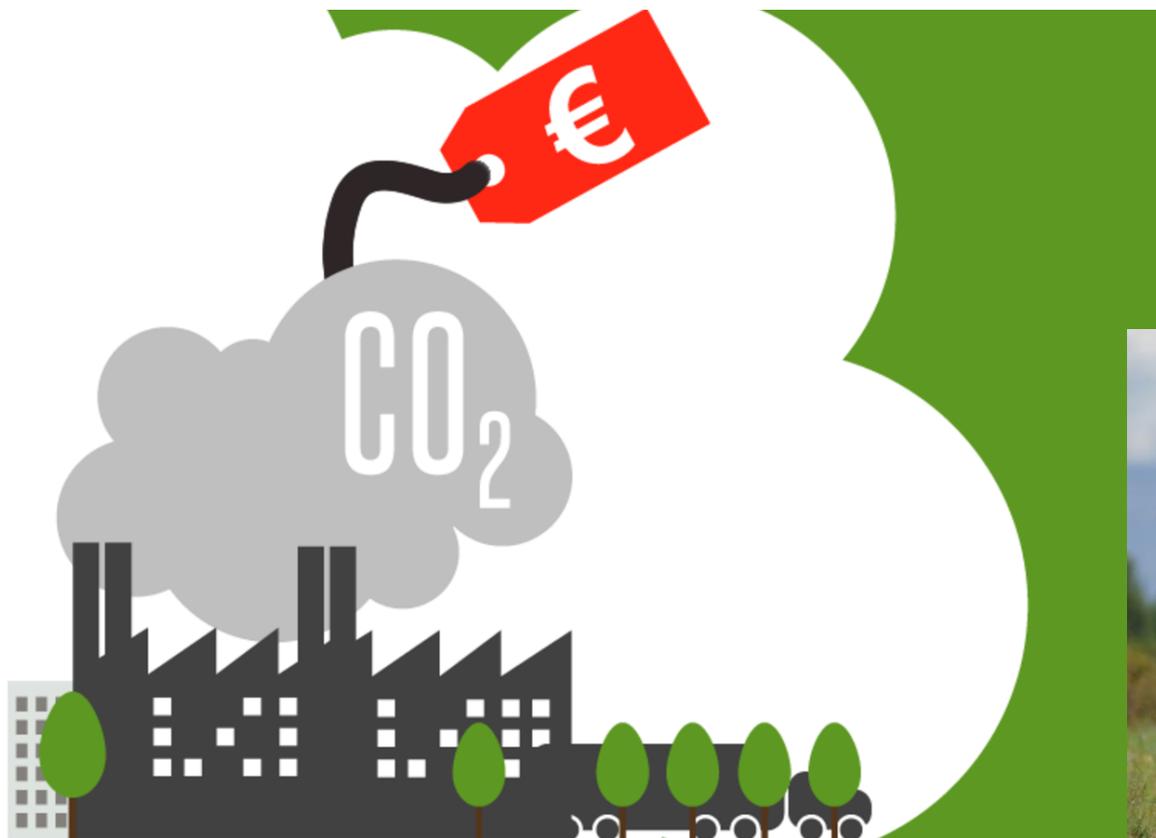
