OECD-RIETI Special Session

Green Growth in Asia アジアにおけるグリーン成長

Handout

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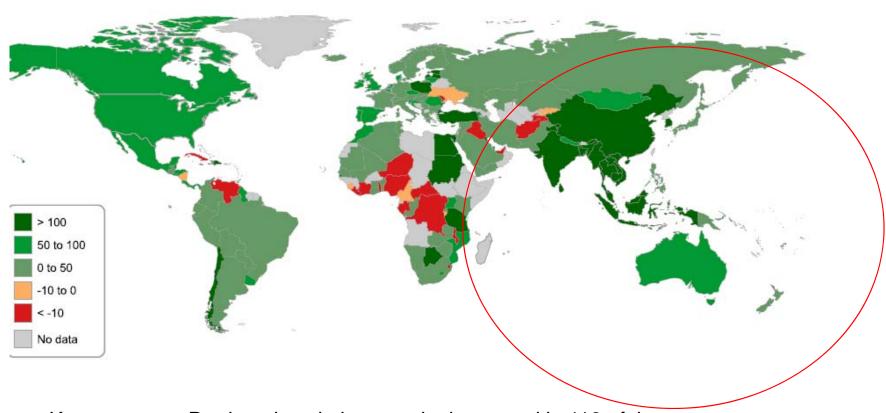
Green growth in Asia

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Inclusive Wealth Report (IWR) 2014

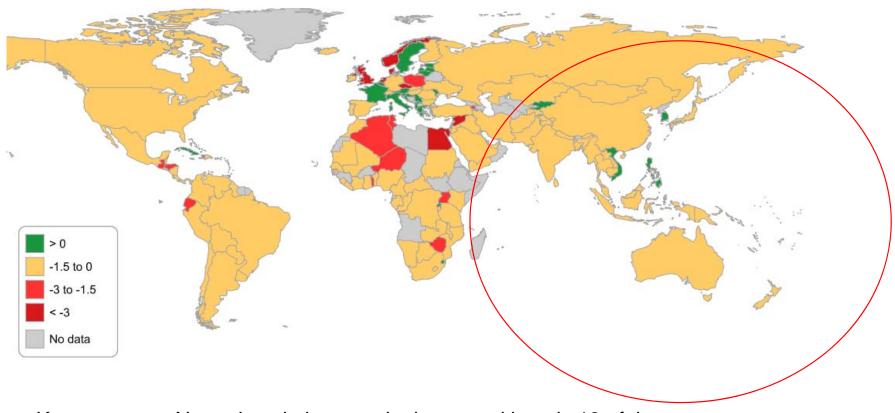


Changes in Produced Capital



Key message: Produced capital per capita increased in 116 of the 140 countries.

