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Environmentální globální problém se zaměřením na ekologickou stopu ve skandinávských státech

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Abstrakt: The environmental field has been continuously overloaded with new concepts in the area of environmental impact such as environmental space, ecological backpack, carrying capacity, ecological footprint, dematerialization and eco-efficiency. The latter two concepts have a particular relevance to corporate environmental management. This article discusses the concepts of dematerialization and eco-efficiency with respect to their implications for industry logics. It is based on a project that was initiated by the Swedish EPA. Within the project we used the scenario technique to explore the future industry logics of recycling industries related to the automobile industry and household appliances. One scenario, 'business as usual', indicates a focus on products with incremental improvements and a stepwise departure from today's practices. The other scenario, 'dematerialization', indicates a focus on functions and needs, and a significant departure from today's practices. Concluding from the empirical analysis of present industry logics, based on interviews and data analysis in specific industries, we realized that changes in industry logics and business systems are inevitable, if industry takes a responsibility for the whole life cycle seriously. Accordingly, we propose the transformation of business systems as a research agenda for the future. Such an agenda follows ecologically motivated transformation and translation processes throughout the whole system of actor networks and action nets of society and creates an enhanced understanding of the emerging processes of corporate environmental management. It also considers different institutional arrangements between those actors that constitute the system as a whole.

9. RUŽEVIČIUS, Juozas. Ecological Footprint as an Indicator of Sustainable Development. In: **Economics & Management**. 2010, s. 711-718. ISSN 1822-6515.

Abstrakt: According to the principle of sustainable development, a country's economic and social development should be orientated such that the satisfaction of today's needs would not impinge on the opportunities for satisfying the needs of future generations. Ecological footprint is an indicator reflecting national and global sustainable development. It shows the effect inhabitants of a particular region or country have on the environment they live in and on natural resources. The article presents ecological footprint concept and methodology and the international benchmarking of this indicator. The current level of human consumption already exceeds the Earth's ecological potential, i.e., the ecological footprint of all the countries in the world exceeds nature's capacity for regeneration. The USA, the United Arab Emirates, and high income countries in the EU leave the greatest EF. Finland and Sweden have the biggest ecological reserve, and Spain and Greece have the biggest ecological deficit among EU countries. The Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have a positive ecological balance, meanwhile, the ecological footprint of the Ukraine, Romania and the Belarus exceeds the country's biological potential. The global community is using natural resources too intensively. That is why both EU countries and economically developed countries throughout the whole world should prepare a new sustainable development strategy encompassing the marked development of renewable natural resource production, as well as the effective implementation of various environmental protection measures. Sustainable development can also encourage the broader application of sustainable trade and fair trade principles and standards on a global scale.

10. SAIRINEN, Rauno. The politics of regulatory reform: new environmental policy instruments in Finland. In: **Environmental politics**. 2003, roč. 12, č. 1, s. 73-92. ISSN 1460-4175.

Abstrakt: This article analyses the adaptation of new environmental policy instruments in Finland. As an environmental forerunner country, Finland has been characteristically active in using market-based instruments and ecolabels. However, voluntary agreements have been used much less. All in all, the EU membership, deregulation trend and new administrative cultures have produced a general pressure to reform the national regulatory system. The design of the NEPIs that have been adopted was heavily disputed. The different ministries and stakeholders seem to be especially vulnerable to conflict, because of their different mentality in environmental

governing. At first, the national environmental ministry was strongly committed to a legalistic culture and showed very little interest in NEPIs.

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11. LAFFERTY, W.M., J. KNUDSEN a O.M. LARSEN. Pursuing sustainable development in Norway: the challenge of living up to Brundtland at home. In: ***European Environment: The Journal of European Environmental Policy***. 2007, roč. 17, č. 3, s. 177-188. ISSN 0961-0405.

Abstrakt: With the Norwegian Prime Minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, as chair of the World Commission on Environment and Development, Norway became an early mover in politics for sustainable development (SD). The pursuit of SD goals has been expressed in several national policy documents, though it was not until 2002 that Norway adopted an explicit 'National Strategy for Sustainable Development'. This was followed up by a 'National Action Plan for Sustainable Development' in 2003. Neither of these initiatives has been actively implemented, and both are now being evaluated and revised by the current 'red-green' coalition government. The article presents and assesses strategic SD initiatives from 1989 to the present day. The major conclusion of the analysis is that the Norwegian SD profile is 'long on promise' and 'short on delivery', and that one major reason for this is the influence of a booming petroleum economy on distributional politics. An exceptional growth in public revenues due to oil and gas fosters intense political competition over the dispensation of economic and welfare benefits – both between political parties and within governing coalitions – and undermines the 'political will' to pursue the SD agenda. Given the ability to also use the surplus for development assistance, Norway stands forth as an SD 'frontrunner' in international aid, and an SD 'laggard' in sustainable production and consumption at home.

