

ECONOMIA VERDE

As razões da controvérsia

José Eli da Veiga
Quinta-feira , 10/mai/12

A proposta de “Economia Verde”

1. Emergência: *UNEP*
2. Variantes institucionais:
UNDP e *UN-DESA*
3. Rejeição política (*rasteira*)
4. Crítica científica (*radical*)

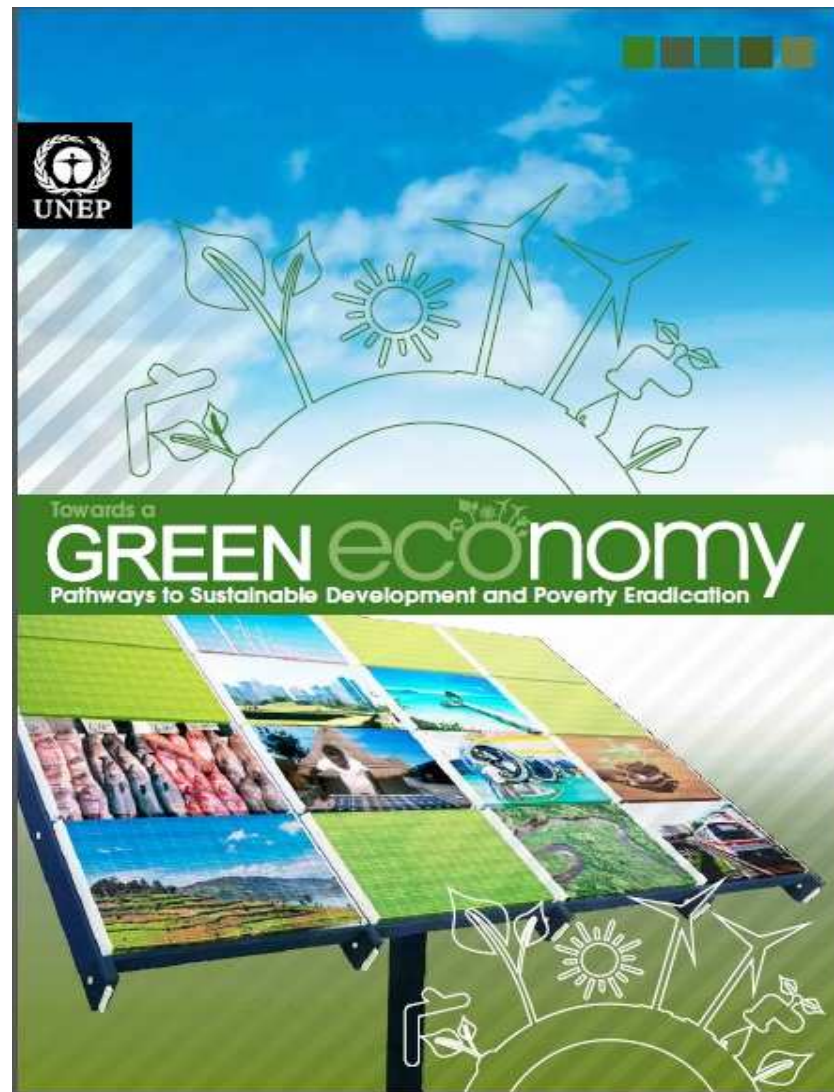
UNEP (2010) *Driving a GE*



UNEP: Definição de Economia Verde

economia que resulta em melhoria do bem-estar da humanidade e igualdade social, ao mesmo tempo em que reduz significativamente riscos ambientais e escassez ecológica”.

