# Business Organizations on Some Issues of Transition to "Green" Model

**Bat-Erdene Togooch**

*Business school, Graduate University of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia*
*baterdene5954@gmail.com*

***Abstract:*** *Increasing global warming was assessed in 1972 when the researchers focused on product development and uncontrolled functions. Going green was one of the subsequent options determined by the researchers to minimize the pollution. It included keeping the options sustainable and managing the procedures more accurately to control carbon emission in the air. It has brought the attention of the global media, and leaders were trying to incorporate actions for keeping the environment clean and reducing future diseases risks. In this case, international operations were sought as it was not easier to manage global pollution with critical efforts. The international leaders were involved in controlling global warming. The current study has provided a review of the challenges that business organizations were facing to control sustainability operations and go green. The small and medium organizations were keeping more sustainable development due to the least technology involvement. Still, the larger organizations were not able to manage sustainability and go green to the greatest extent. The current study is based on the literature review-based methodology where the data from previous books and journal articles is collected to reach the findings. The reliability and validity of the study are assessed through currency, purpose and authority, and accuracy of the data. The study has indicated the carbon footprints are minimized due to the legislation, leadership behavior, and limited permission for the development. It is recommended to devise international policies on production and control of the resources leading to increasing pollution.*

***Keywords:*** *Green growth, green business, Environmental, Company*

## 1. Introduction

Economic development is causing environmental degradation due to various aspects of technology and production methods that are not sustainable in the long run (Söderholm, 2020). Developmental strategies were needed to adapt to minimize it by the international leaders and investors. However, urban leaders are trying to add positive efforts and pursue developmental strategies to minimize the continuous destruction process. It was possible to develop appropriate business models supporting all stakeholders, including the environment. The actions were sought to improve the situation through sustainable development, products, and practices using environment-friendly technologies (Söderholm, 2020). A few essential aspects were market demand, consumer choice, public policy, and business strategy. Environmental degradation leads to severe challenges in the future, including radioactive waste, climate changes, biodiversity loss, and disposal in water with severe sea animal plastic consumption issues. The careless of the human being can bring results that will ultimately reduce the quality of life of human beings in the form of diseases like ischemic heart disease, carcinomas, and respiratory diseases (Venhoeven, Bolderdijk & Steg, 2020). Lack of awareness and policy management is making the public careless about industrialization and increasing carbon footprints in the air. The contemporary concept of a green economy was initiated in 2008 after UNEP established the Green Economy Initiative (Kang, 2020). The aim behind such an ideology for the green economy was to shift the usual business paradigm to have regulatory practices and strong financial incentives for attaining green investments, sustainable behaviour, innovations, and proper information sharing for developing mutual business (Söderholm, 2020). The twenty-first century has come up with global challenges and consequences to change the climate, and the consequences are becoming clear (Purwandani & Michaud, 2021. Significant contributions are found in bringing a climate change like the awareness about climate-friendly business practices through employees. This tends to be developed as a major area of interest for researchers to spread awareness through workers about sustainable business

practices.

The current research paper aimed to assess the business organizations on some transition to "Green." The objectives are to understand the business organization's involvement in understanding the sustainability aspect from the last three decades and various aspects that these organizations have applied to bring awareness. Furthermore, the paper is going to highlight the understudy part that is to spread light on the facts that are minimized the role of the business organizations to bring an environmentally friendly change leading to give some positive aspects of quality-of-life improvement.

## 2. Literature Review

"Going Green" is referred to as the application of the policies and practices that are leading to encourage ecologically responsible and environmentally friendly decision making to set the lifestyles (Söderholm, 2020). The study conducted by Lartey et al. (2020) has narrated that the concept of going green was highlighted in 1972 in a United Nations International Conference of Human Environment held in Stockholm. The debate was underpinned in this conference by the UN members by acknowledging the human activities leading towards the future risk of environmental and economic conflicts. In another study conducted by Jerónimo et al. (2020), it is elaborated that the Growth Limit was published in 1972, explaining the continuous growth, the requirement of the scale of the global economic development. The book of the Development Limits and the conference in Stockholm were considered to be leading towards the green development goal. Yanarella, Levine & Lancaster (2009) has already added that after 15 years, in 1987, UN leadership has settled the first commission to launch the Sustainable Development Initiative. Green growth was defined again by the commission with the intention of the lower the number of economic degradations "green growth is a development meeting the needs of the current generation and not compromising the capability of future generations to meet their needs effectively" (Söderholm, 2020).

