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## Giving a Chance to the Green Energy to Save our Planet Future

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*Abstract. The present paper focuses on analyzing the effects of using green energy on achieving sustainable development.*

*The competitive advantages and emphasized here and sustained to push finding farther ways to transform the world into a green planet as it was at its beginnings.*

*Under smart strategies implemented reasonably the green energy encourages smart investments and builds a better world for people and companies benefit.*

**Keywords:** green energy, sustainable development, competitive advantages

**JEL Codes:** K30, K32, O11, O19, Q01

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### 1. Introduction

Welcome Achieving competitive advantages and long-term sustainable development are fundamental objectives of any establishment or country in the world. The green energy is the obvious engine for such an approach.

At present, most of the energies used in the world do belong to the traditional sources and scarcely allow the sustainable development. Therefore, new renewable energy sources must be identified and used to protect the environment, create new jobs and meet the growing demands and peoples' satisfaction for a better life.

Renewable sources, waste, wind, sun, salted water can change the effects against society, market and environment by using the green energy to achieving better advantages and sustaining the robust development. Countries like Germany or China can share their successful stories to improve the general experiences of other countries.

Green energy is the gateway to safety and the transit to protect the world from land and pollution threats caused by the use of harmful and non-renewable energies such as oil, coal and natural gas.

Green energy contributes to competitive advantages, sustainable development having a positive impact at macro, mezzo and micro levels, stimulating investment in the area, increasing health consumption and enhancing scientific research.



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The results illustrate both potential social and societal impact highlighting the technical implications for design and operational systems development.

The research can contribute to better understanding the value of green energy in comparison with the harms the traditional ones can cause to people and society when their technical and societal efficiency are assessed.

## **2. Methodology**

The study aims, in particular, to improve the knowledge on quantifying the measuring standards and calculate more precisely the effect of using green energy to gain competitive advantage; countries like Germany and China have overtaken the implementation of the green policies at high speed.

The identification of particular benefits of using green energy and monitoring impacts against the costs level of access those new sources requires special guidance to achieve the new goals in bringing to the light limits and obstacles to face in order to take advantage of a positive impact overall economy.

The scientific research relies on a deep socio-economic, financial and legal documentation linked to green energy and future investment projects.

The basic research method used takes care of the complex sensitivity and risk analysis for better solutions. Thus, starting from a variety of technologies, technology flows or special equipment it is explored the possibility to deploy them in certain locations across countries. The conclusion reached appears to serve as a foundation for any company to make decisions about adopting strategies for the competitive advantage of renewable energy sources.

Qualitative studies are used for the overall picture of renewable energy study; this becomes extremely important for modern society as fossil energy, still have followers (Lund & Lund, 2008).

Due to the on-going climate change and the ever-increasing environmental pollution caused by different emissions, the energy conversion processes takes the place of fossil energies requiring the energy infrastructure reshape for the energy transition. This energy transition process takes place now at all three energy sectors (electricity, heat, mobility) holistically.

The transition to recoverable energy in any country needs combined efforts between different clusters of society to convince more categories to use renewable energy sources instead of conventional energy ones.

The use of renewable energies works to reduce the pressure on global fossil energy markets. To develop inter-connections between the process transformation and the availability of energy services, States make efforts to develop the exploitation of renewable resources and achieve energy security, environmental protection, etc. In this context, countries are interested in finding new ways and means to encourage the use of renewable energies.

A detailed analysis of how green energy generates fossil energy reduction underlies the new vision for the widespread use of renewable energy, not in conservative industries (the machinery industry, light industry, etc.) and in the industries of the future (IoT, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence), on the generation of batteries necessary for the use of certain components only from renewable energy or stored in various mobile devices. Also, green energy will become an infinite source of mobility of electronic devices due to its ability to regenerate endlessly (green energy sources are infinitely theories: sun, tide, wind etc.).

The statistics presented rely on data compiled in accordance with the accounting rules set out in Directive 2009/28 / EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and calculated on the basis of



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the energy statistics provided for in Regulation 1099/2008 on energy statistics, most recently amended in November 2017 by Regulation no. 2017/2010.

The latest data available refers to the reference year 2016, for all EU Member States and the countries of the European Economic Area - Iceland and Norway but also Albania, Montenegro and the North Macedonia. In general, data looks complete, recent and reliably comparable between countries. Data was extracted from the internal production database (Eurostat).

