community for a comprehensive reform of the multilateral development banks and other international financial institutions.

### ***Loss and Damage***

- Operationalize the loss-and-damage fund and assist those who are most susceptible in starting over after a climate-related disaster.
- When Dubai submitted its application to host COP28, it spoke of the tremendous economic prospects in acting on climate change, which in turn meant opportunity for business.
- As the globe seeks to wean itself off the country's lifeblood, oil, there will be a huge focus on the transition to renewable energy, with the UAE striving to maintain a central role in the future of global energy. Green finance, of course, will be a key component, bringing institutional investors and industry specialists together to develop ways to finance new initiatives and boost the green economy.

### **An overview of the green economy**

The green economy, under UNEP's working definition, is one that considerably reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcities while also enhancing human well-being and social fairness. Using economic models and applied policy analysis, this term has been used to create and analyze alternative investment scenarios in the GER (UNEP, 2013).

The Green Economy report, written for the UK government, introduced the idea of the ecological economy, also known as the "green economy," for the first time in 1989. It listed "zero growth" or "sustainable development" as the goals of the green economy. UNEP launched the Green Economy Initiative in October 2008 to ensure political support for investments in the "green" economy (Gunay et al., 2022). Directions for implementing the green economy concept were established at the Rio 20 Conference by highlighting the necessity of continuing to advance sustainable development by concentrating on pressing issues like poverty eradication, ensuring intra- and intergenerational justice, increasing economic effectiveness, and ensuring more equitable access to resources (Gunay et al., 2022).

Around the world, there is a growing interest in the green economy. The current research focuses on the broad acceptance of the green economy as it relates to saving energy, increased market demand, job creation, sustainable economic development, and ultimately poverty eradication.

Studies also highlight how the green economy is superior to modern economic development as a means of addressing the economic, social, and environmental issues of today, such as enhancing human well-being, promoting social equity, preventing the depletion of natural resources, managing environmental risks, and addressing the challenge of climate change (Lee et al., 2022). The Green Economy idea has always been there, and it keeps getting better. Green Economy has gradually progressed from conceptualization to theorization to practice to mode renewal since the late 20th century. On the evolution path, there hasn't been any specialized or comprehensive research (Zhang, 2022). The concept of the "green economy" includes the three components of sustainable development—the environmental, social, and economic characteristics. The terms "green economy" and "green growth" have several definitions (Ali et al., 2021).

The UN Secretary-General has proposed six climate-positive actions for governments to take once they go about building back their economies and societies (UN, 2023):

1. Green transition: Investments must accelerate the decarbonization of all aspects of our economy.
2. Green jobs and sustainable and inclusive growth.
3. Green economy: making societies and people more resilient through a transition that is fair to all and leaves no one behind.
4. Invest in sustainable solutions: fossil fuel subsidies must end and polluters must pay for their pollution.
5. Confront all climate risks.
6. Cooperation – no country can succeed alone.

Sustainable consumption and production aim to improve production processes and consumption practices to reduce resource consumption, waste generation, and emissions across the full life cycle of processes and products, while resource efficiency refers to the ways in which resources are used to deliver value to society and aims to reduce the amount of re-use (UNEP, 2022).

The green economy proposes a macroeconomic strategy for attaining sustainable economic growth, with a primary focus on investments, employment, and skills. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) defines the "green economy" as the mutually reinforcing combination of economic growth and environmental responsibility that advances social development. The green economy includes six key sectors (Ansah and Sorooshian, 2019): Green buildings; sustainable transport; renewable energy; land management; water management; and waste management.

In this context, one of the most significant results of the COP27 conference was to support climate issues by focusing on the green economy with its various dimensions, through the launching of numerous initiatives that will support climate change by assisting the transition towards the green economy, as follows:

Regarding the first Dimension, "green buildings", COP27 launched "Sustainable Urban Resilience for the next Generation (SURGe)" initiative. As for the second dimension, "sustainable transport", COP27 launched "Low Carbon Transport for Urban Sustainability (L<sup>c</sup>O<sub>2</sub>TUS)" initiative. Regarding the third dimension, "renewable energy", COP27 launched "Africa Just & Affordable Energy Transition" initiative. Regarding the fourth dimension, "land management", COP27 adopted it by

launching these initiatives, "Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative (FAST) & Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN) & Friends of Greening National Investment Plans. As for the fifth dimension, "water management", COP27 launched, "Action on Water, Adaptation and Resilience (AWARe)" initiative. Regarding the sixth dimension, "waste management", COP27 launched, "Global Waste Initiative 50 by 2050 For Africa towards a global impact".

### **Methodology**

As previously mentioned, the purpose of this paper is to review the recent literature on climate change and green Economy. To achieve this purpose, the current study adopts a descriptive analytical methodology that focuses on academic peer-reviewed journals in green economy literature. A state-of-the-art literature evaluation is utilized by methodically compiling the current literature related to green economy over a ten-year period (2013–2022). Also, the literature is classified based on the degree of a country's development, a region's geography, the year of publication, and the date journals are published.

### **Literature collection**

This goal of this paper is to review recent green economy literature. The current study's focus is on academic, peer-reviewed journals in the green economy in order to accomplish this goal. The literature search was restricted to articles published in English.