UNEP (2011) – *Towards a GE*

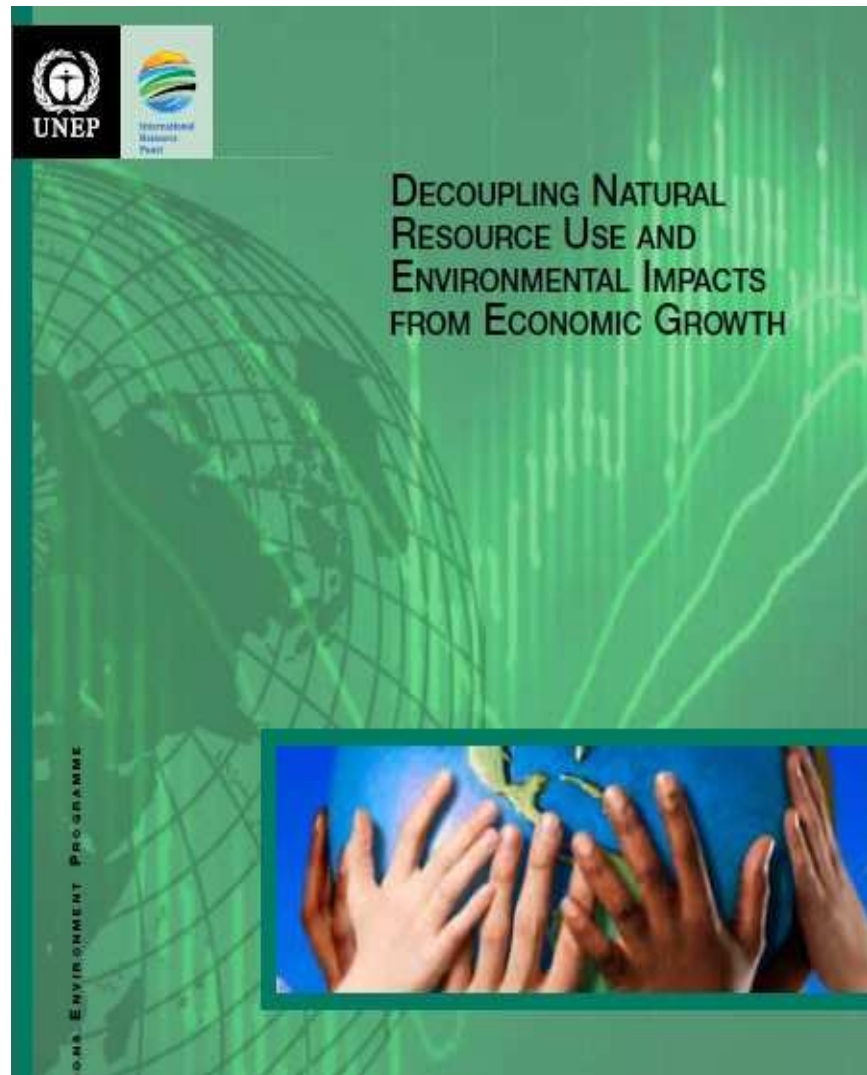


Towards a G.E. - CONCL: p. 628

“The results of the report indicate that **in the short term**, economic growth under a green scenario may be less than under business-as-usual.

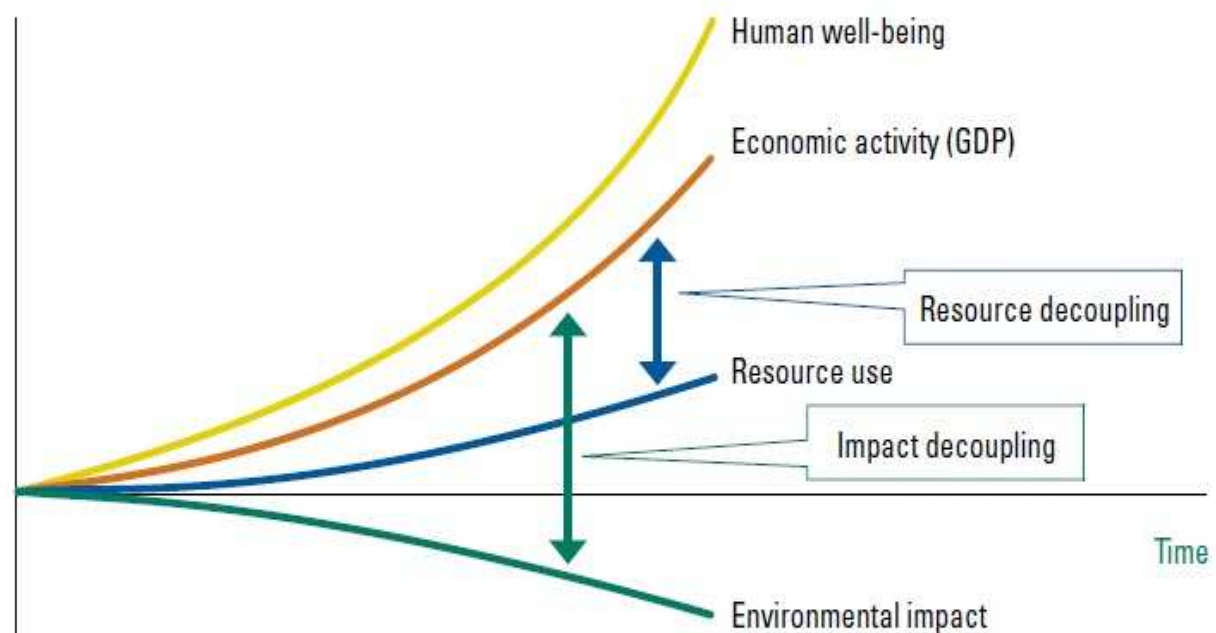
However, in the long term – **2020 and beyond** – moving towards a green economy would outperform business-as-usual (...)

