The paper deals with the growth of an economy described by the three-sector model. The aim of the model is to investigate an adjustment of the whole economy and the sectors to the instruments of emission limiting policy. Imposition of the emission limits forces enterprises to replace cheaper, more polluting production technology by a cleaner, however more capital-intensive one. The model consists of three sectors producing, respectively, intermediary goods (raw materials and energy), consumer goods, and investment goods (capital assets). Gross output of each sector is determined by the demand for its product, while production capacity is determined by the Leontieff two-factor production function. Demand for the product of a sector is a sum of demands generated in all sectors. Enterprises choose between competing technologies, but specific restriction due to the emission limits determines the winning one. In response to the imposition of an emission limit, in the medium-term the economy achieves (not assuming an influence of the technical progress) zero-growth equilibrium. In the long-term active emission limit admits a non-zero growth rate dependent on the rate of reduction of emission coefficients.