



IMPLEMENTATION BARRIERS OF SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION POLISH EXPERIENCES

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Main priorities:

Increase environmental liability for the production, services & consumption

Creation of convenient conditions for the ecological investment

Adoption of sustainable development models for production, distribution and consumption of energy

Main recommendations:

**Popularization principles of responsible business
(now ISO 26 000)**

Promotion of dialog enterprises – local society

Promotion of env. management systems (EMAS ISO 14 000)

Programmes of clean productions

Life cycle approach in EIA

Effective use of resources

Elimination of harmful for environment subsidies

Modernization of traditional sectors (energy, transport...)

Promotion of eco-innovations

Increase of energy efficiency

Strategy for implementation of integrated product policy

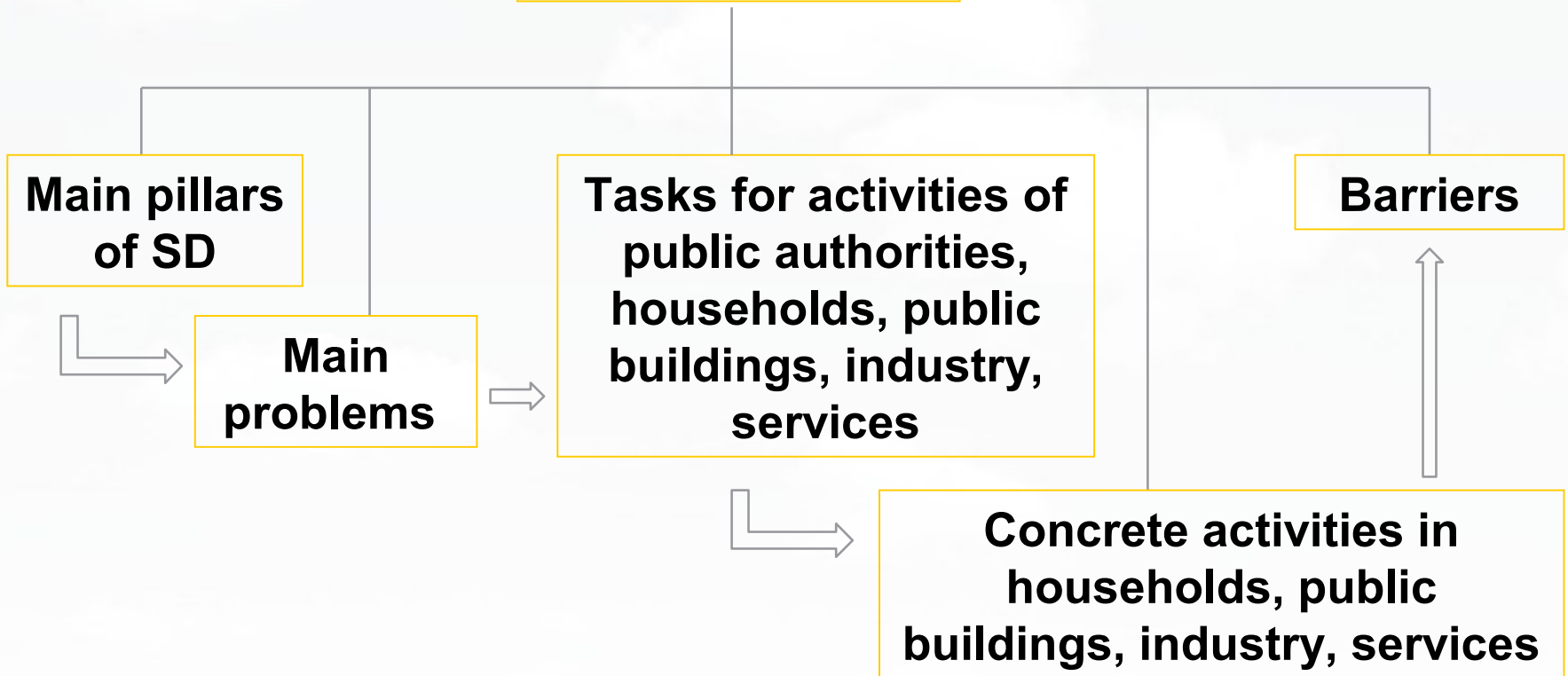
National Reference Center on Sustainable Development

