

consideration of economic, social, and environmental factors, and effective policy implementation to ensure a smooth transition towards sustainable practices.

3. **Short-term Economic Interests vs. Long-term Sustainability:** Economic growth is often measured in short-term economic indicators, such as GDP, employment rates, and consumption levels, which may prioritize immediate economic gains over long-term sustainability. This short-term focus can lead to a neglect of the long-term impacts of economic activities on the environment, including climate change. For instance, industries that contribute to GHG emissions, such as coal-fired power plants or carbon-intensive manufacturing processes, may generate short-term economic benefits, but can have detrimental long-term effects on the environment and society. Striking a balance between short-term economic interests and long-term sustainability requires a shift in mindset towards a more holistic and forward-thinking approach that considers the environmental, social, and economic impacts of economic activities over time.
4. **Equity and Social Justice Concerns:** Achieving sustainable economic growth while mitigating climate change impacts also requires addressing equity and social justice concerns. Vulnerable populations, such as low-income communities, marginalized groups, and developing countries, are often disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events, sea level rise, and loss of livelihoods. In some cases, these communities may also face barriers in accessing the benefits of economic growth and transitioning to more sustainable practices, due to factors such as lack of resources, education, and technological capacity. Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are distributed equitably and that vulnerable communities are included