



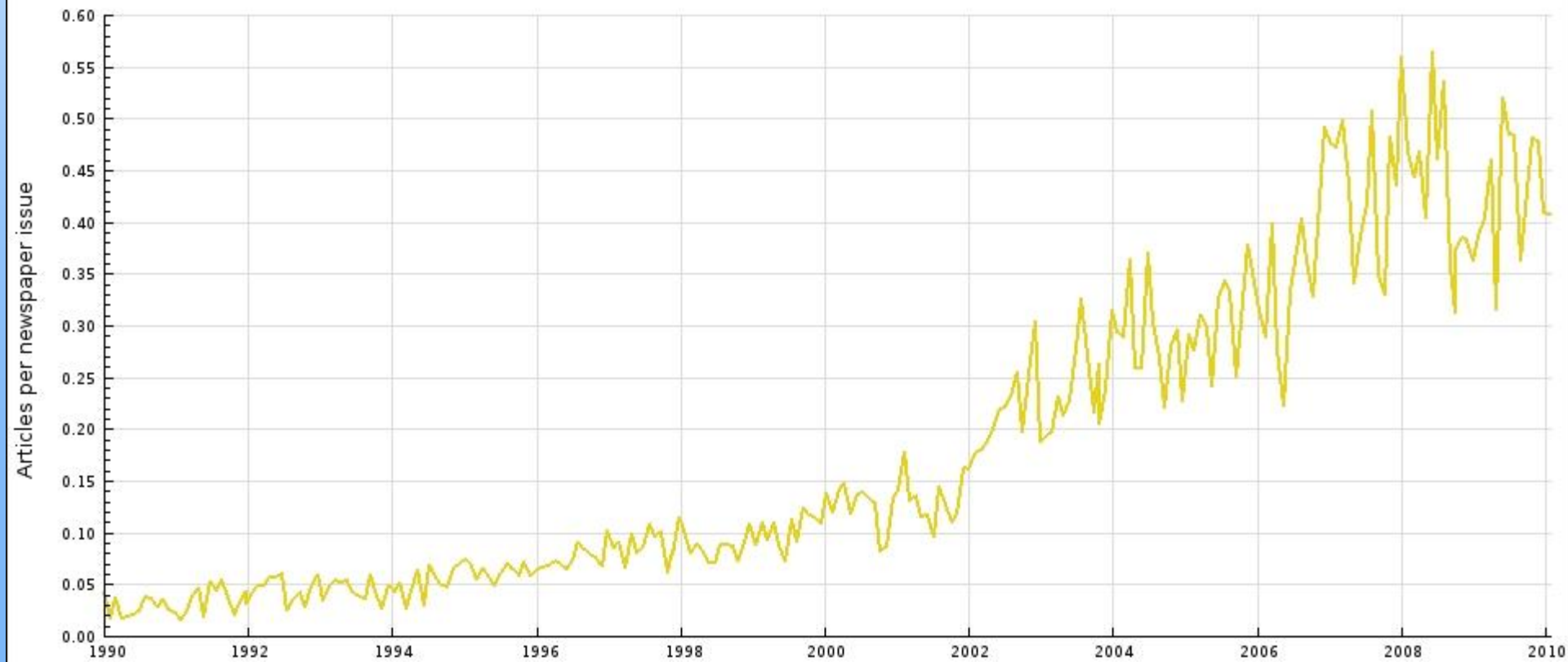
*Dr. Györgyi Nyikos*

# **DEVELOPMENT POLICY, QUALITY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

# Sustainability

Sustainability Issues

■ Sustainability - TOTAL

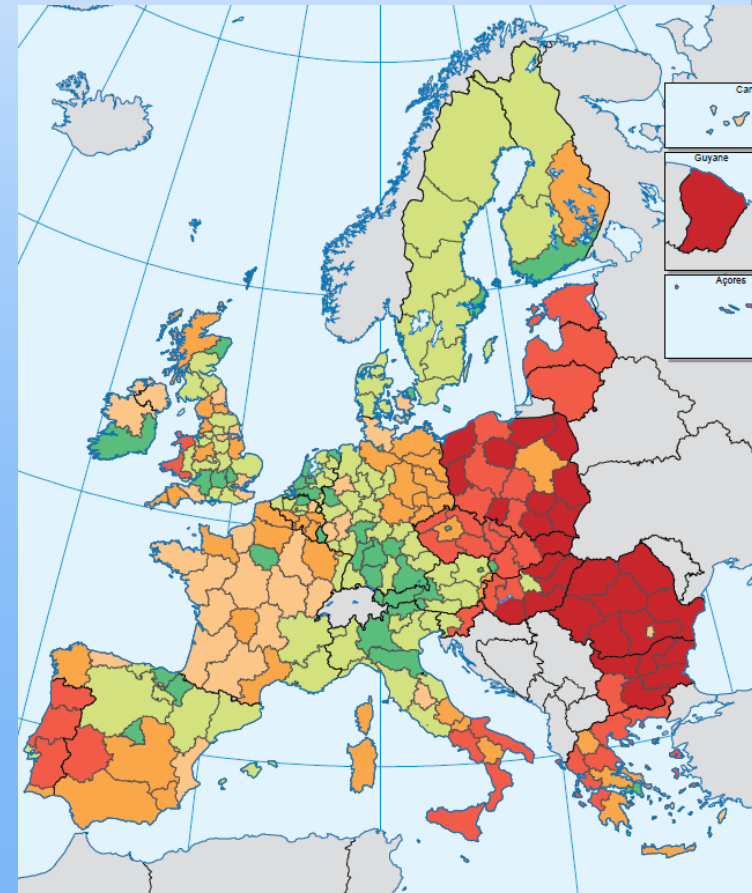
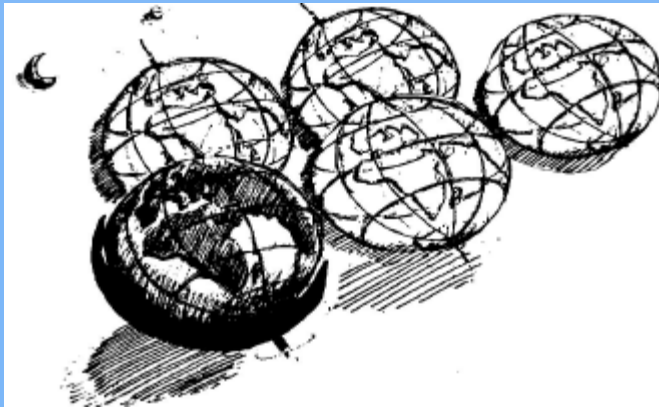


# Development

If today's entire world population enjoyed the same consumer lifestyles as residents of North America, it would take three to four additional Earth-like planets to accommodate everyone sustainably!

*Problem:*

“Good planets are hard to find.”



GDP per head (PPS), 2007

Index, EU27 = 100

< 50

50 - 75

75 - 90

90 - 100

100 - 125

≥ 125

Source: Eurostat

# Sustainable development



# Goals of the Sustainable Development

**WHAT IS TO  
BE SUSTAINED:**

**FOR HOW LONG?**

25 years

"Now and in  
the future"