Agreement on promotion of voluntary initiatives between Ministry of Economy and Responsible Business Forum

The Association „Polish Movement for Cleaner Production”

Register of Cleaner and Responsible Production

Approach to SCP



Main pillars of SD

Energy	Waste management
Transport	Flood management
State of the environment ecosystem services	Sustainable production & services
Human resources	Living conditions
Housing	Water
Waste water treatment	Employment
Adaptation to climate change	

Main problems

Increasing prices of energy

Old day infrastructure & high costs of its modernization

Increasing pressure on the environment/climate

Problems with quality of the environment – health impact etc.

Poverty of some social groups

Tasks for activities of public authorities, households, public buildings, industry, services

Energy saving

Water saving

Improving waste and waste water management

Transformation of transport system

Flood protection

Nature protection – biodiversity

More complex and sustainable approach in planning

Concrete activities in households, public buildings, industry, services

Change of consumption patterns, energy, water

Change of equipment for more efficient ones (heating systems, house equipment)

Modernization of heating system & thermomodernization

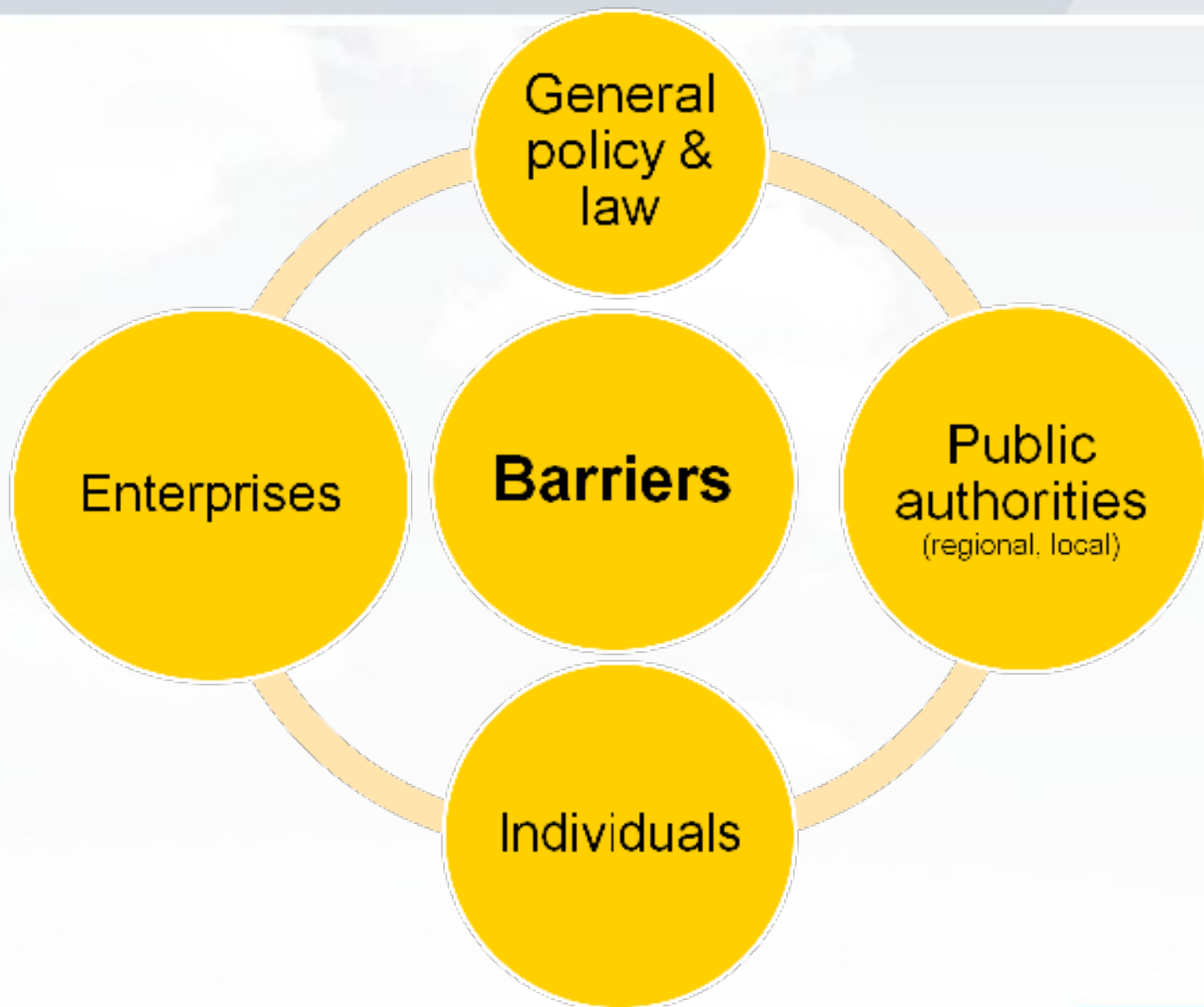
Preferences for public transport

Using bicycles and walking paths

Popularization EMSs

Green procurement

Environmental education: public, public authorities, industry & services staffs



Weak integration of sectoral policies (energy, transport, environment, finance ...). Lack of long term approach (climate change)

Limited possibilities to finance all necessary activities (budget)

Weak legal & economic instruments to encourage to SCP (public authorities, industry, society)

Low pressure & encouragement on industrial sectors to more SP & implementing national environmental targets (voluntary agreements)

No usage of full possibilities in spreading information on state of environment & its health impact

Low effectiveness of education on SD & SCP importance

Low priority level of SD/environmental issues in relation to other needs

Low pressure on regional & local authorities for complex and more sustainable approach in planning

Low understanding of advantages of SCP in wide sense & in perspective (external costs)

