



**Special event in the context of the
Joint SBI/SBSTA Forum on the
Impact of the Implementation of Response
Measures**

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A vision of the future

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Ahmed Ali Al Sayegh
Chairman, MASDAR
United Arab Emirates



What is a Green Economy?

A Green Economy is one whose growth of income and jobs is driven by investments that:

- reduce carbon emissions and pollution
- increase energy and materials efficiency, and
- enhance natural capital



TOP FIVE COUNTRIES – Annual additions in 2010

	New capacity investment	Wind power	Solar PV	Solar hot water/heat ²	Ethanol production	Biodiesel production
1	China	China	Germany	China	United States	Germany
2	Germany	United States	Italy	Germany	Brazil	Brazil
3	United States	India	Czech Republic	Turkey	China	Argentina
4	Italy	Spain	Japan	India	Canada	France
5	Brazil	Germany	United States	Australia	France	United States

TOP FIVE COUNTRIES – Existing capacity as of end-2010

	Renewables power capacity (not including hydro)	Renewables power capacity (including hydro)	Wind power	Biomass power	Geothermal power	Solar PV	Solar hot water/heat ²
1	United States	China	China	United States	United States	Germany	China
2	China	United States	United States	Brazil	Philippines	Spain	Turkey
3	Germany	Canada	Germany	Germany	Indonesia	Japan	Germany
4	Spain	Brazil	Spain	China	Mexico	Italy	Japan
5	India	Germany/India	India	Sweden	Italy	United States	Greece

Green Investment Scenario



Scenario

Investing 2% of global GDP into ten key sectors for a transition towards a low-carbon, resource-efficient economy.



Key findings

Greening the economy by investing in **natural capital, resource and energy efficiency, and low carbon energy** can lead to:



1. Enhanced wealth and natural capital
2. Higher rates of GDP growth over time
3. Decent employment
4. Reduced poverty
5. Enhanced natural capital

Projected Employment in Energy Sectors under 2 percent Green Investment Scenario

