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Transition To A Green Economy In The Context Of Selected European And Global Requirements For Sustainable Development**Abstract**

The aim of the paper is to present selected aspects of sustainable development related to environmental protection and the creation of a green economy, with special reference to the global and European context for the development of an environmentally friendly goods and services market, taking into account the cases of Central and Eastern European countries. One of the most important elements of the strategy to promote clean economic growth and foster the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy is the energy sector, where the aim is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and sulfur oxides and support the development of renewable energy sources. Some of the achieved results in this area are presented in this paper.

Keywords: *sustainable development, environmentally friendly goods and services, green economy, energy policy*

1. Introduction

The aim of the paper is to discuss selected aspects of sustainable development related to environmental protection and the creation of a green economy. The strategy of sustainable development in this area is promoted by:

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1. Enhancing international cooperation in the production of environment friendly technologies and products;
2. Restructuring of the economy, with special reference to sunset industries (which rely on old technologies of coal-based products, heavy metals, heavy chemicals etc.);
3. Promotion of renewable energy sources and economic development based on increased energy efficiency and low emissions of greenhouse gases.

In this paper we consider the strong correlation between economic policy and the new environmental and energy policies, taking into consideration their relationship to international environmental standards and, as a result, better access to global and regional markets¹.

2. The global and European background for the development of an environmentally friendly goods and services market

The total market size of the environment industry was estimated at 600 billion US\$ in 2010. Most of its growth will take place in developing countries and economies in transition, at an annual rate of 8 to 12 per cent². In relative terms, this environmental market is not as big as the steel or agriculture markets, but roughly the same size as the pharmaceuticals and information technology markets³. The eco-industries sector in the EU has a turnover of around € 227 billion, corresponding to 2.2% of the GDP of the EU. This includes waste treatment (€ 52 billion) and recycling (€ 24 billion, with over 500,000 jobs). The recycling sector is made up of over 60,000 companies, with the following profile: 3% large; 28% medium; 69% small⁴.

¹ Wysokinska Z., "Adaptation to European and international ecological norms and standards in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland, Ecological competitiveness of Polish enterprises - results of a questionnaire research", *IT&FA Proceedings*, Bangkok, 2000, pp 3-12; compare also, Wysokinska Z, Witkowska J.; International Business and Environmental Issues - Some Empirical Evidence from Transition Economies, *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*, Vol. 14 No. 3 (2005), pp. 269-279.

² Trade and Environment Review 2003, UNCTAD, New York and Geneva, 2004, p.36; WTO, (2003); Report to the 5th Session of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Cancun, WT/CTE/8, 11 July, 2003, p.7.

³ As above.

⁴ "Accelerating the Development of the Market for Recycling in Europe", *Report of the Taskforce on Recycling*, Composed in preparation of the Communication "A Lead Market Initiative for Europe" {COM(2007) 860 final}, p. 2.

While the United States and Japan have taken the lead in biotechnology and nanotechnology, the EU leads the way in environment-related technology (solid wastes, renewable energy and motor vehicle pollution abatement), with Germany playing a very active role. Japan is second to the EU in all three environmental technology fields⁵.

With natural resources being increasingly depleted, energy is becoming a key issue, and proper and effective waste management is an increasing challenge. Moving towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production are the cornerstones of all development that is sustainable – not only in terms of energy but in terms of *all* the resources we produce, consume and dispose of. Recycling plays a fundamental role in this aspect by:

- reducing disposable waste,
- reducing the consumption of natural resources,
- improving energy efficiency.

Demand and price for raw materials are increasingly affected by global forces, and there are indications that international trade in recycled material will continue to grow. There is significant market potential in recycling to increase efficiency and capacity, which also encourages innovation and introduces more effective processes and improved technologies. These can help save costs, energy, and natural resources – and help make Europe less dependent on raw materials with their rising prices. Recycling also belongs to the six most important sectors within the Lead Market Initiative for Europe (Lead Market)⁶. The Lead Market proposes *a package of policies* (legislation, standards and labeling, public procurement, financing, knowledge-sharing, and international actions) that can act in synergy to foster recycling markets, provide more and better recycling, yield environmental and economic gains, and in the long run improve Europe's competitive position⁷. The EU is estimated to have around one third of the global share of eco-industries and a 50% share of the world market in the waste and recycling industries⁸.

The predicted growth of more than 15% in the level of sales of environmental services over the next decade includes an additional, approximately 42 billion USD

⁵ OECD SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY SCOREBOARD 16 2007 – ISBN 978-92-64-03788-5 – © OECD 2007, p.p.9-16.

⁶ Recycling is one of the leading markets among: *e*-health, protective textiles, sustainable construction, recycling, bio-based products, and renewable energies, compare: Lead Market Initiative for Europe; <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/policy/lead-market-initiative/#2#2>

⁷ Accelerating the Development of the Market for Recycling in Europe, op cit, pp.3-4.

⁸ As above.

increase in demand on the world market, providing employment for approximately 1–2 million workers. The rapid development of the environmental services market in the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries, formerly centrally planned and transition economies, and their adaptation to EU and global requirements, can offer many positive examples for developing countries in the difficult path towards the creation of more efficient, cleaner and greener economies (Wysokińska 2008).

