

CREATION OF THE INNOVATIVE GREEN BUSINESS PLATFORM BASED ON THE RICARDIAN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE MODEL AND THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The keeping of the temperature level under 2C (Celsius) or 55 gigatonnes in 2030 includes estimation of the greenhouse gas emission level. Currently, our aim is reducing emissions to 40 gigatonnes or to 1.5 C above pre-industrial levels. Hence, this is main objective of the accepted Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The commitment in front of the Parties in the Paris Agreement is liaised with facilitation of clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions for consideration and adoption of the guidance stipulated in the Paris Agreement. In the theoretical model about researching and creation of the green business platform is the current scientific paper are included the next points: 1) wording the problems in climate change by means of the Paris Agreement application; 2) assessment of the different sources on climate change issues; 3) creation of the green business platform; 4) researching methodology.

In tackling with climate change problems are involved all possible stakeholders: civil society, private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, local communities and indigenous people.

WORDING THE PROBLEMS IN CLIMATE CHANGE BY MEANS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT APPLICATION

In accordance to the Paris Agreement all the least developed countries should develop recommendations for integrated approaches to minimize, avert, and address displacement related to the adverse impact of climate change. It is going to be solved by means of cooperation and business partnerships between public and private sectors. The manufacturing needs of the SMEs are connected to morphological content of the wastes in some given region, the volume of the wastes, transportation possibilities, waste management regional companies effectiveness besides and environmental-friendly business orientations. Therefore, we have the effect of reduction emissions from conservation of the nature resources. The paper and card board products should be produced only by interaction of recycling. In many states over the world the waste management companies does not possess high productive waste management equipment and facilities, hence first at all is to be widen the highest quality one. This is an obligation for the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice [127]. In accordance to the author viewpoint it should be created technological transfer between different businesses. It is possible to be based on private-private collaboration [128], for instance company A with high technological potential could provide to private company B its equipment in account of part of the profit from company B. It looks like a leasing instrument for technology transfer.

The core issues of the Paris Agreement

The Paris Committee on Capacity-building is dealing with gaps and needs in current and emerging case about implementation of capacity-building in developing

countries. The work plan covers 2016-2020 by next activities, which are changed by the author of the paper:

- Synergy is possible to be reached by interaction between private producers and private waste management companies and to be implemented capacity-building activities;
- Dissemination of the principle invented by the author "community-to-community" [129] and to be created balance between resource needs and nature stability;
- Creation on regional, national and subnational technological transfer and exchange;
- As an end effect the contamination level will go down and the climate problems in this regard will be addressed.

Sharing of lessons learned between countries ensure successful sustainability. The national adaptation plans noted by the signed Paris Agreement plays role of flexibility and understanding between country Parties. In a detail the national adaptation plans in accordance to the author's viewpoint should include the regulation, behavioral business and administration levels, *inter alia* and community coherence in nationalities, religions and environmental business. Consequently, competitiveness between private companies will be turned into cooperation based on technological transfer. In accordance to the author's viewpoint, policy makers should take action to change regulations and create increasing effect in business cooperation between SMEs and waste management companies on regional and intergovernmental level. Consequently, the poverty eradication will be influenced by the change in the value chain.

Dissemination of the science and good practices [128] is recognized in the Paris Agreement. The newly created Organizational Mechanism Public-private partnership [129] by the author of the monography, gives a chance to be elaborated new capital markets based on collaboration between public and private partners by inclusion of the waste management companies and SMEs as well as the society. The society is a first step in this business chain. Production business investors are possible to pay lower costs about the resources needed when they use recycled one. The future of manufacturing business and not only, will be based on green diverse economy. As a final result, the economy should be turned into thriving one.

ASSESSMENT OF THE DIFFERENT SOURCES ON CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

The fossil fuels usage is declining, first at all in the most developed states. Notwithstanding, in the USA and China still coal markets play a main role as an energy sources [130]. The divestment by the Norwegian sovereign wealth fund of coal companies gaining more than 30% revenue and predicts to be sold 122 companies. Inclusion of the foundations and NGOs, pension funds and government organizations, as well as colleges/universities should provide broadly established public-private partnership (PPP) model in tackle with the greenhouse emissions. There are two

patterns in portfolio management, first is "bottom-up", where security-level tools are likely too complex for most investors to use it directly, and secondly, "top-down", where portfolio tools lack of the security-level detail needed for stock-picking. The management of company's portfolio is under new vision about climate risks and economic assumptions arising thereon. There is need from new technological advances and innovations. The Paris Agreement should establish business policy about key features in creating of innovative and green based portfolios. It should be find out main pillars on a continent level about different climate risks and potential impact about businesses and likelihood of environment risks. It is really interesting to be realized that in accordance to the information about the companies in S&P 500, the equity of the listed companies is influenced due to environmental changes. It is really big challenge the substitution of the fossil fuels (resources) with recycled resources and passes on low-carbon manufacturing business. In the USA has been issued new guidance by the US Labor Department about allowing pension funds to invest funds in environmentally based projects, the same like European counterparts. As it has been said by co-founder and chairmen of the CDP's Paul Dickinson, the tapping point is come in establishment new rules in climate change process. In accordance to the author, industrial SMEs are our core element in the OM PPP, so the competitiveness between them and industrial giants is a huge challenge. The defiance low-carbon economy in accordance to the Meg Whitman who is President and CEO at Hewlett Packard Enterprise supports the assertion that the humanity in particularly the business must take swift and bold action to tackle with the causes of climate change. In accordance to the author, the OM PPP creates setting up of the new vision about the value and manufacturing chain in our business future [129]. Actually, there is some omission about technological transfer and exchange that is liaised with green business model about broadly vision of the partners in the Paris Agreement.

