Green Economy and the Emperor's New Clothes

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What is the

Green Economy?
Improved human wellbeing and social
equity



Reduced environmental risk and ecological scarcities

What's needed to deliver the Green Economy?





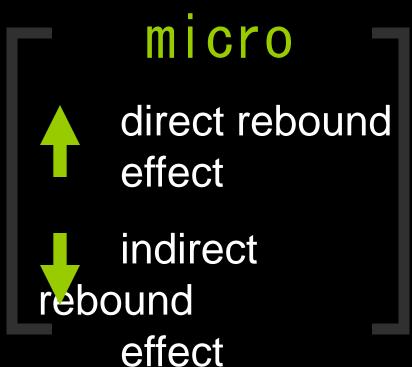
Our Economy

The capitalist market economic system based on neo-classical economics.

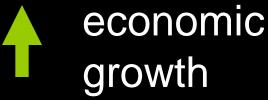




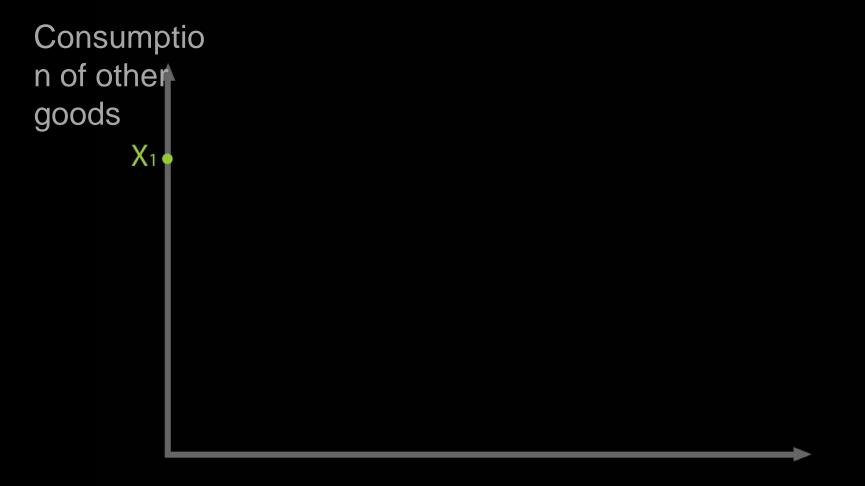
Khazzoom-Brookes Postulate

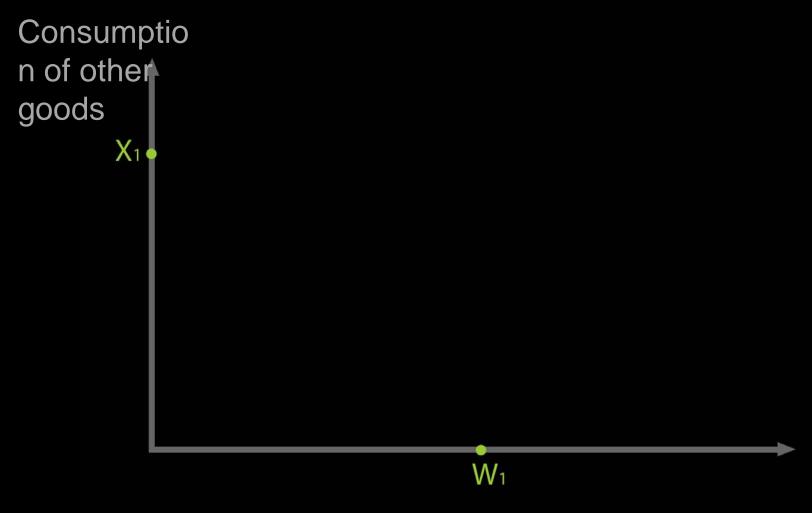


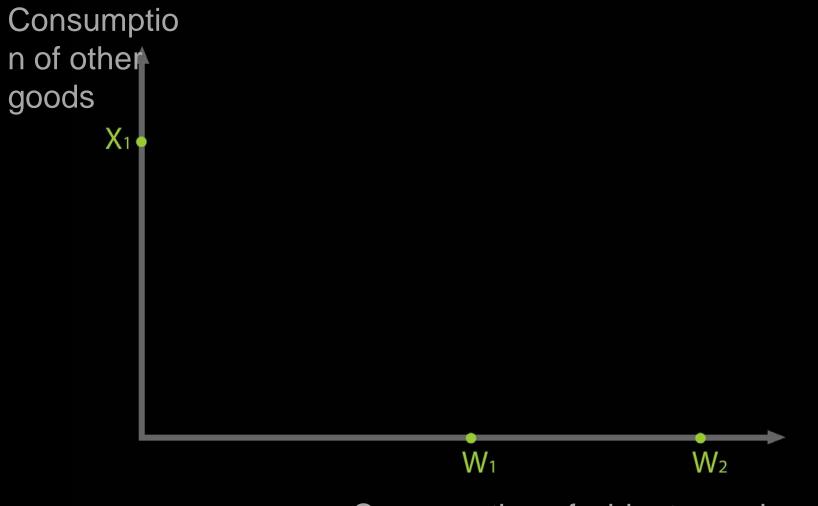
macro

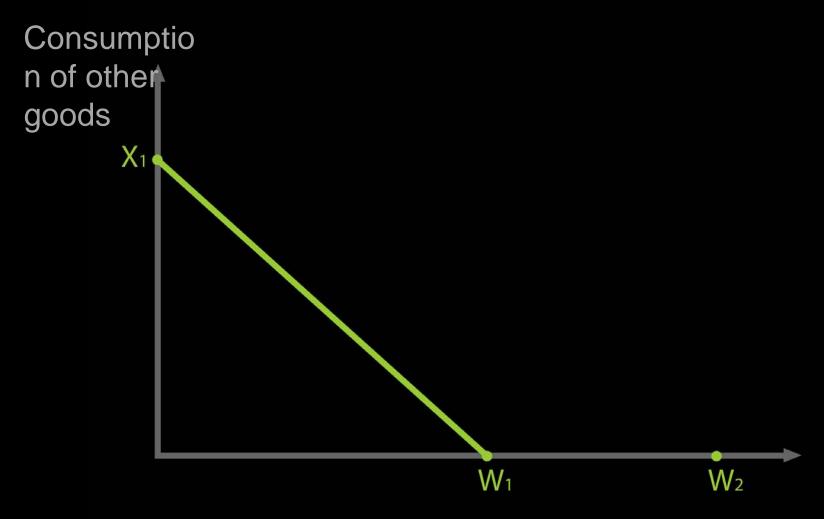