In order to find pertinent publications in the field, the management and science journal databases: Science Direct, Emerald, Wiley, Elsevier, and Google Scholar were investigated. The terms "Green Economy," "developing and developed countries," and "economic growth" are thus used.

### ***Screening of relevant literature***

Almost 400 publications were found after conducting a keyword search across databases and cross-referencing all the literature on the green economy. They comprised editorials, white papers, conference proceedings, journal research papers, and journal research articles.

A few delimiting conditions were developed in order to stay inside the parameters of the study. Publications from scholarly peer-reviewed quality journals were chosen in order to strengthen the validity of the review process and prevent the repetition of works.

Also, since the primary goal of this review is to focus on studies conducted in the last ten years, only articles published between 2013 and 2022 are considered. The final search resulted in 90 articles from 55 journals.

### **Analysis and discussions**

This part provides a thorough analysis of all the findings in accordance with the established classifications. These findings, which are represented in figures, provide a basis for further investigations.

### **Content analysis**

On the basis of the many classifications presented in the preceding section, this section provides a thorough examination of the literature that has already been published.

### ***Classification by countries***

Our review covers studies from different countries, we follow the classification that partitions countries into three groups; first group: only 41 articles mentioned cases of developing countries, second group: 14 articles of developed countries, and third group: 35 articles indicated to developed and developing countries together, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.**

#### *Classification by countries*

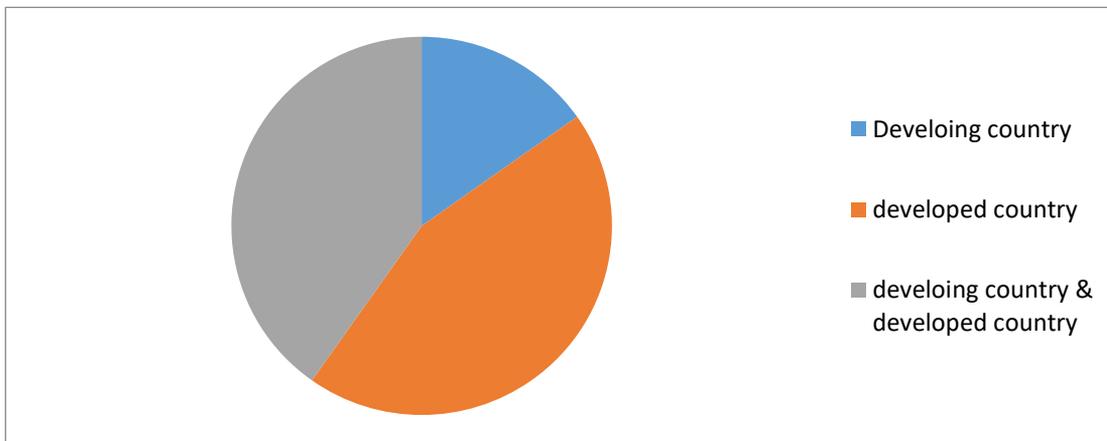
Classification by country's level of development	Number of articles	Articles
Developed countries	14	(Dmuchowski et al. ,2021; Govindaraju et al.,2022; Macro-Fondevila et al., 2017; Holger et al.,2017; Weber & Cabras, 2017; Antonioli & Mazzanti, 2017; Mazzanti & Rizzo, 2017; Droste et al.,2016; Ringel et al., 2016; Gibbs & O'Neill, 2015; Davies, 2013; Misso et al.,2013; Knuth, 2018; Milne & Mahanty, 2019)
Developing countries	41	(Xu & Gao, 2022 ; Hou et al.,2022; Zheng et al., 2022;Ying et al., 2021; Liu & Dong, 2021; Li et al., 2021; Tian & Feng, 2021; Shuai & Fan,2020; Zhu et al., 2020; Wu et al.,2020; He et al., 2019; Sinnandavar et al., 2018; Lebedev et al., 2015; Yi & Liu, 2015; Cabernard &Stephan, 2021;Ansah & Sorooshian, 2019; Soomro et al., 2019; Sarwar, 2022; Rathore et al.,2022; Ali et al. ,2021; Wu et al., 2021; Abid et al., 2021; Bhopal et al. ,2021; Nhamo & Chipo, 2020; Solaymani,2020; Matraeva et al. ,2019; Momodu et al., 2019; Swainson & Mahanty, 2018; Rosenberg et al., 2018; Higgs & Hill, 2018; Luukkanen et al., 2018; Buseth , 2017; Law et al., 2016; Montefrio & Dressler, 2016; Shah & Niles, 2016; Dressler et al.,2016; Amankwah-Amoah & Sarpong, 2016; Rueff et al., 2015; Musango et al., 2014; Diyar et al., 2014; Lazzat et al., 2014)
Developed countries & Developing countries	35	(Georgeson et al., 2017; Attahiru et al.,,2019;.Gunay et al., 2022; Lee et al., 2022; Jin et al., 2022; Zhang, 2022; Santeramo, 2022; Nandy, 2022; Papoutsoglou et al., 2022; Licastro & Bruno, 2021; D'Amato & Korhonen, 2021; Khan et al., 2021; Neimark et al., 2020; Nanayakkara & Colombage, 2021; Taskin et al. ,2020; Khoshnava et al., 2019; Saum et al., 2018; Conti et al.,2018; Dornan et al., 2018; Gainsborough,2017; Loiseau et al., 2016; Droste et al., 2016; Ge & Zhi, 2016; Pahle et al., 2016; Lindman & Söderholm, 2016; Üрге-Vorsatz et al., 2016; Caprotti, 2016; Pfeiffer et al., 2016; Maria et al., 2015; Dulal et al., 2015; Sutton et al., 2014; Bauhardt , 2014; Gouvea et al., 2013; Oliveira et al.,2013; Chen et al., 2013).

