

TOWARDS GREEN GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES

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Abstract: In the context of climatic changes, the EU member states are taking into account the achievement of three targets concerning the problem of environment protection: the reduction with 20 % of the greenhouse gases effect, raising the energetic efficiency with 20 % or the reduction with the same share of the energy consumption, and the third is the raise of the renewable energy share in the final energy consumption with 20 %. In the practical action sector, all the countries are setting up domains and activity sectors in order to shape a new type of economy called green economy, which is involving a growing number of people employed on green jobs. Promoting green economy is largely modifying the relations between human and natural environment. Through the human intervention there is a reestablish of the renewing capacity of the life components, preserving biodiversity and controlling the destructive forces of the natural phenomena that can affect the environment created by human.

Keywords: environment preservation, green economy, employment strategies, climate change, growth

Introduction

The concept of green economy designate a reality very complex, a set of activities that occur in all economic sectors and which have as their common feature reporting directly to the environment in an effort to protect quality and stop its degradation, to preserve or restore balance natural, to save non-renewable resources, including identification and promotion of alternatives.

How simple and ideal, the green economy is a set of activities that do not produce pollution, produce no waste or have the capacity to recycle to reintroduce them into the natural circuit without destabilizing the balance of the ecosystem, activities that processes and develop substance without it altering the natural elements harmful to humans or the environment and natural resources are used rationally without affecting quality or regenerative capacity. In reality, such an economy there. Mankind can give up immediately conventional production systems consuming non-renewable, polluting aggressive in relation to the environment. Accumulations and the improvements made while traditional systems of production can not be abandoned until they are replaced with new systems, to ensure a similar degree of comfort and efficiency.

On the other hand, not all non-renewable natural materials found substitutes in sufficient quantities and of a quality comparable. No processing technologies for new types of resources are not well developed, which has major effects on economic efficiency and, ultimately, the motivating entrepreneurs to use them.

Material and method

It must take into account that there are many situations where damage to the natural environment has natural causes unrelated to human activity, but worsening living conditions:

floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, landslides etc. Activities recovery after the natural disasters and prevent their destructive effects can be also employed in the green economy.

Elements of green economy that have always existed naturally in human activity. The concept of green economy occurs when the activities of man acquire such force that it becomes concrete risk of depletion of non-renewable resources of the planet and the irreversible of damage to the environment and natural balances.

The solution to avoid or mitigate these risks is the strengthening and development of the green economy. This can not be achieved in the short term. It required a long period of transition in which multiple problems to be resolved and complex involved in such a process. The successful transition and to shorten its duration should contribute scientific research to provide solutions to technical problems, the entrepreneurs, motivated to invest in new sectors of economic activity, consumers of goods and services through the options and their application will support the growth and proliferation of green economy and, not least, governments, aware of the dimensions of risk and the need for action to avoid or reduce their consequences, they will act with the means available to encourage and support all the activities that make up the economy verdant.

The green economy is not a sector homogeneous and distinct, but can be found in all sectors, as a component grows, diversifies and whose share increase as identified solutions and possibilities to act to protect the environment, combat pollution and replacement of substances from renewable resources. Developing green economy has become visible, one can observe a trend of "greening" at different paces of broad areas of activity. The scale and diversity of the green economy is very different from country to country. In some countries that have not experienced massive industrialization processes, the natural environment remained less polluted, even if overexploitation of resources, monoculture and other specific practices have destabilized ecosystems underdevelopment. In others, industrialization extensive rhythms forced and development of agricultural production by processes polluting ignoring long-term consequences of this process, induced degradation massive environmental and generated practices that could not be cut short even after the phenomenon as such, the Finished. Highly developed countries with diversified economies, reached the highest levels of technological progress, we are confronted with the magnitude of pollution that can disrupt the balance of the planet. Being themselves lacking the resources to meet production capacity that have created and capacity for productive consumption and unproductive, to ensure their sustainability for a reasonable period of time, resort to exploiting resources in other countries, taking care to minimize costs, neglecting basic measures to protect the natural environment.

For each of these situations, corresponding problems it generates are different objectives of government policies and actions of economic agents. Some will focus on repairing damages and damages resulting from irrational exploitation of resources before the phenomenon becomes irreversible, others will pay attention to the promotion of new technologies for pollution resulting from production processes and consumption is minimal, or identify alternative resources , renewable exploiting natural forces without damage or disturb natural balances. These targets and concrete actions that it generates, configures the green economy in each country. Policies and various programs to promote the green economy have finally shared objectives arising from the perception of risks major global alteration of the environment, which threaten both the existence of life forms on earth, and the risks related to depletion of non-renewable resources . Considering these risks, all countries have emerged and developed, to varying

degrees, specific activities which have the purpose of biodiversity conservation, reduction of gas emissions greenhouse, renewable energy production and clean, etc.

