

Sustainable consumption and production in countries in transition

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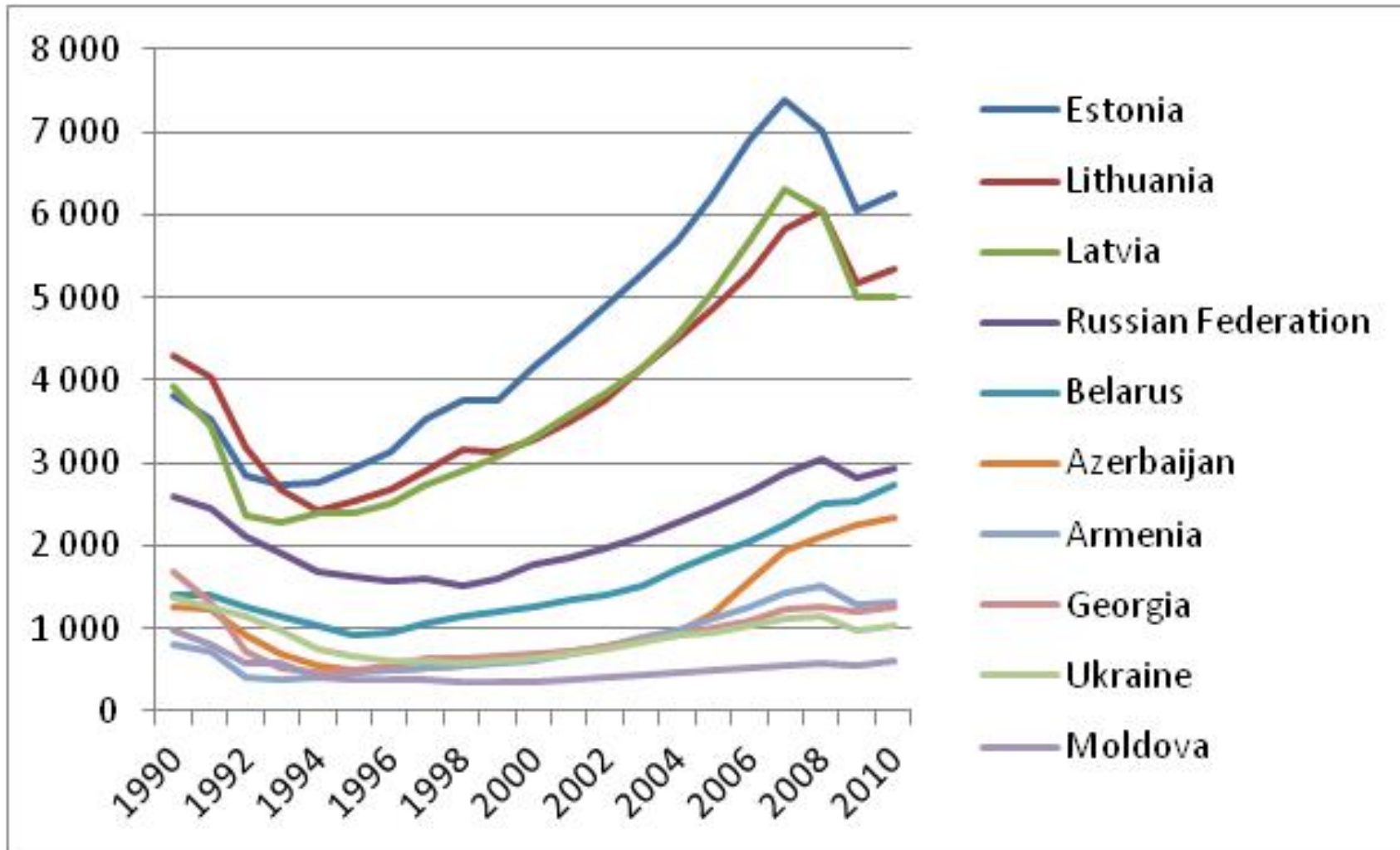
Eastern Europe and Caucasus