**Source:** prepared by authors

Figure 1 shows the categorization of articles by geographical locations. This was done to determine how much attention was given to the green economy in multiple countries. It has been found that developed country cases have contributed more than developing country ones.

**Figure 1.**

*Categorization of articles by geographical locations*



**Source:** prepared by authors

**Classification by years**

Classification by years is a very important one, as it shows the progress of research in the areas related to the green economy related areas as exhibited in Table 2 .

**Table 2.**

*Classification by years*

Year	Number of articles	Articles
2013	5	(Gouvea et al., 2013), (Oliveira et al. ,2013), (Chen et al., 2013), (Davies, 2013), (Misso et al.,2013)
2014	5	(Musango et al., 2014), (Diyar et al., 2014), (Lazzat et al., 2014), (Sutton et al., 2014), (Bauhardt, 2014)
2015	6	(Maria et al., 2015), (Lebedev et al., 2015), (Dulal et al., 2015), (Yi & Liu, 2015), (Rueff et al., 2015), (Gibbs & O’Neill, 2015)
2016	15	(Loiseau et al., 2016), (Droste et al., 2016), (Ge & Zhi, 2016), (Pitk€anen et al. ,2016), (Law et al., 2016), (Montefrio & Dressler, 2016), (Shah & Niles, 2016), (Dressler et al., 2016), (Pahle et al., 2016), (Lindman & Söderholm, 2016), (Ürge-Vorsatz et al., 2016), (Ringel et al., 2016), (Caprotti, 2016), Amankwah-Amoah & Sarpong, 2016), (Pfeiffer et al., 2016)

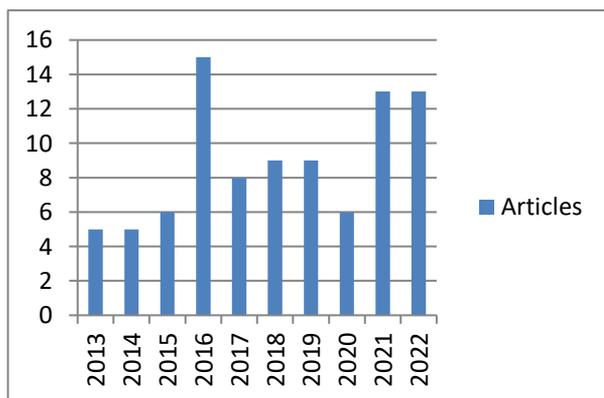
2017	8	(Macro-Fondevila et al., 2017), (Buseth, 2017), (Holger et al., 2017), (Weber & Cabras ,2017), (Antonioli & Mazzanti, 2017), (Mazzanti & Rizzo, 2017), (Georgeson et al., 2017), (Gainsborough, 2017)
2018	9	(Swainson & Mahanty, 2018), (Saum et al., 2018), (Knuth, 2018), (Sinnandavar et al., 2018), (Conti et al. ,2018), (Rosenberg et al., 2018), (Dornan et al., 2018), (Higgs & Hill, 2018), (Luukkanen et al., 2018)
2019	9	(He et al., 2019),(Milne & Mahanty, 2019), (Attahiru et al.,2019), (Matraeva et al., 2019), (Sorooshian & Shahryar, 2019), (Soomro et al., 2019), (Momodu et al., 2019), (Khoshnava et al., 2019)
2020	6	(Neimark et al. ,2020), (Solaymani, 2020), (Shuai & Fan, 2020), (Zhu et al., 2020), (Wu et al. ,2020), (Taskın et al., 2020), (Nhamo & Chipo, 2020)
2021	14	(Ali et al., 2021), (Licastro & Bruno, 2021), (Ying et al., 2021), (Wu et al., 2021), (Liu & Dong, 2021) , (D’Amato & Korhonen, 2021), (Cabernard & Stephan, 2021), (Abid et al., 2021), (Dmuchowski et al., 2021), (Bhopal et al., 2021), (Khan et al., 2021), (Li et al., 2021), (Tian & Feng, 2021), (Nanayakkara & Colombage, 2021)
2022	13	(Xu & Gao, 2022), (Gunay et al., 2022), (Hou et al., 2022), (Lee et al., 2022), (Zheng et al., 2022), (Jin et al., 2022), (Zhang, 2022), (Santeramo, 2022), (Nandy et al., 2022), (Sarwar, 2022), (Papoutsoglou et al., 2022), (Govindaraju et al., 2022), (Rathore et al.,2022)

**Source:** prepared by authors

From the following Figures 2 and 3, it is clear that in 2013 some 5 articles were reviewed, 5 articles in 2014, 6 articles in 2015, 15 articles in 2016, 8 articles in 2017, 9 articles in 2018, and 2019, 6 in 2020, 14 in 2021, 13 articles in 2022.