UNEP (2011): Decoupling

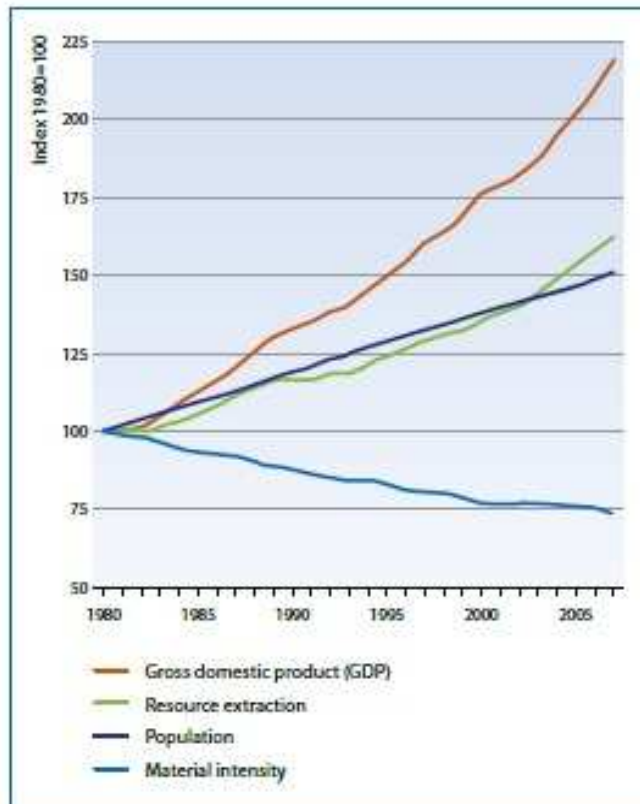


Decoupling (2011) – A noção

Figure 1. Two aspects of 'decoupling'



Towards a G.E. p. 259



**Figure 7: Global Relative Decoupling trends
1980-2007**

Note: This figure illustrates global trends in resource extraction, GDP, population and material intensity in indexed form (1980 equals a value of 100).

Source: (SERI 2010)

Decoupling (2011): Steiner

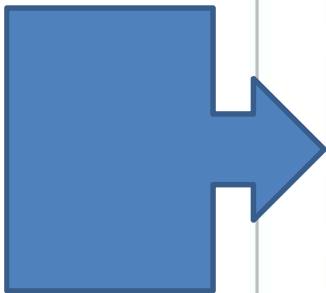
This new report by UNEP's International Resource Panel is an important part of this overall discourse and direction. It brings empirical evidence to bear on the levels of natural resources being consumed by humanity and the likely consumption levels if past trends are mirrored into the future.

Indeed, it suggests that such unsustainable levels of consumption could triple resource use by 2050 and it brings forward the powerful and urgent concept of 'decoupling' as a key action in order to catalyze a dramatically different path.

Decoupling at its simplest is reducing the amount of resources such as water or fossil fuels used to produce economic growth and delinking economic development from environmental deterioration. For it is clear in a world of nearly seven billion people, climbing to around nine billion in 40 years time that growth is needed to lift people out of poverty and to generate employment for the soon to be two billion people either unemployed or underemployed.

But this must be growth that prizes far more efficient resource management over mining the very assets that underpin livelihoods and our economic opportunities in the first place.

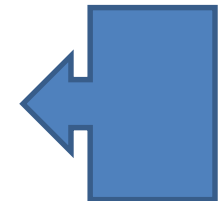
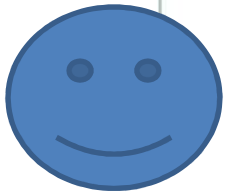
Overall the analysis suggests that over the coming decades the level of resources used by each and every person may need to fall to between five and six tons. Some developing countries are still below this level whereas others, such as India are now on average at 4 tons per capita and in some developed economies, Canada for example, the figure is around 25 tons.