Changes in Natural Capital

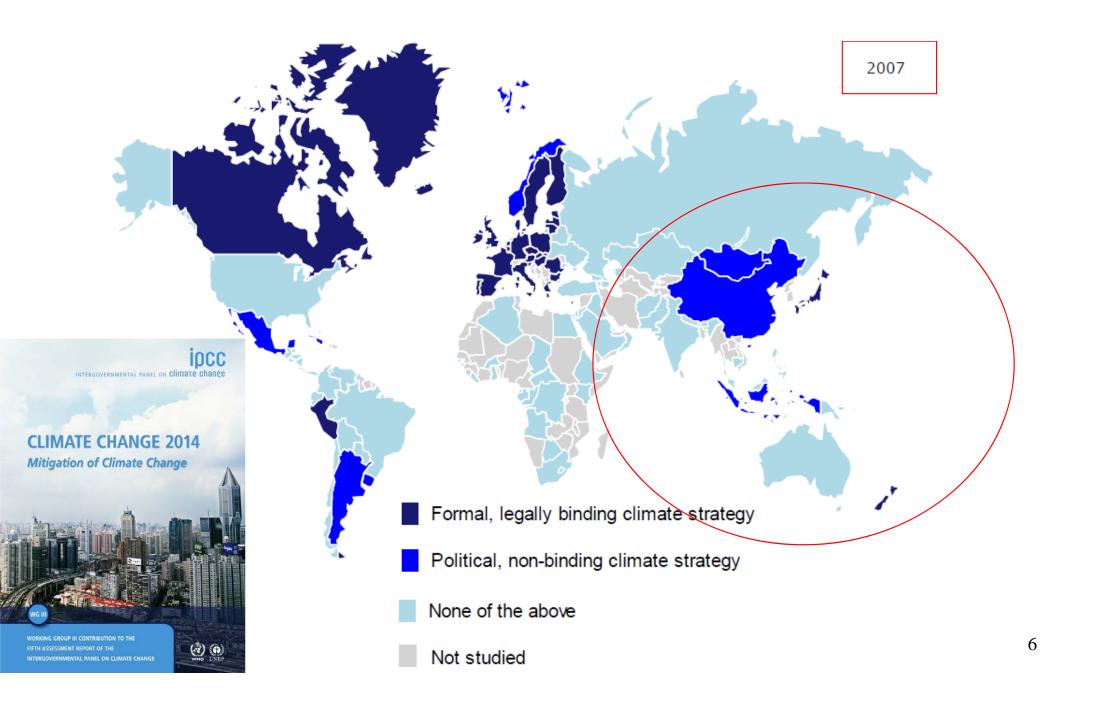


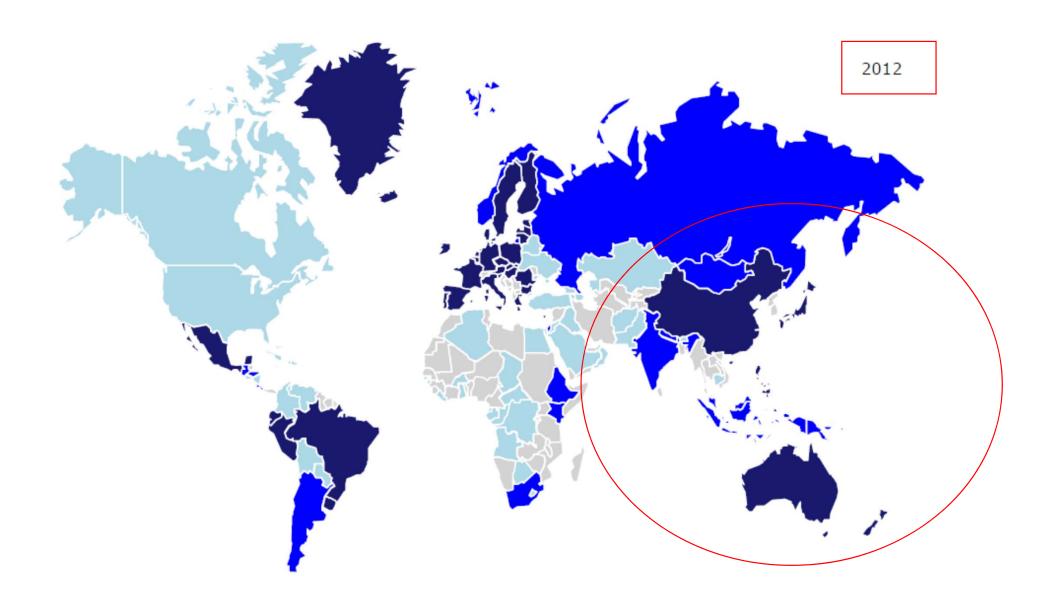
Key message: Natural capital per capita increased in only 13 of the 140 countries.

Growth in Productivity Adjusted Inclusive Wealth

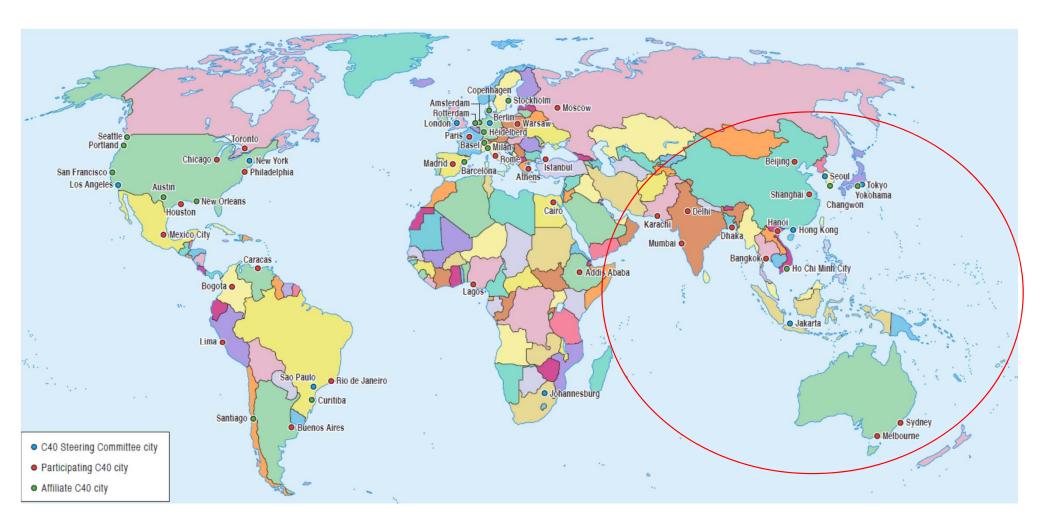
When TFP, climate change and increases in oil prices are factored in Only 58 of 140 countries experienced a positive growth in Wealth