**Figure 2.**

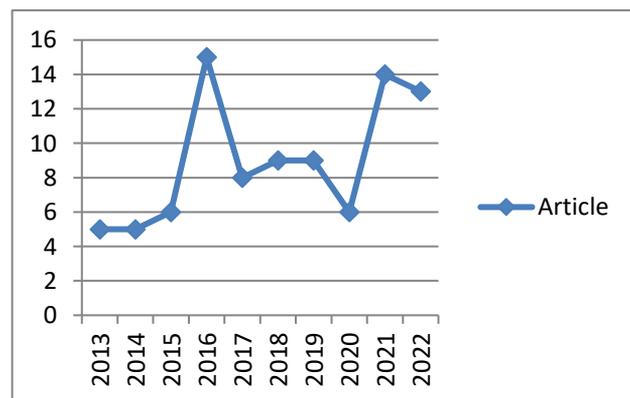
*Classification by years*



**Source:** prepared by authors

**Figure 3.**

*Classification based on years*



**Source:** prepared by authors

### *Classification by journal*

One of the objectives pursued by this research is to present articles and working papers published in high-impact international journals. Table 4 shows that 55 scientific journals were referenced, and the titles of the published articles.

**Table 4.**

#### *Classification by journal*

	Journal Name	No. of articles
1	Marine Economics and Management journal	1
2	Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy	1
3	Impact of IG on green economic growth	1
4	Economic Analysis and Policy Journal	1
5	Ocean and Coastal Management journal	1
6	Journal of Environmental Management	2
7	Chinese Journal of Population, Resources and Environment	1
8	Heliyon journal	1
9	Progress in Natural Science: Materials International	1
10	Renewable Energy journal	1
11	Technological Forecasting & Social Change	5
12	Microbiology journal	1
13	Sustainable Energy Technologies and Assessments journal	1
14	Scientific African journal	1
15	Cleaner Engineering and Technology journal	1
16	Environmental Technology & Innovation	1
17	Journal of Cleaner Production	11
18	Resources, Conservation & Recycling	2
19	Ecological Economics journal	3
20	Science of the Total Environment journal	1
21	Sustainable Production and Consumption journal	1
22	World Med. & Health Policy journal	1
23	Environmental Policy and Governance journal	1
24	Managerial and Decision Economics	1
25	Growth and Change journal	1

26	Sustainable Development journal	4
27	A Radical Journal of Geography	1
28	Accounting & Finance	1
29	Greenhouse Gas Sci Techno journal	1
30	Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal	1
31	Geoforum	4
32	Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews	1
33	Energy Policy	2
34	Environ Qual Manage	1
35	Natural Resources Forum	1
36	Global Environmental Change	3
37	Energy Research & Social Science	1
38	Transportation Research	1
39	Research Policy journal	1
40	Higher Education, Skills and Work-Based Learning	1
41	Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management	1
42	Asia pacific policy studies journal	1
43	business strategy and development journal	1
44	Energy Procedia	2
45	Geography and Environment	1
46	Development and change	1
47	WORLD DEVELOPMENT	1
48	Applied Energy	5
49	Behavioral Sciences	4
50	Technology in Society	1
51	Futures	1
52	environmental science & policy	1
53	Environmental Development	1
54	International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control	1
55	Procedia Technology	1

*Source:* prepared by authors

**Classification by Methodology**

Table 5 presents the distribution of publications on the basis of scientific research methods. 26% of publications fall in conceptual research category, 42% of publications fall in analytical research category and 32% of publications fall in empirical research category.

**Table 5.**

*Classification by methodology*

Classification by methodology	Number of articles	%	Articles
<b>Conceptual</b>	23	26%	(Govindaraju et al., 2022; Knuth, 2018; Milne & Mahanty, 2019; Ansah & Sorooshian, 2019; Bhopal et al., 2021; Swainson & Mahanty, 2018; Rosenberg et al., 2018; Montefrio & Dressler, 2016; Diyar et al., 2014; Lazzat et al., 2014; Georgeson et al., 2017; Santeramo, 2022; Licastro & Bruno, 2021; Neimark et al., 2020; Dornan et al., 2018; Gainsborough, 2017; Droste et al., 2016; Ge & Zhi, 2016; Caprotti, 2016; Maria et al., 2015; Sutton et al., 2014; Bauhardt, 2014; Gouvea et al., 2013)
<b>Analytical</b>	38	42%	(Weber & Cabras, 2017; Antonioli & Mazzanti, 2017; Mazzanti & Rizzo, 2017; Dmuchowski et al., 2021; Davies, 2013; Ying et al., 2021; Sinnandavar et al., 2018; Lebedev et al., 2015; Yi & Liu, 2015; Cabernard & Stephan, 2021; Sarwar, 2022; Rathore et al., 2022; Ali et al., 2021; Abid et al., 2021; Nhamo & Chipo, 2020; Solaymani, 2020; Matraeva et al., 2019; Momodu et al., 2019; Luukkanen et al., 2018; Shah & Niles, 2016; Dressler et al., 2016; Amankwah-Amoah & Sarpong, 2016; Rueff et al., 2015; Musango et al., 2014; Attahiru et al., 2019; Jin et al., 2022; Zhang, 2022; Nandy, 2022; Papoutsoglou et al., 2022; D'Amato & Korhonen, 2021; Khan et al., 2021; Khoshnava et al., 2019; Loiseau et al., 2016; Ürge-Vorsatz et al., 2016; Pfeiffer et al., 2016; Dulal et al., 2015; Oliveira et al., 2013; Chen et al., 2013)
<b>Empirical</b>	29	32%	(Macro-Fondevila et al., 2017; Holger et al., 2017; Pitkanen et al., 2016; Ringel et al., 2016; Gibbs & O'Neill, 2015; Misso et al., 2013; Xu & Gao, 2022; Hou et al., 2022; Zheng et al., 2022; Liu & Dong, 2021; Li et al., 2021; Tian & Feng, 2021; Shuai & Fan, 2020; Zhu et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2020; He et al., 2019; Soomro et al., 2019; Wu et al., 2021; Higgs & Hill, 2018; Buseth, 2017; Law et al., 2016; Gunay et al., 2022; Lee et al., 2022; Nanayakkara & Colombage, 2021; Taskın et al., 2020; Saum et al., 2018; Conti et al., 2018; Pahle et al., 2016; Lindman & Söderholm, 2016)