The labor market initiative related to the creation of green jobs is strictly connected with the concept of sustainable development. Green jobs include jobs that help to protect ecosystems and biodiversity; reduce the consumption of energy, materials, and water through high efficiency strategies; de-carbonize the economy; and minimize or altogether eliminate the generation of all forms of waste and pollution⁹.

In 2005, the European Commission laid the foundations for an EU strategy to combat climate change. This document now sets out more concrete steps to limit the effects of climate change and to reduce the risk of massive and irreversible disruptions to the planet. These short-term and medium-term measures target both developed countries (the EU and other industrialized countries) and developing countries¹⁰. A year earlier an environmental technologies action plan for the European Union was prepared by the European Commission, aimed at stimulating technologies for sustainable development¹¹. This action plan, designed to support environmental technologies, concerns technologies to manage pollution, lessen polluting and lessen reliance on resource-intensive products and services, as well as to devise ways to manage resources more efficiently. These environmentally friendly technologies pervade all economic activities and sectors. They cut costs and improve competitiveness by reducing the consumption of energy and resources, which results in fewer emissions and less waste¹².

⁹ http://www.unep.org/labour_environment/PDFs/Greenjobs/UNEP-Green-Jobs-Report.pdf.

¹⁰ Communication from the Commission, 2007, COM 2007; final

¹¹ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, 2004, COM 2004; 38; final

¹² As above.

3. Characteristics of the market of environmentally friendly goods and services - market volume and market shares

Compared to other markets, it should be noted that the environmental products and services market is not as large as the steel or agricultural markets. However, its size is comparable with the pharmaceutical or information technology markets¹³. The environmental products market encompasses three main segments—equipment (technical equipment), environmental services, and natural resources. Technical equipment obviously encompasses the most advanced technologies, while environmental services include simpler, albeit more common technologies. The predicted growth of more than 15% in the sales of environmental services compared to the past decade projects an additional increase in demand on the world market of approximately 42 billion USD, providing employment for 1–2 million workers. The highly developed countries are the largest producers of environmental services (United States – approximately 38% of the world market, Japan – approximately 18%, followed by Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy). The share of Eastern Europe in this market is only around 2% (inclusive of the European part of the CIS), with Poland's share being between 0.3% and 0.4% (Wysokińska 2009, pp. 941-948).

The environmental markets in highly developed countries are extremely competitive. Environmental regulations are among the most important market factors. The capacity to produce environmental products and services is growing dynamically in many developing countries, primarily thanks to collaboration between established companies as well as due to the increased demand on the internal market. Nevertheless, there is little data to corroborate that this is also reflected in export.

The present barriers to trade, understood as what are known as “bound tariffs”, which are tied to many capital-intensive goods, are an important aspect of the rendering of services in the area of waste management. They are low in highly developed countries (below 3% for products found on the list of OECD countries). Many developing countries have their customs rates set at relatively high levels—10% to 20%. In certain cases the tariffs are exceptionally high¹⁴. In practice, the import of environmental products and services may benefit, in the preliminary stage, from many incentives. Technical regulations offer support in the adaptation of environmental products and services to environmental requirements. However, the dearth of uniform environmental requirements in various national markets is a significant extra-tariff barrier. It should be noted

¹³ Trade and Environment Review 2003, United Nations, 2004, p. 36.

¹⁴ Trade and Environment Review 2003, United Nations, 2004; compare also: Wysokińska Z., 2005).

that standards and certification have an impact on trade in environmental products and services. Trade in niche products searching for new markets may be hindered as a result of the lack of appropriate standards or certification procedures for such products. Thus, imported environmental technologies should be tested and certified by local authorities in individual markets (Vikhlyayev 2004).

At present, providing support for sustainable growth – i.e. for a resource-efficient, greener and more competitive economy - is one of three objectives of the Strategy Europe 2020, which sets forth the EU's main growth strategy for the coming decade¹⁵.

Within this overall strategy the European Commission proposes a new economic strategy for Europe, identifying three key drivers for growth, to be implemented through concrete actions at EU and national levels:

- smart growth (fostering knowledge, R+D, innovation, education and the digital society),
- sustainable growth (making our production more resource-efficient while boosting R+D and competitiveness);
- inclusive growth (raising participation in the labour market, enhancing the acquisition of skills, and combating poverty)¹⁶.

Sustainable growth means, above all, protecting the environment, reducing emissions and preventing biodiversity loss, and capitalizing on Europe's leadership in developing new green technologies and production methods in order to build a more competitive green and low carbon economy that makes efficient, sustainable use of resources¹⁷.

4. The case of the CEE countries – an environmental friendly products and services market

In their process of accession to the EU and adaptation to European environmental standards, the **CEE new member states** undertook significant steps in the 1990s and later to improve their natural environments, increasing their imports of goods designed to aid in environmental protection and technologies for the implementation of “clean production” of goods for export.

¹⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm

¹⁶ Strategia na rzecz inteligentnego i zrównoważonego rozwoju sprzyjającego włączeniu Społecznemu (Strategy for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth), KOMUNIKAT KOMISJI EUROPA 2020; Brussels, 3.3.2010 ; COM(2010) 2020

¹⁷ As above.

These steps should improve the competitiveness of Polish, Czech, and Hungarian goods and products in the future on both the European and global markets. Research results confirm the pro-ecological emphasis of the transition economies' restructuring efforts, particularly when read together with the significant increase in their foreign trade in pro-ecological goods and services.