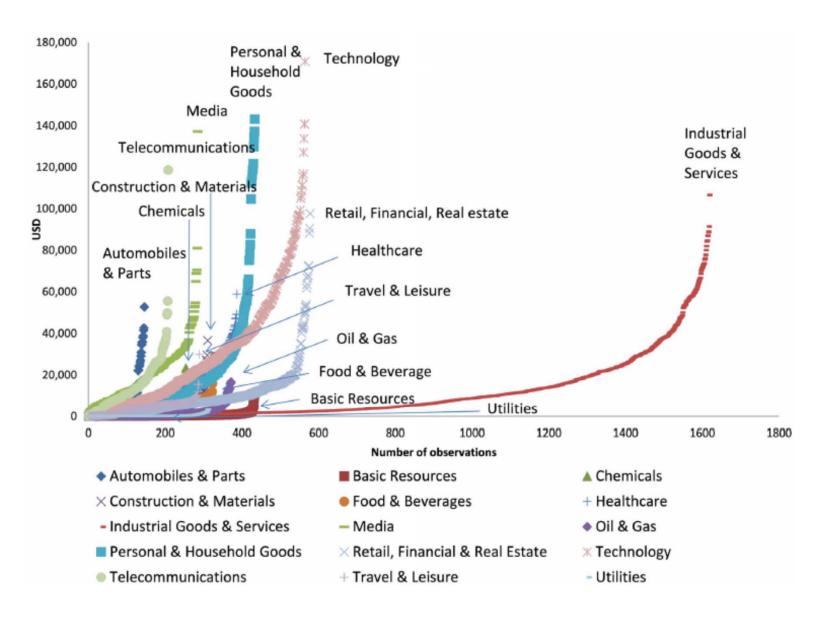






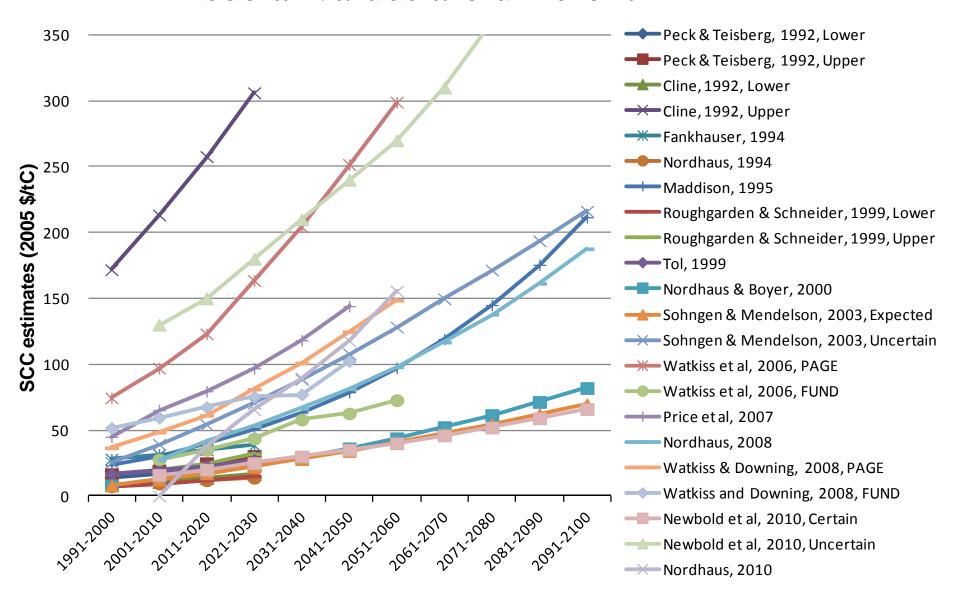
The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40)





Source: Our study, 2013.