Overview of some practical reports on climate change issues

In conjunction to the issued report by the Encourage capital [132] the beginning is given to the course of solving critical environmental and social problems. The invented by the author principle community-to-community will partly underpin the shifting to low-carbon economy. In addition, technological transfer and exchange will be the core element in provision of sustainable environment-friendly business. The Rockefeller Brothers Funds are in a divest process from all fossil fuels. The investment process in low-carbon economy needs creation of new strategy in investment portfolios of the manufacturing companies.

Good example for risky climate-change and occurred risky effects is the situation in the State of California in the United States. The devastating climate change for the state spreads from Redwood Coast to the fertile Central Valley as well as from the Mojave Desert to the Sierra Nevada. The likely economic consequences cannot be tackled without innovative strategic approach in manufacturing business, like recycling one. Moreover, technological transfer based on green energy sources is obligation for overcome of the consequent risky climate change. The fatal climate

risk in California is likely to impact underwater of real estates on amount of \$10 billion by 2050, and by 2100 for up to \$19 billion [133]. The problems from climate-driven temperature are direct in crops, livestock and dairy operations. The rising of temperature will lead to increase of expenditures in electricity for residential and commercial cooling, but the innovations in electricity supply are possible to tackle the problem.

In accordance to the World Bank Group [134], the investment portfolios are increasingly connected to the real assets quality. The investment opportunities are inherently connected to company investments portfolios. In accordance to the author, the investment portfolio of companies must have freely and transparently based on environmental technological exchange and transfer. Also, the potential to change of the industry is based on projections based on circular economy as well as recycling community as well.

The carbon emission is connected to increasing of the global population to 9 billion by 2040, growth rates in GDP to 2040, reduction in the energy intensity of GDP markedly slow, carbon intensity of energy remains high as fossil fuels maintain share. There are identified four approaches, investors is possible to consider and take into account with aim to increase the understanding and manage the next given risks: Firstly, engagement through delegation to managers, asking them to consider incorporating climate risks; Secondly, engagements through advocating for more transparency and reporting on climate risk metrics, while overlaying a climate risk leads to the due diligence and monitoring process; Thirdly, proactive hedging via low-carbon index products, derivatives, or use of active managers that employ environmental, social, and governance metrics; and Fourthly, policy-level exclusion of fossil fuel and other sectors.

In accordance to the apprise done by the Asset Owners Disclosure Project [135], only at about 7% of asset owners calculate the carbon footprint of their portfolios, and just only 1,4% have an explicit target to reduce it. Hence, the need for collaboration between companies is overwhelming.

In accordance to Stanford University [136], is emphasizes the possibility of blending public and private efforts in common climate change purposes. The private sector is responsible for the majority of investments in climate management. Moreover, pre-investment facilities (PIFs) are limited by scope and geography. The PIFs are innovative and can provide investors with bankable, low carbon economic development projects from different regions that meet market rate risk-adjusted return requirements.

The PIFs look to be revolving loan funds with seed capital for design, development, and due diligence of project where success or transaction fees from completed projects replenishes the PIF. In accordance to author, the PIFs can be liaised with green business collaboration like platform about technological transfer between manufacturing companies as well as producers of green products and low-carbon materials.

In accordance to the International Energy Agency (IEA) [137], the world energy consumption will grow up with 50% in the period between 2012 and 2040.

The greater danger is in the predicted level in coal production, it is in amount of 51% by the 2040. The coal based electricity production is greater than natural gas, nuclear and solar sources. In conjunction to the author opinion, the author opinion is liaised with the Paris Agreement must be abreast to future fuel demand and to be taken reforms in manufacturing business and electricity one. There are four main factors in utilization of carbon emissions, namely: population, GDP per capita, Energy Intensity and Carbon Intensity. Kaya Identity is betterment by author view point and is based on a green based cycle liaised with manufacturing business. The last is purely based on the need for green business platform in liaison with community-to-community business model created by the author. Hence, all we need entrepreneurial green spirit to be established globally.