In the case of firms with foreign ownership, the effect of compliance with environmental norms and standards on their share of the domestic market was very slight, while the effect of compliance with environmental norms and standards on their share of the export market is somewhat greater, but still modest. An analysis of the results shows that most foreign investors do take environmental protection issues into account in making their decisions, but they do not consider them to constitute a major investment factor. A majority of the respondents favor centralizing strategies. This strategy seems advantageous for recipient countries. Firms with foreign capital frequently introduce environmental protection norms and take part in environmental protection programs (Wysokińska, Witkowska 2005, p. 279). Effects achieved by the CEE countries' transition economies can be a very good example for other developing countries in their future path to adapt to environmental protection standards, and in the process to create a much more environmentally friendly "green economy".

Products fostering environmental protection¹⁸ have gradually increased their share in total trade turnover in the CEE countries. These changes were particularly noticeable in the European direction (Wysokińska 2005, p. 944). Although the countries of Western Europe and other highly developed countries hold dominant shares not only in the market for world environmental products but also for environmental services, they have been facing a steady decline in the development of exports of these services over recent years. The basic classification of environmental services includes: sewage management and water protection, with this sector includes water distribution services by pipelines, excluding hot water and sewage management pipelines; waste management, including the disposal of garbage and wastes, contract-based metal wastes and scrap processing; wholesale and retail trade in wastes, scrap metal, and other materials for recycling; snow removal and storage services etc. Environmental services include environmental research and development services, advisory services, contracts and environmental engineering, analysis services, data

¹⁸ Products fostering environmental protection were classified into three basic groups: 1) Products and services related to waste management, 2) Cleaning technologies and products, and 3) Products relating to managing processes preventing the creation of pollution. More on this topic may be found in Wysokińska Z., "The International Environmental Goods and Services Market ...," (Wysokinska Z., 2005., p. 943).

collection, estimates, construction, transportation, and other services (including spatial planning services) (Wysokińska 2009, pp. 953-954).

Due to the growing operating costs in the environmental services sector in the developing countries, which are mainly the result of their high salary levels, it may be expected that in the upcoming years there will be greater expansion and investments by Western European companies (mainly from the countries of the European Union such as France, the Netherlands, and Belgium as well as Switzerland), as well as by other highly industrialized economies into both developing countries and countries that have recently undergone systemic transformation. These also include the CEE countries, including mainly the four greatest producers of environmental services in the CEE area, which include Poland, the Czech Republic, Estonia, and Russia.

The better and continuously improving access to the world environmental market is witnessed by the previously carried out liberalization of trade within the framework of OECD countries, in line with WTO requirements, as well as in the significantly slower, but nonetheless growing, rate of liberalization of trade taking place in developing countries.

The market volume of developing countries in the environmental services' world market is estimated at approximately 8.5%, with a steady growth trend over recent years. Their share in world exports and imports of these services oscillated around the 6%–7% mark in world trade, while in world environmental services production their share exceeds 8%. This shows the growing involvement of domestic environmental service providers in these countries, and the even greater degree of growth in foreign investments (from the highly developed countries) in this sector, potentially one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the world economy¹⁹.

5. Promotion of poles of clean growth to foster the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy

The main objective in the world economy, as well as in the European economy for the nearest future, is to promote poles of clean growth to foster the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy.

¹⁹ These conclusions are derived from an expert report entitled "Ocena szans Polski na międzynarodowym rynku wyrobów i usług środowiskowych" [An assessment of Poland's chances on the international environmental product and services market] prepared by the author for the Ministry of the Economy in Poland in 2007-2010 (modified version).

The global perspective has been presented by UNEP's Energy branch, which focuses on aiding governments and regions—particularly in developing countries—make the green energy transition, offering support and training concerning technical assessments, policies, and finance. It has been stressed that increasing the use of renewable energies is the solution for a greener future in the world economy. As populations and incomes grow, so does the demand for energy. Our thirst for energy services is one of the biggest challenges to mitigating climate change and building a greener future. While the global community wrestles with climate change, it must also grapple with a host of issues resulting from current patterns of energy consumption, including energy security, pollution, and enduring energy poverty. The current heavy reliance on a fossil fuel energy system is not only environmentally unsustainable, but also highly inequitable, leaving some 1.4 billion people around the globe without access to electricity. Moreover, much of this growing energy demand is occurring in developing countries, where rising fossil fuel prices and constraints on resources are putting additional pressure on both the environment and the economy.

In 2010, new investments in renewable energies reached a record high of 211 billion US\$, with noticeable growth in the emerging economies. While there is much progress to be made, decreasing costs and expanding deployment of generators combine to make the renewable energy more and more competitive with fossil fuels, especially when the latter's negative externalities, like pollution and impacts on health, are taken into account. But in order to move towards a greener energy path, governments and local institutions will need to increase their involvement²⁰.

According to UNCTAD data, two-thirds of the total renewable power capacity (including wind, biomass, solar and geo-thermal power) belongs to the developed market economies, and one-third to the developing countries. Technological progress and greater investments and deployment are lowering the costs of established Renewable Energy Technologies. Global Investments in renewable energy and related technologies during the period 2004-2010 increased from 33 to 211 billion USD. The average annual growth rate amounted to 38.3%²¹.