Green growth has the potential to address economic and environmental challenges and open up new sources of growth through the following channels:

- Productivity. Incentives for greater efficiency in the use of resources and natural assets: enhancing productivity, reducing waste and energy consumption and making resources available to highest value use.
- Innovation. Opportunities for innovation, spurred by policies and framework conditions that allow for new ways of addressing environmental problems.
- New markets. Creation of new markets by stimulating demand for green technologies, goods, and services; creating potential for new job opportunities.
- Confidence. Boosting investor confidence through greater predictability and stability around how governments are going to deal with major environmental issues.
- Stability. More balanced macroeconomic conditions, reduced resource price volatility and supporting fiscal consolidation through, for instance, reviewing the composition and efficiency of public spending and increasing revenues through the pricing of pollution.

Whatever the immediate goals and future policies and actions that generate green economy, an essential fact is that this type of economy are interrelated and interfere with traditional economic sectors. The green economy is born and grows within the classic sectors and, even when stated as a separate activity, retain a degree of dependence on products and services in these sectors.

In order to define the scope of the green economy we can consider a document OECD and Eurostat grouping activities related to the environment in three categories:

- Managing pollution - production equipment, technologies and specific materials, services, construction for: air pollution control, wastewater treatment, solid waste treatment, clean soil, surface water and groundwater, noise abatement, evaluating environmental engineering environmental analytical services, data harvesting, analysis and evaluation;
- technologies and cleaner products - production of equipment, technologies and specific materials, supply of services: technology, processes and products cleaner and more efficient;
- Resource management - production of equipment, technologies and specific materials, supply of services: water supply, recycling, renewable energy, saving and energy management, agriculture and fisheries, natural risk management, ecotourism.

Changing the payoffs in the economy is only part of the solution. Societies become dependent on institutions and technologies with which they are familiar. Social and economic inertia can be so strong that even quite large changes in pay-offs will not change behaviour. A strong capability to innovate is essential to establish the capacity for breakthroughs and new patterns of production and consumption.

Innovation can generate new sources of growth that better reflect the full value of natural capital to society and reduce the cost of addressing environmental risks. Green growth strategies need to address the following challenges for green innovation:

- Many environmental externalities are under-priced or not priced at all. The consequences of such externalities may not be well understood. For example, a carbon price can help to incentivise innovation to tackle climate change, but current levels of carbon prices are low, leaving a considerable gap.
- Path dependency and dominance of existing technologies and systems can make it very difficult for some new technologies to compete, establish a place in the market and scale up, which is why temporary support may be needed in certain cases. Innovation support

instruments must be carefully designed to foster the emergence and uptake of efficient technologies while minimising the risk of technology lock-in, lack of competition or crowding out of private investment.

- Barriers to trade and investment can place a serious break on the development and diffusion of green technologies globally. Reducing these barriers while providing effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPRs) are essential to encourage the development and diffusion of technologies and the facilitation of foreign direct investment and licensing.

The issue of environmental protection and green economy exceeded the national framework, is a global problem that concerns in the greatest interests of all mankind. The international community has continuously watch these problems, trying to establish an organized debate and action programs to which all countries to rally. The same concern is noticed in the region. Strategies, plans and action programs developed by states in different parts of the world presents accents and nuances according to the specific geographical area concerned.

In the EU, environmental issues are included in the strategies adopted at Community level, but also in special regulations applied with direct reference to specific sectors and economic activities. For example, remember: Framework Directive 2005/32 / EC (EuP), the eco-design of energy using products, Directive 2002/96 / EC (WEE) on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive 2002/95 / EC (RoHS) regarding restrictions on the use of hazardous substances.

Interest in developing green economy is unquestionable and unanimous, but the views on the consequences of this process are very different and sometimes contradictory. In an optimistic vision, promote all forms of green economy is the solution to many global problems of mankind. Thereby not only achieve the objective of protecting environmental quality and to substitute the successful and efficient substance use non-renewable, but induce an economic growth spread to all sectors of activity, creates jobs and increase occupancy. The green economy is compatible with sustainable development, has the flexibility and capacity to adapt to change, risk mitigation in crisis.

Greener growth will see new jobs created, including skilled jobs in emerging green innovative activities. But some jobs will be at risk so there is a need to facilitate the re-allocation of workers from contracting to expanding sectors, such as those that replace polluting activities with cleaner alternatives or provide environmental services.

Labour market policies should focus on preserving employment, not jobs. They need to ensure that workers and firms are able to adjust quickly to changes brought about by the greening of the economy, including by seizing new opportunities. By helping workers to move from jobs in contracting sectors to jobs in expanding sectors, they can also help to assure a just sharing of adjustment costs occasioned by the transition. New skills will be needed and this will require appropriate education policies. While many existing skills will remain appropriate, skill mismatches and gaps may emerge. Training and re-training programmes will be a key component of labour market policies.