Problems in application of the EU Environmental trading system

The great need for the EU ETS is fully recognized, it works as a major source of investment in environmentally sustainable development in developing countries [124]. By far are passed through two trading periods 2005-2007, 2008-2012, currently we are in 3rd trading period 2013-2020 and we must be well prepared for 4th trading period 2021-2028. In the 1st trading period was established carbon market the biggest worldly. The price of first-period allowances falls to zero in 2007. In the 2nd trading period is found out surplus of unused allowances and credits. In the 3rd trading period is set up major reform accordance application of auctioning of allowances in place of cost-free allocation. What is going to be stipulated in 4rd trading period? Obviously, in the author opinion, the procedure does not work as a practical and useful mechanism. The low-carbon investment has not being promoted; the business must be aspired by idea, not to pay for its low competitiveness. Green business model aims spreading of incentives amongst companies in the process of investment in contemporary plants based on the lowest ever possible greenhouse emission level. Hence, carbon capture and storage by means of innovative technologies enshrined in investment strategies must be full accepted worldly.

Investment examples in green business future

Institutional investors are faced to take a brave step in management of their portfolios in a green way and to be well prepared in the battle for a lower carbon future. The institutional investor Norway's Government Pension Fund Global invests in lower carbon economy US \$6 bln in the area of alternative energy resources and energy efficiency, Aviva is insurer company located in UK aims to invest US \$780 annual investments in a low-carbon infrastructure, as well as and Allianz, the German insurance company is planned to involve US \$2.72 bln in renewable energy [138]. The Paris Agreement should encompass the collaboration between government and private sector investment strategies. First step in applying the Paris Agreement is to be assessed the carbon current situation as well as future preventative steps by all MS of UN. The potential investors in listed companies on a capital market must require them to cover green strategies or to represent report endorsed by environmental

government institution. All aforementioned problems is possible to be solved by means of green business platform, it is elaborated in the next part of the monograph.

CREATION OF THE GREEN BUSINESS PLATFORM

The scientific elaboration of the green business platform (GbP) is based on David Rcardo's theory about comparative advantages [139]. In accordance to the Paris Agreement was entered into force the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [140]. Overwhelmingly climate change is going to be managed by imposing PPP business model. The climate change investments must create on a market rate return in project fulfilment. There are many risks in a battel for climate sustainability: large data gaps in climate finance efforts, sovereign risk, technology risk, policy risk, subsidies for incumbent technologies, lack of project intermediaries and developers, return on investment gaps, lack of tracking, certification and clear definitions, lack of institutional capacity and entrepreneurial skills. The author's opinion is deeply liaised with creation of action-oriented approaches in every one MS of the UN. In accordance to UN, the Plan proposes the Green Investment Accelerator Fund (GIAF); it will act as an accelerator by underpinning the jumpstart companies and partnerships. The Plan can be elaborated by means of green business platform, as an author's scientific vision. The business technology collaboration and partnership is shown between regions, states and companies. The green business platform is shown on the Figure 13.



Figure 13: Vision of e-green business platform

Source: created by author

Technological collaboration between states in the world will be imputed by means of centralized ideas stipulated in the Paris Agreement. Obviously, this is not enough. The climate change problem has immense number of colures. The author's idea pop up by means of EU investment project polices, but the Paris Agreement cannot work on the same way.

If we want the green business platform to be elaborated in its full capacity, the UN needs to create innovative approach. As it is noted in the Figure 14, policies are liaised with the main aim of the Paris Agreement. Programs must be connected with regional business technological problems and resource limitations. Every one project is fully admitted to be funded by different private funds with governmental interactions. Hence, the Agreement cannot be useful without partnerships between private funds and private polices, because they are mostly owners of the climate endangered regions. Consequently, stewardships of government equity can be transferred to private hands.

