How to use basic concepts related to environmental aspects of sustainable mobility?

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

References

UNITED NATIONS, 2023. The Sustainable Development Agenda. *The Sustainable Development Goals* [online]. [cit. 2023-02-10]. Available from: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/

WEAK AND STRONG SUSTAINABILITY

Weak sustainability requires that the sum of all forms of capital (natural capital and people-made capital) is maintained at the same level. It implies that people-made capital can replace natural capital.

Strong sustainability assumes no substitutability and would not allow any element of natural capital to be depleted.

References

DRESNER, Simon, 2008. *The Principles of Sustainability*. UK: Earthscan. ISBN 9781844077069.

GREEN ECONOMY

Green economy is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

References

UNITED NATIONS, 2023. *United Nations Environment Programme* [online]. Kenya [cit. 2023-02-10]. Available from: https://www.unep.org/regions/asia-and-pacific/regional-initiatives/supporting-resource-efficiency/green-economy

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The precautionary principle enables decision-makers to adopt precautionary measures when scientific evidence about an environmental or human health hazard is uncertain and the stakes are high.

References

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, 2015. *The precautionary principle: Definitions, applications and governance* [online]. Strasbourg [cit. 2023-02-10]. Available from: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_IDA(2015)573876

EXTERNALITIES

Externalities occur because economic subjects have effects on third parties that are not reflected in market transactions.

References

NICHOLSON, Walter a Christopher M. SNYDER, 2012. *Microeconomic Theory: Basic Principles and Extensions*. USA: Cengage Learning. ISBN 9781133708308.

INTERNALISATION OF EXTERNALITIES

Incorporation of an externality into the market decision making process through pricing or regulatory interventions. In the narrow sense, internalisation is achieved by charging polluters (for example) with the damage costs of the pollution generated by them, in accordance with the polluter pays principle.

References

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT, 2023. *Social costs glossary. CEMT/CS(97)12* [online]. EU: European Environment Agency [cit. 2023-02-10]. Available from: http://glossary.eea.europa.eu/EEAGlossary