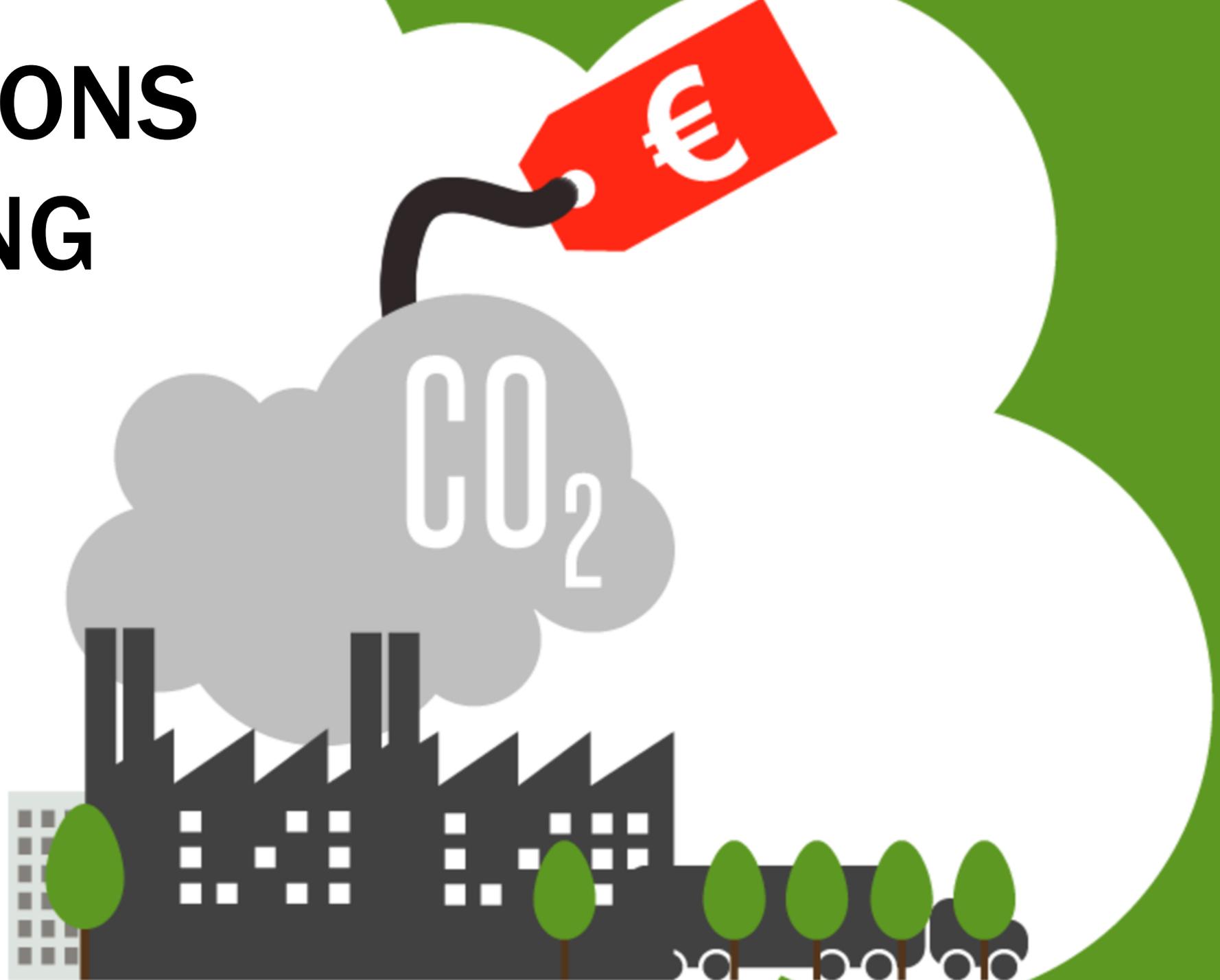