**Source:** prepared by authors

**Classification by the methods used to transition to green economy**

Climate change and green economy have been addressed in a number of articles. Several previous studies have indicated that a transition to a green economy can be achieved through the following sectors (Table 6).

**Table 6.**

*Classification by the methods used to transition to green economy*

Classification based by methods used to transition to green economy	Number of articles	Articles
<b>Energy</b> <b>(Industrial energy, energy efficiency policies, clean energy, renewable energy, decarbonizing energy, solar PV, renewable energy, wind energy, low-carbon energy)</b>	23	(Govindaraju et al., 2022; Weber & Cabras, 2017; Ringel et al., 2016; Knuth, 2018; He et al., 2019; Yi & Liu, 2015; Sarwar, 2022; Rathore et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2021; Solaymani, 2020; Matraeva et al., 2019; Shah & Niles, 2016; Amankwah-Amoah & Sarpong, 2016; Musango et al., 2014; Diyar et al., 2014; Papoutsoglou et al., 2022; Taskin et al., 2020; Conti et al., 2018; Ge & Zhi, 2016; Pahle et al., 2016; Lindman & Söderholm, 2016; Üрге-Vorsatz et al., 2016; Gouvea et al., 2013)
<b>Green growth</b>	4	(Dmuchowski et al., 2021; Luukkanen et al., 2018; Dornan et al., 2018; Gainsborough, 2017)
<b>Green finance</b>	2	(Xu & Gao, 2022; Dulal et al., 2015)
<b>Climate change adaptations</b>	2	(Ansah & Sorooshian, 2019; Bhopal et al., 2021)
<b>Corporate social responsibility</b>	1	(Macro-Fondevila et al., 2017)
<b>Supply chain integration</b>	1	(Sinnandavar et al., 2018)
<b>Gender equity</b> <b>(women in environmental management, cultural dimensions)</b>	3	(Nhamo & Chipso, 2020; Lee et al., 2022; Bauhardt, 2014)
<b>Training and education</b>	2	(Lebedev et al., 2015; Rosenberg et al., 2018)
<b>Green entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in the waste sector</b>	2	(Soomro et al., 2019; Higgs & Hill, 2018)
<b>Resource abundance, resource consumption, carbon neutral materials, natural resources, global capital and natural resources</b>	5	(Tian & Feng, 2021; Wu et al., 2020; Attahiru et al., 2019; Saum et al., 2018; Maria et al., 2015)
<b>Agricultural growth, forest governance, food security, agri-food systems</b>	4	(Buseth, 2017; Dressler et al., 2016; Lazzat et al., 2014; Santeramo, 2022)

<b>Sustainable tourism</b>	1	(Law et al., 2016)
<b>Sustainable mountain development</b>	1	(Rueff et al., 2015)
<b>Factor productivity</b>	1	(Zhu et al., 2020)
<b>Innovation and technology</b> <b>Cleantech, green innovation, technological innovation, digital economy database for analyzing environmental footprints</b>	11	(Holger et al., 2017; Antonioli & Mazzanti, 2017; Davies, 2013; Ying et al., 2021; Liu & Dong, 2021; Li et al., 2021; Cabernard & Stephan, 2021; Ali et al., 2021; Zhang , 2022; Khan et al., 2021; Caprotti, 2016)
<b>Environmental policy</b> <b>Policies, corporate system, global environmental governance, environmental regulation, political economics, measurement of green economy transformations, sustainable development policy and practices, compliance with Green Bond Principles, government intervention, good governance</b>	15	(Mazzanti & Rizzo, 2017; Pitk€anen et al., 2016; Misso et al., 2013; Milne & Mahanty, 2019; Hou et al., 2022; Zheng et al., 2022; Shuai & Fan, 2020; Abid et al., 2021; Swainson & Mahanty, 2018; Georgeson et al., 2017; Gunay et al., 2022; Licastro & Bruno, 2021; Nanayakkara & Colombage, 2021; Droste et al., 2016; Oliveira et al., 2013)
<b>Sustainability transitions in building sector</b> <b>green infrastructure</b>	2	(Gibbs & O’Neill, 2015; Khoshnava et al., 2019)
<b>Environmental compliance for polyurethane (PU) production, government expenditure, emissions mitigation, committed cumulative carbon emissions from the electricity generation sector and the transition to a green economy, control of nitrous oxide emissions, CO2</b>	5	(Momodu et al., 2019; Jin et al., 2022; Pfeiffer et al., 2016; Sutton et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2013)
<b>Precipitate low-carbon, agro-industrial crop production</b>	1	(Montefrio & Dressler, 2016)
<b>Waste management</b>	1	(Nandy, 2022)
<b>Cleaner production, waste hierarchy, bio-economy, industrial ecology</b>	1	(Loiseau et al., 2016)
<b>Strategic sustainability framework</b>	1	(D’Amato & Korhonen ,2021)
<b>Analyses of labour as a central part of the green economy discourse</b>	1	(Neimark et al., 2020)