The scale of adjustment should not be overstated. For example, significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved with only limited effects on the pace of employment growth. Indeed labour market performance can improve if revenues from carbon pricing are used to promote labour demand. Furthermore, this does not take into account the positive impact on employment as a result of strategies fostering sources of green growth.

Skeptics see in the green economy but a palliative unable to produce substantial transformation, exchange sensitive employment situation. Conversely, jobs dwindle in green economy sectors that replace them, and the investment and energy consumption for the establishment and functioning employment in new sectors will increase. Cost of products and services in the green economy will be higher than those achieved in conventional conditions and their price will be accordingly higher. Economic efficiency of green technologies and production processes will be so low that will not stimulate the interest of entrepreneurs to assimilate them. The experience of countries like Spain, Italy, Denmark, Germany, that have invested heavily in particular in the production of green energy, solar and wind is considered inconclusive if not a failure.

No matter how different their views remains valid concern to find solutions to the serious problems raised by human relationship with the natural environment. Nobody denies these problems. The discussion goes about the methods and measures applicable to overcome the difficulties posed by the transition to the green economy. Given the particularities of the green economy, heterogeneity and its diffusion in classical economic sectors, statistical data reflecting the status and dynamics as a whole and its components are considered inadequate, sporadic and inconclusive.

Strategies for greening growth focus on a broader concept of progress than just GDP growth and aim to provide clear and stable policy signals to investors and consumers so as to:

- Achieve economic gains from eliminating sources of inefficiency in the use of natural capital.
- Encourage innovation which can deliver high rates of balanced growth.
- Foster new economic opportunities from the emergence of new green markets and activities.
- Ensure that eliminating inefficiencies, fostering innovation and seizing new growth opportunities avoid the risk of bottlenecks and systemic crises.

However, the increasing interest of researchers who study the working of the green economy, but also for practical reasons, partial estimates were made on defined areas or by calculations based on global data known. It is estimated that green businesses are the engine of German economic development. By 2020 the number of jobs in industries for environmental technologies will exceed that of jobs in the automotive and manufacturing (machine tools) and the share of environmental technologies in industrial output will reach 16% by 2030 registering an increase of 4 times the level of 2005. There are big differences between countries in the same geographical area or with comparable levels of development, in terms of the green economy concept, means and resources to support and develop it.

As it was mentioned before, the green economy is not a separate sector, but joined by classical economic sectors and therefore does not track statistics, indicators consecrated status and progress of specific activities green economy. Virtually no series to prove developments in the field. On the other hand, no green jobs are not homogeneous to be marked and distinctly pointed out. Statistical data, including projections and forecasts which are circulated in research papers, reports, communiqués governmental institutions, press articles, are estimates, punctual, derived from statistical statements of current or obtained through surveys and statistics, not always rigorous made those interested to study and analyze the phenomenon.

In countries like Spain, Britain, Germany, South Korea, who are leaders in promoting green economy, as well as at European and global level, there are also statistics and projections. In most countries, including Romania, statistical information is poor, the available data are the result of calculations and estimates made by researchers and analysts

domain. In the present situation, based on the data from the last 5-10 years is estimated that in Spain the number of employees engaged in activities that this country has encouraged and developed (wind, heat and electricity produced in solar panels, recycling waste, packaging and garbage) exceeds 500,000, representing 2.62% of the total number of employees of Spanish and soared over 10 times in the last 12 years. In Great Britain, these assessments, a number of 400000-600000 people working in environmental technologies industry in 2004 and in South Korea investment in the green economy created 350,000 jobs, especially in ensuring water supply population and safeguarding ecosystems. At the European level it is estimated that the green economic activities are more than 3 million jobs, exceeding the number of jobs in polluting industries. Basically, about 3.4 million jobs directly related to the renewable energy sector and the goods and services based on low energy consumption, while in polluting industries such as the mining, gas, electricity produced from fossil fuels, cement, metalworking, etc. totaling about 2.8 million jobs across Europe.

It is estimated that achievement of the objective of the Europe 2020 strategy which aims that 20% of the energy used come from renewable sources will help revive national economies of the Member States of the EU and will create jobs.

Conclusion

The conclusion that can be drawn from this assessment is that the transition to the green economy globally, it is a fact that despite reservations expressed from some analysts of May. The achievements of countries in this area and support enjoyed by promoting the green economy policy makers at national and international organizations show that the transition to this type of economy is one of the key directions of the progress in the contemporary world. Strength and determination with which governments act in this direction are different, but the complex inter dependencies that globalization has generated make the country pay attention to these issues. Also in this area it is important the speed with which each country reacts ability to keep up with those who are in the vanguard, including the original finding and applying solutions to specific problems. Those who ignore the evident progress towards green economy, neglecting its development potential and do not take into account the negative impact of such behavior on economic relations with other countries will have to make increased efforts to catch up.

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