12. ZANNAKIS, Mathias. The blending of discourses in Sweden's 'urge to go ahead' in climate politics. In: ***International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law***. 2015, roč. 15, č. 2, 217-236. DOI: 10.1007/s10784-013-9235-0. ISSN 1567-9764.

Abstrakt: This paper investigates what made possible Sweden's 'urge to go ahead' in climate policy, an issue particularly interesting given the problem with non-compliance in the climate regime. The material reveals that there was tension regarding how great burden Sweden should shoulder and to what extent emissions reductions should be made domestically. Despite this tension, Sweden decided to have a more ambitious national target (-4 %) than required by the EU burden sharing agreement (+4 %), which allocated the EU's Kyoto Protocol targets within EU-15. It was also decided that emissions reductions should not account for the flexible mechanisms or carbon sinks. Importantly, the national -4 % target was over-implemented (-16 % in 1990-2011). These decisions were institutionalized until the center-right government in 2009 formulated the 2020 targets. Using argumentative discourse analysis, I conclude that what made possible Sweden's comparatively ambitious climate policy was the discourse coalitions (although different in character) formed around primarily two story lines that were blended: Opportunity (in line with the discourse on ecological modernization) and Ecological Justice (in line with the discourse on civic environmentalism). However, the latter was de-emphasized by the center-right government that came to power in 2006, reflecting the influence of a Sacrifice story line and the increased importance of the norm of cost-efficiency. Convincing others about the truthfulness of the Opportunity story line would possibly be effective for making others willing to commit to obligations and actually implement them. However, the diminishing importance of the Ecological Justice story line may affect negatively how Sweden is viewed internationally. If the overarching aim is to get as many countries as possible to commit to and comply with quantitative commitments within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, then it might not only be of importance whether Sweden can 'deliver' but possibly also how one delivers.

13. NIVA, Mari aj. Eating Sustainably? Practices and Background Factors of Ecological Food Consumption in Four Nordic Countries. In: ***Journal of Consumer Policy***. 2014, roč. 37, č. 4, s. 465-484. DOI: 10.1007/s10603-014-9270-4. ISSN 0168-7034.

Abstrakt: This article examines sustainable food consumption in the Nordic context, studying to what extent people in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden have food consumption patterns that are in the current discourse promoted as sustainability enhancing. The article analyses the association of sustainable food consumption to attitudinal support for environmental policy measures, interest in cooking, and healthy eating practices as well as sociodemographic background factors. The comparison of four countries enables an analysis of the importance of the national context in sustainable food consumption. The study is based on data from a 2012 Nordic Web survey (N = 8248). The results show that carrying out sustainable activities was not very widespread. Buying local food was the most popular, eating meat less often the most unpopular sustainable activity. The level of participation in sustainable practices varied across the four countries. Swedish respondents were the overall most active, Norwegians the least. However, results from analysis of variance (anova) indicated that the individual explanatory factors of sustainable food consumption were relatively similar in the four countries. Healthy eating patterns, interest in cooking, and supporting environmental policy measures were all positively correlated to sustainable food consumption. Women and the elderly were more active in sustainable practices than were men and the young. Education and occupational position played a role, too, but their effect was not totally systematic across countries. The findings suggest that sustainable food consumption is not a strongly

socially stratified phenomenon, but it is related to other practices of eating regarded as 'proper,' such as interest in cooking and healthy eating. Broader and more inclusive policies are needed to better engage people in sustainable activities.

14. ZIEGLER, Friederike aj. The Carbon Footprint of Norwegian Seafood Products on the Global Seafood Market. In: **Journal of Industrial Ecology**. 2013, roč. 17, č. 1, s. 103-116. DOI: 10.1111/j.1530-9290.2012.00485.x. ISSN 1088-1980.

Abstrakt: Greenhouse gas emissions caused by food production are receiving increased attention worldwide. A problem with many studies is that they only consider one product; methodological differences also make it difficult to compare results across studies. Using a consistent methodology to ensure comparability, we quantified the carbon footprint of more than 20 Norwegian seafood products, including fresh and frozen, processed and unprocessed cod, haddock, saithe, herring, mackerel, farmed salmon, and farmed blue mussels. The previous finding that fuel use in fishing and feed production in aquaculture are key inputs was confirmed. Additional key aspects identified were refrigerants used on fishing vessels, product yield, and by-product use. Results also include that product form (fresh or frozen) only matters when freezing makes slower transportation possible. Processing before export was favorable due to the greater potential to use by-products and the reduced need for transportation. The most efficient seafood product was herring shipped frozen in bulk to Moscow at 0.7 kilograms CO₂ equivalents per kilogram (kg CO₂-eq/kg) edible product. At the other end we found fresh gutted salmon airfreighted to Tokyo at 14 kg CO₂-eq/kg edible product. This wide range points to major differences between seafood products and room for considerable improvement within supply chains and in product choices. In fisheries, we found considerable variability between fishing methods used to land the same species, which indicates the importance of fisheries management favoring the most resource-efficient ways of fishing. Both production and consumption patterns matter, and a range of improvements could benefit the carbon performance of Norwegian seafood products.