Consumptio n of other goods

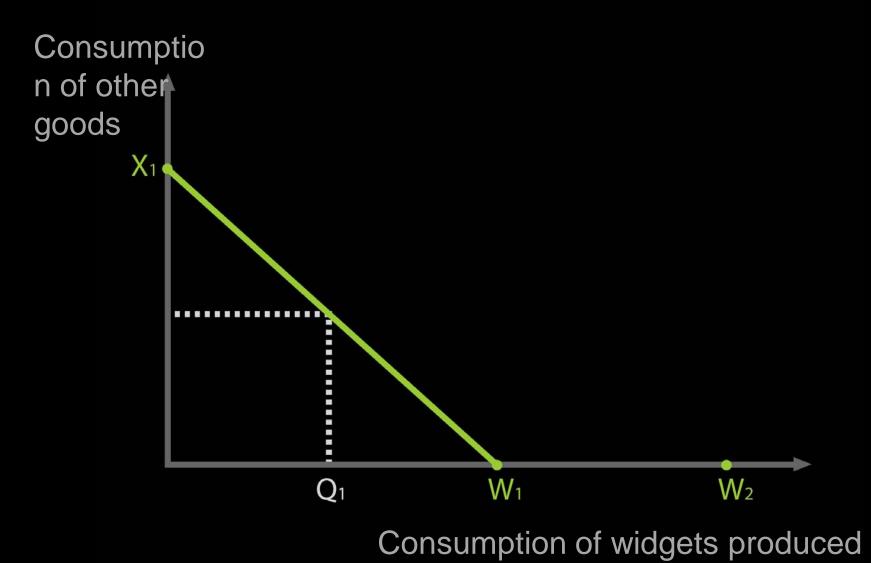


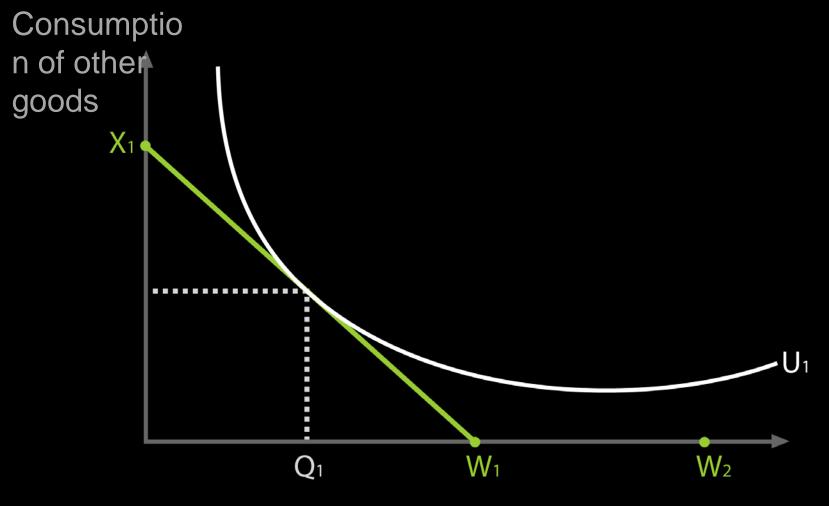




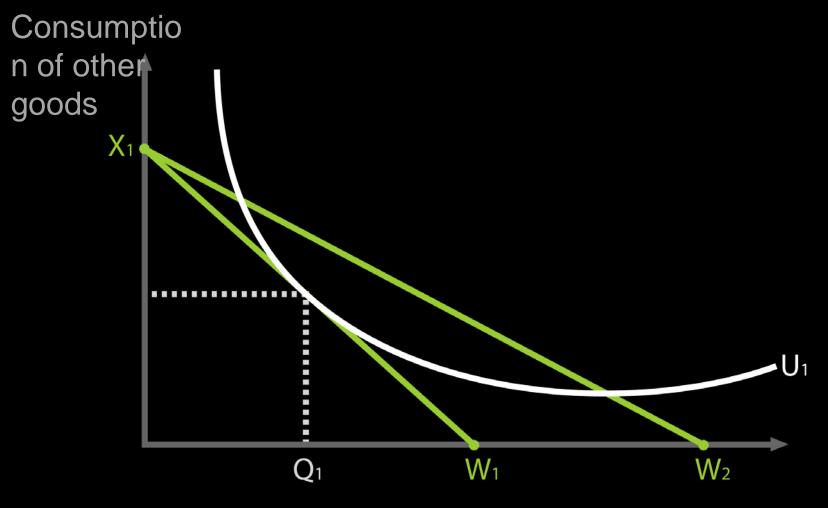


Consumption of widgets produced

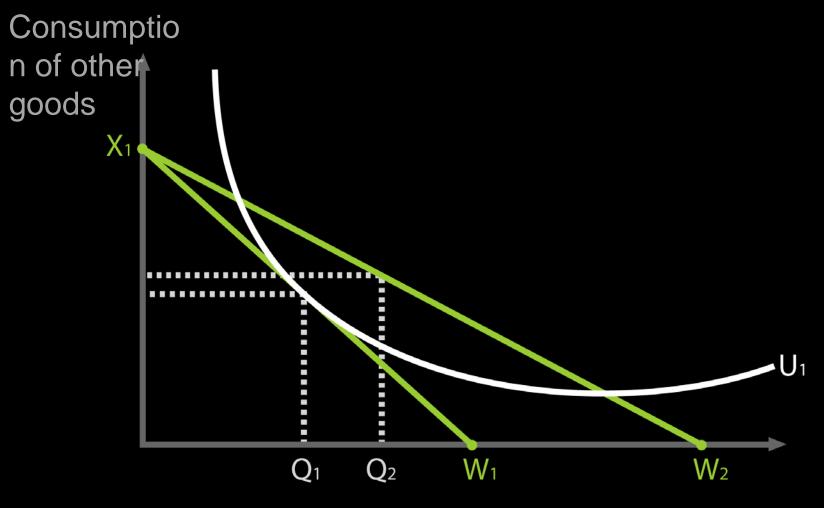




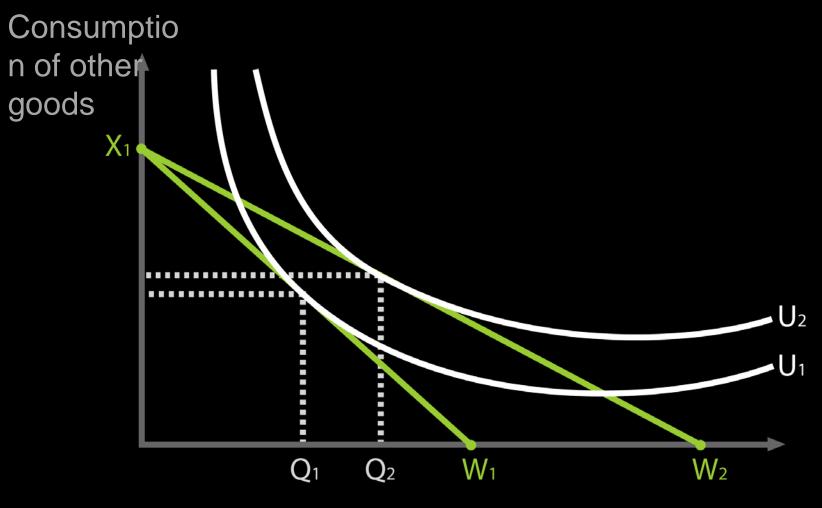
Consumption of widgets produced