2. Decoupling (2011): Perguntas

Some of the major challenges of decoupling that remain to be addressed include:

- How can the **understanding of global resource flows and their associated environmental impacts** be coupled to related challenges, such as climate change and the role that ecosystem services play?
- How can policymakers (and the general public) be convinced about the **absolute physical limits** to the quantity of non-renewable natural resources available for human use under current economic conditions?
- How can the **decoupling that has already started to happen** at least in some countries lead to rapid escalations in investments in innovations and technologies to accelerate decoupling more generally?
- How can **appropriate market signals be developed** to help resource productivity increases become a higher priority?
- How can **cities** best become the spaces where ingenuity, resources, and communities come together to generate practical decoupling in the ways cities produce and consume?
- How can decoupling come to be accepted as a necessary precondition for **reducing the levels of global inequality** and eventually help eradicate poverty?



Towards a G.E. - CONCL: p. 628

One of the major findings of this report is that a green economy supports growth, income and jobs,

and that the so-called trade-off

between economic progress and environmental sustainability is a

***myth*, (...)**

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‘Peak Stuff’

Did the UK reach a maximum use of material resources in the early part of the last decade? ¹

A research paper by Chris Goodall

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13 October 2011

Empirical evidence presented in this paper supports a hypothesis that the UK began to reduce its consumption of physical resources in the early years of the last decade, well before the economic

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As séries estatísticas utilizadas foram contas de fluxos materiais elaboradas pelo “Office of National Statistics” (ONS), que permitem o cálculo de três interessantes índices compostos.⁸ O primeiro estima a extração doméstica total (“Total Domestic Extraction”, **TDE**). O segundo acrescenta importações e deduz exportações, indicando o consumo material direto (“Direct Material Consumption”, **DMC**). E o terceiro incorpora estimativas dos materiais utilizados em outros países para produzir os bens importados pelo Reino Unido (“Total Material Requirements”, **TMR**). A tabela 1 resume os resultados desses três índices para o período 2001-2009.

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Tabela 1

Mudanças nos níveis de insumos materiais na economia do Reino Unido
(Milhões de toneladas e porcentagens)

	<i>TDE</i>	<i>DMC</i>	<i>TMR</i>
2001	663	700	2.174
2007	557	679	2.091
2009	458	566	1.755
2007 como porcentagem de 2001	84%	97%	96%
2009 como porcentagem de 2001	69%	81%	81%

Fonte: Goodall (2011:5) com base nos "Material Flow Accounts for the UK, 1970 to 2009, Office of National Statistics (ONS).

A proposta de “Economia Verde”

2. Variantes institucionais:

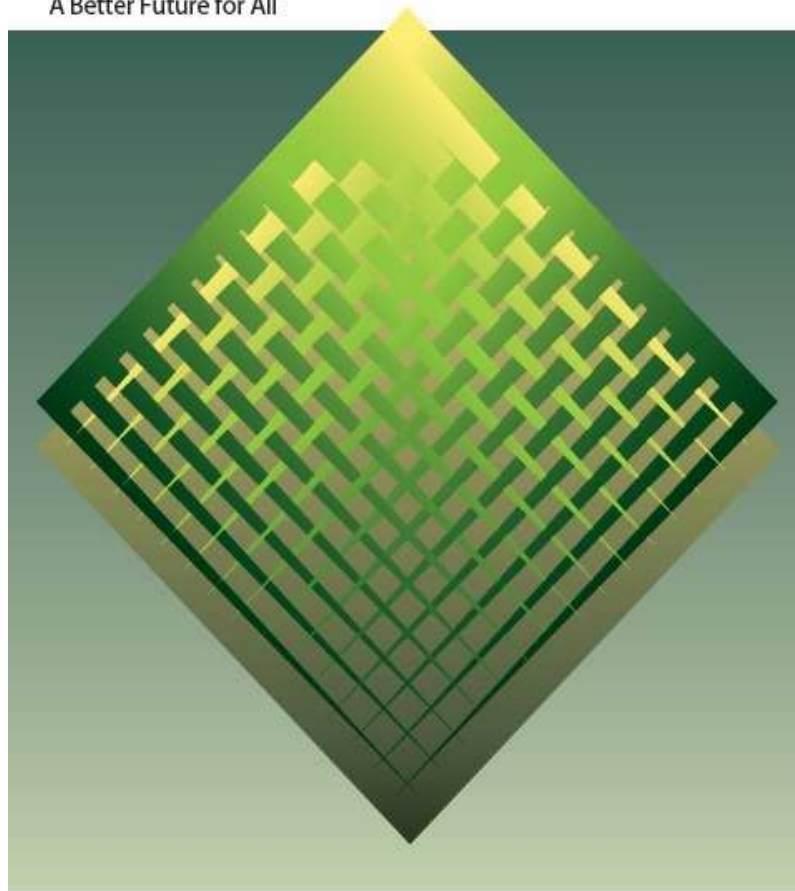
UNDP e UN-DESA

UNDP (2011) – Sustainability & Equity

Human Development
Report **2011**



Sustainability and Equity:
A Better Future for All



**SUSTAINABLE
HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT IS
THE EXPANSION OF
THE SUBSTANTIVE
FREEDOMS OF
PEOPLE TODAY
WHILE MAKING
REASONABLE
EFFORTS TO AVOID
SERIOUSLY
COMPROMISING
THOSE OF FUTURE**