4. OTHER GOVERNMENT MEASURES



**DRAAG OOK JE STEENTJE
BIJ AAN EEN
PROPERE OMGEVING!**

EMISSIONS TRADING



WHAT IS EMISSIONS TRADING?

Emissions trading is a system that helps countries and companies to limit the emission of greenhouse gases, such as CO₂.

The goal is to combat climate change by gradually reducing the total amount of emissions.

This system is often referred to as the cap-and-trade system.

HOW DOES EMISSIONS TRADING WORK?

In emissions trading, the government sets a maximum amount of emissions: this is the 'cap'. This total amount of emissions is divided into emission allowances (also known as emission certificates). Each certificate entitles you to emit a certain amount of greenhouse gas, for example one ton of CO₂.

Companies that fall under the system must submit enough certificates at the end of a period to cover their actual emissions.

Have they emitted less than their certificates allow?



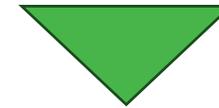
Then they can sell their remaining rights



EMISSIONS TRADING



Have they emitted more,



Then they have to buy extra rights from other companies

The idea is that companies that can reduce their emissions cheaply will do so and sell their surplus allowances. Companies for which reducing is expensive should buy extra allowances.

WHAT IS AN EXAMPLE OF EMISSIONS TRADING?

At the European level, we have the EU ETS (European Union Emissions Trading System), the largest emissions trading system in the world. It applies to sectors such as energy, industry and aviation within Europe.

Year after year, the total 'cap' becomes stricter, which reduces the amount of available allowances. This makes emission rights scarcer and more expensive, which provides additional incentives for companies to invest in cleaner technologies and energy savings.



STANDARDS



DRAAG OOK JE STEENTJE

BIJ AAN EEN

PROPERE OMGEVING!

WHAT ARE STANDARDS?

Standards or norms are unwritten rules about how people should behave within a group or society.

They are about what is socially convenient (social norms) and about what is considered morally right (moral norms).

Examples of respect for the environment:

- ✓ You throw waste in the garbage can, not on the street.
- ✓ You separate paper, plastic and residual waste according to the rules of your municipality.
- ✓ You clean up your trash after a picnic or barbecue in the park.
- ✓ You put the garbage bag out on the right day, not too early or too late.
- ✓ You don't throw chewing gum or cigarette butts on the pavement.
- ✓ You don't leave any rubbish behind on the beach or in nature.

These standards are often not imposed by law, but people still feel bound by them because it is socially expected and because violating them can lead to disapproving looks or comments.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT (1)?

The government can support compliance with social and moral norms, e.g. through education, through information campaigns

SENSITIZATION

**JE AFVAL IN
DE VUILNISBAK?
VUISTJE!**



WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT (2)?

The government can support social action, community engagement.

VOLUNTARY WORK

Da's proper!
Hoe zorg jij mee
voor een propere buurt?



Word mooimaker

Start met opruimen

Zie je in jouw buurt veel zwerfvuil liggen? En wil je de handen uit de mouwen steken? Dan kan je zwerfvuilvrijwilliger worden. Als vrijwilliger hou je mee jouw buurt proper.

Contacteer je gemeente

Download de app

5. A CRITICAL LOOK AT SOME CASES

3 STEPS IN READING THE CASE:

- 1 DETERMINE THE MARKET FAILURE**
- 2 FORMULATE YOUR POINT OF VIEW**
- 3 HAVE A DEBATE**

CASE 1

Will there be a tax on red meat?

Red meat, especially in processed form, is not good for health. The World Health Organization (WHO) labels processed beef, lamb and pork as carcinogenic, and unprocessed red meat as probable carcinogen.

The three types are also associated with heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes.

Scientists therefore investigated how a tax could steer consumers towards lower meat consumption.

The university researchers proposed a system of tax to the EU to cover as much as possible the health costs resulting from excessive consumption of red meat.

MARKET FAILURE	
ARGUMENTS PRO	
ARGUMENTS CONTRA	

CASE 2

Subsidies for pre-school care

In Flanders, there are subsidies for pre-primary care to support parents financially and to increase access to quality care.

These subsidies help to ensure that childcare remains affordable, especially for families with a lower income.

The Flemish government provides subsidies for both income-related care and non-income-related care. In income-related childcare, parents pay a price based on their income, and the government makes up the difference so that the childcare has sufficient resources.

MARKET FAILURE	
ARGUMENTS PRO	
ARGUMENTS CONTRA	

CASE 3

Flemish government bans smartphones in secondary education

From the 2025-2026 school year, there will not only be a smartphone ban in Flemish primary education, but also in secondary education.

This was decided by the Flemish government on Friday on the proposal of Minister of Education Zuhair Demir (N-VA).

For the first and second grade, the ban applies both during lessons and on the playground. For the third grade, the ban will only apply during class hours.

"This ban is just common sense," says Minister Demir. "This will improve the concentration, school results and well-being of the students."

MARKET FAILURE	
ARGUMENTS PRO	
ARGUMENTS CONTRA	