

## GREEN ECONOMY

PROGRAM CODE	TOTAL SEMESTER		DISTRIBUTION				
	SCT	UD	CAT	TALL	LAB	PC	
	4	64					SEMESTER IN ENGLISH
SEMESTER	TIEMPO DE TRABAJO AUTÓNOMO SEMESTRAL						REQUIREMENT
	32H						ENGLISH LEVEL B2 OR HIGHER
COURSE DESCRIPTION							
<p>This course analyzes and discusses the socio-economic and socio-political realities of our global environmental reality. This course examines the ideological battle behind the current 200-year fossil fuel driven economy in its effort to remain viable and dominant as the world challenge is to combat global warming; which it was created by our use of fossil fuels that drive our economy. Our dependency on burning fossil fuels has developed our world economy and society to our current technological achievements. But it is our use of fossil fuel energy sources for the past 200 hundred years, that has motored our economy, which today has placed the planet at the brink of mass extinction. It is in this dynamic, this course studies the ongoing shift towards a green-based sustainable economy with the development of Non-Conventional Renewable sources of Energy (NCREs) to spearhead a new industrial revolution with a Green New Deal as its engine.</p>							
COMPETENCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROFILE							
LEARNING OUTCOMES							
<p>Students will learn about different socioeconomic and sociopolitical concepts and facets, as well as, the challenges and opportunities to shift from carbon - to resource-efficient - to Non-Conventional Renewable sources of Energy. The course aims to enable participants to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop the know-how in concepts of new economic construct, of sustainable development, of global and regional environmental concerns.</li> <li>• Know of trends and international initiatives of green economy and education for sustainable development.</li> <li>• Ideological struggle from fossil-based economic structure with NCREs.</li> <li>• Develop the know-how in implementing Non-Conventional Renewable sources of Energy, which are economically and financially viable.</li> <li>• Understand the concepts behind sustainable development and main tools.</li> </ul>							
KEY CONTENT							
TEACHIING AND EVALUATION METHOLOGIES							
Readings:							

The readings for this course are designed to be manageable. This is because we will be discussing each assigned text in detail during class. I therefore expect that you carefully read all assignments for each session. Readings may evolve during the course of the semester.

#### Discussion:

The student will be responsible readings assigned for each class. The readings provide the time and ability to develop critical thinking to facilitate course discussion. Your responsibility is to be prepared have read the assigned class text. Our goal is to understand the argumentative strategy employed in the assigned text to develop the ideas behind this course.

All evaluation is aimed at giving the student the capacity to apply all learnt concepts applied in each evaluation period. The student must be able to comprehend concepts discussed in class and reinforced in all course readings. The student will be able to provide a comprehensive knowledge of all concepts discussed in this course.

#### **BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Garretón, Jorge; Green Economy Course Manual; Version 2.0, 2023
- Gobierno de Chile; Ministerio de Energía; Estrategia Climática de Largo Plazo de Chile: Camino a la Carbono Neutralidad y Resiliencia a Más Tardar al 2050; Ministerio de Energía; Santiago de Chile, 2021
- Gobierno de Chile; Finance Ministry; Steps Towards Carbon Neutrality in 2050; Santiago de Chile, 2021
- Klein, Noemi: On the Burning Case for a New Green Deal; Simon & Schuster; New York 2019
- Mazzucato, Maria; The Entrepreneurial State: Debunking Public vs Private Sector Myths; Perseus Books Group; New York, NY, 2015
- Rifkin, Jeremy: The Green New Deal: Why the fossil fuel civilization by 2028, and the bold new plan to save life on earth; St. Martin ´ s Press; New York, 2019
- United Nations 2030 Agenda
- United Nations Rio +20 International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) Monday, 25 June 2012.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Aronoff, Kate et.al.: A Planet to Win Why We Need a Green New Deal, Verso, London 2019
- Bina, Olivia: The green economy and sustainable development: an uneasy balance?; Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy 2013, volume 31, pages 1023 – 1047
- Boffo, R., and R. Patalano (2020), “ESG Investing: Practices, Progress and Challenges”, OECD Paris, [www.oecd.org/finance/ESG-Investing-Practices-Progress-and-Challenges.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/finance/ESG-Investing-Practices-Progress-and-Challenges.pdf)
- ECLAC Economics Climate Change Latin America; Printed by United Nations; Santiago, 2018
- ECLAC Escazú Accord; Printed by United Nations; Santiago; 2018
- Gobierno de Chile, Energy Ministry, Government of Chile; National Electromobility Strategy; Santiago de Chile, 2022