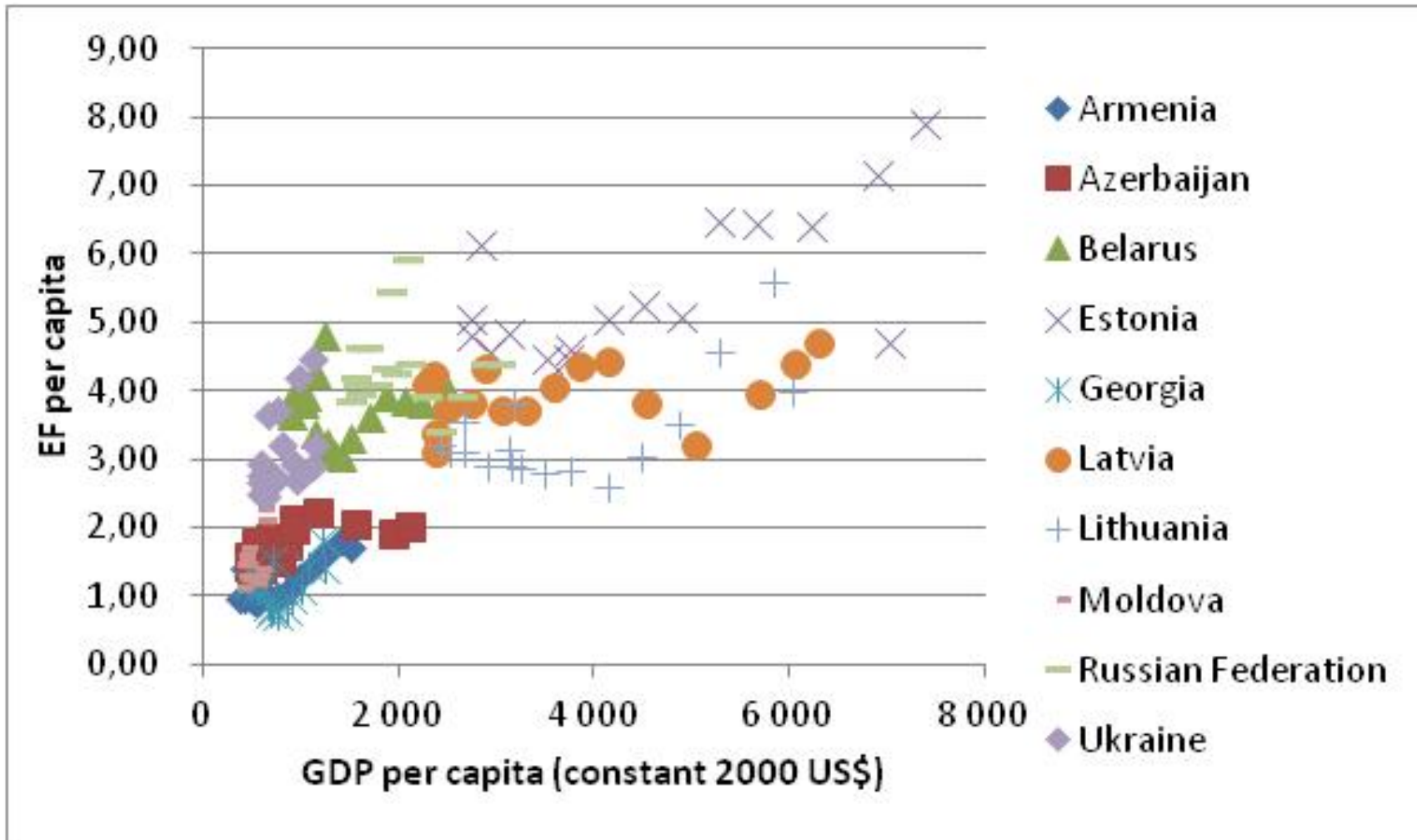
Methodology

- Qualitative
 - Social-economical-environmental data from UN, World Banka and other sources
- Qantitative
 - Snapshot survey done by national environmental NGOs on
 - SCP policy goals and objectives;
 - strategic approach;
 - process;
 - policy instruments used.
- Work in Progress

GDP changes in EE&C (1990-2010)



Environmental Kuznets curve and EF in relation to GDP changes (1992-2008)



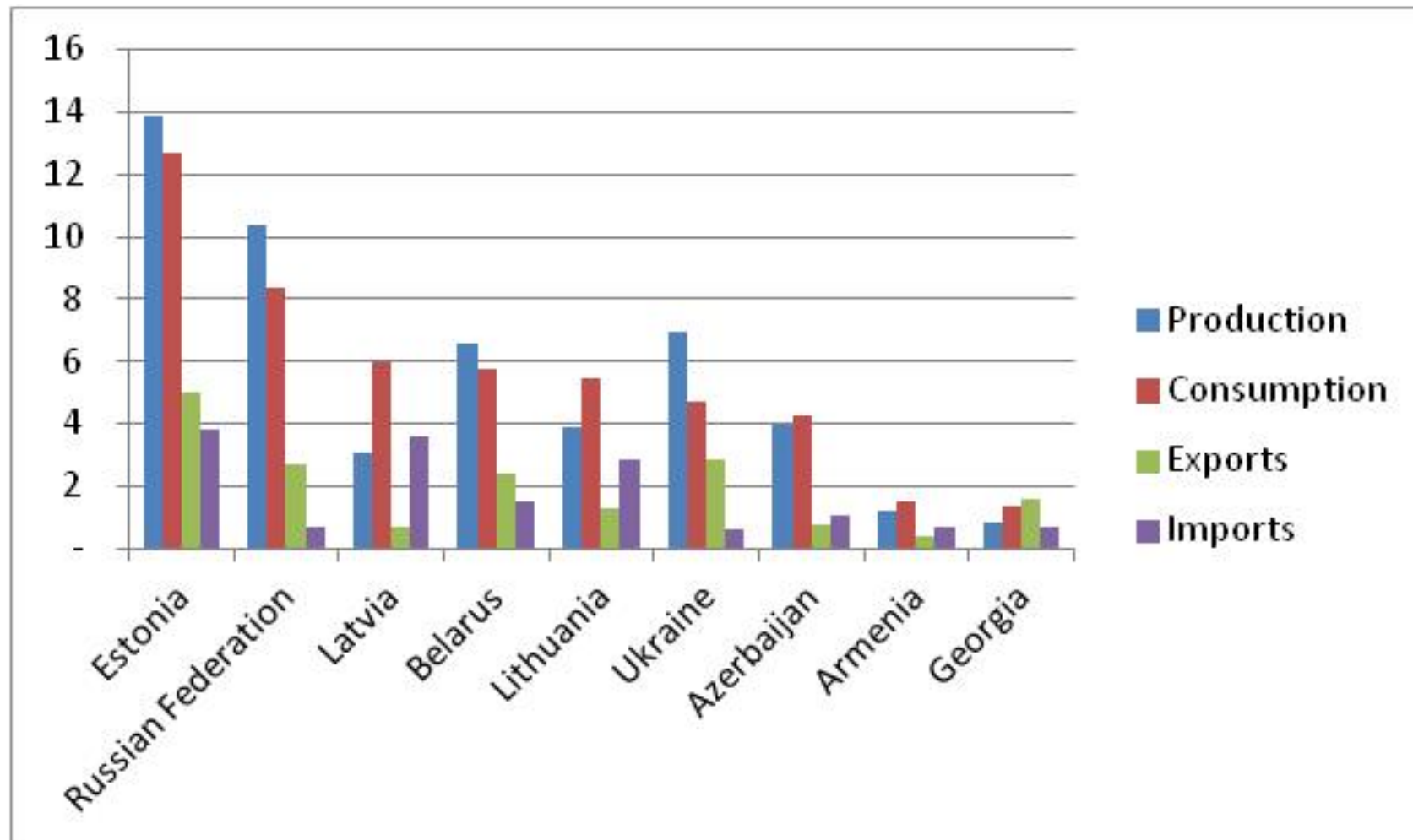
Correlation between Household final consumption expenditure and other indicators (1990-2010)

