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SUSTAINABILITY & ECONOMICS eJOURNAL

["Analysis of the Energy Sector in Macedonia"](#)

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Compared to other types of infrastructure (road, rail infrastructure), the energy sector is quite favorable. However, analysis shows that there is scope for improvement through increased investment in power generation through renewable sources and improving energy efficiency. Electricity is an important production input, whereby the price of electricity has significant impact on the overall level of prices in the economy. In this context, increasing production efficiency and productivity of electricity, reducing power consumption to GDP and increase efficiency in the transmission and distribution of electricity will make the economy more competitive.

The purpose of this paper an empirical analysis of the energy sector of the Republic of Macedonia in terms of the countries in the region in order to interpret the causal link between the quality of energy infrastructure, competitiveness and the country's GDP per capita. Parallel to this, the empirical analysis will detect potential deficiencies and bottlenecks which in the future should be a priority for the country and key entity in this sector, of course taking into account the role of the state.

The hypothesis above are interpreted to be analyzed using the database for approximative variables using multiple techniques and methods.

["Measuring Europe 2020: A New Tool to Assess the Strategy"](#)


International Journal of Innovation and Regional Development. Inderscience, Vol. 4, No. 5, 2012

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This paper aims at analysing the performances of the EU member states in the Europe 2020 Strategy and understanding the main factors of success. It builds on the Europe 2020 Index developed in Pasimeni (2011) to quantify and measure progress achieved by the 27 countries in pursuing the objectives of the strategy and extends the calculation of the index to seven years. The results suggest that institutional factors are more relevant than macroeconomic indicators of public finances, such as GDP growth, levels of government debt and deficit, as success factors in the strategy. This applies to

both formal institutions, such as good governance, rule of law, and control of corruption, as well as informal ones, such as social capital. This analysis has been conducted at national level; a regional breakdown of the data would enhance its validity. From a policy perspective, these findings suggest that the current emphasis on public accounts as the main criteria to define structural reforms could be enhanced including a broader focus on institutions.

["An Analysis of Stocks and Flows Associated with Water Consumption in Indian Households"](#) 
[Journal of Industrial Ecology, Vol. 17, Issue 3, pp. 472-481, 2013](#)


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The focus of urban water system metabolism studies has, by and large, been restricted to what comes under the domain of the urban water utilities: water treatment and supply, and wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal. The material and energy flows both necessitated and facilitated by the supply of treated water to households — the water demand subsystem — are by no means negligible. This article studies the key flows into households associated with water consumption and the environmental impacts related to the same for India as a whole. Electricity consumption in washing machines and water heaters contributes the most to almost all the 13 environmental impact categories considered. This is easily explained by the fossil fuel heaviness of the Indian mix (>60%). Soaps contribute the most to terrestrial eco-toxicity and malodorous air. In India, on a national scale, all the environmental impact categories deserve attention. The absolute consumption of electricity, soaps, and detergents, and the demand for home appliances will increase in the years to come.

["The Global Income and Production Effects of Genetically Modified \(GM\) Crops 1996-2011"](#)
GM Crops and Food Volume 4, Issue 1, 2013, 74-83

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A key part of any assessment of the global value of crop biotechnology in agriculture is an examination of its economic impact at the farm level. This paper follows earlier annual studies which examined economic impacts on yields, key costs of production, direct farm income and effects and impacts on the production base of the four main crops of soybeans, corn, cotton and canola. The commercialization of genetically modified (GM) crops has continued to occur at a rapid rate, with important changes in both the overall level of adoption and impact occurring in 2011. This annual updated analysis shows that there have been very significant net economic benefits at the farm level amounting to \$19.8 billion in 2011 and \$98.2 billion for the 16 year period (in nominal terms). The majority (51.2%) of these gains went to farmers in developing countries. GM technology have also made important contributions to increasing global production levels of the four main crops, having added 110 million tonnes and 195 million tonnes respectively, to the global production of soybeans and maize since the introduction of the technology in the mid-1990s.

["Ecosystem Services: A Possible New Approach in the Valuation of Compensation for Land Expropriation in Cameroon"](#) 
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This article aims to challenge the land expropriation and compensation valuation procedures in Cameroon in relation to forests, both in terms of it being a misapplication of the current law and by arguing for a change in the law. Specifically, it is argued that although not recognised as legal rights under the expropriation regime, customary rights remain part of the land tenure system in Cameroon. The valuation tests used to calculate the different interests that contribute to the value of the land to the customary owners and others are also considered, and, using examples from the United States of America (USA) and South Africa, it is argued that the existing set of interests and values considered in the payment of compensation do not reflect the true value of the land expropriated. The notion of ecosystem services as a new interest in land is then considered as one approach to dealing with the inadequacies of the current law before drawing some conclusions. The paper begins, with an overview of the land tenure system in Cameroon and the nature of the customary interests in land under the existing law.

["Investigating the Influence of Tourism on Economic Growth And Carbon Emissions: Evidence from Panel Analysis of the European Union"](#)

Tourism Management, Vol. 38 (2013), pp. 69-76

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The study investigates the influence of tourism on economic growth and CO2 emissions. In the empirical analysis, unit root and cointegration tests using panel data of European Union countries from 1988 to 2009 are performed to examine the long-run equilibrium relationship among tourism, CO2 emissions, economic growth and foreign direct investment (FDI). Results from panel cointegration techniques and fixed-effects models indicate that a long-run equilibrium relationship exists among these variables. Furthermore, tourism, CO2 emissions and FDI have high significant positive effect on economic growth. Economic growth, in turns, shows a high significant positive impact on CO2 emissions while tourism and FDI incur a high significant negative impact on CO2 emissions.

["Green Building Geography Across the United States: Does Governmental Incentives or Economic Growth Stimulate Construction?"](#) 

Real Estate Law Journal, Vol. 43, No. 1, 2014

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As green building activity continues to rise across the country, some state governments decided to create incentives that would motivate developers to voluntarily pursue third party certification for their real estate projects in order to assist in meeting sustainability and environmental goals. Despite

the growing number of studies in green buildings, the geography of green buildings and sustainable construction only includes a few studies, which emphasize the lack of green building research from the spatial perspective and their relevance to public policies the lack of green building research from the spatial perspective and their relevance to public policies. This study analyses spatial distributions of certified green buildings in relation to governmental incentives deemed necessary to further environmentally friendly public policies that embrace sustainable construction practices while applying a regression analysis over time to determine the impact of such a course of action in relation to economic growth. This study focuses on each of the six states that applied tax incentives. The regression analysis between the number of certified green buildings and Gross Domestic Product in each state shows positive correlation between the two indicating an economic growth is a significant factor to explain the growth in green buildings.

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