

The Relationship Between Natural Resources and Sustainable Development

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DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.8.5.2018.p7713

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.5.2018.p7713>

Abstract- The sustainable development aims at raising the societies' standard of living by means of fulfilling the basic needs from the product the economic resources generated, particularly; the natural resources. These resources, by its nature; is limited and scarce and fall short in meeting all human needs at the same time, accordingly; the importance of optimal and fair use of natural resources in a way that satisfies the needs of the current generation, without affecting the needs of the generation to come. This could be achieved by good and rationalized planning in using natural resources to realize the sustainable development, taking into account the economic, environmental, and social dimensions. The most significant challenges the sustainable development encounters is the excessive exhaustion of using natural resources resultant out of lack of awareness in terms of scarcity of these resources and their importance in development. We recommend that the existing natural resources to be maintained, and other energy resourcesto be foundand usedusedduring the exceptional circumstance. Further, the awareness related to the rationalized use of natural resources should be outspread.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development plans and programs has encountered many obstacles, the most significant of them are poverty, demographic growth, debit, besides; the tendency to involve in more industrialization as an attempt to achieve higher rate of economic growth on the grounds that take into consideration the environment, scarcity of natural resources, thus; government had to get the people aware and more careful to the importance of natural resources, environment and the relevant problems, in order to gain knowledge, skill, means, incentives, and commitment to work out -as individuals and groups- solutions for the instantaneous problems, to avoid new problems in future, as to meet the needs of the coming generations.

It is well known that whenever the national economy grows, the burden that the environment sustains increases, subsequently; the final attention of the argumentoverthe environment is that we reached to some final limits, the global economy may noticeably grow as the impact on the global environmentwill be substantial, in a way the environment will be unable to make the main systems that support life available, the

evident of that represents in what is happened to Ozone layer and the climate change. (Aon, 2011: 56).

The natural resources include the wildlife, land, forests, climate and underground minerals, water, and the available energy resources. These resources are the main element of production, besides; along with human resources and capital. So, the increase of the quantity of the natural resources available to a national economy will enhance the possibility of productivity causing the curve of production possibility to move, also, the type and quantity of the natural resources affect by the human behavior, for example, the fertilizers improve the soil productivity, make it easy to be planted by new trees, from the other hand, the overuse, bad management, and pollution can reduce the quality and quantity of natural resources, that is; the air pollution and acid rain may reduce the forests area (Quraishi, 2010: 346).

During 1970s of the last century, the agenda of the states and international organizations began to witness more attention paid to the sustainability. In 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm, which led to formulate UN Environmental Program, followed by several international symposiums and conferences emphasize the significance of appropriation between the economic growth and sustainable development by means of showing more care to the economic resources, particularly; the natural ones.

Along with the awareness of the world to the importance of the sustainable development, and through the reality we live, does the relationship between the natural resources and sustainable development represent an integral relationship or negative inverseone ?

Subsequently; the significance of this research lies in that it tackles with one of the most important issue in the 21st century, by means of studying and analyzing the relationship between the natural resources and sustainable development. The research focuses on the following topics:

- The concept of sustainable development, its characteristics and dimensions.
- The concept of natural resources and the divisions.
- The difficulties the sustainable development encounters in the underdeveloped countries.
- The relationship between the natural resources and sustainable development.

First: Definition of Sustainable Development, Its Characteristics, Requirements, and Dimensions

1. The Concept Of Sustainable Development

It is by far an ambiguous concept, difficult to be defined precisely. It is noticed that this concept bears every meaning the thinkers seek to set forth in different issues.

Along with increase of the attention this concept drawn, many economists attempted to set a definition or explanation to the sustainable development. Some of the definitions that tackled with the concept are as follows:

- Sustainable development is a renewable and livable development, and friendly to the environment.
- Is the type of development that satisfies the needs of the present generations, and in the same time, not compromising the ability of the generations to come in fulfilling their own needs.
- It is an ongoing economic, social development without prejudice to the type of natural resources used in the human activities and the economic development relies on (AlobeidAhmed, 2008:11).
- It is the development that provides the needs of the present, without badly affecting the generations in the future.
- It is the reduction of destitution by means of providing a secure sustainable life, restricting the disappearance of natural resources, deterioration of environment and, and the cultural disadvantage and social instability.

