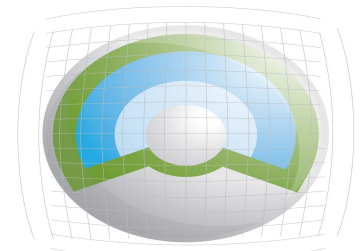


# Low carbon economy or society?

*A major challenge to all societies and to all subsystems within societies. It can't be restricted to technology or economy:*

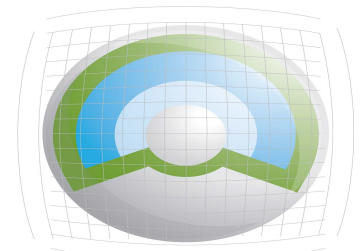
*- Societal, institutional, and behavioural issues are integral parts of the solution*

*The problems and are highly and increasingly complex and their solution is becoming more urgent.*



# Our new future

- **Low Carbon Communities** – integrated energy markets ( efficient, microgeneration with increasing renewables), digital and knowledge based local innovation.
- **Drivers of growth** : Specific goods and services for a low carbon society, such as renewable energy, ‘clean’ transport (e.g. electric vehicles) and low energy buildings, which also generate ‘Green’ jobs.
- **Workforce** : with the skills needed to take advantage of the employment opportunities of the low carbon transition.

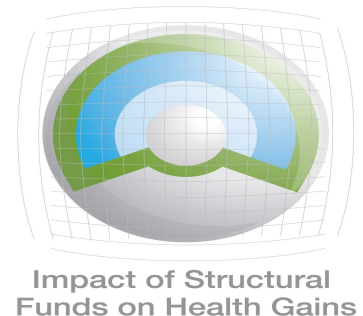


# Does low carbon mean win-win?

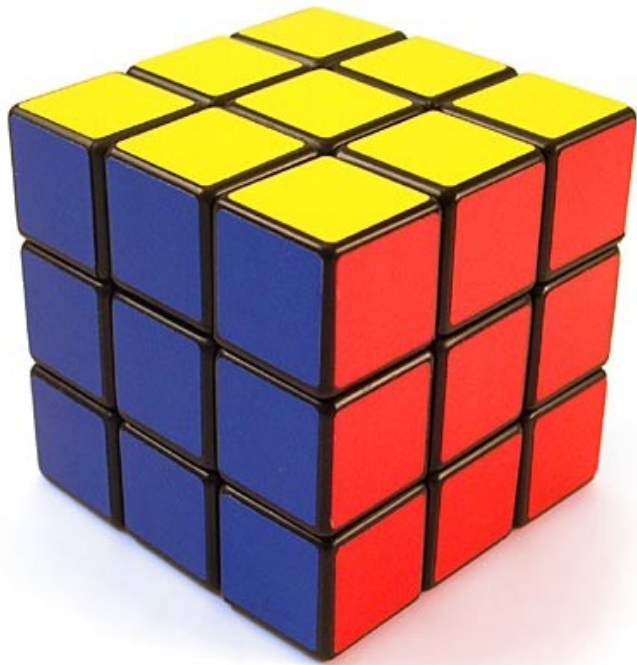
*“The transition to a low carbon economy will require a dramatic transformation of EU (and global) industry, especially in the transport, construction and electricity sectors, creating new goods and services, spawning new businesses, and providing millions of new jobs. At the same time, other industries will face rising costs and a risk of declining international competitiveness.*

*The adjustment to a low carbon economy will inevitably create costs for the economy as well as new market opportunities. This will mean that even if the overall positive and negative impacts balance out at the EU level, **there may be specific gains and losses at the level of individual industries and regions.**”*

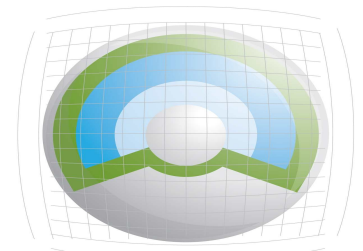
*European Employment Observatory (EEO) 2009*