UN-DESA (2011) – *The GGTT*



A proposta de “Economia Verde”

3. Rejeição política *(rasteira)*

UN-DESA-DSD, UNEP & UNCTAD (2011)

The Transition to a Green Economy: Benefits, Challenges
and Risks from a Sustainable Development Perspective

Report by a Panel of Experts*
to
Second Preparatory Committee Meeting for
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Prepared under the direction of:

Division for Sustainable Development, UN-DESA
United Nations Environment Programme
UN Conference on Trade and Development



*The views expressed in this report are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the sponsoring UN organizations.

Martin KHOR (2011)

Challenges of the Green Economy Concept and Policies in the Context of Sustainable Development, Poverty and Equity

Martin Khor

Executive Director, South Centre

Martin KHOR (2011)

Insisting on the green economy concept can be risky for a variety of reasons

sustainable development” (ibid., para. 57(a)).

khor

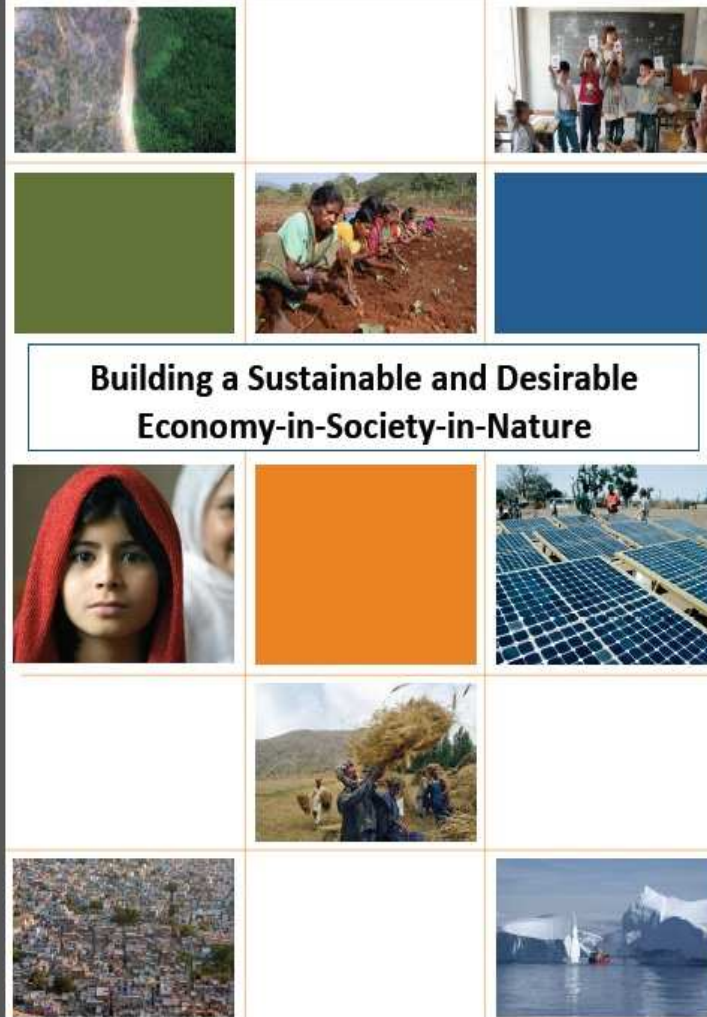
In general, the concept of a green economy is invoked in an attempt to stress environmental sustainability and protection while pursuing sustainable development. Possibly because of the lack of a clear definition, the current interest in greening economies has revived concerns and debates harking back to the days when the Brundtland Commission was struggling to effect a consensus on the concept of sustainable development. In the current debate, many developing-country representatives have expressed the view that the insistence on a green economy is risky for a variety of reasons (Khor, 2011a). They are concerned: (a) that it could lead to a one-dimensional focus on environment and a corresponding marginalization of social development goals, and that if adopted at the global level, a focus on the green economy might thereby undercut the importance and urgency of developing countries’ right to development; (b) that such a focus could lead to a “one size fits all” approach through which developed and developing countries would be judged by the same yardstick, thereby diluting the aforementioned principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities” adopted at the Earth Summit; (c) that the efforts to green the world’s economy could induce developed countries to impose new trade restrictions on developing countries; and (d) that a green economy framework could lead to the attachment of new policy conditionality to international development assistance (ODA) and lending to developing countries.