Household final consumption expenditure (constant 2000 US \$) per capita	Food production index (2004-2006 = 100)	CO ₂ emissions (metric tons per capita)	Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)	Total material extraction (kg per capita)	Ecological Footprint of Consumption (ha per capita)
Armenia	0,930**	0,923**	0,108	0,984**	0,947**	0,835**
Azerbaijan	0,946**	0,251	0,089	0,954**	0,850**	0,588*
Belarus	0,661**	-0,014	0,07	0,992**	0,776**	0,016
Estonia	-0,208	0,339	0,809**	0,985**	na	0,619*
Latvia	-0,187	-0,373	0,811**	0,963**	0,928**	0,668**
Lithuania	0,734**	0,209	0,944**	0,994**	0,974**	0,461
Moldova	-0,575*	-0,661**	-0,552*	0,551*	0,696**	-0,186
Russia	0,489*	0,069	0,569**	0,870**	0,807**	-0,162
Ukraine	0,331	-0,075	0,354	0,736**	0,367	0,076

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

CO₂ emissions, 2004



Source: Davis & Caldeira, 2010.

Development approach

- All the countries of the region are aiming to reach the GDP levels of Western Europe. Frame of mind behind the strategies to reach this goal is the approach - 'let the economy grow and take care of environmental concerns later'.
- Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania had adopted NSDS.
- Non of the countries have SCP policy, but SCP elements are integrating into the sectoral policies.
- SCP policies are dominated by market instruments and technological improvements.

SCP strategies

- Countries of the region have experienced economic recessions, structural and technological (efficiency) changes of their economies.
- They would have reduced the EF through more efficient resource use and economic restructuring, but as the result of the rebound effects - increasing overall consumption and economic growth, SCP related environmental pressures continue to increase.
- Some of the main drivers behind SCP policy in the region are EU accession and stakeholder pressure.
- However EU accession does not deal with the growth effect which drives consumption related environmental impacts.

Gaps

- Stakeholders are more concerned with greening current consumption & production systems, but not actively work with developing and promoting alternatives.
- We should deal not only with the value-action gap and action-impact gap, but have additional research on how to deal with action-value gap.

	Current market approach	Integrated governance approach
Goals	Relative decoupling	Progressive decoupling
Strategic approach	Eco-efficiency approach dominates; Technical and economic reforms to increase the eco-efficiency of economic sectors; Supply side management; Support for sustainable consumption and greener products; Basic responsibility is placed on the shoulders of individual consumers; Law hanging fruits.	Complementary, integrated approach; Coordinated structural reforms within governmental to reduce the resource flow within the parameters of the planet's ecological capacity; Eradication of unsustainable consumption habits; Basic responsibility rests on society; Changes in consumption sectors with the most significant environmental pressures.
Process	Centralized, institutionalized decision-making; Vertical integration; Limited interest group participation.	Decentralized, network-type decision-making; Horizontal and vertical integration; Broad interest group participation; Self-education process; Powerful political coordination.
Instruments	Singular use of instruments; Use of market instruments; Rational consumer approach; Technological innovations; Fixed norms.	Holistic approach; Integrated use of instruments; Target group orientated approach; Social (systemic) and environmental innovations; Elastic norms.

Thank you

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