All social values are different



Sector-specific policies

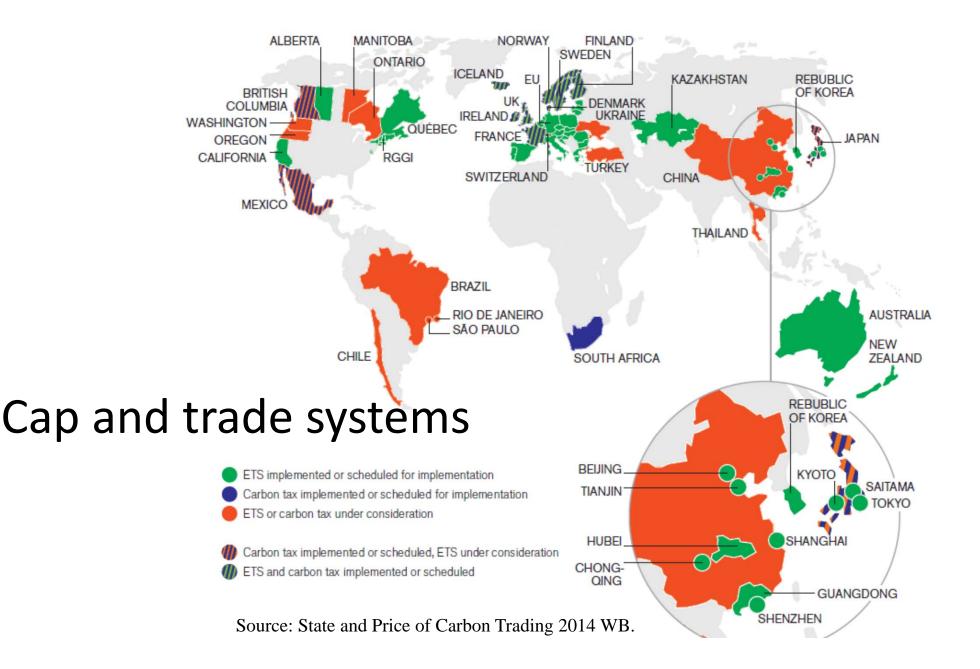
- more widely used than economy-wide policy instruments
- e.g., packages of complementary policies in transport
- Fuel taxes: 10% higher fuel prices correlate with 7% reduction in fuel use and emissions in the long run.

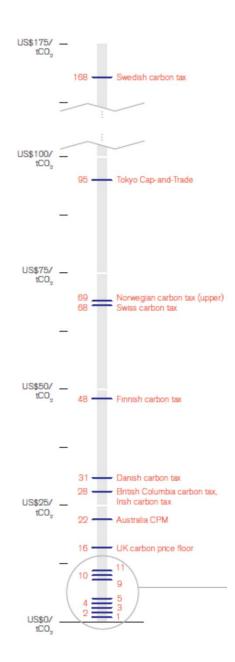
Regulatory approaches and information measures

often environmentally effective.

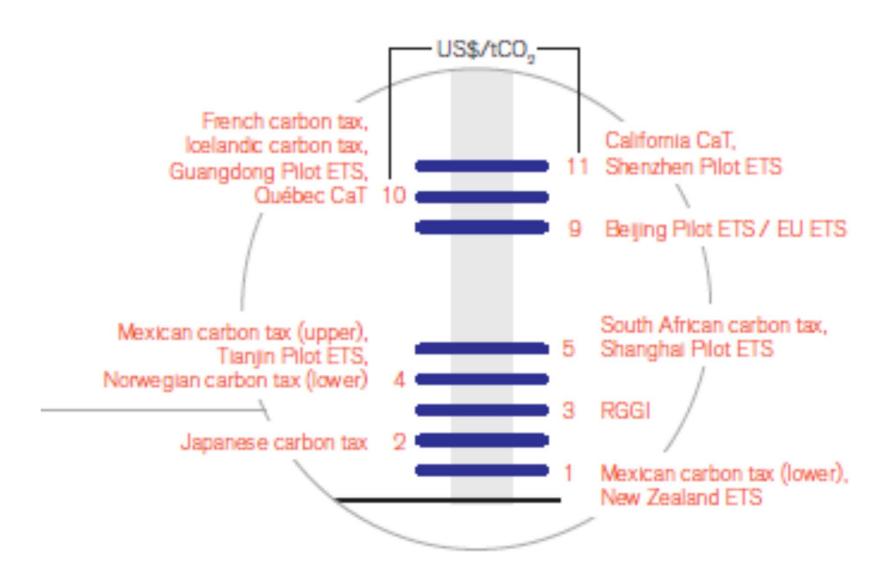
Reduction of subsidies to fossil energy

- can result in significant emission reductions at negative social cost
- many countries have reformed their tax and budget systems to reduce fuel subsidies





Source: State and Price of Carbon Trading 2014 WB.



