



GAS EMISSION AND PARTICULAR MATERIAL OF DIFFERENT ECONOMIC SECTORS IN HUNGARY BETWEEN 2000 AND 2015

Abdussalam Ashour Khalif¹, Ferenc Ligetvári²

¹Szent István University, Gödöllő, Hungary ²Debrecen University, Debrecen, Hungary

The study analyses the correlations among the different economic variances namely different kind of gases and particular materials polluting the air surrounding environment of our economy. The economic sectors have been characterised by different measured gas emission and particular materials for several decades or even centuries. The study aims at analysing the role of the economic sectors from point of view of their realising pollutions [Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Ammonia (NH₃), Particulate matter (PM₁₀) and Particulate matter (PM_{2.5})]. The Household as a main economic sector indicator has caused a large amount of pollutions for natural environment, because share of the Household has considerably increased in different gas and particular material emissions for the period of 2000 and 2015, mostly in fields of PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and NH₃. The SPSS (Special Program for Social Sciences) according to Sajtos -Mitev as the methodology, which can ensure better way of the research to discover the main and deep correlations among the economic variances as gas and pollution particular materials belonging to the different economic sectors. Analyses focus on demonstrating different gas emission and particular material conditions of economic sectors or industries/economic branches in Hungary and strengthen of correlations among economic sectors' gas emissions and particular materials. Middle correlation is between NOX1 and PM104, also middle strong correlation between SO22 and NH33, and very strong correlation between PM104 and PM255 variances. Because of the Household as family unit has remained one of the biggest responsible for the increasing gas and particular material emissions in Hungary in spite that the SO_2 gas emission has decreased at the national level for the same period, therefore the new strategy should be followed. This new environmental conservation strategy demands from all sectors to decrease their gas emission in order to follow the sustainable economic growth accompanying with sustainable environment.

Keywords: SPSS, SO₂, Pollution, Household, Global warming, Natural environment

Corresponding address: Mr. Abdussalam Ashour Khalif Doctoral School of Management and Business Administration Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences Szent István University H-2103, Páter Károly u. 1. Gödöllő, Hungary Mobile: +36/20/2042061 E-mail: khalif_salam@yahoo.com