Forever

**WHAT IS TO  
BE DEVELOPED:**

## **NATURE**

Earth

Biodiversity

Ecosystems

## **PEOPLE**

Child survival

Life expectancy

Education

Equity

Equal opportunity

## **LIFE SUPPORT**

Ecosystem  
services

Resources

Environment

## **LINKED BY**

Only

Mostly

But

And

Or

## **ECONOMY**

Wealth

Productive  
sectors

Consumption

## **COMMUNITY**

Cultures

Groups

Places

## **SOCIETY**

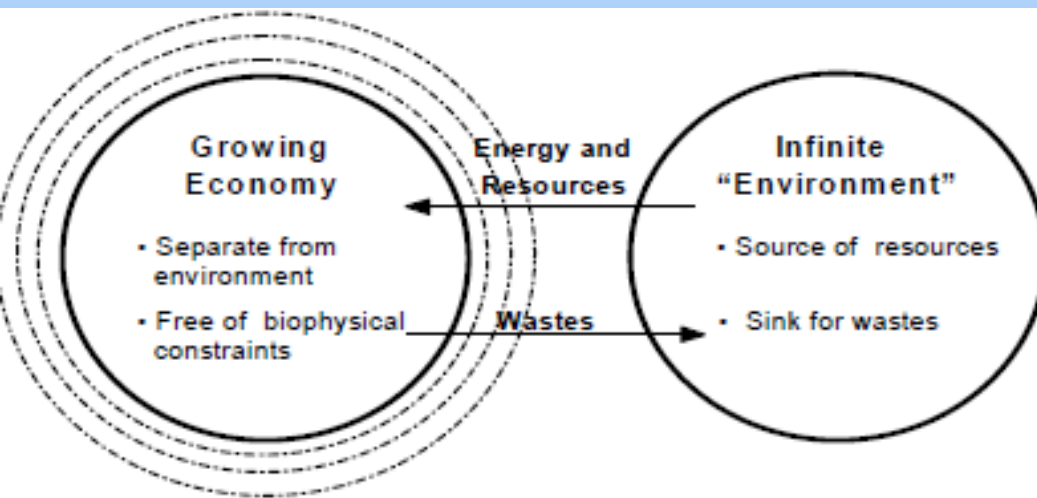
Institutions

Social capital