Source: State and Price of Carbon Trading 2014 WB.

Cap and trade systems

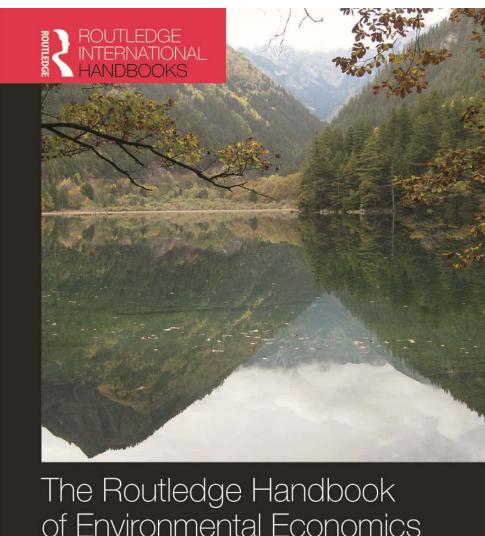
- Their environmental effect has so far been limited because caps have either been loose or have not yet been binding.
- There appears to have been a trade-off between the political feasibility and environmental effectiveness of these programs, as well as between political feasibility and distributional equity in the allocation of permits.
- Greater environmental effectiveness through a tighter cap may be combined with a price ceiling that makes for political feasibility.
- Encouraged technological change

Importance of Asia

Energy intensities decrease.

More polices over time.

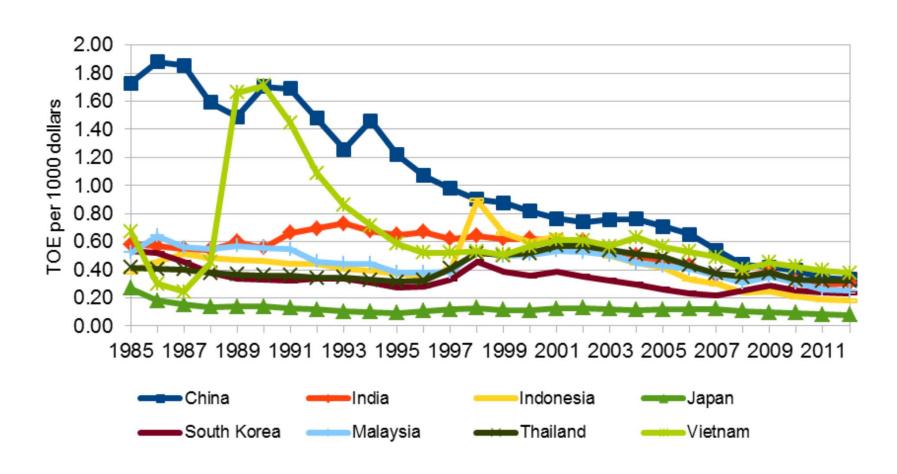
Green productivity improvements sometimes.



of Environmental Economics in Asia

Edited by Shunsuke Managi

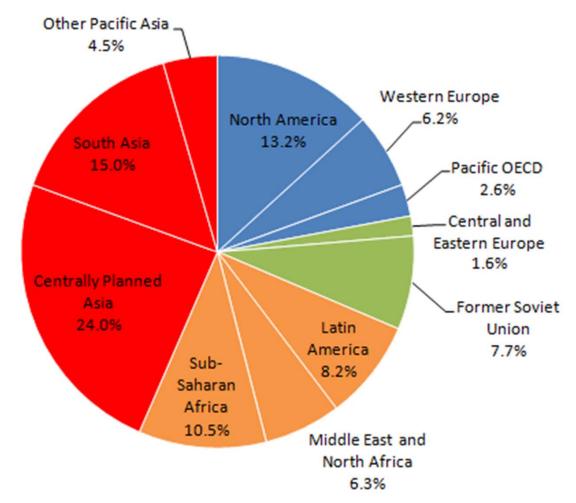
Energy Intensity of GDP



Source: Chang and Li in Managi S. (eds) Handbook

Reduction in cumulative GHG emissions

over 2010-2100



Source: Takeshita, T. in Managi S. (eds) Handbook

Policy mix

- Tax/cap&trade
- R&D
- Subsidy
- Information
- Industry agreement with gov