Governments are faced with difficult choices on what to do when facing a financial crisis: to concentrate on the financial or environmental sector and in the case of the Japanese and Japanese earthquake thematic, the choices chosen by government and the impacts of these choices have far-long term effects on survival. Since the ability to maintain economic stability is generally considered a necessity in a crisis, it is rather understandable that good GDP growth can afford to reduce unemployment rates, stabilize the markets, and provide governments with a necessary revenue to fund social safety nets, healthcare, and work programs. The performance of the economy in the post-past depressions, including the international crisis of 2008-9, has been characterized by good economic results, and it constitutes a fast recovery of living standards and investment amounts in the economy, and this supports the conventional supposition that the occurrence of financial crises would emphasize economic expansion (De-Prado-Herrera & Garrido-Gonzeta, 2023). However, prioritizing short-run economic development at the expense of environmental protection ignores the fact that economic welfare and ecological welfare are not independent of each other, which may not be beneficial to further prosperity if the ecosystems are not preserved in a good state. Despite the necessity of economic growth in the case of the state financial crisis, growth should not be established at the expense of the environment as long-term survival and stability demand combined policies, which would offer economic recovery along with ecological well-being. The consideration of economic growth and environmental protection as two irreconcilable objectives is increasingly being reflected in practical experience and scientific literature, supporting a combination of approaches. Recent literature suggests that the concept of a certain trade-of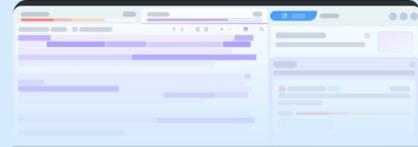f between economic and environmental