Despite the difference in defining sustainable development, but its content is to rationalize the employment of the renewable resources in a way that not lead to their deterioration or decline the use of the generations to come. It guarantees the wisdom of using the non-renewable resources as not to deprive the coming generations to make use of them. Also, sustainable development requires consumption of non-renewable energy resources in a slow rate in order to secure a smooth gradual transition to use the renewable energy resources.

Sustainable development defined by Trotland Board as : ... the development that fulfills the needs of the present time as the same way as to the generations to come.

There are two entirely different meaning could obtained from this definition:

- The reservoir of the natural capital can be saved for the coming generations, in other sense, the exhaustion of the non-renewable resources should be ended in order to not experience a consumption in the natural capital. Using "polices" term, this means that all activities lead to consumption of the non-renewable resources should be stopped, such as mining, types of activities that caused the Ozone layer, and the activities that badly affect the coming generations such as the production of radiating wastes .
- The total of natural and manufactured capital should not be cut down from generation to generation, i.e., an equation should be set between the industrial capital and natural one, as the exhaustion of the natural capital is justified so long as that there is an investment in the natural or industrial alternatives in a way that maintains the total reservoir. This means that oil reservoir may

depleted so long as it is replaced by investment in other assets able to provide the coming generations with living alternatives, as same as those the oil provides for the present generations. This explanation has some problematic aspects, as there are some assets irreplaceable such as Ozone layer, and protection of waterfalls in the tropical forests. Nobody is confident that the coming generations can positively accept or explain a decision concerning the alternatives, i.e., how any of us knows for sure what the needs of the coming generations are.

The standard definition raises some important questions, as the needs are not fixed, but in an ongoing change as the time passing. Also, needs differ from one civilization to other one, thus, the development is not a means to satisfy needs, but means that requires the needs themselves to be developed, accordingly; how could needs be set independently from the development while the economic development process the developed countries launched creates and set the needs (Donato Romano, 2003: 56).

2. Requirements Of Sustainable Development

- The purpose of consumption the natural resources and fortunes : limiting the natural resources and fortunes available in the present time, and assessing the resources that we should have in the future.
- Supply the human needs along with rationalizing the consumption: identify the human needs in the area and specify their priorities, in the present time and in the future.
- Care should be paid to human development in the society : a knowledge-based society should be built, and the information resources should be made available, innovation encouraged, and local potentials exploited.
- Rationalized economic Development : by adopting economic programs based on knowledge.
- Maintenance of the environment : by paying care to special/private and general/public environment, maintain it on basis of knowledge, as it is well known; the goodness of the public environment reflects on the special/private one.
- Partnership in the internal and external relationships : by strengthening partnership and cooperation relationships in terms of exchanging information within the territory, and with the world, starting with areas of similar nature.

3. Characteristics Of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development has many characteristics which can be described as follows :

- It is a Long-term process : time is a major dimension, along with the quantitative and qualitative aspects.
- It pays care to the rights of the coming generations in the natural resources.
- It maximizes the fulfillment of the individual's basic needs.
- It maintains the living space in the natural environment with all its contents.
- The human aspect, and its development, comes as priority, especially, the poor people.

- It pays care to maintaining the diversity and peculiarity of the societies in terms of culture, religion and civilization.
- Relies on international coordination and integration in using resources, organization the relationship between poor and rich states.

4. The Basics And Constituents Of Sustainable Development

The sustainable development depends on achieving two main issues : the right in the development and the right in protecting the environment, both are basic human rights, the most significant basics among them are as follows :

- Human being is the first responsible of the globe.
- The natures, and its resources, are under the service of mankind by God.
- The technology, including the scientific knowledge, in investing the resources, solving problems and addressing the risks it encounters (Zweilikha, Rahmani, 32008:16).

5. The Dimensions Of Sustainable Development

the sustainable development has three main dimensions: the environment, society, and the economy. If these viewed as equal-sized overlapping circles, when the crossing area at the center represents the welfare of the individual, so whenever these circles get closer to each other, provided that they are complementary, the crossing area will be larger.