A proposta de “Economia Verde”

4. Crítica científica *(radical)*

Costanza et al. (2012abr)

DSD/UN-DESA



Costanza et al. (2012abr)

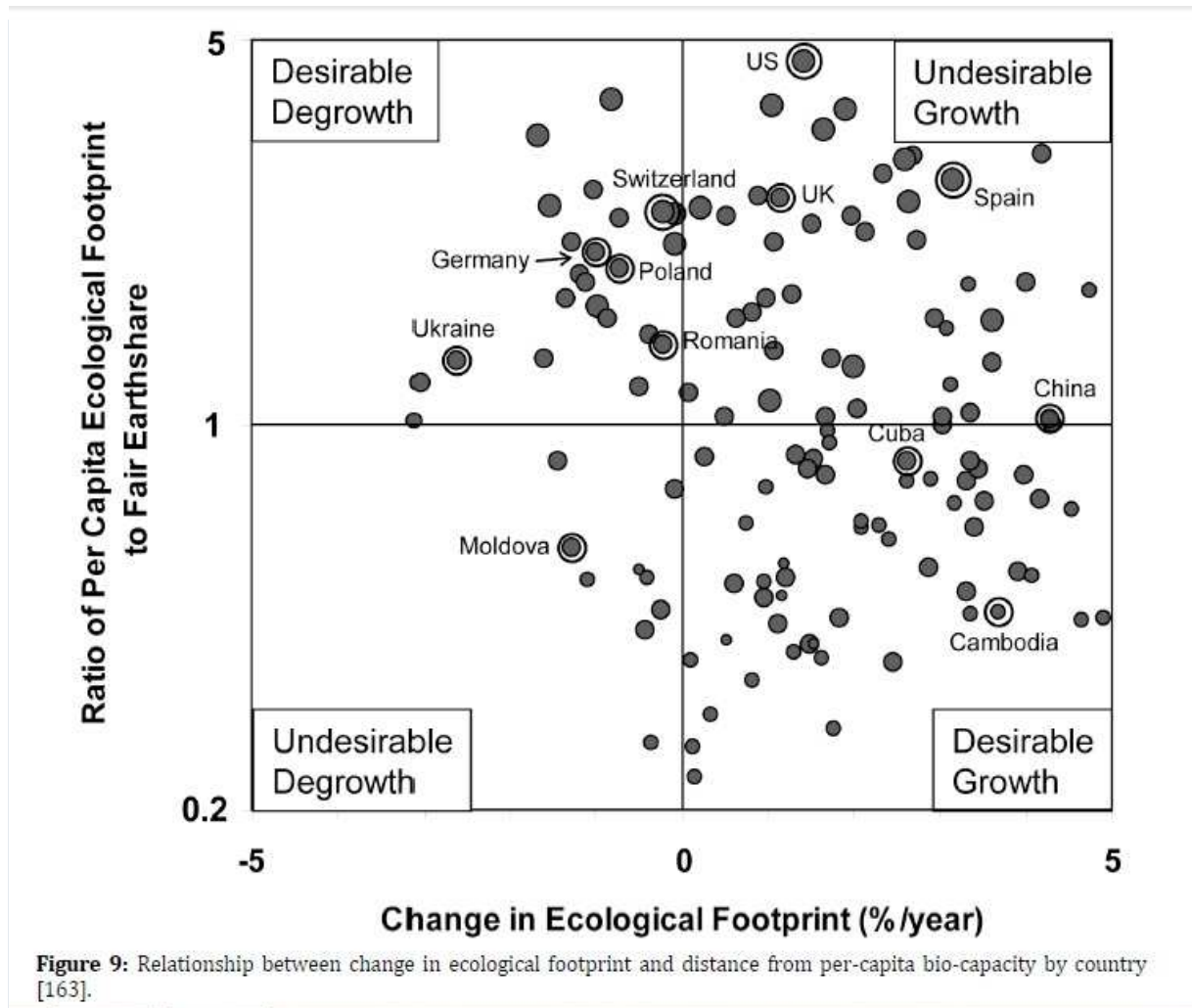
DSD/UN-DESA

This report contains some policy overlaps with recent UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) and other reports on the “green economy” (GE), [3] but it differs significantly. GE reports assume that a green economy is still a growing economy in terms of GDP. In fact, they argue that a green economy can grow even faster than our current “brown economy.” To do this, GDP would have to be significantly “decoupled” from material and fossil energy throughput. We believe that this decoupling should be encouraged to the extent possible, but that there are significant limits. The GE approach *requires* massive decoupling to achieve its results; our approach does not. The more decoupling the better, but we envision an economy that does not *require* it, and our policies actually incentivize it to the extent possible. We envision an economy where mere GDP growth is not the goal. The goal is an economy that can achieve truly sustainable human well-being with or without global GDP growth. What we do urgently need is reduction in material throughput that affects planetary boundaries. In addition, unlike the GE approach, we believe that a greatly expanded commons sector of the economy and new common asset



Costanza et al. (2012abr)

DSD/UN-DESA



Costanza et al. (2012abr) DSD/UN-DESA

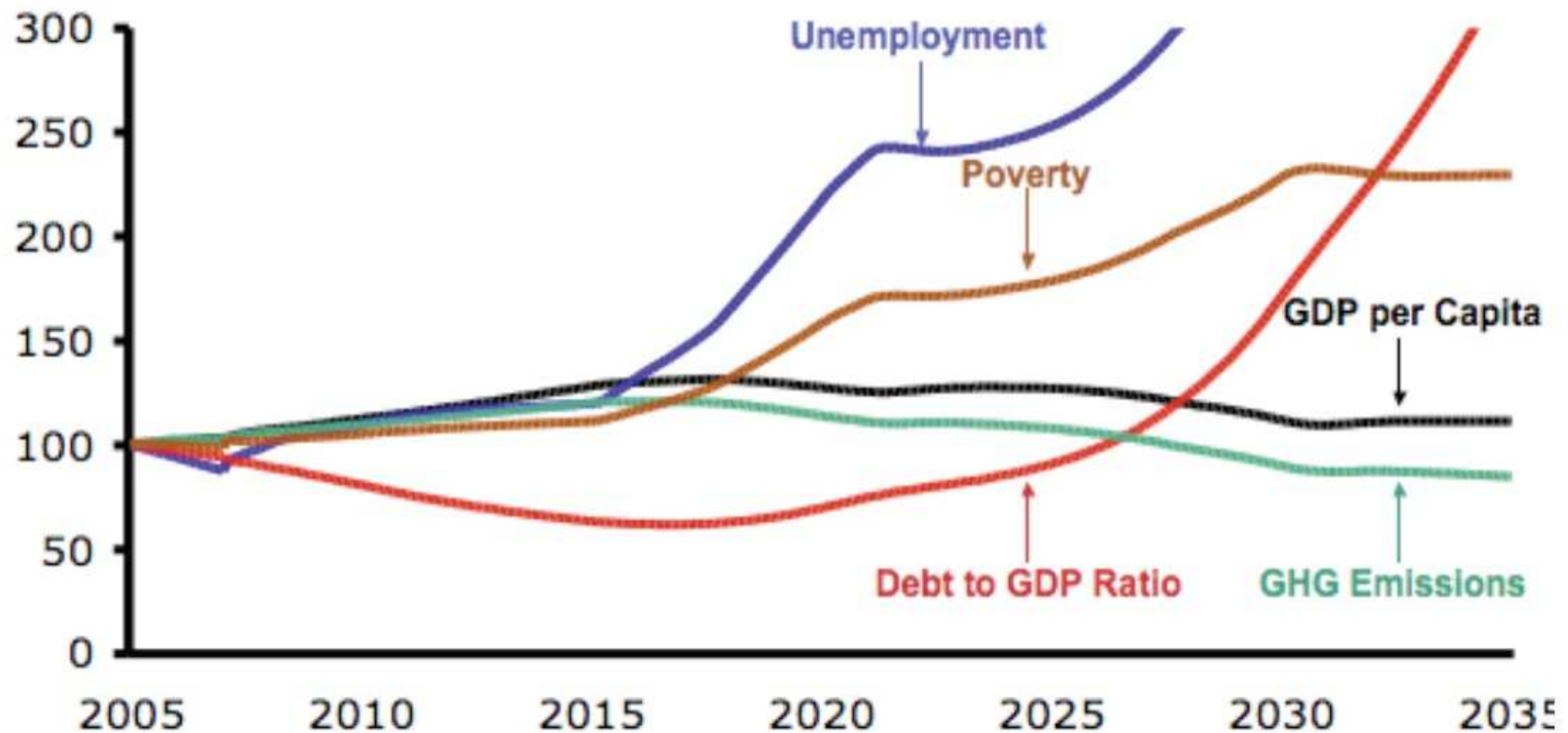


Figure 11. A no-growth disaster [173].