The responsibility of the green development was led through the leaders as they were responsible for implementing the aspect for keeping a continuous and sustainable development in favour of future generations. The current generations have a responsibility to put some effective efforts into minimizing the troublesome situations for future generations. The concept has turned towards future stability activities and intragenerational justice that indicates the generations have the responsibility to manage the economy and lives simultaneously. This is the only way to prevent future generations from meeting their needs. Kang (2020) has added that it is also applied for future generations and resource utilization effectively (Kang, 2020). Sustainable development was also defined after five years of the going green concept after 1972. Again, the sustainable development concept was emphasized in global debates with three major agreements of environmental development (Venhoeven, Bolderdijk & Steg, 2020). First of all, The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was initiated and then the Convention on Biology Diversity and then United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to reduce the desertification in the dry regions (Kang, 2020).

According to Lartey et al. (2021), economic greening was an attractive and appealing concept for businesses and governments due to companies' involvement and sustainable solution provision. It also comes with economic and environmental issues. Green economic strategies are also in favor of development and sustainability. It has been observed by Purwandani & Michaud (2021) that economic development is the most favorable approach by small and medium level enterprises. The larger organizations could not take such a huge part due to the technology-driven activities, and these cannot be minimized. Technology and going green are two different and opposite aspects that bring trouble for organizations.

The remarkable changes were observed after 20 years of the three agreements placed in the market for going green. The 20th century of World Summit has given a direction of development in 2012 (Hyun, Park & Tian, 2020). The United Nations members again met in Rio named the Rio +20 Summit. The Summit has an intention to deliver knowledge about sustainable developments, and for this, the country's governments were thinking about the development of procedures, and they were awarding then human beings in the form of humanity. The leaders are aware of the needs of future customers and human beings. The millennium development goals were organized in the 15 years period from 2000 to 2015, as these were agreed upon in 2000. The Rio +20 was applied and summarized by the Colombian Government with the

mutual decision of other governments that were acting to support them. That were the poverty based developmental goals (De Jonghe, Mulier & Schepens, 2020). This also comes with the notion of developing the goals, including an intention of 300 goals at one time, and these were not negotiated and met in the first three years. These were neglected, but the governments have negotiated common goals, selected priorities, and pressurized, and 17 priorities were settled with a common commitment. The agenda of 2030 was developed in the name of Sustainable Development that was also a cooperative agenda until 2030. Later on, these goals were achieved when 169 plans were developed. After the initiation of the plan in the right way, another meeting was held in Paris on December 12 to seriously implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change by naming it the Paris Climate Change Agreement with a fastest moving development model keeping green theory (Folgerø, Harding & Westby, 2020).

The organizations in today's business developed the "market-based economic activity model, efficiency of solid fuel-based economic activity, democratic government self-regulation, and social security growth rate due to the globalization and trading opportunities (Söderholm, 2020). The time has passed, and more awareness is spread for future developmental programs that can help to grow more populations and tackle pollution (Dávila-Fernández, Cafferata & Sordi, 2020). The uncontrolled changes have also been observed in this case. Furthermore, the reality of the human being is also exposed to the uncontrolled changes that are happening due to human activity. Furthermore, as per Folgerø, Harding & Westby (2020), the impact of the environmental change in the sense of good and bad is not observed differently as users do not know whether they should understand it (Folgerø, Harding & Westby, 2020). The globe is warming, and that is not a positive thing for the rest of the world in the next 50 years. Continuously decreasing temperatures are not controllable with conferences and debates as large companies' participation is required in this manner. Leaders acknowledge the risk and accept that it is important to burn through cash on recovery. The study conducted by Keast (2020) has articulated that the change comes from created economies, and non-industrial nations reserve the option to follow their own way of advancement (Keast, 2020). A few researchers indicated those human beings lived in the Anthropocene period, which implies that human movement overwhelms the worldwide environment and climate (Prinzing, 2020; Keast, 2020). In this way, people have an obligation to really focus on the climate in which we live. It is an assumption that organizations will steadily change their ecological practices since this is an unquestionable requirement (Folgerø, Harding & Westby, 2020).

Prinzing (2020) has added that it would be silly to request that organizations surrender their benefits for the climate (Prinzing, 2020). The individuals realize that alleviating natural harm is an organization's obligation. However, a business is just keen on creating again. They might be keen on decreasing wrong, and it is critical to understand the change that needs to be made. The organizations are on the verge of Some individuals acknowledging the harm and accepting that it is important to burn through cash on recovery. De Jonghe, Mulier & Schepens (2020) has added that change comes from created economies, and non-industrial nations reserve the privilege to follow their own way of advancement (De Jonghe, Mulier & Schepens, 2020).