States

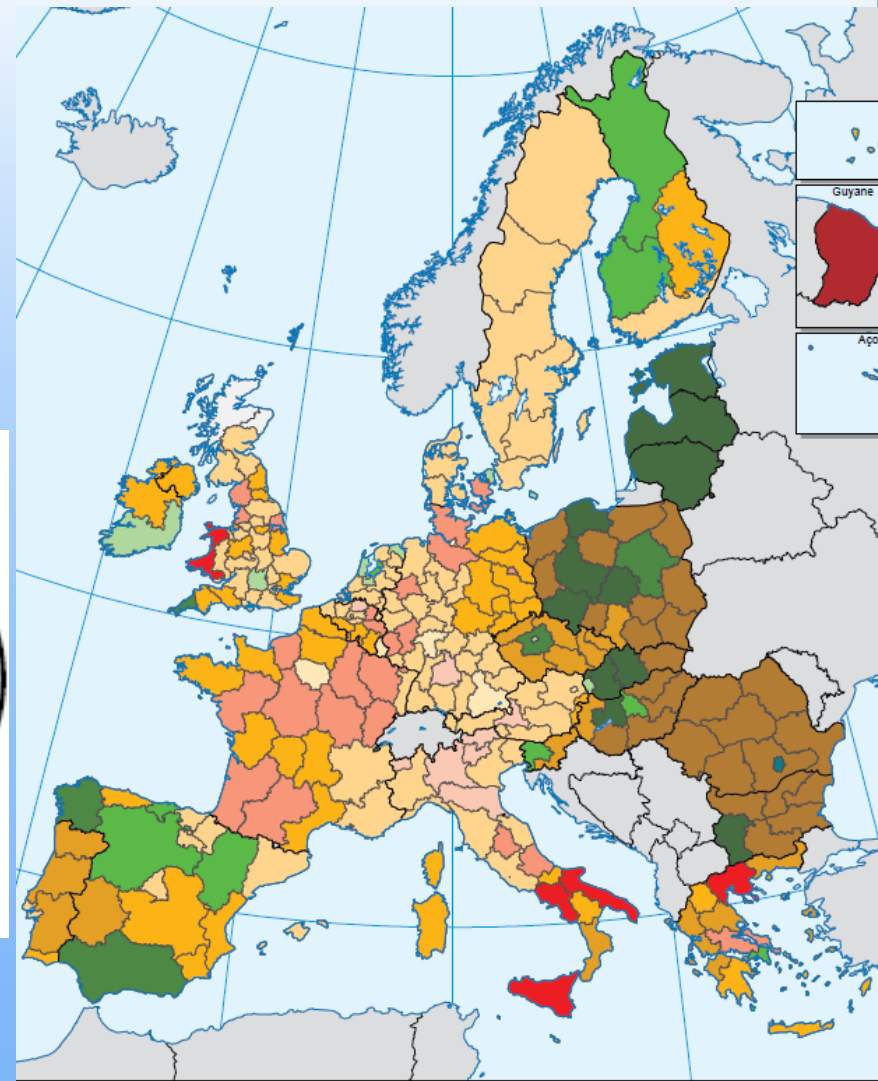
Regions

# Economic Growth and Sustainable Development



„Anyone who believes exponential growth can go on forever in a finite world is either a madman or an economist.”

*Ken Boulding, Economist*



Change in regional GDP per head (PPS), 1995-2007

Index, EU27 = 100

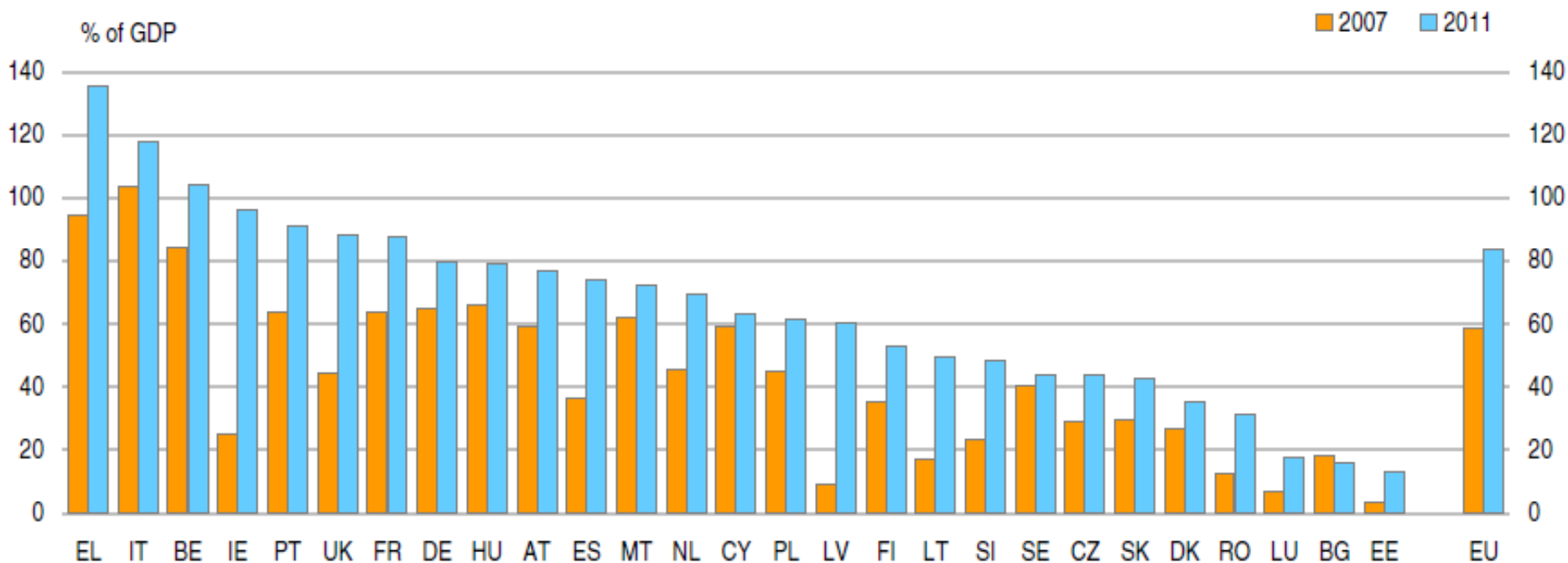
		2007				
		< 50	50 - 75	75 - 100	100 - 150	> 150
1995	< 50					
	50 - 75					
	75 - 100					
	100 - 150					
	> 150					