15. AALL, Carlo a Ingrid Thorsen NORLAND. The use of the ecological footprint in local politics and administration: results and implications from Norway. In: **Local Environment**. 2005, roč. 10, č. 2, s. 159-172. DOI: 10.1080/1354983052000330752. ISSN 1354-9839.

Abstrakt: Our experiences calculating a local ecological footprint of Oslo form the basis for a discussion of key methodological aspects supporting the use of local sustainability indicators. The footprint's strength is its ability to communicate simply the complexity of global environmental challenges. Initially developed for measuring per capita consumption at the national level, the footprint has been adopted at local and regional levels. We argue for adjustments in the footprint methodology when shifting from a national to a local policy context, to ensure the indicator's applicability in local politics and administration. First, the analysis should be limited to consumption aspects relevant to the local environmental policy agenda. Second, the analysis should integrate as much genuine local data as possible. We argue also that a standardised methodology based on the national footprint approach, with the main purpose of international benchmarking of cities, cannot but reduce the indicator's usefulness for administrative/political guidance, due to the methodology's lack of transparency and inability to identify local variations.

16. PEZZEY, John C. V. Sustainability Policy and Environmental Policy. In: **Scandinavian Journal of Economics**. 2004, roč. 106, č. 2, s. 339-359. DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-9442.2004.00355.x. ISSN 0347-0520.

Abstrakt: A theoretical, representative-agent economy with a depletable resource stock, polluting emissions and productive capital is used to contrast environmental policy, which internalises externalised environmental values, with sustainability policy, which achieves some form of intergenerational equity. The obvious environmental policy comprises an emissions tax and a resource stock subsidy, each equal to the respective external cost or benefit. Sustainability policy comprises an incentive affecting the choice between consumption and investment, and can be a consumption tax, capital subsidy or investment subsidy, or a combination thereof. Environmental policy can reduce the strength of the sustainability policy needed. More specialised results are derived in a small open economy with no environmental effects on utility.

17. SAIRINEN, Rauno. Public Support for Environmental Policy in Finland: Cultural Interpretations of Survey Results. In: **Scandinavian Political Studies**. 2001, roč. 24, č. 2, s. 129-148. ISSN 0080-6757.

Abstrakt: This article studies what the Finnish people think about environmental policy and the policy instruments in use. It describes the main features of the public legitimacy of the environmental policy. The survey results are interpreted using a cultural approach, a concept of 'veil of insignificance' and some ideas of risk society theory. The Inglehartian theory of postmaterialist values is also discussed. The Finns actively support environmental policy when it concerns industry, businesses and landowners, but when the policy instruments interfere with people's own lives their support decreases radically. The article argues that the reasons for these contradictory attitudes are more complex than the freerider theory supposes. According to international surveys made during

the 1990s, the Finns are less concerned about environmental problems than are people in other European countries. The article argues, for cultural and historical reasons, the Finns have a strong ecological self-identity which can in some conditions hinder the development of more ecological attitudes.

18. VAIL, Benjamin. Ecological Modernization at Work? In: **Scandinavian Studies**. 2008, roč. 80, č. 1, s. 85-108. ISSN 0036-5637.

Abstrakt: The article focuses on Sweden's long-term program to achieve a sustainable society by 2020. The process by which this policy decision was made is explored, as well as its practical implications, which include potentially sweeping impacts on social and economic life in the push for environmental improvements. It is examined whether Swedish environmental policy reform throughout the 1990s and 2000s was largely consistent with the model of social change predicted by ecological modernization theory.

19. INGEBRITSEN, Christine. Ecological Institutionalism. In: **Scandinavian Studies**. 2012, roč. 84, č. 1, s. 87-97. ISSN 0036-5637.

Abstrakt: The article discusses the concept of ecological institutionalism, or the integration of ecology and sustainability into political operations, as practiced in Scandinavia. According to the author, Scandinavian countries have become global leaders in this practice by including ecological needs in state definitions and measurements of prosperity and modeling state environmental policies for the rest of the world. Details on eco-entrepreneurship in Norway and Denmark and eco-governance in Finland and Sweden are presented. Other topics include social engineering, eco-capitalism, and innovation.

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