The analysis emerges due to the lacking attention and operations by the human being and industrial personnel to bring the change as it is required. The response is yes; they are emerging the investigations regarding the resources that can help to produce energy and to minimize the fuel consumption in supply chains (Hyun, Park & Tian, 2020). This includes the addition of the routes and critical path management to minimize the petroleum bring in the form of fuel and to reach the customers with ease, and in a short time Numerous organizations are moving towards a "green" pattern, and the meaning of "green" is a model for the future turn of events, regardless of where on earth it is. "Green" is the idea of decreasing the effect of business on the climate (Purwandani & Michaud, 2021). The green business incorporates ideas like okay items, wellsprings of unrefined components, transportation, processes, low-squander utilization, and reuse of any item (Söderholm, 2020). The idea of a green-disapproved of business does not just regard generally safe items, yet in addition about being harmless to the ecosystem and positive, and that is a reasonable methodology and how to adjust it to their circumstance what is unquestionably significant for their association (Purwandani & Michaud, 2021). This, obviously, can be portrayed as a practical green business system.

Latest technology models are not allowing the organizations to reduce the function that they have adopted, as in the case of controlling the operations through machines; their profitability will be reduced (Purwandani & Michaud, 2021). The organizations cannot add as a high-quality measure to minimize

climate changes, and this also requires to change a huge practice to maintain consequences (Madureira, Monteiro, 2021). For example, the energy efficiency that sea also attained by keeping the cities as smart cities and everything is collected in such smart cities. Offshore companies and oil drilling are some of the greatest pollution-created organizations in water bodies, and these organizations are working legally at many platforms to drill and bring oil that is a wrong action.

## 3. Methodology

The research methodology is a step-by-step process to collect, select, assemble and analyze the data for further study. The data can be collected from multiple sources, including primary data collection and secondary data collection, to be the results of the study under a specific study design. The descriptive study design is applied to bring the results of data for the current topic. The secondary data is selected in the form of a literature review, and it was used to derive results. The study validity and reliability were observed from currency, reliability, authority, accuracy, and purpose. The secondary data is selected due to its ease of collection and to bring the results regarding the challenges faced by the business organizations to determine the results.

## 4. Findings

The business organizations are putting their efforts and playing a role to increase awareness of the global warning as indicated by the data collected. The study has proved how a series of actions were taken about the successful development of the organization. It has been understood the leaders were willing to add positive efforts for minimizing the global pollution from various sites like to add the sustainability factor in each operation; they were coming with the solution of going green for the future population needs. The organizations were making huge changes in the internal operations to give their best, but the actual actions were instituted after 2008, and business organizations as sought is as a climate change goals. The overall purpose was the same for each organization that was to meet the lowest carbon footprint addition, and for this, these organizations have also developed their actual goals. Public policy and legal actions were imposed at the international level to limit the activities that were leading to an increase in the global population. The global actions are proving the control is the ai of every business organization, but global warming is still indicating the challenges faced by the organization to normalize the human beings and their activities. In a few firms, the actions are not being taken effectively due to the setup and operations like the offshore companies and duped plastic into the seas. Various activities were found illegal and controlled through legislation that is directly impacting the development of the environment. There can be observed how the green business organization phenomena took a longer time to be part of the globe, but it has added a little positive aspect of development. The carbon emission was controlled through international cooperation. The most beneficial approach was the millennium goals that were developed on the basis of information that leaders were having about the environment and the future generations. This was a desire to keep the environment safe and to increase the quality of life for future generations.

## 5. Conclusion

Global warming increased over the last 50 years due to the depletion and increased human activities that are turning the temperature higher. The busies organizations are taking steps to control global warming through going green options. Furthermore, these organizations are also trying to implement such facts that are based on betterment, like the adoption of sustainable processes and practices that can help to gain a competitive advantage. Small and medium organizations and global leaders are putting efforts to control the climate-carbon footprints. The going green aspect was useful to determine the efforts required, and later on, the larger firms were also using the connect by making the processes more sustainable. This brings action-based results indicating how the climate can change. The actions cannot be fully applied by large organizations because these are based on technology, and technology itself is not good for the current environment due to its harmful impact on human health. The aspects of going green have developed the threshold to manage innovations and creative ways of product development that can minimize pollution. Going action is a sustainable approach itself due to the incorporation of the facts and their relevance with

the future needs of human beings. The organizations are limited for the production in this course to meet the future needs of human beings. International focus on the actions was a reason to bring this to reality and to make the organizations sustainable.

