

# Green-growth: from a zero-sum to a “win-win” climate strategy

Isabel Studer

Tecnológico de Monterrey

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- Confluence international economic crisis and climate change crisis: slow growth, high unemployment
- Opportunity for fostering new sources of growth: innovation and green growth
- Focus on green growth is relevant to change the setting of the global climate negotiations from a zero-sum to a “win-win” game

- Failure of UNFCCC negotiation process to deliver results and need to move towards a multi-track approach with a green-growth as the driver of incentives to address climate change and sustainable development
- Role of G20 in promoting green growth and developing synergies with other fora and international organizations, including the World Bank

- Recognition that the environment should be internalized in economic business models
- Green growth needs to be embedded in a coherent strategy that covers demand and supply (producers and consumers' behavior) economy-wide and sector-specific.

# Policy Tools

- Mix of policy instruments: market-based policies, regulations and standards, promotion of innovation and R&D and information-based instruments to facilitate consumer choices
- Objectives: pricing pollution or the exploitation of natural resources : taxes or tradable emissions
- Innovation: the critical driver of green economies and job creation: price-based instruments and incentives as well as public procurement and funding for basic research

- Innovation in renewable energy, energy efficiency and other low-carbon technologies
- Removal of fossil-fuel subsidies
- Government action needed for leveling the playing field and provide certainty for long-term investments in new energy sources and natural capital protection