The idea of sustainable development has been widely accepted and endorsed, though, to be translated into goals,, programs and practical policies turned be difficult. That is; the comprehensive sustainable development requires attuning the different economic, social and environmental policies, as sustainable development calls out to a future that takes into account the balance between environmental, economic, and social aspects when achieving the development and improving the quality of life.

The efforts that aim to build a sustainable pattern of life requires bringing about an integration between the procedurestaken in three main aspects:

- The economic growth and equity.

Requires the existing international economic systems, as correlated, an integral method to dispose a long-term responsible growth along with guaranteeing no country or society falls behind this procession.

- **The Conservation Of Natural And Environmental Resources**

In order to conserve the international environmental heritage and the natural resources for the coming generations, solutions, that are economically viable, should be figured out to restrict the consumption of the resources, pollution and maintenance of the natural resources.

Social Development

Human being needs labor, food, health care, water and drainage services. Along with providing such needs, the international community should guarantee also the respect of heritage fabric represented in the cultural, social diversity and respect of human rights, empowering every member of the society to play his own role in determining his future (Alhaithi, Almuhandi, 2008:14).

The traditional economic and environmental accesses are in need to integrate with each other in order to make any progress in conceptual formulation of the sustainable development as a necessary goal of the elaborated practical policy.

The concept of sustainable development refers to the development in which the needs of the current generations fulfilled without prejudice to the ability of securing the needs of the coming generations, and in order to treat the environmental deterioration there is a need to additional resources or to adjust the current practices (for instance, reducing the consumption), of the biodiversity due to dying out of species the therapy will be so late. It is important to note that the depletion of inexhaustible or non- renewable resources does not necessarily include sustainable development. In fact, within the market mechanism, the rise of scarcities should be represented in the relative rise of the prices, which, in return, encourages the maintenance and preservation of environment, and development of alternatives, furthermore, the technological progress that allows the products to be produced with lesser of production inputs, and increases the inventories of human and material capital. This enhances and supports the aims of the economic development for the coming generations.

II. NATURAL RESOURCES: CONCEPT, CONSTITUENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIPS TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Natural resources is the possibilities, means, and gifts created by God to human being to be used in production of commodities and services, following rationalized policies in exploiting these resources. They differ, by their own nature, in type and abundance from place to place.

Natural resources include wildlife, land, forests, metals, water and energy resources available to the community, as well as climate, atmosphere. They are the first constituent of production along with the human element and capital. Therefore, increasing of natural resources available to an economy will enhance the ability of the production to that economy, leading to the transfer in the curve of the production abilities.

Gifts differ from the natural resources across countries, we can find a reservoir of metals, such as copper and iron, and a great reserves of oil, coal and natural gas in parts of the world. Tourist countries, for example, have bigger outlets to fishery and other sea resources, while equatorial forests located in Latin America, while tropical forest existing mainly in Africa. The inequality of gifts of natural resources provided a basis for the international trade. In fact, for some countries, exportation of natural resources was considered to be the leading sector of their economic growth.

Natural resources classified as follows :

- Renewable natural resources : these resources have inventories that can be re-produced by, for instance, appropriately use and manage the land, forests, and fisheries.
- Non-renewable or depleted natural resources : this type of resources have an exhausted inventories, at least, for any planning horizons in the foreseeable future, such as metals and oil reserves.

The quality and quantity of the natural resource affected by human behavior, for example, the fertilizers can improve oil

productivity to accept new trees, from the other hand, the overuse and bad management can reduce the quality and quantity of natural resources, as air pollution and acid rain badly affect the forests.

Natural and environmental resources contribute in human welfare in the broad sense, whether directly or indirectly through the services that environment and natural resources provide, such as :

1. Environment provides the raw materials and elements enter in the production process, including; the renewable and nonrenewable energy, metals, water, oxygen and genetic resources.
2. Environment and natural resources provide the appropriate living space, they give us the context that we live within its boundaries, as the type of life greatly affected by the characteristics of the surrounding realm. In this consideration; what surrounds us in everyday life in the most significant. The environment also provides the milieu the other species live in (fauna and flora), especially; the oil, water, and the nitrates necessary for the growth.
3. The environment provides the environmental system functions, particularly; the ability of metabolism. The human consumption of materials and commodities generate wastes in the air, water, and soil, and we need the environment to break up and deconstruct the bio-products of our activities. Sometimes, this process occurs very slowly, for example, the nuclear wastes degenerate in many centuries, in certain cases, they never degenerate, i.e., this is one of the environmental problems (Shuaili, 2009: 33).