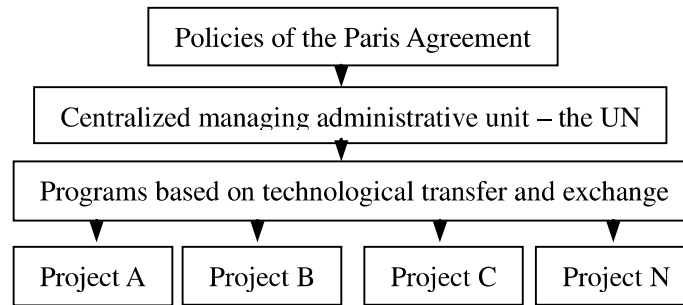


Figure 14: Strategic application of the Paris Agreement

Source: created by author

The main concept of the comparative advantage theory of David Ricardo

The Ricardian model is based on business exchange of commodity between two foreign countries. The GbP gives possibility for private companies to exchange and transfer its greenly-based technology, free exchange of innovative ideas, business concepts and etc. The Ricardian model is liaised with dominance of one country over another one in given business sphere, where both have different specializations in business. We can assume that company A is better in wind generation and country B has comparative advantages in solar panels. In addition, we can add companies without any comparative advantages, because our purpose is to be maintained the planet's temperature limit in conjunction to the Paris Agreement. In a detail, the GbP is aimed to production level of goods, employment levels in each industry, pattern of trade (export and import, negative or positive balances of CO footprint), levels of usage of environmental-friendly technology, besides and retain of welfare and eradication of poverty risk on a national, international and on a trans-border level. In the beginning of the severe consequences caused by the climate change, the countries are not autarky in that intelligent battle. The level of knowledge in tackling of climate change is different across companies worldwide. Hence, all we need partnerships on the most spread level we have ever seen. The task of the green business platform is to be overcome the ceiling level of green technologies between countries worldwide, by means of free sources and knowledge or centers of excellence and exchange of information about realization of green world idea. Nevertheless, the specialization of the companies in some green technologies will be shared, because unlike the theory of David Ricardo, now we live in electronically based world embraced with fast communications, technological development, and fast inventor of new materials for environmental-friendly products. All of that leads to robotics development in every one industry. The industry of the advanced countries is made up of better qualification of the labor power. Our communities need striking result in green business and development. Other problem is technological superiority across borders of adjacent countries. Precisely said, the endeavor to be decreased and maintain temperature less than 2 C worldwide is our obligation and all countries must enjoy better quality of live. Hence, in the creation of the green business platform, the Ricardian model win-a-win is accepted.

Perfect situation about sustainable green world is as being stipulated in the Paris Agreement, the world temperature to be retained less than 2 degrees C in accordance to preindustrial era. In the elaboration of the GbB is assumed the green business to be based on planned restrictions and better human being quality of life, by means of the next factors: *Factor of green business* is liaised with states of different kind of manufacturing businesses, which have need for technological exchange and/or transfer; *Factor of production* aims change of moral old and out of order equipment, facilities and machineries with environmentally based new one; and finally, *factor of quality of live* includes air quality, terms of labor, and expenses for medicine, hospital expenses, and health insurances.

The Ricardian model suggests three items to be reached in the maximization of the total output worldwide, currently they are changed by the author of the scientific paper, *firstly*, fully harnessing of all resources worldwide, namely all environmental technology; *secondly*, allocation of those resources within countries to each country's comparative advantage industries, namely application of the technological exchange and transfer amongst countries; *thirdly*, free trading, namely end effect of the GbP. *In the current green business model is answered of four important elements of the Ricardian Model*, as follow: *firstly*, occurring of trade to difference in production technology; *secondly*, benefits of the trade for both companies; *thirdly*, technologically inferior company can benefit from free trade; *fourthly*, a developed country can compete against some low foreign wage industries.

In the green business model *factor of production* consists of innovations in green technology, start-ups, restrictions and subsidies across residents on a company level. The aim is equalization of environmental-friendly technologies in the MS of the Paris Agreement. Marginal costs (MC) must be equal to marginal innovations (MI) added in contemporary green industries. Hence, in the profit is added value on wellbeing of the community. Positive results of one country about progress fulfillment in the green technology provide positive reactions across other countries. The GbP is projected to be electronically and freely for new entrants to the market. *The intellectual property* over environmental-friendly equipment, ideas or business concept provided by company A can be contractual arranged by means of inclusion it as a shareholder in property of company B. The intellectual property can be assessed by the Committee of Representatives of the green business undertakings. In case when new entrant is admitted in the platform, he must be responsible for intellectual property of other undertakings. The Ricardian theory focuses on the supply side, *vis-à-vis* John Stuart Mill introduces the demand as a leading element. In accordance to theory for demand and supply, we can see the specifications of the green business model.

Company A (demand) needs to incorporate innovation in green business area, whereas Company B (supply) possesses innovation in the given green business area, which represent interest for Company A. In the GbP is being seen business equilibrium and full partnership when D is equal to S . in p. A is the core sense of the green business platform. All companies can make deals aimed to be reached the lowest-carbon emissions.

goods, businesses, science (education) and etc. The MFFs raises the question on equilibrium across MS in many sectors, like transport infrastructure, labor, environmental infrastructure, innovations, economy, security and so on.

The factors of the Ricardian theory are reassessed by virtue of the author's vision in creation of the GbP. By means of *factor mobility* (transfer and exchange) of the technologies we can benefit from coherency between countries. As per the Ricardian theory, *the factor labor* is immobile across the countries. In fact, the labor is movable. The experience posed by professionals creates domino effects across countries.

Exogenous variables in the current model are taken to be end results of the model. The value of the innovations and requirements needed in solving of the climate change problems are known. Unfortunately, the involved stakeholders in the model do not have any control over that. The factors are as follow: Utilization of different types of wastes, the factor Freedom of labor and education, the factor Multiannual financial frameworks (MFFs), and factor Access to creative business. *Endogenous variables* – those variables describe the possibilities over the moment of solving some issue. Stakeholders have control over the factors in that way. The factors are as follow: the factor Advantages in innovations, the factor Labor, factor Mobility (transfer and exchange), and the factor Scientific institutes.

The function of effectiveness of green business platform – *GbP* comprises of the exogenous and the endogenous variables, $GbP = (ExV; EnV)$.

The *Production possibility frontier (PPF)* is liaised with technological *innovation* based on environmental-friendly materials, renewable recycled resources, bioenergy and exchange of technology. Likewise, *the production possibility set (PPS)* is being comprised of manufacturing green-based companies without utilization of any fossil fuels in its manufacturing chain.