# In an ideal world... policy-making would look like this...

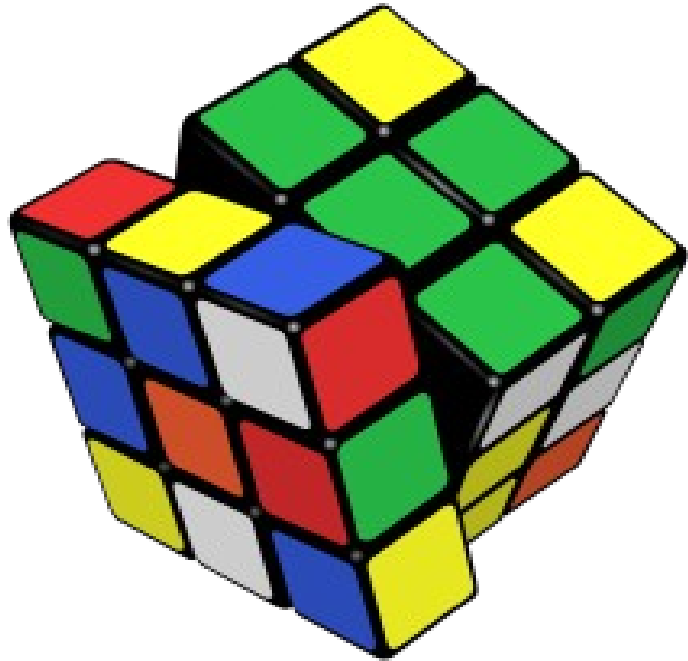


Clear objectives  
Balanced outcomes  
Interconnected  
Harmonious  
Logical  
Complete  
Verifiable Indicators



Impact of Structural  
Funds on Health Gains

# 3 Dimensional thinking



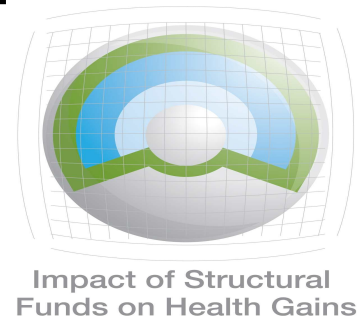
Fragmented information in  
many different places  
Unconnected  
Multiple or competing  
priorities  
Short timeframes



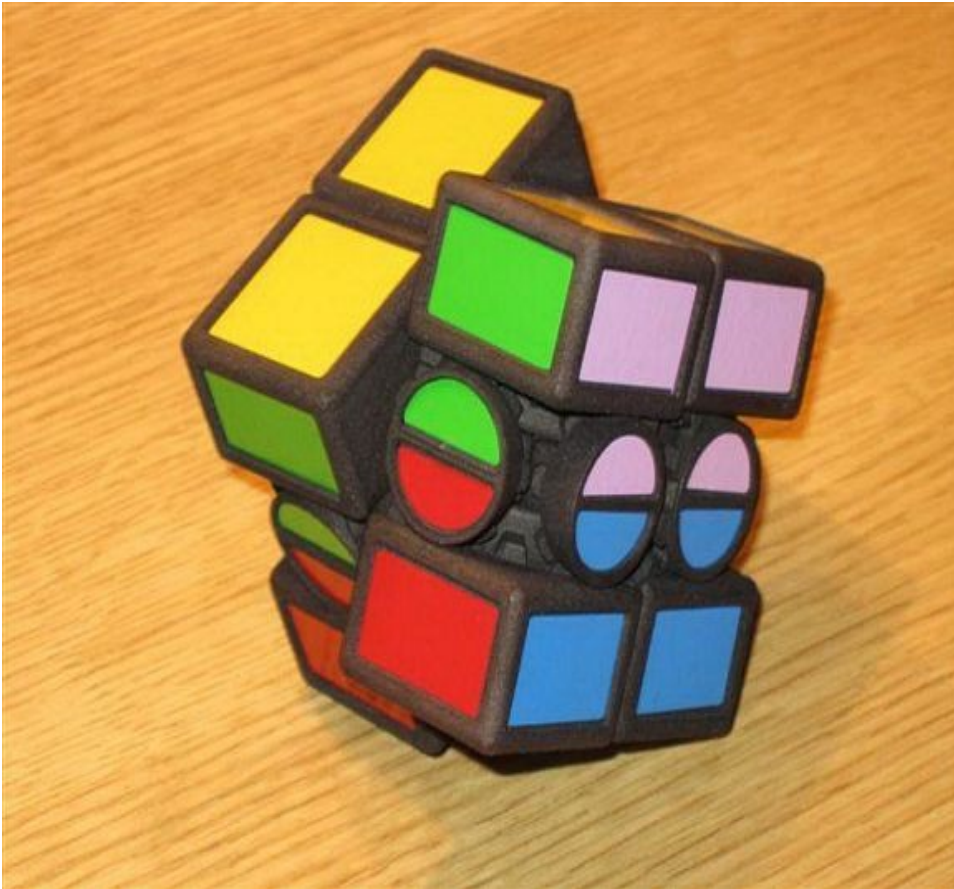
# A robust policy-making process



Good overview of problem  
Add in new layers of  
information  
Move issues around  
Change perspective  
Test ideas  
Look for unintended  
consequences, gaps



# Regions have different problems



Impact of Structural  
Funds on Health Gains

# Applying the Health Gain model



- Flexible and Updatable
- Reveals what is known and unknown about a region
- Promotes cross-sectoral collaboration
- Encourages curiosity and innovative thinking