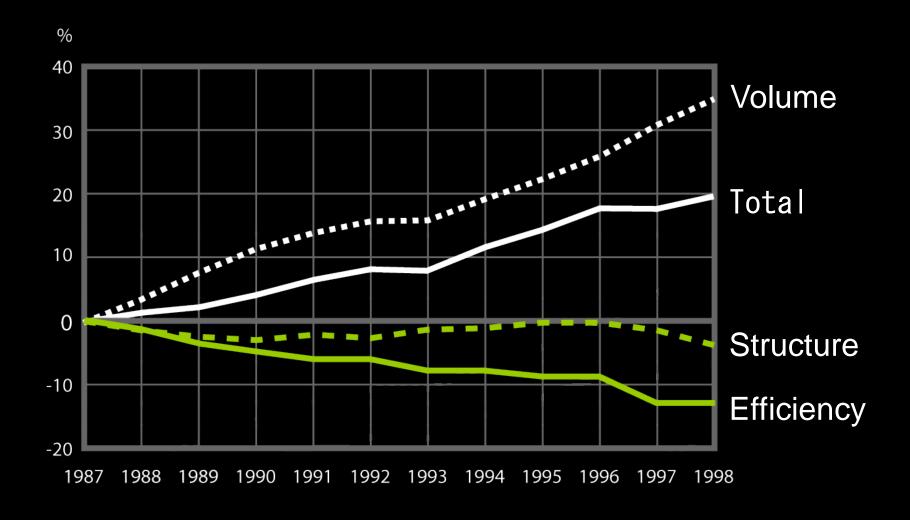
Consumption of widgets produced



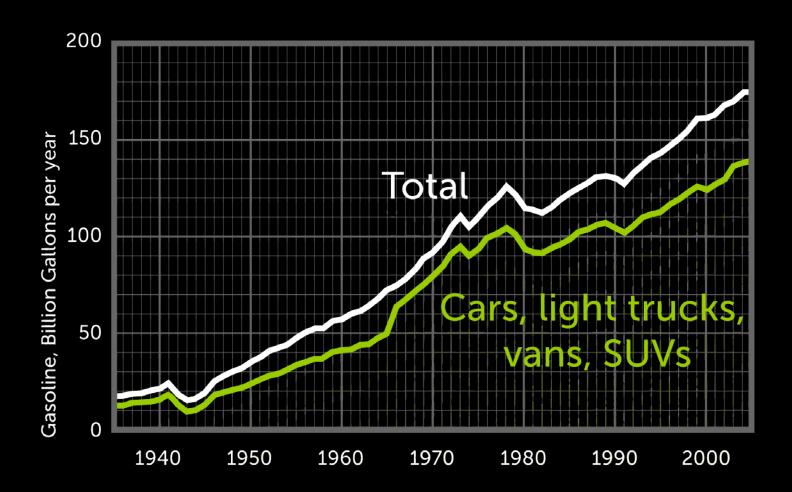
Consumption of widgets produced



Consumption of widgets produced



Haan, M., 2001. A Structural Decomposition Analysis of Pollution in the Netherlands. Economic Systems Research 13, 181-196.