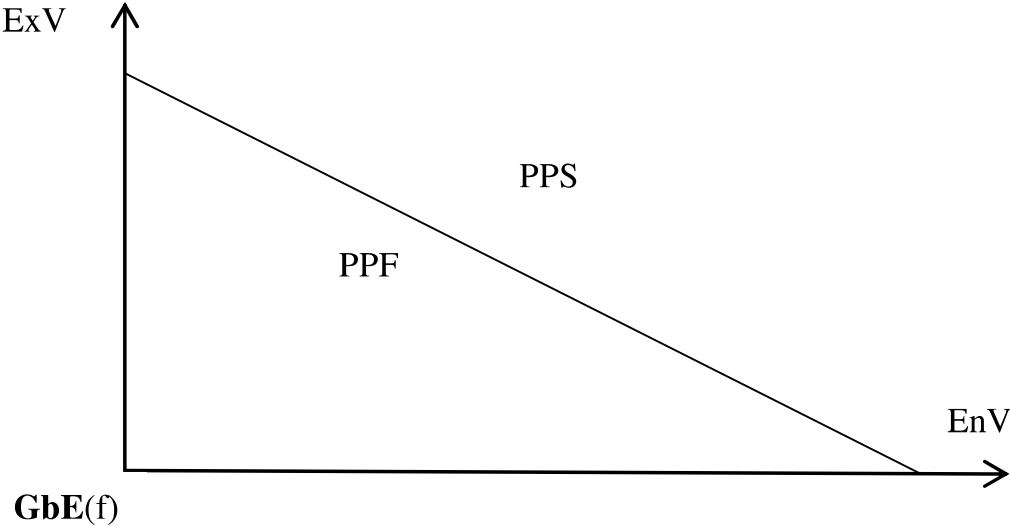


Figure 16: Application of the Green business platform

Source: created by author

The mainstream of the idea is based on set up of broaden collaboration between ExV and EnV by means of PPF and PPS, hence the function $GbB(f)$ rise

the question about leading role of endogenous and exogenous factors. That is great influence in the light of green business integration between companies across the world. Bear in mind the enshrined partnership amongst companies, in the green business platform is impossible to be realized misconception on erroneous implication such as a fear from technology advances. Applicability of *GbP* provides countries with the latest advantage with manifestations of green business partnerships. The main aim of the Paris Agreement does not allow absolute advantages of one country to be hidden for its own use. Contrary to the Ricardian theory, exchanges and transfer of green businesses must be enlarged as much as possible. Absolute advantage of one company is smoothly transferred or scattered amongst companies. Opportunity cost means collaboration between two or more companies by means of exchange of labor benefits. The appearance of *GbP* will fill the missing parts in the green business in lesser developed and more polluted countries.

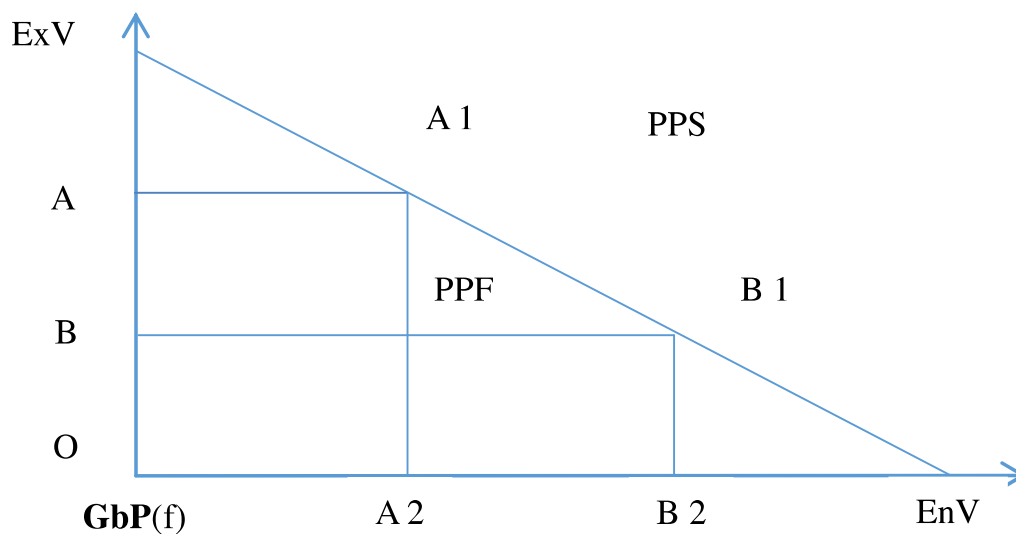


Figure 17: Comparative advantages of the green business platform

Source: created by author

The opportunities in front of countries (companies) enshrined in the Paris Agreement are represented by quadrangle AA1A2O, it includes the ExV and quadrangle BB1B2O encompasses the EnV. The exchange of exogenous and endogenous variables between countries (companies) is a main element of the green business platform.