Costanza et al. (2012abr) DSD/UN-DESA

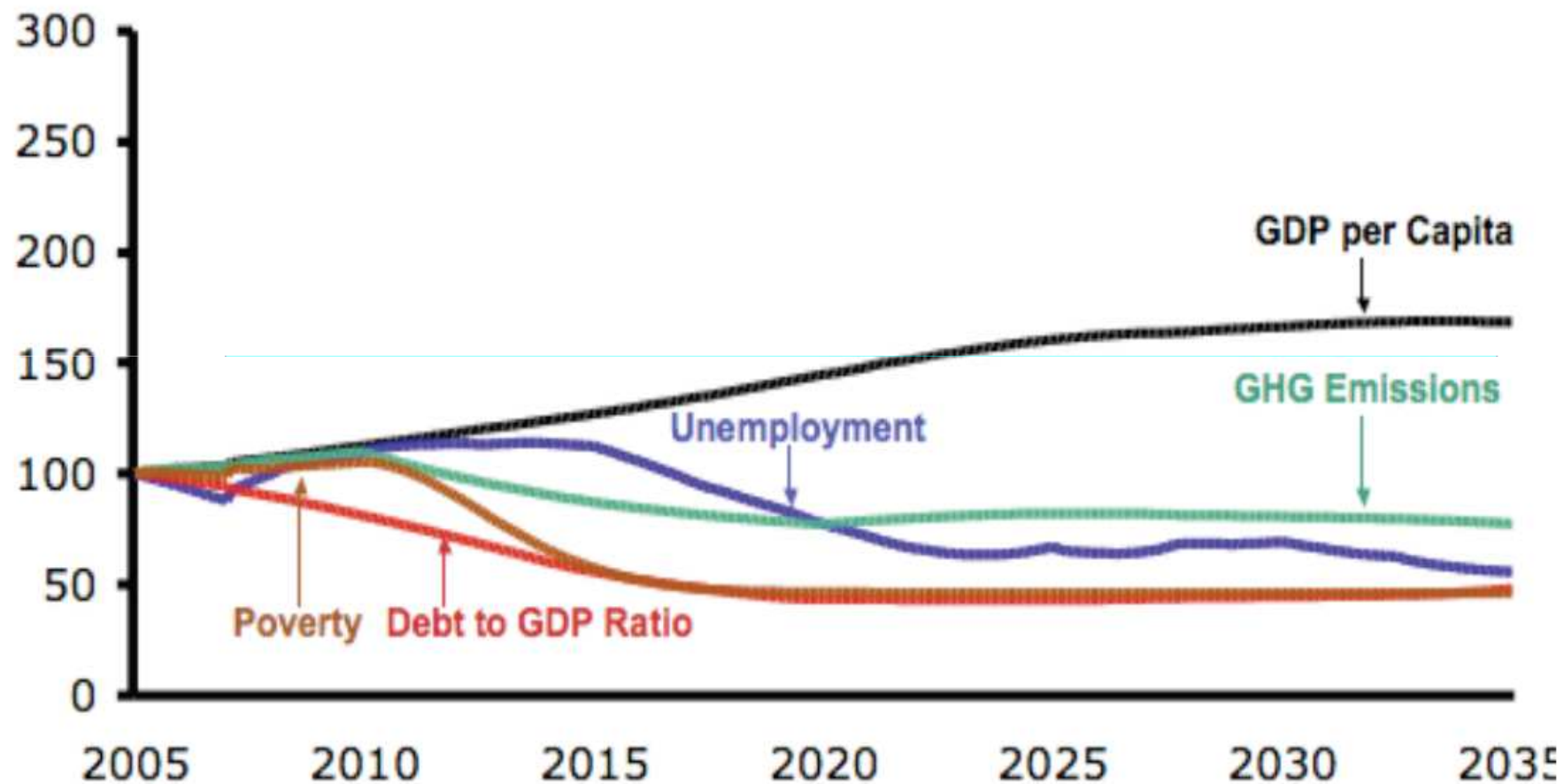


Figure 12. A better low/no growth scenario [173].

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**Globalização
&
Sustentabilidade**

PRI 5009

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