Social Equity



What is Social Equity?

- Fair access to resources
- Full capability space
- Full participation in community
- Self-determination

Social Equity



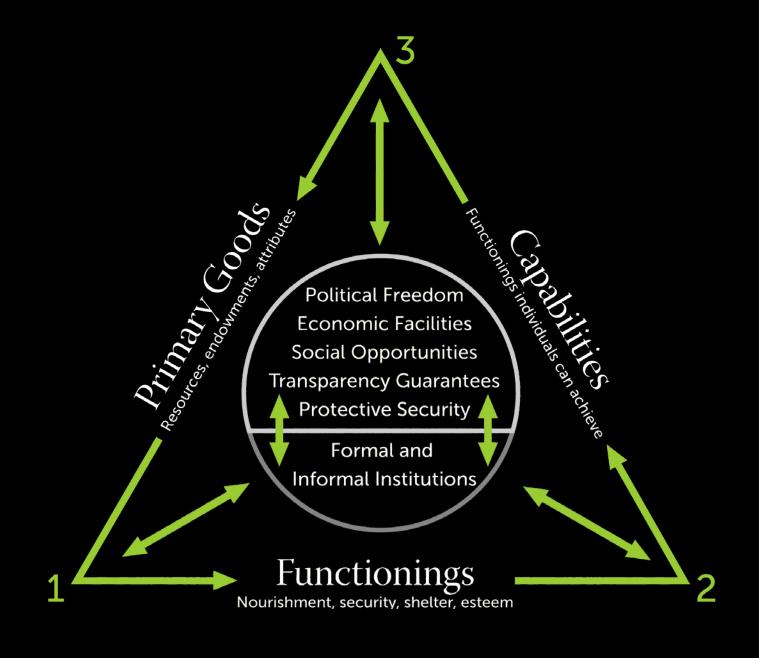
Not in the present system!



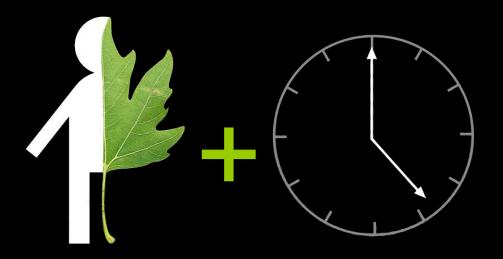
- Markets are not designed to address equity issues
- Trickle down theory does not address equity. It might address absolute poverty.

What's Needed?

- Institutional Economic facilities
- Oversight of: Transparency guarantees
 - Social opportunities
 - Protective security
 - Participatory opportunities
 - Ecological surety



Sustainability



Maintaining well-being over time including environmental, economic, and social dimensions

How can we measure progress in a green economy?



GNP/Capita

- Supports the macroeconomic effect of efficiency gains – more output
- No consideration of equity
- No consideration of environmental impacts
- No sustainability focus

HDI

- Expands to include social variables but equal weighting of variables allows GNP/capita to dominate
- No consideration to environment
- No sustainability focus

We need to reexamine how we measure progress



Inclusive Wealth

- The productive base or inclusive wealth of an economy
- The discounted sum value of:

 (i) manufactured capital; (ii)
 human capital; (iii) social
 capital; and (iv) natural

Non-decreasing wellbeing requires nondecreasing inclusive wealth

Implications for Asia

- Growth rates are expected to be the highest in the Asia region over the next decade
- Korea: 80% of stimulus funding on green economy
- China: 35% (15.6 billion in 2008)
- Japan: 15%

Implications for Asia

- Opportunity to move to a sustainable trajectory or,
- Possibility to exacerbate the present situation
 - Political Willingness

NEED: • People's support



Earth is an autarky system and needs an new approach measuring progress

Main Messages

- Behavioral change is key for ecological surety
- Capability and instrumental freedom are key to social equity
- Inclusive wealth (IW) is a new metric for progress

One World One Planet



How do we secure global sustainability