$ExV (B) > EnV (A)$, and vice versa $ExV (A) > EnV (B)$;

$EnV (B) > ExV (A)$, and vice versa $EnV (A) > ExV (B)$.

There are occasions in which both companies possess all needed exogenous and endogenous factors in its full capacity. In such a case we would admit the follow equilibrium:

$EnV (A) (B) = ExV (A) (B)$.

Consequently, the *GbP* aims in fact application of the Paris Agreement and keeping us on a great environment-friendly level.

RESEARCHING METHODOLOGY

The scientific research is implemented by means of expertise assessment consists of two researching methodology. *Firstly*, structured interview conducted with ten managers. *Secondly*, by application of the questionnaire survey to be endorsed the need from application of the green business platform.

It is being taken into account visions of the popular researcher in management science Uma Sekaran [141] in the light of different steps for establishment of the right steps in given scholar researching. She defines induction as a process by which common assumptions based on viewed facts has been settled, and deduction as a process of preparation of conclusion based on interpretation of meaningful results of the data analyses. In accordance to Karl Popper [142], deduction finds its scientific application after fulfilling logical analyses. He explains that induction is possible to create problems in accordance to validity or trust in defining of the scientific statement. This is possible to be overcome by "knowledge of experience". The English philosopher, writer and policy person Francis Bacon has analyzed the scientific research as a moment of induction in the process of knowledge. His scientific work has been elaborated with interaction of John Mil [143]. He defines the induction as "summarizing based on experience". Hence, the scientific research in accordance to the author of the monography is based on the inductive approach. The author is chosen the most appropriate algorithm for conduction of the appropriate scholar researching. The inquiry research is build up in seven steps, as follow:

1. The wording of the scientific research.
2. Definition of the scientific hypothesis.
3. Framework of the variables in the research.
4. Choosing the research instrumentation.
5. Conduction of the scientific research.
6. Conduction of the analyses.
7. Interpretation of the results.

Stage one: Wording of the scientific research.

The scientific approach is directly connected to conduction of the structured interview and questionnaire survey. The purpose of the interview is to be extracted answers from the experts and to be acknowledged key moments in creation of the author's questionnaire. In the researching is used grading assessment in calculating of the end results. The expertise assessment is not statistical method and without statistical means.

Stage two: Defining of the hypotheses

In the scientific research are defined null and alternative hypotheses. Null hypothesis – there is no connection between variables. Alternative hypothesis – there is a statement for existing the connection between two variables [144].

1) *H0*: The business is not ready to pass on green friendly resources and production methods in its manufacturing future.

1) *H1*: Manufacturing businesses is ready to pass on green friendly recycled resources and production methods in its future development.

2) *H0*: Green business platform possess obstacles in ensuring of technological

transfer and exchange between companies all over the world.

2) *H1*: Green business platform possesses mechanisms for technological transfer and exchange between companies all over the world.

3) *H0*: There is no need for termination use of fossil fuels.

3) *H1*: Our future is fully based on pass through on renewable energy, recycling, and low-carbon manufacturing business.

4) *H0*: The EU Emissions Trading System will provide enough possibilities for every one MS.

4) *H1*: There are needs for establishment of new one green business model in tackling of contamination level worldwide.

5) *H0*: There is no need for free exchange and transfer of environmental-friendly technologies, ideas and business concepts between companies.

5) *H1*: There is need for free exchange and transfer of environmental-friendly technologies, ideas and business concepts between companies.

6) *H0*: The Paris Agreement will not need any platform in its application.

6) *H1*: The Paris Agreement needs platform in its excellent application.

Stage three: Framework of the variables in the research

In the current paper are included dependent, independent, modelling and intervening variables.