*Source:* prepared by authors

## Literature review analysis and results

In order to identify the mechanisms that can be used for a just transition to a green economy, we have drawn on prior studies and analysed them in this paper from a variety of viewpoints. In this context, prior studies have been analysed and categorised from a variety of perspectives (classification by countries, years, journals, methodology, and by the methods used to transform into a green economy), during the years 2013–2022. A number of 90 papers from 55 publications including a variety of economies and developing and developed literature are chosen, shortlisted, categorised, and analysed in order to determine future directions and research opportunities in the subject of the green economy. In order to ensure the correctness of the process, both the collection and content analysis of the literature follow a structured and appropriate systematic research strategy. The research challenges from the literature are acknowledged and carefully reviewed for researchers and academics who are interested in integrating study into this discipline.

Our study includes studies from many countries; we use a classification system that divides countries into three categories. Only 41 out of the articles in the first group discussed examples involving developing countries. The second group is made up of 14 developed country articles. The third category included 35 publications that mentioned both developed and developing countries together.

One of the most crucial classifications is the one based on years since it demonstrates the advancement of research in fields relevant to the green economy. It is evident that five articles were examined in 2013, five in 2014, six in 2015, fifteen in 2016, eight in 2017, nine in 2018, nine in 2019, six in 2020, fourteen in 2021, and thirteen in 2022. According to the descriptive analysis of the articles, there has been a steady increase in the number of publications on the green economy during the previous ten years. This trend can be ascribed to increased business and stakeholders' interest in the green economy.

As shown by the fact that 55 scholarly journals were cited, one of the goals of this research is to showcase articles and working papers that have been published in high-impact worldwide journals.

### Classification by methodology

The distribution of publications based on the methodologies used in scientific research is shown in Table 5. It shows that 32% of papers are in the empirical research category, 26% are in the conceptual research category, and 42% are in the analytical research category. The usage of clean energy was ranked top in terms of classification among the ways used to transition into a green economy, according to a number of papers that have addressed climate change and the green economy. Several previous studies (Govindaraju et al., 2022); (Weber & Cabras, 2017); (Ringel et al., 2016); (Knuth, 2018); (He et al., 2019); (Yi & Liu, 2015); (Sarwar, 2022); (Rathore et al., 2022); (Wu et al., 2021); (Solaymani, 2020); (Matraeva et al., 2019); (Shah & Niles, 2016); (Amankwah-Amoah & Sarpong, 2016); (Musango et al., 2014); (Diyar et al., 2014); (Papoutsoglou et al., 2022); (Taskin et al., 2020); (Conti et al., 2018); (Ge & Zhi, 2016); (Pahle et al., 2016); (Lindman & Söderholm, 2016); (Ürge-Vorsatz et al., 2016); (Gouvea et al., 2013); h indicate that a transition to a green economy can be achieved through:

Industrial energy, energy efficiency policies, clean energy, renewable energy, energy cum carbon-efficient environmentally clean production system, decarbonizing energy economy system, energy

efficiency policy, energy policy, solar PV, technology policies, innovation-based development, electric vehicles, renewable energy, wind energy and low-carbon energy.

To achieve a green economy in agriculture, for example, (Rathore et al., 2022) looked at designing energy and carbon-efficient environmentally clean production systems. In order to promote the shift to a green economy, the report stressed the importance of decarbonizing the energy economy system.

The study of Knuth (2018) indicated that relying on financialization and a clean energy transition is one of the most crucial strategies to make the shift to a green economy. As explained by Solaymani (2020), according to a CO<sub>2</sub> emissions evaluation of Iran's green economy, one of the most crucial mechanisms for the switch to a green economy is energy policy.