Production process needs raw materials and energy, in returns, its generates wastes which should be got rid of. every action and activity requires an energy, and the first law of thermodynamics states that energy cannot be generated or destroyed. So, the total raw materials and the energy used in the economic processes should be seen in the end of the day as wastes. Sometime; raw materials placed intentionally in certain locations, sometimes to remove these wastes carried out in a unplanned ways, but, eventually, everything demonstrated in the environment either way.

These wastes mostly are resources for environmental problems, as the environment these wastes put in it is the same environment required to supply the environmental services.

We directly consume the environment, as we breathe air, eat food, sail through water, trip amid the valleys and mountains, for example; mines and mining removing trees from a planted land, erect buildings all contribute in destroying the quality of the environment.

III. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT

The efficient economic management to the natural resources is a key step towards achieving the sustainable development. Therefore, it is important to illustrate the role ecological economics plays in facilitating introducing of environmental considerations to the developmental decision-making. Traditionally; the evaluation of project by economically

analyzing them, besides; the economic policies was developed to assist countries in efficiently employ the scarce resources, but the external abundances which arise mainly out of environmental consequences or inverse results., mostly neglected in the past. It is important to identify the social and environmental goals which are a part of the sustainable development, and to coordinate these concepts and make them a process within the economic framework.

The condition of the environment today is considered to be one of the major concerns worldwide. Pollution is viewed as a dangerous threat in the manufacturing countries in which the quality of life measured basically according to the material production growth. The deterioration of the environment became a serious obstacle in front of the economic development and restriction of poverty and the underdeveloped countries.

The relationship between human beings and environment passed through several stages, as from the primitive time where mankind lived a cooperate life coexisting with nature, up to the industrial era which witnessed a rapid and intensive growth in 20th century, as this negatively affect the natural resources in many ways. The first reaction towards such damages to the environment was an access to increase the cleaning activities. Recently; the human beings attitudes towards the environment included policies and projects designed not as reactions, but as planned policies to help reduce the damages on environment (Elailish, 2006: 28).

Within this context, the world today, exploring the concept of sustainable development, which is an access allows many ongoing improvement on the quality of current live to be created when using natural resources al lower level and less intensity.

The assets of the environment we seeks to conserve provide three main types of services to the human society, along with the resulting damages, should enter in the decision-making process.

First type : it is well known that the base of the natural resources provide basic raw materials and production elements or the inputs that support human activities.

Second type: the environment serves as a medium that absorbs and recycles (mostly at a low cost or without cost) the wastes resulted from the economic activity. This function has drawn much attention in modern era, especially; when the medium that absorbs the wastes suffers more burdens than it can takes.

Third type: it became known, particularly; within the last two decades of 20th century, that environment provides other general services began from creating appropriate climate and place for our comfort and entertainment up to irreplaceable functions that support lifesuch as climatic stability or purify ultraviolet beam through Ozone layer. These function tend to negatively interact, for example, as when the medium that absorbs the wastes sustains more that it can afford, will reduce the supply of environmental production elements, as well as it will reduce the general functions that support life.

As sustainable development represented in realizing the balance between the economic growth, from one hand, and conserving the environment, from the other one, it raises a major challenge for decision makers in underdeveloped countries in particular, owing to ongoing pressures to improve the levels of

consumption and rise of population grow rate in these countries (Al-Amin, 2000:348).

IV. OBSTACLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The world, especially; the underdeveloped countries, encounters many challenges that block the efforts of achieving sustainable development, such challenges and difficulties represented in :

1. Security and political instability, and absence of stability of economic and developmental policies.
2. Poverty problem that increasingly gets severe, along with unemployment, rise of foreign debts and its interests. Poverty problem makes societies disregard the importance of natural resources and sustainable development.
3. The irrational use of natural resources represents a great challenge encounters the world currently, as the world believes that protection and good management of natural resources and is universal objectives and basic requirements for the sustainable development.
4. The high and increasing population grow rates, the severity of migration from rural areas to cities, especially in the underdeveloped countries, poses an developmental economic problem, considering the wide gap between the limited resources and the increasing needs of the population.
5. Some technologies and experiences imported from the developed countries are not appropriate to the economic, social and developmental conditions in the underdeveloped countries, besides, the lack of the qualified experts to deal with such experiences. (Alobeid Ahmed, 2008:13).
6. The absence of the societal awareness toward the importance of the natural resources, and the rationality in use them. This led to widen the gap between the scarce natural resources and the increasing and various use of them.