Since the entry into force of the WTO in 1995, the WTO Dispute Settlement Body has also had to deal with a growing number of disputes concerning environment-related trade measures. Such measures have sought to achieve a variety of policy objectives — from conservation of sea turtles from

²⁰ <http://www.unep.org/climatechange/mitigation/Energy/tabid/104339/Default.aspx>

²¹ According to UNCTAD, Technology and Innovation Report (2011).

incidental capture in commercial fishing to the protection of human health from risks posed by air pollution.

Within the WTO Conference on “Energy, Trade and Global Governance” of 22 October 2009, organized by the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration (CTEI), the WTO has established a framework of cooperation that includes services incident to the extraction of oil and gas and services incidental to energy distribution and the pipeline transportation of fuels.

6. Energy and its relationship to trade and to trade governance

The treatment of **international commerce in energy and energy services** in policy terms is quite different from that of many other products in sectors such as manufacturing and agriculture. This differences include factors such as:

1. Much of today’s energy supply — particularly fossil fuels and natural gas — is geographically concentrated, fixed in terms of location, and prominent in the production and trade of those countries that possess the resource.
2. Thus, trade patterns on the supply side change only slowly (Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Algeria, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Sudan), in contrast to the shifting comparative advantage we associate with economies that are less resource-endowed (Europe, especially Western Europe).
3. In contrast to the geographical concentration that characterizes the supply side of energy markets, demand is very widespread because every country needs energy to run their economies. This relationship between supply and demand has important implications for the economic and political conditions under which trade takes place.
4. A second feature of today's key energy products is that they are scarce and non-renewable. Combined with their fixed and concentrated location, this makes for less direct competition in their production.
5. Factors contributing to the energy market include supply uncertainties, inelastic demand due to the lack in the short term of substitutes for traditional energy products, and the role of speculation and political uncertainty in some producing countries.
6. Trade and the traditional WTO trade rules do not play their “standard” role in many energy markets.

7. Many of these issues are being negotiated in the on-going Doha Round, including: energy services, transit rules, and subsidies for climate friendly goods and services.
8. It is important to increase transparency with respect to trade-related measures adopted for the goal of a green economy, and also to lend support to developing countries as they try to adapt their economies to green challenges and opportunities. In both cases, countries can use the tools and initiatives developed in the multilateral trading system of the WTO²².
9. A reduction in the barriers to trade in environmental goods and services could improve access to a broader range of cheaper and more efficient goods and services that can help meet environmental goals. Increasing the use of environmental goods and services can yield a range of benefits, including reduced air and water pollution, resource conservation, and improved energy efficiency²³.

The objective to promote poles of clean growth to foster the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy is to be achieved in Europe within the new EU Energy Policy 20-20-20. Within this policy EU leaders have agreed a set of targets, to be met by 2020, that have come to be known as the "20-20-20 targets". These aim to:

- reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions to at least 20% below 1990 levels
- increase to 20% the proportion of EU energy consumption coming from renewable sources
- reduce the amount of primary energy used – through energy efficiency - by 20% compared with projected levels.

The EU has even offered to reduce its emissions by 30% if other major economies would commit to comparable emission reductions or make adequate contributions.

In "A roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050", the European Commission also looked at new ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80 to 95% by the middle of the century²⁴. It is

²² Harnessing Trade for Sustainable Development and a Green Economy, World Trade Organization Centre William Rappard, Switzerland, Chapter II, p.2., Chapter IV, pp. 6-8 and p. 10-11.

²³ As above, p. 17, compare also: "Foreign Trade in Environmental Products; The WTO Regulation and Environmental Programs," *Global Economy Journal*; op.cit., pp. 1- 25. <http://www.bepress.com/gej/vol5/iss3/5>

²⁴ Climate action; http://europa.eu/pol/clim/index_en.htm

possible to identify three main factors stimulating the building of the EU common internal energy market:

a) EU Emissions Trading System

This is the cornerstone of the EU's climate change strategy, and is gradually reducing industrial emissions in the most cost-effective way possible. Under the system, energy-intensive industries like power generation or steel and cement have to surrender allowances every year for every ton of CO₂ they emit. In principle, they receive a certain number of allowances for free, but if they need more, they must buy them on the carbon market. They can also offset emissions by investing in CO₂ reductions in developing countries. Since the EU's Emission Trading System (ETS) started in 2005, more and more businesses have joined. Airlines have been a part of the system since 2012. In the future, more allowances will be auctioned instead of allocated for free²⁵.

b) Free movement of energy in the EU

Electricity and gas are transported in grids and pipelines that often cross national borders. The energy policy decisions made by one country inevitably have an impact on other countries. Ensuring that energy can be freely traded in the EU will help deliver:

- competitive prices,
- more choice for consumers,
- greater security of supply,
- security for investors in new renewable technologies and infrastructure²⁶.

c) Fully integrated EU energy internal market by 2014

The European energy market is the world's largest regional market (over 500 million consumers) and largest energy importer. Several of the challenges facing the EU – climate change, access to oil and gas, technology development, energy efficiency – are common to most countries and call for international collaboration. Without a technological shift the EU will not achieve its 2050 ambition to decarbonise the electricity and transport industries. This requires strong international cooperation with non-EU countries in specific technologies²⁷.