In the second place, the studies examined environmental policy as one of the factors that support the green economy. The following studies of (Mazzanti & Rizzo, 2017); (Pitk€anen et al., 2016); (Misso et al., 2013); (Milne & Mahanty, 2019); (Hou et al., 2022); (Zheng et al., 2022); (Shuai & Fan, 2020); (Abid et al., 2021); (Swainson & Mahanty, 2018); (Georgeson et al., 2017); (Gunay et al., 2022); (Licastro & Bruno, 2021); (Nanayakkara & Colombage, 2021); (Droste et al., 2016); (Oliveira et al., 2013), have shown that the following factors can help achieve a transition to a green economy: environmental policy, politics, corporate system, global environmental governance, environmental regulation, environmental laws, political economy, measurement of green economy transformations, sustainable development policy and practices, green policies, adherence to Green Bond Principles, government intervention, and good governance.

A study by Mazzanti and Rizzo (2017) has indicated that the transition to a green economy can be achieved through the implementation of policies related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial sector and adopting an environmental governance system.

The study of Gunay et al. (2022) also covered the influence of local sustainability initiatives and the green economy in the region. The report emphasised that in order to make a just transition to a green economy, compliance with the Green Bond Principles must be taken into account.

Studies by Holger et al. (2017), Antonioli & Mazzanti (2017), Davies (2013), Ying et al. (2021), Li et al. (2021), Cabernard & Stephan (2021), Ali et al. (2021), Zhang (2022), Khan et al. (2021), and Caprotti (2016) have indicated that the transition to a green economy can be supported through Cleantech, Green Innovation, and Technological Innovation. Digital economy; database for analysing environmental footprints; innovation and technology development; green technology; and the guaranteeing effect of green management policies are of major importance. The study of Sinnandavar et al. (2018), which investigated the dynamics of supply environment and information system: Integration, green economy, and performance, recommended that this can be done in the same context. Supply chain integration must be used in order for it to be a just transition to a green economy. Studies by Nhamo & Chipso (2020), Lee et al. (2022), and Bauhardt (2014) on recommendations for women in environmental management, cultural considerations, and gender equity were all accepted. In order to promote the green economy, because women make up a larger portion of the population than males do, and because they often handle domestic duties, they can be a significant shift in support for the green economy. Training and education are two of the most crucial factors that enable the shift to a green economy, as shown by the research of (Lebedev et al., 2015) and (Rosenberg et al., 2018).

In a similar vein, Soomro et al. (2019) as well as Higgs and Hill (2018) suggested that the transition to a green economy requires a full orientation towards green entrepreneurship; small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly in the waste sector. Law et al. (2016) examined the transitioning to a green economy – the case of tourism in Bali, Indonesia – and confirmed that sustainable tourism is one of the crucial tools that helps and supports transform to the green economy. The study by Nandy (2022) highlighted waste management as one of the most ideal and efficient approaches to fast and successful transition towards a green economy and designated it as an unavoidable plan for materials science.

Results of the analysis of previous studies based on the methods used to transition to green economy also indicate that the literature has largely focused on several methods of transitioning to a green economy such as energy, innovation and technology, environmental policy. And that there is a shortage and rarity in the methods followed to transition towards a green economy such as: precipitate low-carbon, agro-industrial crop production (Montefrio & Dressler, 2016), waste management (Nandy, 2022), cleaner production, waste hierarchy, bio-economy, industrial ecology (Loiseau et al., 2016), strategic sustainability framework (D'Amato & Korhonen, 2021), analyses of labour as a central part of the green economy discourse (Neimark et al., 2020), sustainability transitions in building sector green infrastructure (Gibbs & O'Neill, 2015; Khoshnava et al., 2019), sustainable tourism (Law et al., 2016), sustainable mountain development (Rueff et al., 2015), factor productivity (Zhu et al., 2020), Corporate Social Responsibility (Macro-Fondevila et al., 2017) and supply chain integration (Sinnandavar et al., 2018).

Therefore, researchers believe that further in-depth and accurate research and analysis of these topics are necessary, as they greatly affect supporting the transition to a green economy. Moreover, the analysis related to developing and developed countries indicated that studies that supported the transition to a green economy in developing countries had a larger share than those in advanced countries. This is a good indicator of the trend towards a green economy to support climate issues in developing countries.

Furthermore, the analysis related to years of publication indicated that studies that adopted support for the transition to a green economy during the period from 2013 to 2019 were in a state of fluctuation in publication. At the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis during 2020, studies related to the green economy decreased significantly. However, with the continued crisis, countries began to strongly shift towards supporting the green economy in support of climate issues. And in the year of the COP27 climate conference, studies increased to reach their highest percentage.

In terms of methodology, the analysis related to the applied methodology of literature supporting the transition to a green economy indicated that analytical methodology had the largest share. Nevertheless, there was a lack of studies that applied both analytical and empirical methodologies.

Researchers confirm that there is a need for more practical research that provides guidance on how to implement green economy policies and initiatives. This can help decision-makers and stakeholders take effective action towards a sustainable and low-carbon future.

## **Conclusion**

It is expected that the 2023 Conference of Parties (COP28) will be an iconic gathering, noting the increased impacts of climate change and the resulting warning reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the United Nations. This paper attempts to present a state-of-the-art comprehensive literature review of publications in the green economy, 90 papers from 55 publications covering a range of economies and developing and developed literature are chosen, shortlisted, classified, and analyzed. "Green economy" is a measure that might be taken up globally after COP27 to achieve sustainability agendas while promoting social and economic justice, with the right structuring. Highlighting the trends and opportunities in research addressing the green economy is the goal of the current study. The descriptive analysis of the articles shows that during the past ten years, there has been a constant rise in the number of publications on the green economy. This tendency can be attributed to rising interest in the green economy among businesses and other stakeholders.