The share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy is identified as a key indicator for measuring progress on the basis of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. This indicator can be considered as an estimate for the purpose of monitoring Directive 2009/28 / EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources - however, the statistical system in some countries for specific technologies in the energy sector from renewable sources is not yet fully developed to respond the requirements of this Directive; for example, ambient thermal energy for heat pumps is not reported by many countries.

All calculations take into account specific provisions of Directive 2009/28 / EC as a result of its amendment by Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 amending Directive 98/70 / EC on the quality of petrol and diesel fuels of diesel fuel and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. An important aspect to consider when interpreting data is the statistical review. It should be underlined that following the Renewable Energy Directive, states are monitoring more closely the flows of energy-based renewable energy products from their economies.

A particular situation is encountered in biomass consumption, as countries are launching more detailed surveys that allow them to obtain data on the final consumption of biomass energy. Several countries review their data accordingly, leading to an increase of their renewable energy share (Croatia, France, Lithuania and Hungary).

As defined in Directive 2009/28/EC on Renewable Energy, "gross final energy consumption" means energy products supplied for energy to industry, transport, household, services, including public services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, electrical and thermal energy in the electricity and thermal energy sector, as well as the electricity and heat losses from distribution and transport. The energy available for final consumption is the total amount of energy resources available to consumers (private, commercial and industrial). This excludes the energy used in transformation processes (power plants, fuel refineries, high-end furnaces) but includes the energy products that could be used for non-energy purposes (in chemical processes).

Energy production from non-renewable municipal waste was deducted from biomass's contribution to heating and electricity production. Consumption for pipeline transport was included in gross final consumption of energy, according to the sectorial classification of the Energy Statistics Regulation. In order to improve the accuracy and consistency of national statistics in calculating the share of energy from renewable sources, national calorific values were used, when available, to convert the quantities of all energy products into energy units instead of the default calorific values.

Recently, the Commission has drawn up definitive guidelines for accounting for energy from heat pumps. Some countries have not yet improved their national statistical system to take full account of all renewable energy sources. Despite the lack of a statistical methodology approved at the time of data collection and for reasons of completeness, the contribution of energy from renewable sources from heat pumps has been



taken into account in cases where Member States have provided sufficient information. For these reasons, there are small differences between data used here and that published in the energy balance sheets.

The energy and energy balance statistics available from Eurostat do not distinguish between sustainable and non-sustainable renewable energy sources. This distinction is possible with the SHARE [Col, 2012] accounting tool developed by Eurostat, where reporting countries have to provide additional information in this respect. Therefore, unless otherwise explicitly provided, account must be taken of the fact that renewable energy sources include all renewable energy sources, both those meeting the sustainability criteria and those that do not meet such criteria.

### 3. Green Energy, Competitive Advantages and Sustainable Development

Countries enjoy sustainable growth reliable on green energy if it sustains and facilitate agriculture, health and education to develop. The lack of energy means lack of development, and this is proved by those 1.2 billion people without access to electricity (IRENA, 2019). That is why the European Union has made the fight against poverty as a central aspect of its development policy and has presented a program of over 600,000,000 Euros for universal access to sustainable energy services and solutions renewable energy requiring governments to access renewable energy sources among the most demanding strategies.

The European Union's interest dates in the early 1990s when a policy to promote renewable energy production has been adopted to increase consumption and care for environment, society and people (Paavola, 2001). In 2000, the European Institutions reinforced the Green Energy Policy which was largely geared to the electricity sector, and the first EU Directive on Renewable Energy was issued in 2001, 2001/77CE.

Ambitious targets set for all EU countries emphasise the Union's gas consumption reduction by 20% and the integration of 20% of renewable energy into consumption, additionally, 10% of the total transport sector (Al-din, 2002). This directive imposed the EU members' full respect for their objectives. Member States drew up national plans explaining how they will achieve the desired objective (table 1).

Table 1. Share of renewable energies in gross final consumption of energy in%

Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
BELGIUM	6.3	7.2	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.6	9.1	-	13.0
HOLLAND	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.6	-	14.0
FRANCE	11.1	13.6	14.2	14.8	15.2	15.9	16.3	-	23.0
GERMANY	12.5	13.6	13.8	14.4	14.9	14.9	15.5		18.0
AUSTRIA	30.1	31.0	32.0	33.2	32.8	33.0	32.6	-	34.0
U.K.	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.5	8.4	9.2	10.2	-	15.0
UE28	13.4	14.7	15.4	16.2	16.7	17.0	17.5	-	20.0

Source: Eurostat, Europe 2020.

This directive identified non-financial measures allowing operators to access and implement renewable energies, including strategic support for scientific research, development, innovation and other measures to