V. NATURAL CAPITAL AND THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Sustainability can be included as transforming the natural capital to a capital made of the national accounts. Gross national product (GNP) is defined as the total market value of final commodities and services produced by the certain economy within a specific period of time. Net national product (NNP) is the total national product minus the expenses of depreciation of the capital (DM) as a measurement appropriate for the resources available to consumption, this means :

- (1) $NNP = GNP - Dm$
- (2) $GNP = C + S$
- (3) $NNP = C + S - Dm$

Since saving equals to, or exceeds the depreciation, consumption will be lesser than the net national product, which can infinitely continue.

Right after a measurement for the balance of the natural capital became available, the annual depletion (Dn) can be

estimated and taken into consideration to reach the result of the amended net national product (ANNP), that means :

$$(4) ANNP = GNP - Dm - Dn = C + S - Dm - Dn$$

.....

Also, in this case, the economic can be able to achieve an ongoing level of consumption if enough saving realized every year to cover the depreciation of the made or natural capital.

Despite that the estimates of the usual depreciation of the made capital still taken roughly in the most underdeveloped countries, reach to the rough estimates for the depreciation of the capital will contribute in improving the current estimates of the national product, leading, consequently; to improve the policies. It is expected that the account of resources and environment , along with the increase of the expertise, a complementary part to the national accounts in different countries.

VI. PRICE POLICIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Governmental price policies for the scarce natural resources, particularly; the water resources, are the most important reasons behind the bad exploitation and depletion of these resources, despite the severe shortage of water sources, for example, in the most underdeveloped countries, the governments supply these water in low price than its real costs, leading to waste of using water, but the most serious is the ill exploitation of water in irrigating plants which leads to the increase of salinity, and, accordingly; reduction of soil productivity. This also applies to the other natural resources that used as raw materials in some industries, forests, for example; removed mostly at no cost to be used in producing coal and for other purposes.

Thus, there should a re-consideration to the price policies of the scarce economic resources, besides; the police of price support for some foodstuff, especially those depend on using natural resources. That is under social and economic criteria aim at putting an end to the bad exploitation of these resources, on the one hand, and to achieve the social justice, on the other hand. (Al-Amin, 2000:362).

VII. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATURAL RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The relationship between natural resources and sustainable development is an integrative relationship and goes in one direction. It is the direction that begins by rationalizing the use of natural resources, which scarce and limited. This happens by taking into account the scarcity of these resources and the human needs which are multiple and varied. The balance between the needs of the current generation and the requirements of the generations to come should be observed. One of the policies to address the integral relationship between natural resources and sustainable development is to effectuate the green economy program.

- Green Economy As A Tool To Realize Sustainable Development

Green economy aims to enhance the correlation between economy, on the one hand, and the environment and sustainable development, on the other hand. This could be achieved by

means of adopting effective economic policies in order to conserve the environment and end its deterioration as result of the climatic changes which became a threat to the health and life of mankind, as result to the different natural crises it may raise, besides; the limiting the increasingly poverty effects in many countries, by means of providing jobs, and minimum of living to preserve the dignity of man and his life in good life, also by using energy resources not inflict damages to the environment and man's health.

UN organization defined green economy as the economy that aims at improving man's life, achieve social justice, and restricting environmental risks, without exhausting natural resources in order to secure the rights of the generations to come.

The green economy adopts the green energy that generated by renewal energy resources, creates green jobs, produces green production, including organic agriculture and products and green stores, protects from environmental pollution, reduces the causes of global warming, and restricts the exhaustion of natural resources and environmental deterioration.