Some results achieved by the EU member states in the reduction of green house gas emissions are presented in Table 1 and in Graph 1. It is worth noting that only 16 member states (highlighted in bold) achieved positive results in green house gas emissions during the decade 2001-2010. Progress is still required from the rest.

²⁵ EU Emissions Trading System; http://europa.eu/pol/clim/index_en.htm

²⁶ EU Energy policy, http://europa.eu/pol/ener/index_en.htm

²⁷ http://europa.eu/pol/ener/index_en.htm

Table 1. Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions (source: EEA)

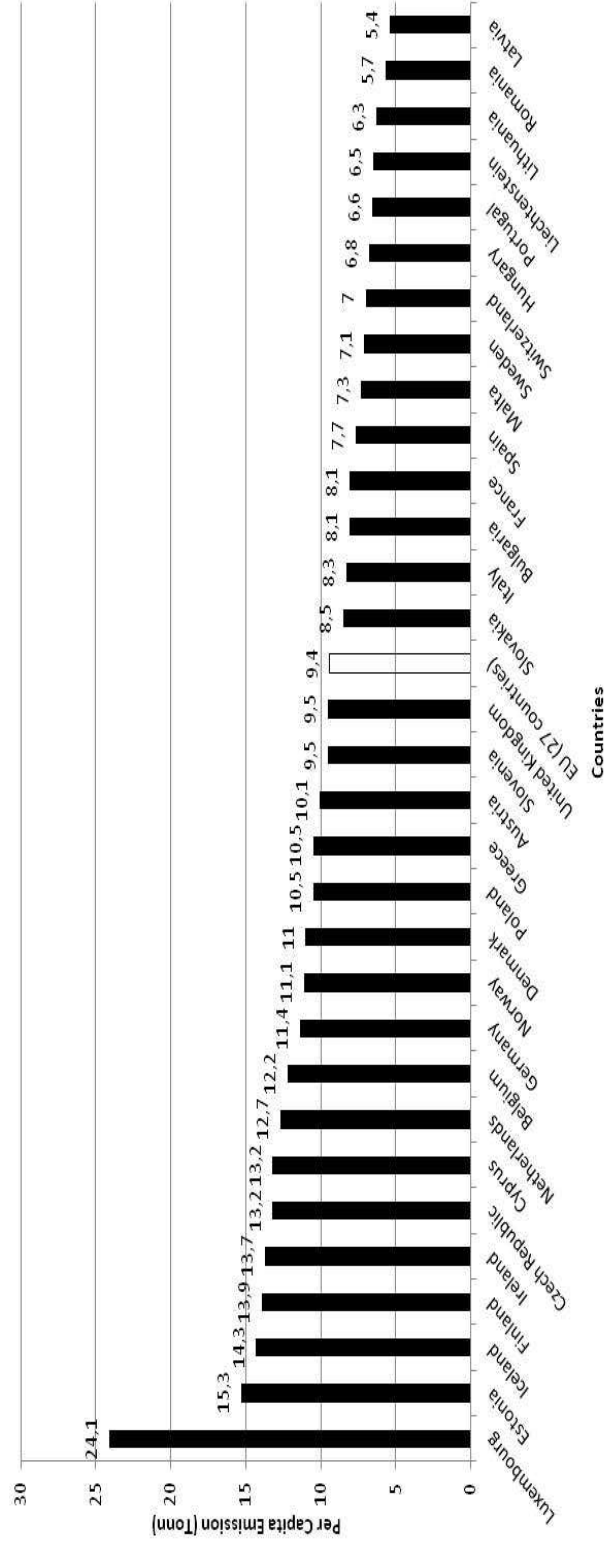
Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions (source: EEA)										
1 000 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent										
geo\time	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Population 2010	Per Capita Emission	Tonn
								Mlms		2010
Luxembourg	9596	12950	12798	12211	12047	11515	12075	0.5	24.1	2010
Estonia	17220	18565	18000	21129	19705	16391	20517	1.3	15.3	2010
Iceland	3845	3819	4345	4574	4959	4700	4542	0.3	14.3	2010
Finland	69239	68623	79834	78195	70243	66119	74556	5.4	13.9	2010
Ireland	68103	69315	68897	68303	67567	61741	61314	4.5	13.7	2010
Czech Republic	145775	146326	148448	148848	143663	134722	139158	10.5	13.2	2010
Cyprus	10108	11081	11495	11418	11405	11103	10838	0.8	13.2	2010
Netherlands	213201	210964	206960	205519	204569	198931	210053	16.6	12.7	2010
Belgium	146154	143623	138839	133927	136686	125187	132459	10.8	12.2	2010
Germany	1038999	997277	998895	976992	975967	911802	936544	81.8	11.4	2010
Norway	53443	53765	53594	55521	53820	51470	53896	4.9	11.1	2010
Denmark	68090	63740	71610	67021	63554	60683	61065	5.5	11.0	2010
Poland	384745	388917	404735	407131	401339	381770	400865	38.2	10.5	2010
Greece	127054	135661	132151	135046	131263	124693	118287	11.3	10.5	2010