Limited potential of government administration

Weak integration of sectoral policies (energy, transport, environment, finance ...). Lack of long term approach (climate change)

Limited possibilities to finance all necessary activities (budget)

Weak legal & economic instruments on regional/local level to encourage to SCP (industry, society)

No understanding of dependence of SD on production & services

No usage of full possibilities in spreading information on state of environment & its health impact

Low effectiveness of education on SD & SCP importance

Low priority level of SD/environmental issues in relation to other needs

Low pressure on local industry/services for more sustainable approach (EMAS, voluntary agreements,...)

Limited potential of regional/local authorities

Low level of environmental education

Limited effectiveness of economic instruments:

No sufficient financial support for low income households

- Low income households**
- High income households**

Limited technical assistance

Not effective waste management system

Limited possibilities for alternative transport

Weak knowledge on the health impact of pollution

No social approach of some individuals

Weak knowledge on the role of ecosystem

Approach from business point of view (not more than necessary)

Low level of understanding of dependence on regional & local sustainability

Low level of understanding possible influence on situation

Low level of understanding advantages of introducing EMAS or ISO 14000

Low level of environmental education of enterprise staff

Energy, water, ... saving sometimes have limited influence on production costs or competitiveness

Conclusions:



1. Necessary integrated approach to all measures towards SD
2. Integration of sectoral policies (economy, transport finance...) increases effectiveness of activities within SCP
3. By increasing EU support it is possible to profit greater potential of SCP esp. in nature protection
4. Necessary to change economic development models to take into account also SD indicators
5. Public education still represent the greatest potential for SCP
6. Important to make popular calculation of external costs and taking it into account in comparison of different policies options



ETS REACH RE DMC
Directives CBD EEA EPREMAS
Thank you for your attention

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