Finally, this research shows that the green economy will present more opportunities and problems for various economies and organizations in the coming days, leading to more expansion of concepts and theoretical contributions.

## **Recommendations**

### **A fair transition for Arab countries**

Many Arab countries are the largest contributors to emissions, but the region is also one of the hardest hit by climate change in terms of water scarcity, desertification, and loss of biodiversity. Work to accelerate the energy transition in the Arab countries while ensuring the social dimension is recommended.

### **Green Finance**

Building trust between developed and developing countries through concrete actions for regional and international climate finance initiatives.

### **Losses and Damages Fund**

The Losses and Damages Fund was launched at COP27; COP28 is expected to support the financing and the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund for the most affected countries and the most vulnerable groups.

### **Adaptation**

A global framework for adaptation to the impacts of climate change was laid out at COP27. This year we can expect the adoption of goals. Food and water security and resilience in agriculture will be the top priority topics. The topic of global cooling and an action plan to scale up sustainable cooling solutions to protect communities most vulnerable to extreme heat will also be presented.

### **Unified comprehensive climate leadership**

Since the world lacks a unified climate leadership that includes developed and developing countries, we hope that the COP28 presidency will support the stimulation of the world's countries to form a unified climate leadership.

## **Supporting the transition to a green economy through COP28**

### ***The international dimension***

Combined efforts of developed and developing countries, led by the United Nations, to launch a unified global initiative to support the transformation of countries to a fully green economy by 2050.

### ***Awareness dimension***

Launching expanded programs to implement the green economy, including small entrepreneurs, and up to large investors.

### ***Youth***

Operationalizing the implementation of the first Green Jobs Pact for Youth launched by the ILO at COP27.

### ***Women***

Launching the "Women and Green Entrepreneurship" initiative, which supports green projects for women in general and rural women in particular. The goals of this initiative include helping one million female entrepreneurs start green enterprises by 2030.

### ***Education***

Guide and support countries to work on educating youth and adolescents about the green economy, green entrepreneurship, and climate change, and to integrating these concepts into educational programmes.

### ***Companies***

Supporting companies in the transformation to the green economy through incentives as a first stage, and then obliging companies to disclose the risks of climate change in them as compulsory rather than optional disclosure.

### ***Legislations, regulations and laws***

The need to amend regional and international regulations and laws related to investment in line with climate change and support the complete transition to a green economy.

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## الانتقال من COP27 إلى COP28: معالجة المخاوف العالمية بشأن المناخ.. التحوُّل نحو الاقتصاد الأخضر

### المستخلص

يُشكِّل التحوُّل إلى الاقتصاد الأخضر محورًا جوهريًا في وقتنا الحالي؛ حيث أولته الأمم المتحدة اهتمامًا كبيرًا خلال مؤتمر COP27، الذي انعقد بمدينة شرم الشيخ بمصر في نوفمبر 2022، وتولَّت مصر رئاسته. وكانت إحدى التوصيات المهمة دعم التحوُّل إلى الاقتصاد الأخضر تمهيدًا لمؤتمر COP28، الذي تتولى رئاسته دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة؛ وذلك لضمان تحقيق أجندة الاستدامة العالمية مع السعي إلى تحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية معًا. وتهدف الدراسة إلى قياس مستوى نمو الاقتصاد الأخضر وتحليل نتائجه في البلدان المتقدمة والنامية، بالإضافة إلى توضيح دور ونتائج COP27 تمهيدًا للطريق إلى COP28؛ لمعالجة المخاوف العالمية بشأن المناخ، والانتقال العادل إلى الاقتصاد الأخضر. وأجريت مراجعة وتحليل للدراسات السابقة بشكل منهجي خلال عشر سنوات في الفترة (2013 - 2022)، من خلال جمع الأدبيات، وتصنيفها على أساس: الدول المتقدمة والدول النامية، وسنوات النشر، والمجلات العلمية، والمنهجية المتعلقة بكل دراسة، والطرق المتبعة للانتقال نحو الاقتصاد الأخضر لمواجهة ظاهرة تغيُّر المناخ. وقد أظهرت نتائج التحليل المتعلق بمراجعة الأدبيات أن الاقتصاد الأخضر يُعدُّ إحدى الآليات المهمة المُتَّبعة لمواجهة تغيُّر المناخ؛ حيث يُقدِّم المزيد من الفرص والحلول للعديد من التحديات التي تواجهها اقتصادات الدول المتقدمة والنامية. وأثبتت الدراسة أنه يجب على البلدان اعتماد التحوُّل إلى الاقتصاد الأخضر؛ لدعم تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، وتحسين النمو الاقتصادي، وتحقيق رفاهة الإنسان بشكل مستدام. وتُركز المراجعة الحالية على اتجاهات البحث في السنوات العشر الماضية، كما اعتمدت على الأوراق البحثية المنشورة في المجلات المُحكَّمة فقط.

**الكلمات الدالة:** COP27، COP28، تغيُّر المناخ، الاقتصاد الأخضر، البلدان النامية والمتقدمة