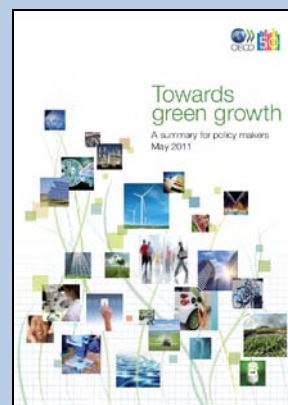
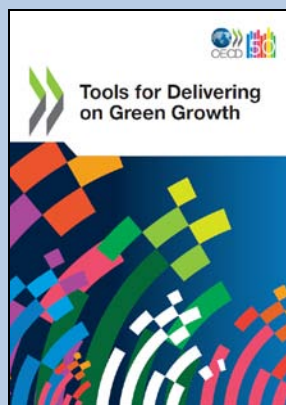


The Green Growth Strategy Reshaping the OECD's work agenda for the years to come

December 2011

The Green Growth Strategy, delivered at the 2011 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting, marks the start of OECD's longer term agenda to support national and international efforts to achieve green growth. The Strategy aims to help countries foster economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. It develops a flexible policy framework that can be tailored to different national circumstances and stages of development.

Towards Green Growth, Towards Green Growth: Monitoring Progress: OECD Indicators and Tools for Delivering on Green Growth form this Strategy. All of these reports and Towards Green Growth: A Summary for Policy Makers (in ten languages) are available from www.oecd.org/greengrowth



"Ministers welcomed the Green Growth Strategy and provided guidance on future work. They agreed that green growth tools and indicators can help expand economic growth and job creation through sustainable use of natural resources, efficiencies in the use of energy, and valuation of ecosystem services. Ministers encouraged the OECD to work further on indicators for green growth."
- OECD Ministerial Council Meeting 2011, Chair's Summary

"We will promote low-carbon development strategies in order to optimize the potential for green growth and ensure sustainable development in our countries and beyond. [...] We are committed to the success of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. "Rio+20" will be an opportunity to mobilize the political will needed to reinsert sustainable development at the heart of the international agenda, as a long term solution to growth, job creation, poverty reduction and environment protection. A green and inclusive growth will create a broad spectrum of opportunities in new industries and in areas such as environmental services, renewable energy and new ways to provide basic services to the poor."
- G20 Declaration: Building our common future: renewed collective action for the benefit of all, G20 Cannes Summit, Nov 3-4, 2011



25 May 2011 - Green and Growth Go Together, session of the Ministerial Council Meeting, Angel Gurría, OECD Secretary-General and Kim Hwang-sik, Prime-Minister of Korea.
Source: OECD/Julien Daniel



What's Next for Green Growth

Following the delivery of the Strategy in May 2011, green growth is being integrated into OECD analytical work to provide concrete, targeted advice as member and partner countries advance with the design and implementation of green growth strategies. The OECD is building green growth considerations into national policy surveillance, such as Economic Surveys, Environmental Performance Reviews, Investment Policy Reviews and Innovation Reviews. These will cover OECD, emerging and other economies.

Green growth will be addressed in OECD multilateral policy surveillance activity to ensure consistency with the *Going for Growth* exercise. This will entail developing and linking environmental performance and policy indicators through empirical analysis. Options for greening the *Going for Growth* exercise will be discussed in 2011-2012.

In view of Rio+20 in June 2012, work is also underway to explore how green growth strategies can be applied in the context of developing countries. This will involve assessing the links between green growth and poverty reduction, and identifying the changes needed in sector support in areas such as agriculture and infrastructure to make these more supportive of pro-poor green growth. Additional analysis is focused on how green growth policies in OECD countries may affect the economies of developing countries through changes in trade and investment patterns and competition for livelihood assets.

Future OECD Work on Green Growth

2011 Q4	Green growth and Biodiversity Green growth and Environmental Governance in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia Employment Impacts of Climate Change Mitigation Policies in OECD: A General-Equilibrium Perspective Monitoring green investment protectionism concerns Job potential of a shift towards a low-carbon economy Enabling Local Green Growth: Addressing Climate Change Effects on Employment and Local Development Financing Green Growth in Cities Paris, Chicago green growth case studies Investment Policy Reviews: Colombia, Tunisia and Jordan Greening Development: Strategic Environmental Assessment in Development Practice: A Review of Recent Experience OECD Studies on Water: Water, Energy and Agriculture: Towards Policy Coherence Measuring the Economic, Social And Environmental Performance of City Regions
2012 Q1	Economic Surveys: Switzerland, Poland, Chile (including a chapter on green growth) Southeast Asia Innovation Review Southeast Asian Economic Outlook 2011 (including a focus on green growth) Green Consumers: Empowering Consumers in their Sustainable Choices Green ICT-related employment and skills ICTs/Smart Technologies and Green Growth OECD Studies on Environmental Innovation: Energy and Climate Policies and Innovation Green Cities: New Approaches to Confronting Climate Change OECD Workshop Proceedings Environmental Outlook to 2050
2012 Q2	Environmental Performance Reviews for Slovenia and Germany Green Growth and Developing Countries Papers on Finance and Investment in a Low-Carbon Economy Sustainable Materials Management - Key Policy Insights Global Port Cities and Climate Change - Risk, Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment Report on Greening Industry Employment Outlook 2012 (includes a chapter on green growth) OECD Contribution to the Rio+20 conference
2012 Q3	The Production of Renewable Energy as a Regional Development Policy in Rural Areas Sustainable Materials Management - Key Policy Insights Environmental Performance Reviews for Mexico, Italy, Austria
2012 Q4	Environmental Performance Review: South Africa OECD Studies on Water: Water and Green Growth The Local Transition to a Green Economy Economic Surveys: China 2012 (including a chapter on green growth) Innovation policy platform Developing Effective Models of Urban Environments to Address the Challenges of Sustainability and Climate Change Improving the Environmental Effectiveness and Economic Efficiency of Environmental Regulation
2012-2013	Greening Development: Enhancing Capacities for Environmental Management Greening Development: Climate Change and Development Effectiveness Greening Development: A Review of the International Modalities for Climate Change Finance Report on the capacity of developing countries to access and use climate change finance Green growth case studies, including Kitakyushu, Stockholm, Abu Dhabi GG Indicators Metropolitan Database Cities and Green Growth synthesis report