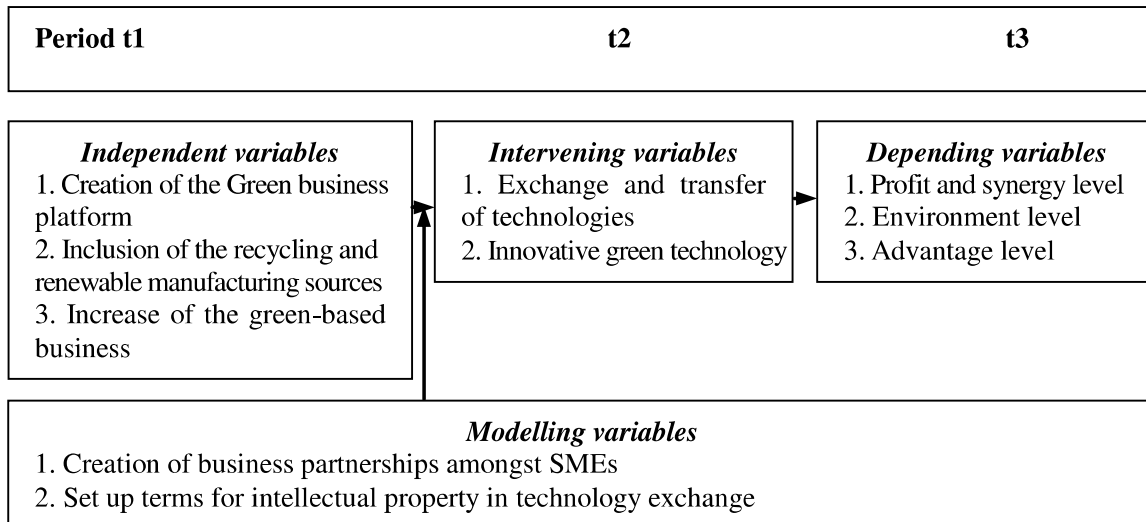


Figure 18: Variables in the scholar inquiry

Source: created by author

Stage four: Choosing of the research instrumentation

Research instrumentation includes interview and questionnaire survey along with experts from the public and private sector. The experts are have time to take part in the scholar research, possess professional experience more than five years, have bachelor degree and knowledge experience in climate change and manufacturing business issues.

Stage five: Conducting of the research

The scientific research is being conducted in June 2017. First, with ten experts by conducting of interview, and Second, by a questionnaire survey with 12 experts

from public sector and 12 from private sector. The questionnaire survey is carried out by means of www.linkedin.bg professional platform and emails. The purpose of the interview is to be set up clear and professional questionnaire and inter alia to be tested the creation of the green business platform. The questionnaire survey aims rejection or confirmation of the hypotheses.

Stage one: Conduction of the interview

The respondents were asked five key dichotomous questions, as follows:

1. Are you optimistic about fully inclusion of all MS of the UN in the Paris Agreement fulfilment? *Marked No*

2. Will the exchange and transfer of the environmental-friendly technology is on enough level? *Marked No*

3. Do the EU ETSs provide enough added values? *Marked No*

4. Are there equilibrium conditions between technological advantage in front of low and the least developed countries and companies? *Marked No*

5. Are there any obstacles in front of manufacturing business to pass on green friendly future? *Marked No*

As a result from the received responds is found fully acceptance of the posted key moments in the weaknesses in the climate change policy worldly and the need for application of the new vision in tackling of the carbon dioxide pollution. Thus, the questionnaire is elaborated with five detailed questions intended for public and private experts.

Stage two: Conducting of the questionnaire survey

The respondents in the survey were asked to answer of six detailed questions. The questionnaire survey is conducted amongst 24 experts from public and private sector. The questionnaire survey is settled on a grading assessment from 1 to 5, one is the lowest level of significant and five presents the highest level of significant.

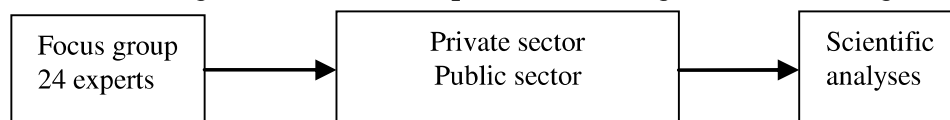


Figure 19: Conduction of the questionnaire survey

Source: created by author

Stage three: Results from the conducted questionnaire survey.

1. Does manufacturing businesses is ready to pass on green friendly resources and production methods in its manufacturing stage?

2. Would Green business platform ensure technological transfer and exchange between companies all over the world?

3. Does our future is fully based on pass through on renewable energy, recycling, and low-carbon manufacturing business?

4. Are there needs for establishment new one green business model in tackling of contamination level worldwide?

5. Is there a need for free exchange and transfer of environmental-friendly technologies, ideas and business concepts between companies?

6. Does the Paris Agreement need green business platform in its realization?

Stage six: Conducting of the analyses

In the current stage are included results from the questionnaire survey as well as the hypothesis analyses. The extracted results from the private experts are in amount to 4.83 and the results from the public experts are in amount to 4.70, hence the hypotheses confirmation give fully positive outcomes. Every one question confirms the postulated hypothesis in chronological terms.

Consequently, the final balance assessment is in amount of 4.77, namely the highest level of significant. Hence, the creation of the Green Business Platform is accepted.