- Gobierno de Chile; Ministry of Finance; Green growth opportunities for the decarbonization goal for Chile; Santiago de Chile; 2020
- ILO Towards a Greener Economy: The Social Dimensions
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); Climate Change 2022: Mitigation Climate Change – Full Report; Geneva, Switzerland; 2022
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); Climate Change 2022: Mitigation Climate Change – Global Atlas; Geneva, Switzerland; 2022
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); Climate Change 2022: Mitigation Climate Change – Summary for Policy Makers; Geneva, Switzerland; 2022
- Krugman, Paul; Arguing with Zombies: Economics, Politics and the Fight for a Better Future; W.W. Norton & Company; New York NY, 2020
- Rifkin, Jeremy; The Age of Resilience; St. Martin's Press; New York, 2022
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): Trade and Development 2019 Report: Financing a Green New Deal; Geneva, 2019
- United States Government; 2018 Global Research Program: Fourth National Climate Assessment; US Government Publishing Office; Washington, DC, 2018
- United States Government; 2018 Global Research Program: Fourth National Climate Assessment: Summary Findings; US Government Publishing Office; Washington, DC, 2018
- UN 2021 Report Making Peace with Nature; United Nations Environmental Programme; Nairobi, Kenya, 2021
- The World Risks Reports 2022; World Economic Report; 17<sup>th</sup> Edition; Geneva, Switzerland, 2022

#### **Websites of Interest:**

- <https://ember-climate.org>

We are an independent energy think tank that uses data-driven insights to shift the world to clean electricity.

- <https://ndcpartnership.org>

The NDC Partnership brings together more than 200 members, including more than 115 countries, developed and developing, and more than 80 institutions to deliver on ambitious climate action that helps achieve the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Governments identify their NDC implementation priorities and the type of support that is needed to translate them into actionable policies and programs. Based on these requests, the membership offers a tailored package of expertise, technical assistance, and funding. This collaborative response provides developing countries with efficient access to a wide range of resources to adapt to and mitigate climate change and foster more equitable and sustainable development.

- <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that

ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

- <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

- <https://about.bnef.com>

BloombergNEF (BNEF) is a strategic research provider covering global commodity markets and the disruptive technologies driving the transition to a low-carbon economy. Our expert coverage assesses pathways for the power, transport, industry, buildings and agriculture sectors to adapt to the energy transition. We help commodity trading, corporate strategy, finance and policy professionals navigate change and generate opportunities.

- <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org>

The Sustainable Development Report (formerly the SDG Index & Dashboards) is a global assessment of countries' progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It is a complement to the official SDG indicators and the voluntary national reviews.

- <https://ourworldindata.org/sdgs>

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are targets for global development that were adopted in 2015. All countries have agreed to work towards achieving them by 2030.

Our SDG Tracker presents data across all available indicators from the Our World in Data database, using official statistics from the UN and other international organizations. This free, open-access information tracks global progress towards the SDGs and allows people worldwide to hold their governments accountable for achieving the agreed goals.

Data is available for many indicators, but there are still gaps. We hope this collaborative approach allows us to support the UN in developing the most complete and up-to-date sources for tracking global progress.

Our original SDG Tracker was published in 2018, and this revised version was launched in 2023. We will keep this up-to-date with the most recent data and SDG developments through the end of the 2030 Agenda.

- <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

The Sustainable Development Goals are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

- <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/ndc-support-facility>

The NDC Support Facility (NDC-SF) is a multi-donor trust fund created to facilitate the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) pledged by countries under the [Paris Agreement in 2015](#). It is an established trust fund under the umbrella of the Climate Support Facility (CSF), a new flagship climate trust fund launched ahead of the fifth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, which seeks to align green economic recovery efforts with countries national climate goals and long-term, low-carbon, climate-resilient strategies. Activities of the NDC-SF are implemented in close coordination with and in support of the country engagement process of the NDC Partnership, a global coalition of developed and developing countries and international institutions, including the World Bank Group, working together to mobilize financial and technical support to achieve countries' climate goals and enhance sustainable development.

- <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement>

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4 November 2016.

- <https://climateactiontracker.org/>

The Climate Action Tracker (CAT) is an independent scientific analysis produced by two research organisations tracking climate action since 2009. We track progress towards the globally agreed aim of holding warming well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.