A New Measurement Agenda

Another key part of the green growth agenda is to find better ways of measuring progress. This is important not just for monitoring progress but also for analysing policies and developing sound recommendations. The OECD will be advancing the measurement agenda in the years ahead to improve the possibilities for tracking the transition to green growth in OECD and other economies.

Important work remains to be done, including the selection of a small set of core indicators. The set proposed in the Report comprises about 25 indicators, not all of them measurable today. The OECD is working closely with other organisations, such as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the United Nations Statistics Division, other UN agencies, the World Bank, EUROSTAT, and the European Environment Agency, to develop a common set of core indicators for green growth.

Priority areas for further work include:

- work on land valuation
- improving physical data for stocks and flows of key natural resources such as sub-soil minerals as well as their monetary valuation
- the finalisation and implementation of the international System of Environmental-Economy Accounts
- extended growth accounting to capture the contribution of some natural assets to economic growth

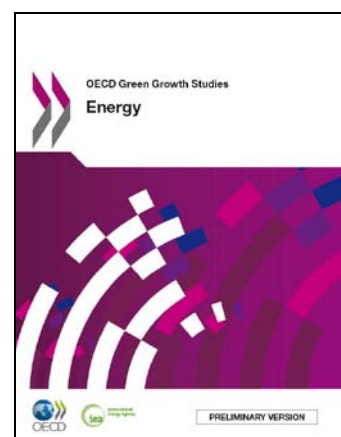
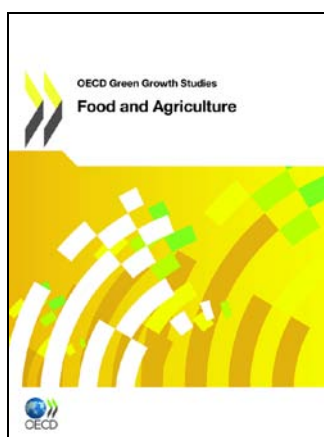


Statistics Netherlands has prepared an overview of green growth in the Netherlands. It presents the available data for twenty or thirty indicators proposed by the OECD.

Green Growth Key Events in 2012

12-13 Jan	Inaugural Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP) Conference. Mexico City, Mexico.
25-29 Jan	World Economic Forum. Davos, Switzerland.
27 Feb	OECD-CEDEFOP Forum on Green Futures. Paris, France.
12-17 Mar	6th World Water Forum. Marseille, France.
29-30 Mar	Environment Ministers' Meeting: "Making Green Growth Deliver". Paris, France.
2-4 May	International Transport Forum Annual Summit. Leipzig, Germany.
22-24 May	OECD Week (OECD Forum and Council Meeting at Ministerial Level). Paris, France.
20-22 Jun	Rio+20: UN Conference on Sustainable Development. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
26-31 Aug	World Water Week. Stockholm, Sweden.
6-15 Sept	IUCN World Conservation Congress. Jeju Island, Korea.
8-19 Oct	11th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. New Delhi, India.

OECD Green Growth Studies For other recent work on green growth, see www.oecd.org/greengrowth



For more information: see www.oecd.org/greengrowth

or email greengrowth@oecd.org

International Green Growth Dialogue (IGGD)

Join the discussion on the secure website: <https://community.oecd.org/community/greengrowth>

To register, please email your contact details to: greengrowth@oecd.org. Registered users will receive a regular newsletter on green growth topics.

The Green Growth Knowledge Platform



The GGKP has been developed in partnership between the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the OECD, UNEP, and the World Bank. The GGKP's mission is to enhance and expand efforts to identify and address major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice, and to help countries design and implement green growth policy.

The GGKP identifies and encourages research on major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice. We emphasise a practical orientation for research and insist that the best policy can only emerge from close collaboration among scholars, practitioners, and policy makers. For more information, see the website: www.greengrowthknowledge.org.