Source: Eurostat



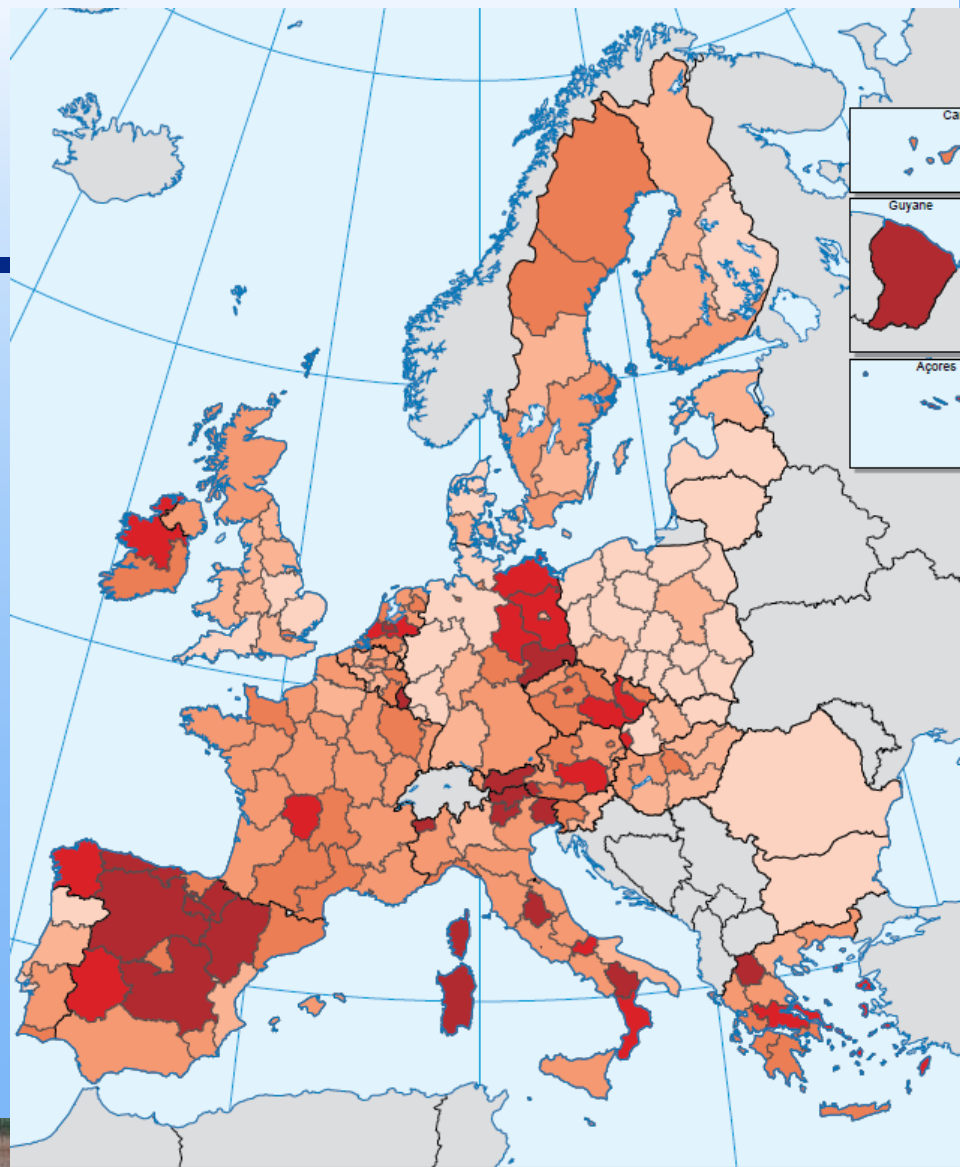
# Fiscal Balances and Growth

## 2.16 Public sector debt relative to GDP, 2007 and 2011 (projected)



Source: Eurostat

# Expenditure Composition and Growth



2.1 Estimated public investment per head (PPS), average 2002–2006

PPS per head

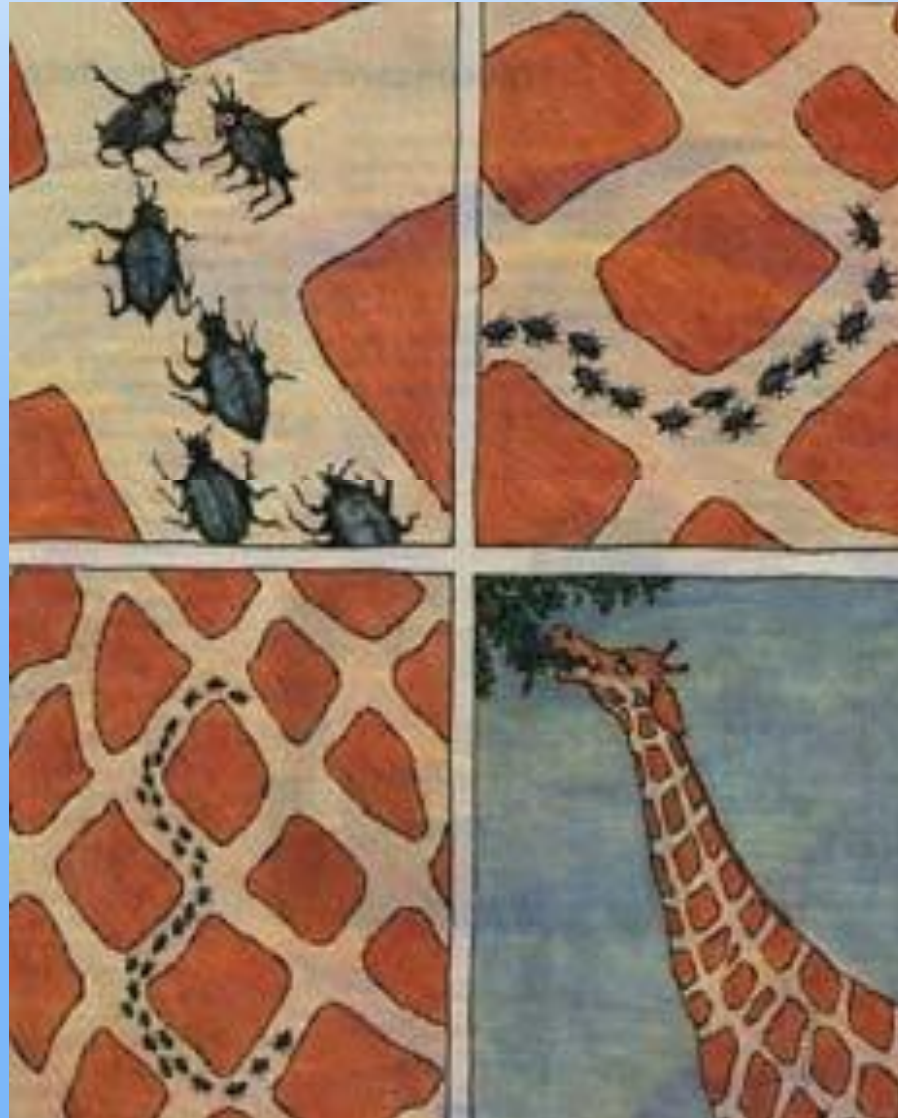


CZ: 2005/06, PL and PT: 2002/05