The Arab Symposium for Environment & Development, in its annual conference convened in Beirut in 2011, released a report entitled " Green Economy in Changing World", in which, underlined many remarks, such as : reduction of energy price support in Arab countries to 25% will free more than 100 billion US dollar during 3-year period of time. This amount of money can be used in funding to move to green energy resources, by means of preparing 50% of transport sector in view of energy and usage of public transport and hybrid vehicles, cash abundances will be generated with an amount of 23 billion dollar every year., and by spending 100 billion dollar to prepare 20% of the existing buildings within the coming ten years, it is expected that 4 million jobs to be created. By enhancing the effectiveness of the irrigation systems and rationalizing the use of water, increase the treated drainage water to be re-used from 20% to 100% the cost of environmental deterioration which amounts to 95 billion dollar annually will be reduced. Despite there are some successful experiences and attempts in some Arab countries in green economy activities, but the total contribution of Arab countries in the systems of the green economy still poor.

The report indicated that more than 55 million person in Arab World lives in lack of health services, clean water, besides; the exhaustion of portable water, which already inconsiderable in the Arab states, who came last in the efficiency of using natural resources such as fresh water and energy resources.

The Land Summit conference, held in Rue De Janeiro in 2012, emphasized the significance of the role that green economy plays on sustainable development, whereas stated in its closing declaration : the green economy, in the context of sustainable development, is an substantial tool available to realizing sustainable development. The green economy should contribute in eradicating poverty, and achieving a steady economic growth, and create new jobs. The closing statement said, also : the green economy policies should be complied with international law, further, these policies must respect the national sovereignty of every state on its natural resources.

The conference acknowledged that green economy will enhance the ability of natural resources management, increase the efficiency of using these resources, reduce the squandering in

consequence of restricting the pollution and negative effects on the environment. With a view to build a model of an adequate green economy, there is no alternative other than turning to the new and renewable energy resources such as sun, water, wind, and underground heat, besides reducing the use of the traditional energy resources, rationalizing the use of, and recycling, water, treating poisonous wastes, increasing the organic agriculture, and restricting the effects of desertification, and draught.

Germany is a major pioneer in the area of green economy, that is; it made the products and services of the green economy its exporting priorities, which include the equipment relevant to the new and renewable energy resources, moreover, Germany has abandoned its nuclear alternative in producing electrical power by 2022. This makes Germany a pioneer in field of natural resources and sustainable development.

VIII. RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Results :

1. There are different point of views on the concept of sustainable development, but; there is an agreement that it denotes the type of development that takes into consideration the needs of the current generation without prejudice to the need of the coming generations by rationalizing the exploitation of the available economic resources.
2. Natural resources are the gifts God gave to the mankind. There are exist in the nature disproportionately out of man's control, depending on this disproportionate, the costs of production and prices also are disproportionate in every country, thus, the international trade rise.
3. Green economy aims at improve man's live and achieve the social justice, restrict environmental risks, stop exhaustion of natural resources in order to guarantee the rights of the coming generations. The green economy adopts the green energy generated from the renewable resources of energy, and create green job, green production which includes organic agriculture, organic products, green stores, protect from the environmental pollution, reduce the global warms.
4. The governmental price policies of scarce natural resources, especially water, is considered the major reasons behind bad exploitation overuse of these resources.
5. The concept of sustainability could be understand as a process of transforming the natural capital into made capital in the national accounts.
6. The most significant challenges the sustainable development encounters is the over-exhaustion of using natural resources, as result of lack of awareness to the scarcity of these resources and their importance to the development, in addition to the poverty and pollution underdeveloped countries suffers.

Recommendations :

1. Preservation the natural resources by means of rationalized usage.
2. Finding alternative resources for energy, especially; as natural gas is less pollutant than other resources of

- energy, further; Wind and solar energy to be used to generate electrical power.
3. In order to build a model of an effective green economy, there is no choice but to turn toward new and renewable energy resources such as sun, wind, water and underground heat, and necessarily, reduce the use of traditional energy resources, rationalize the use of water and recycle and treat the poisonous wastes, and to increase organic agriculture, restrict desertification and the shrinkage of the cultivated land. This requires a technological capacities to be built in the area of the green economy in Arab countries, know-how to be exchanged between them, and to make use from the expertise of the developed countries.
 4. There is should an awareness to the seriousness of irrationalized use of natural resources and to their relative scarcity, in order to make sustainable development a goal of every member of the society.

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