### 5.1 Recommendations

• Larger organizations need to control the resources of production, like overproduction needs to be controlled effectively. For this, these organizations have to focus on the supply and demand aspect

• Dumping into the water bodies is coming with various challenges of plastic production that indicates a high amount of plastic is produced. This should be banned from banned to dump into the seas and water bodies to minimize the pollution that is also a source of increased carbon footprints.

• Coal-burning should also be banned as the energy developed to increase the carbon footprints.

• International limitations should be devised on the production and limitations of usage to decrease the future pollution causes.

• Strict implementation of the obligations and assessment on an annual basis can help to control environmental pollution, and companies can have the position of going green.

### 6. Conclusion

Global warming was increasing due to human steps and actions. It was controlled by keeping the development at higher levels. The current study has indicated how going green and sustainability are approved in different conferences, and the leaders were willing to keep the environment safe for future users. For this, a very keen investigation was sought by the researchers to develop such public policies. The initiative was taken by the business organizations to keep things in perfect balance. Further, it was observed a few organizations were not able to take part effectively due to the products that are making the environments unsustainable. It is directly acting on the resources, and these are not getting stable position due to constantly rising temperature, the large organizations have to manage the supply chain that is increasing the fuel burning globally. The efforts put by the large organizations are not of value due to the supply chain that they have to manage, and it brings back the global warming and negative aspects of human life. The ultimate impact is on the future life of human beings when they cannot live in a healthy environment that is ruined by human beings. Business organizations are also using philanthropic actions to minimize the carbon footprint, but these are also not using packaging materials and the latest technology setups that are not a sustainable way to live. For example, the development of smart houses projects after cutting trees and the greenhouse effect that is increasing global warming. International policies need to be devised for going green that sounds good for the sake of future development. A critical assessment of the sources of pollution and limitations should also be involved in the policies to make sustainable actions more important for future generations.

### References

*[1] Söderholm, P. (2020). The green economy transition: the challenges of technological change for sustainability. Sustainable Earth, 3(1), 1-11. https://sustainableearth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186 /s42055-020-00029-y*

*[2] Purwandani, J. A., & Michaud, G. (2021). What are the drivers and barriers for green business practice adoption for SMEs?. Environment Systems and Decisions, 1-17.*

*[3] https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10669-021-09821-3*

*[4] Lartey, T., Yirenkyi, D. O., Adomako, S., Danso, A., Amankwah ‐ Amoah, J., & Alam, A. (2020). Going green, going clean: Lean-green sustainability strategy and firm growth. Business strategy and the environment, 29(1), 118-139.*

*[5] Jerónimo, H. M., Henriques, P. L., de Lacerda, T. C., da Silva, F. P., & Vieira, P. R. (2020). Going green and sustainable: The influence of green HR practices on the organizational rationale for sustainability. Journal of Business Research, 112, 413-421.*

[6] Hyun, S., Park, D., & Tian, S. (2020). The price of going green: the role of greenness in green bond markets. Accounting & Finance, 60(1), 73-95.

[7] Kang, Q. (2020). Library directors' concerns and attitudes towards going green and sustainability in China: An unexplored area. Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, 52(2), 382-398.

[8] Venhoeven, L. A., Bolderdijk, J. W., & Steg, L. (2020). Why going green feels good—Journal of Environmental Psychology, 71, 101492.

[9] Yanarella, E. J., Levine, R. S., & Lancaster, R. W. (2009). Research and solutions:" green" vs sustainability: from semantics to enlightenment. Sustainability: The Journal of Record, 2(5), 296-302.

[10] De Jonghe, O., Mulier, K., & Schepens, G. (2020). Going green by putting a price on pollution: Firm-level evidence from the EU. Available at SSRN 3725061.

[11] Zuin, V. G., Stahl, A. M., Zanotti, K., & Segatto, M. L. (2020). Green and Sustainable Chemistry in Latin America: Which type of research is going on? And for what?. Current Opinion in Green and Sustainable Chemistry, 100379.

[12] Madureira, H., & Monteiro, A. (2021). Going Green and Going Dense: A Systematic Review of Compatibilities and Conflicts in Urban Research. Sustainability, 13(19), 10643.

[13] Folgerø, I. K., Harding, T., & Westby, B. S. (2020). Going fast or going green? Evidence from environmental speed limits in Norway. Transportation research part D: transport and environment, 82, 102261.

[14] Prinzing, M. (2020). Going Green Is Good for You: Why We Need to Change the Way, We Think about Pro-environmental Behavior. Ethics, Policy & Environment, 1-18.

[15] Keast, J. (2020). Going green. Inside Film: If, (194), 29-31.

[16] Dávila-Fernández, M. J., Cafferata, A., & Sordi, S. (2020). How do you feel about going green?. Università di Siena.