

## EGGPAL — FACT SHEET



### What is EGGPAL?

**EGGPAL** is one of the latest projects initiated by the World Bank to **assist countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia to better understand the economics of green growth and climate change.**

The “**EGG**” in EGGPAL stands for Economics of Green Growth, and it represents a **multi-sectoral technical analysis of the economics of climate change and green growth.** As it is still a new, emerging area of technical expertise, many countries require assistance in this field.

“**PAL**” stands for Peer-Assisted Learning Network, and it is one of the modes of **support and collaboration** that the World Bank employs to assist countries with a variety of issues, ranging from public expenditure management, or justice system reform, to this new issue of the economics of green growth. The network consists of two main components: a **knowledge-sharing web-based platform** and **face-to-face meetings, conferences and workshops.**

### Benefits of membership/ Why to become a member

EGGPAL brings together senior technical experts from governments across Eastern Europe and Central Asia, as well as key outside experts and World Bank staff working on this topic, to discuss **challenges and solutions for a broad range of green growth issues** and to identify common interests that could serve to establish **communities of interest** within the network. Technical experts within governments are increasingly expected to be able to advise policymakers on the desirability and the impact of green policies and climate action. These experts will benefit by becoming part of a **network of practitioners** facing similar challenges and aiming to expand their capacity so that they can make better policy and investment

### Who is part of EGGPAL?

EGGPAL members are typically **senior level technical experts** from governments of **Eastern European and Central Asian countries**, representing Ministries of Environment, Economy, and Finance. The membership comprises also selected **representatives of the World Bank** and other organizations with key expertise.

### Why launch EGGPAL now?



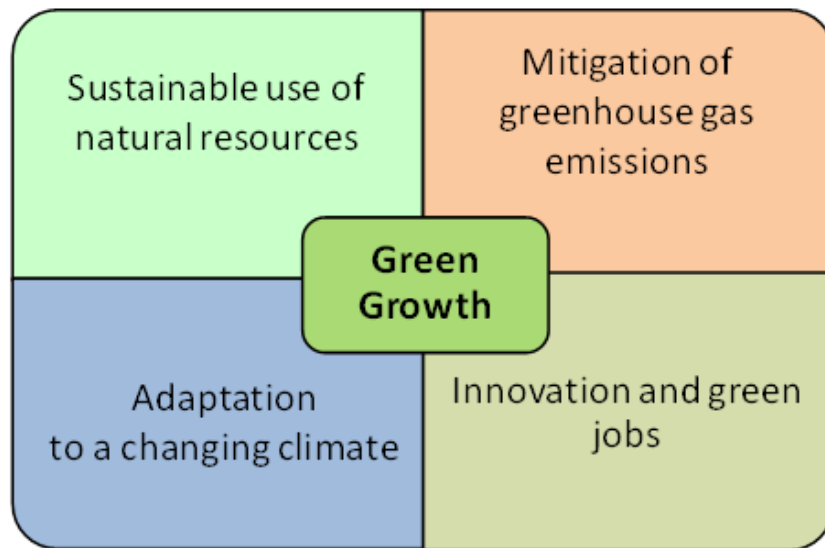
Many countries across Eastern Europe and Central Asia are facing the challenge of thinking through the implications of climate change (both mitigation and adaptation) and green growth issues, whether driven by current or prospective European Union membership requirements, by international or local political pressures, or by already apparent sustainability challenges (including rising concerns about a changing climate driven by extreme weather events). The economic analysis of climate change and green growth is still a new area of technical expertise, but the challenges of greening growth are already here.

### What topics are discussed?

The topics discussed include but are not limited to the following:

- ✓ Carbon pricing; energy subsidies; green investment schemes; feed-in tariffs and subsidies for renewables and other green technologies; climate change public expenditure reviews;
- ✓ Macroeconomic modeling of low carbon actions, resilience, and greening and the impact on growth, employment, and trade patterns over the long term; how to integrate sectoral models into macroeconomic analysis; carbon leakage and competitiveness;
- ✓ Marginal costs of mitigation (the construction of MAC curves), the economic impact of emerging new technologies in mitigation (shale gas as a bridge fuel, innovations in energy efficiency and renewable energy sources);
- ✓ Public investment choices under uncertainty; the economic costs of adaptation to a changing climate both within key sectors (energy, agriculture, transport, water) and economywide;
- ✓ Green jobs, green exports, and green innovation;
- ✓ Country experiences with low carbon development planning and green growth strategies.

**Elements of environmental sustainability  
that together constitute green growth**



**Green growth starts with a traditional concern about sustainable use of natural resources.** Natural resources are necessary to economic activity, providing raw materials and environmental services essential for production to continue. **Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions is a critical additional component of environmental sustainability.** Since the bulk of the benefits do not accrue to an individual country, a decision to move to low carbon generally must be motivated, among other factors, by access to carbon finance and other external funding, or made in response to regional standards and requirements such as those of the European Union, or driven by a decision to lead in preparation for an eventual global agreement. **Adaptation to a changing climate must also be part of a country's sustainable growth path.** Regardless of future greenhouse gas emissions, climate is already changing and countries need to factor it into economic planning. **The newest element of the green growth agenda is the strong emphasis on innovation and green jobs.** This dimension of green growth proposes that a shift towards greener growth will spur technological innovation and promote the emergence of new industries. Innovation can help decouple growth from natural resource depletion and greenhouse gas



Visit us online: **[www.eggpal.org](http://www.eggpal.org)**

(website and web-based knowledge platform to be launched by end of June 2013)

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