Austria	80470	92880	90059	87366	86956	79739	84594	8.4	10.1
Slovenia	18823	20344	20583	20712	21431	19469	19522	2.0	9.5
United Kingdom	669879	654094	649596	640035	626072	572338	590247	62.0	9.5
EU (27 countries)	5078135	5148712	5132293	5078976	4974387	4609880	4720878	501.1	9.4
Slovakia	49339	51213	51040	48870	50078	44191	45982	5.4	8.5
Italy	551570	574749	563989	555761	541589	491528	501318	60.3	8.3
Bulgaria	62892	66361	67403	70908	68604	58895	61427	7.6	8.1
France	564800	567109	552408	541999	537297	514568	522373	64.7	8.1
Spain	380831	435428	427227	436327	403819	366266	355898	46.0	7.7
Malta	2602	3027	3019	3126	3094	3016	3035	0.4	7.3
Sweden	68959	67384	67273	65599	63599	59671	66232	9.3	7.1
Switzerland	51884	54398	53993	52038	53798	52461	54247	7.8	7.0
Hungary	77270	79486	77756	75649	73292	66864	67679	10.0	6.8
Portugal	82293	86540	81509	79020	77825	74372	70599	10.6	6.6
Liechtenstein	256	272	274	245	265	249	233	0.0	6.5
Lithuania	19364	22919	23314	25443	24331	19959	20810	3.3	6.3
Romania	140520	148889	152792	150245	146668	123382	121355	21.5	5.7
Latvia	10238	11247	11663	12176	11724	10962	12077	2.2	5.4

Remark: Countries highlighted in **bold** above achieved positive results in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions during the period 2000-2010.

Source: Own calculations based on Eurostat-database.

Graph 1. Per Capita Greenhouse Gas Emission



Source: Based on own calculations presented in the Table 1.

Table 2. Generation of total waste

Country	2004		2006		2008		2010		Mlns	Tonn
									Population 2010	Per Capita Generation of Waste
Bulgaria	201020	162881	167646	167203					7.6	22.1
Luxembourg	8316	9586	9592	10440					0.5	20.8
Finland	69708	72205	81793	104337					5.4	19.5
Estonia	20861	18933	19584	19000					1.3	14.2
Sweden	91759	94971	86169	117618					9.3	12.6
Romania	369300	344357	189311	218830					21.5	10.2
Netherlands	88099	94309	99591	119255					16.6	7.2
Greece	34953	51325	68644	70433					11.3	6.2
Belgium	52809	59352	48622	62537					10.8	5.8
France	302992	320427	345002	355081					64.7	5.5
EU (27 countries)	2620030	2638120	2491300	2502890					501.1	5.0
Germany	364022	363786	372796	363545					81.8	4.4
Ireland	24499	29599	22503	19808					4.5	4.4
Poland	154713	170230	138742	159458					38.2	4.2
United Kingdom	357544	346144	334127	259068					62.0	4.2
Austria	53021	54287	56309	34883					8.4	4.2

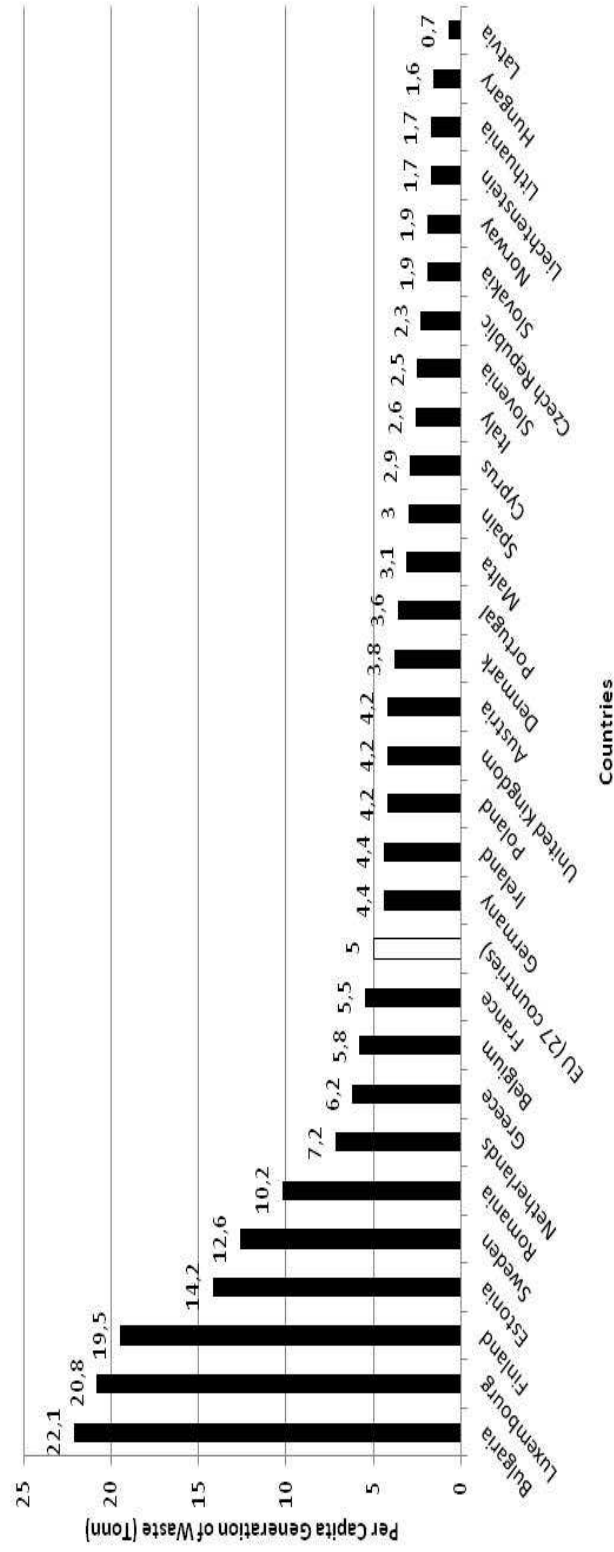
Denmark	12589	14703	15155	20965	5.5	3.8
Portugal	29317	34953	36480	38347	10.6	3.6
Malta	3146	2861	2399	1288	0.4	3.1
Spain	160668	160947	149254	137519	46.0	3.0
Cyprus	2242	1249	1843	2373	0.8	2.9
Italy	139806	155025	179034	158628	60.3	2.6
Slovenia	5771	6036	5038	5159	2.0	2.5
Czech Republic	29276	24746	25420	23758	10.5	2.3
Slovakia	10668	14501	11472	10545	5.4	1.9
Norway	7454	9913	10287	9433	4.9	1.9
Liechtenstein	:	:	383	62	0.0	1.7
Lithuania	7010	6564	6333	5583	3.3	1.7
Hungary	24661	22287	16949	15735	10.0	1.6
Latvia	1257	1859	1495	1498	2.2	0.7
1000 Tonnes						
All NACE activities plus households						
Iceland	501	:	:	:	0.3	
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	7.8	