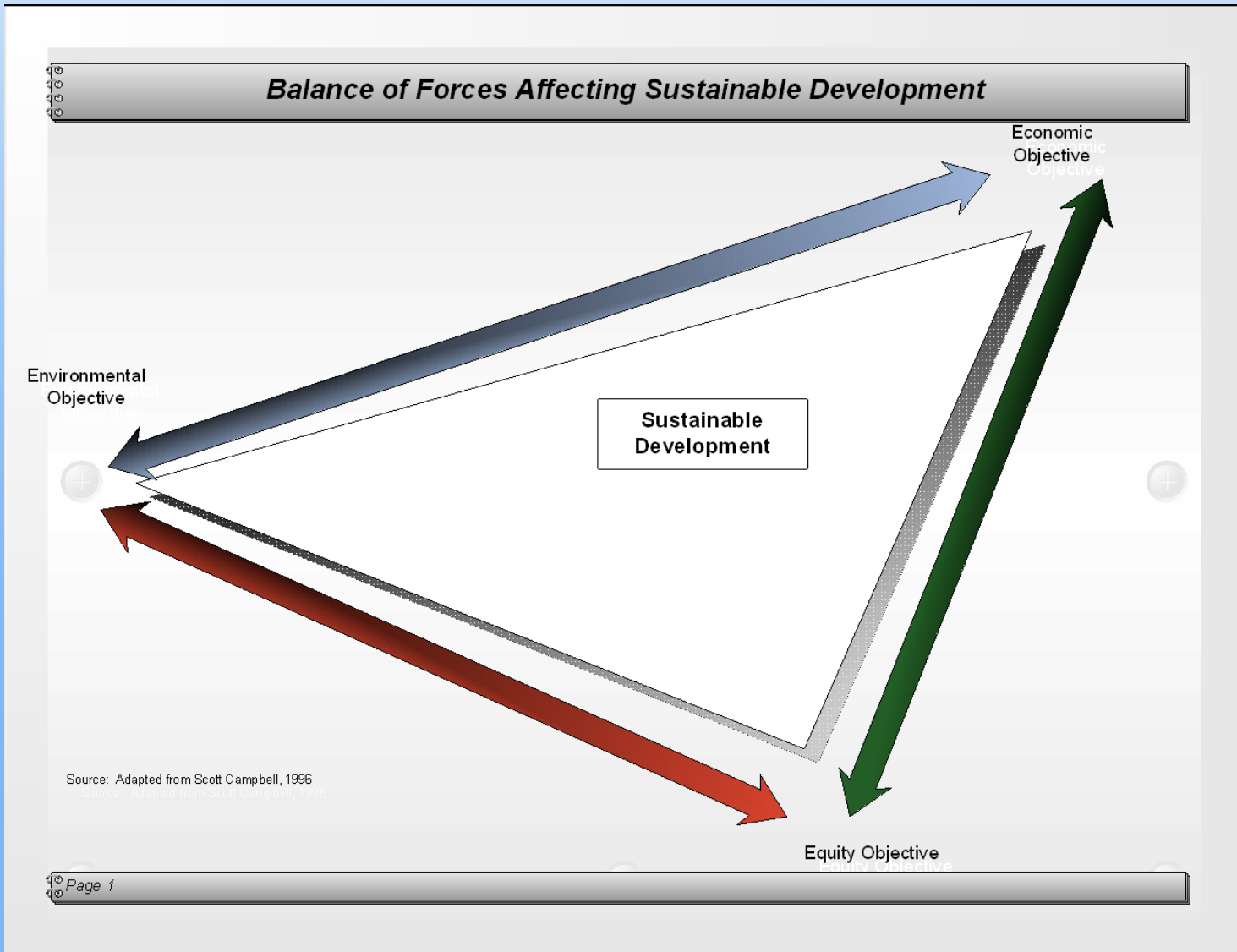
Source: NSO, DG REGIO



# Governance and Sustainable Development



# Territorial cohesion and sustainability



# EU Cohesion Policy – Implications for development



From neoliberal thinking	To ecological thinking
Growth	Steady state
Efficiency	Inter- and intra-generational equity
Maximum scale	Optimal scale
Capital accumulation	Qualitative improvement
Substitution among types of capital	Complimentarity among types of capital
Minimal interference in markets	Active intervention to correct for market failures
Weak sustainability	Strong sustainability

**“Getting better is better than getting bigger”**

# Conclusion



Should we all become Scandinavians?



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**