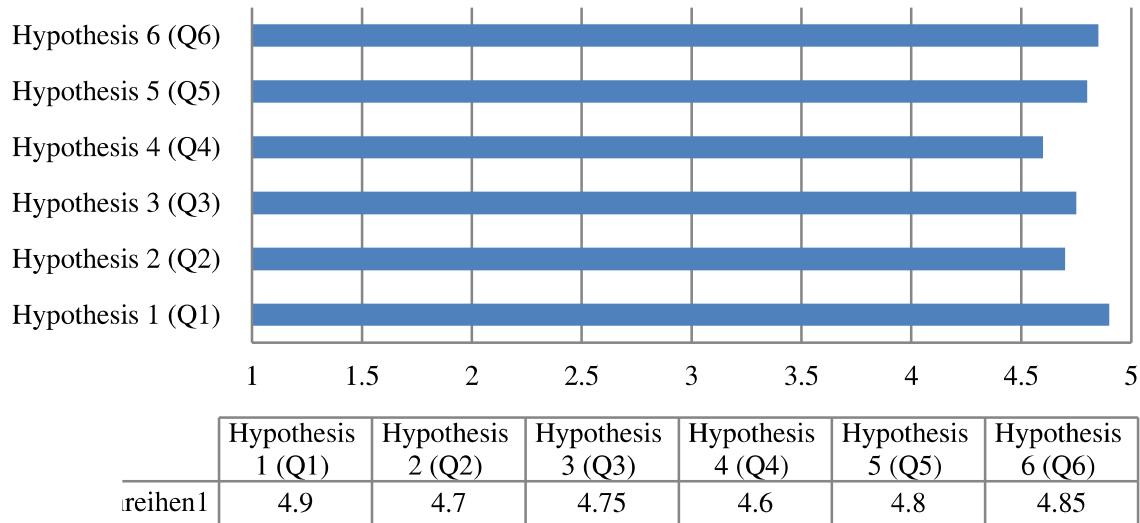


Figure 20: Common results on the conducted research

Source: created by author

Stage seven: Interpretation of the results

The conducted scientific research acknowledges the Green business platform. The newly invented model possesses high level of business synergy turning the community green thinking into business opportunity by means of technological transfer and exchange. The Green business platform is a future contemporary element in application of the Paris Agreement. The world future is obligated to pass on environmental-friendly manufacturing business based on regulated free exchange and transformation of technological advances.

CONCLUSION

Bear in mind the idea about the technological transfer between companies and possible cooperation thereon, the investment policy is possible to be liaised with given projects about decreasing the pollution emitted from some plant. Hence, the philosophy of partnerships stipulated in the Investment plan for Europe can be applied in the embarking of the Paris Agreement.

The new vision of the Ricardian model gives us possibility to test applicability of the green business platform on a best way and to ensure coherence between countries on a company level in acceptance and application of the Paris Agreement.

The acceptance of Paris Agreement by MS of UN should bear in mind the future use of fossil fuel in that way the relation between financial and industry projections in economy sustainability of given countries. There are needed for change in energy-industrial model, economy policy in the cause of catching up liner change in climate challenges. The MS of the UN need to play some scenarios about battle with climate change, there are some key steps like assessment of mining companies, what is energy manufacturing come from and based on, electricity needs, laws about energy sources, business potential for newly based businesses in green economy etc. The MS need to accept Paris Agreement with mainstream to surmount the boundaries about economy reforms in the way of establishment of green economy by means of the green business platform.

REFERENCES

124. European Commission (2012). *The EU Emission Trading System* (EU ETS), Climate Action.
125. *Big Path Capital*, magazine Smarter Money Review, Special Edition: Top 10 Smartest Reports on the Intersection of Climate Change and Finance.
126. *Adoption of the Paris agreement* (2015). United Nations, Framework Convention on Climate Change (Conference of the Parties, 21st session, Paris 30, November to 11 December 2015).
127. United Nations, *framework Convention on Climate change*, Available at: <http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6399/php/view/reports.php>.
128. *The Paris Agreement*, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change, Available at: http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php.
129. Nikolov, K. (2016), *Organizational mechanism public-private partnership in waste management business* in: Monograph Association 1901 SEPIKE "Innovations in Economics".
130. Randall, T. (2015). *Solar and wind just passed another big turning point*, Bloomberg Business (October 6th, 2015), Available at: <http://www.bloomberg.com/news>.
131. *Cambridge associates*, Available at: <https://www.cambridgeassociates.com/research/risks-and-opportunities-from-the-changing-climate-playbook-for-the-truly-long-term-investor>.
132. *Encourage capital*, Available at: <http://www.encouragecapital.com>.
133. Risky Business "*The Economic Risks of Climate Change in the United States*", Available at: <https://riskybusiness.org/report/national>.
134. *Report Investing in a time of climate change*, MERCER, Available at: <https://www.mercer.com/our-thinking/investing-in-a-time-of-climate-change.html>.
135. *Global Climate 500 Index 2015*, Asset Owners Disclosure Project, Available at: <http://aodproject.net/climate-ratings/aodp-global-climate-500-index>.
136. Stanford University (USA), *Climate Finance a Status Report and Action Plan*.
137. *Lost in Transition: How the energy sector is missing potential demand destruction*, Carbon Tracker, Available at: http://www.carbontracker.org/report/lost_in_transition.

138. *The cost of inaction: recognizing the value at risk for climate change*, report from The Economist Intelligence unit, Available at: <http://www.vivideconomics.com/publications/the-cost-of-inaction-recognising-the-value-at-risk-from-climate-change>.

139. *International Trade Theory and Policy*, by Steven M. Suranovic, Ricardian Model Assumptions, Available at: <http://internationalecon.com/Trade/Tch40/T40-2.php>.

140. The United Nations, *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, Available at: <http://www.ipcc.ch>.

141. Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research methods for business, A skill Building Approach*, 4th edition, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

142. Popper, K. (2005), *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, London & New York.

143. Mill, John Sturt (1843), "A system of logic: ratiocinative and inductive".

144. Tylor, C. (2002), *The differences between the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis*.