:=not available, s=Eurostat estimate, e=estimated ,c=confidential

Remark: Countries highlighted in **bold** achieved **positive results** in the **reduction of total waste** during the period 2000-2010.

Source: Own calculations based on Eurostat-database.

Graph 2. Ranking of per Capita Generation of total waste/according to Eurostat



Source: Based on own calculations presented in the Table 2.

Table 3. Total Emissions of sulfur oxides (SOx)

Country/years	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Population 2010 Mlns	Per Capita Emission of Sulfur Oxides Kgs
	52197	27143	23939	21045	20052	20123	15438	19413		
Norway	20412	35006	40288	44522	59480	73936	76571	72426	0.0	540.8
Iceland	835229	1452883	878650	974270	1004273	1041050	1058315	1660958	0.3	228.0
Turkey	273609	96959	76282	69935	87969	69375	54826	83220	7.8	213.3
Estonia	1099503	861333	776271	762884	819496	569137	440367	387207	1.3	62.1
Bulgaria	30930	47766	37944	31548	29505	22809	17943	22079	7.6	51.2
Cyprus	3210000	1511000	1223933	1237455	1131030	1018371	861682	973587	0.8	27.0
Poland	473434	495063	537872	532663	537429	443723	424517	264007	38.2	25.5
Greece	15779	24315	11374	11479	11790	10762	7997	8113	11.3	23.4
Malta	821230	523502	642584	697431	577201	566204	459868	371976	0.4	19.6
Romania	1875524	264448	218633	211226	216964	174340	173473	170331	21.5	17.3
Czech Republic	524128	126952	89007	87751	70557	69404	64082	69406	10.5	16.2
Slovakia	262514	79307	69248	84306	82736	70121	59239	66788	5.4	12.8
Finland	228108	51269	42071	41750	33759	27041	29512	38084	5.4	12.5
Lithuania	2180477	1512987	1325129	1216864	1208166	566250	514168	482682	3.3	11.4
Spain	24856821	10237929	7884379	7632923	7231993	5714721	4849815	4574478	46.0	10.5
EU (27 countries)	3707179	1227948	706007	664972	586036	491137	397319	406429	501.1	9.1
United Kingdom									62.0	6.6

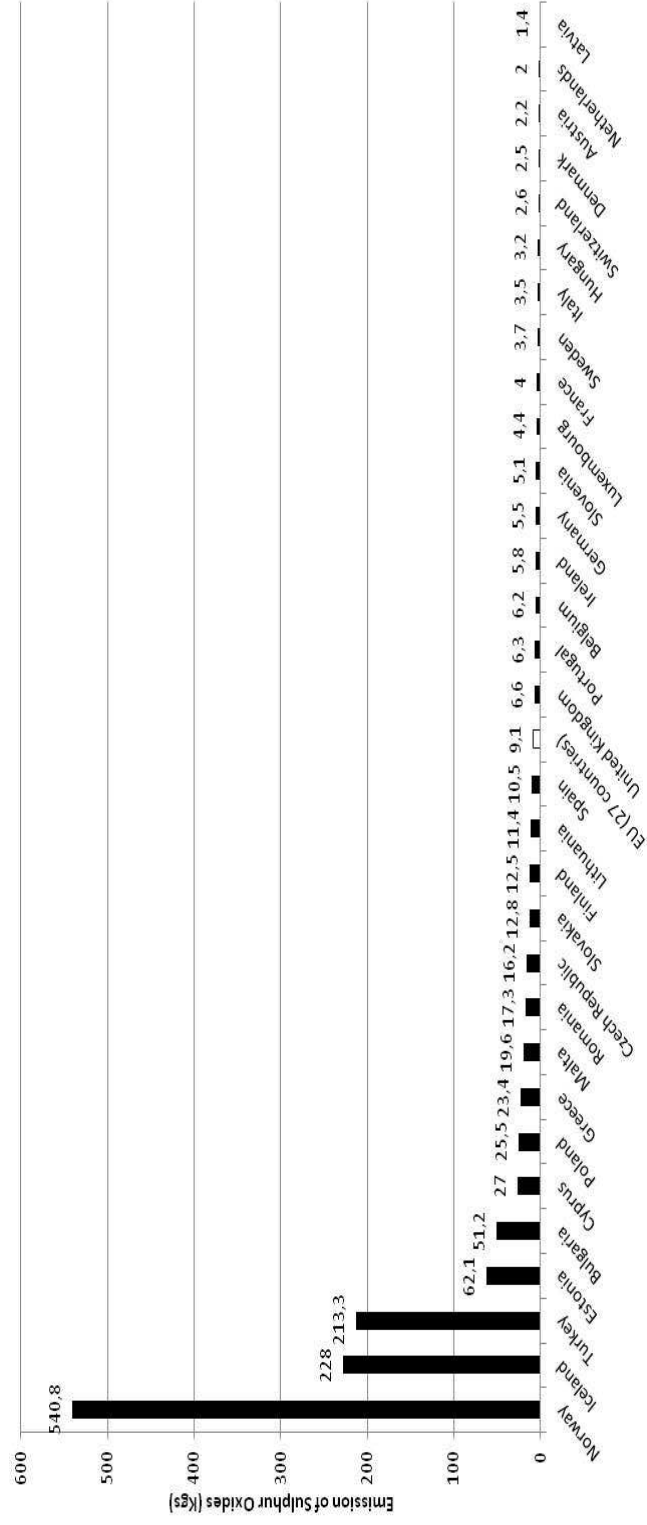
Portugal	294861	281153	177283	155414	149419	107851	74275	67061	10.6	6.3
Belgium	361840	171941	145184	135091	125429	97352	76748	67226	10.8	6.2
Ireland	182320	139536	71131	61222	55408	45500	32638	25885	4.5	5.8
Germany	5292041	653192	517315	519815	497134	490399	434696	449399	81.8	5.5
Slovenia	198061	92069	39882	16068	13961	12752	10620	10387	2.0	5.1
Luxembourg	15199	3470	2558	2263	2398	2268	2241	2210	0.5	4.4
France	1353913	643567	467300	428756	411641	343979	289268	261606	64.7	4.0
Sweden	105042	41584	35866	35617	32622	30457	29603	34472	9.3	3.7
Italy	1794240	749480	402526	380703	338231	283494	232148	210185	60.3	3.5
Hungary	9638	488940	147774	123109	98600	105590	89371	32295	10.0	3.2
Switzerland	40849	16314	16874	15477	13628	13940	12383	12861	4.9	2.6
Denmark	176371	29294	22938	26412	23622	18742	14280	14038	5.5	2.5
Austria	74454	31716	27148	28142	24542	22107	17419	18760	8.4	2.2
Netherlands	191597	73016	64510	64186	60668	50864	37408	33886	16.6	2.0
Latvia	104829	16123	6608	5860	5680	4691	4108	3158	2.2	1.4
Tonnes										
Total sectors of emissions for the national territory										

z=not applicable

Remark: Countries highlighted in **bold** above achieved **positive results** in the **reduction of sulfur oxide (SOx) emissions** during the period 2000-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Eurostat-database.

Graph 3. Per Capita emission of sulfur oxides (SOx)



Source: Based on own calculations presented in the Table 3.

7. Conclusions

The objective to develop an environmental friendly economy in developing countries and in transition economies is the most important challenge in the world economy in the nearest future. This objective can be achieved by close cooperation between the developed and developing countries and by solidarity in the processes of international assistance providing environmentally friendly, more efficient and cleaner technologies oriented on Low Carbon Growth.

Job creation in environmentally friendly services is, for developing countries, "a shortcut path" which helps avoid some negative consequences of traditional ("dirtier") economic development and offers possibilities to create millions of new "green" jobs in the future.

Promotion of clean growth poles to foster the transition to a more sustainable and greener economy is one of the key objectives for the nearest future in both the European and world economies.

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Streszczenie

PRZEJŚCIE DO ZIELONEJ GOSPODARKI-W KONTEKŚCIE WYMOGÓW EUROPEJSKICH I GLOBALNYCH UKIERUNKOWANYCH NA ZRÓWNOWAŻONY ROZWÓJ

Celem artykułu jest przedstawienie wybranych aspektów zrównoważonego rozwoju w odniesieniu do ochrony środowiska i budowy "zielonej gospodarki" w kontekście uwarunkowań globalnych i europejskich dla rozwoju rynku towarów i usług środowiskowych (szczególną uwagę poświęcono w nim krajom Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej). Jednym z najbardziej istotnych aspektów jest również promowanie czystego wzrostu ekonomicznego w celu wzmocnienia przechodzenia do bardziej zrównoważonej i bardziej zielonej gospodarki w sektorze energetycznym, przez wdrażanie redukcji emisji gazów cieplarnianych i tlenków siarki oraz przez rozwój energetyki bazującej na odnawialnych nośnikach energii. Pewne osiągnięcia w tej dziedzinie zostały zaprezentowane w niniejszym artykule.