GREEN INVESTMENT PROMOTION
MODULE “GI”

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1 Green Economy in a Nutshell
2 Global Green Investment Trends
3 Renewable Energy
4 Sustainable Water Use
5 Sustainable Agriculture
6 Sustainable Forest Management
7 Sustainable Fisheries
8 Green Industry
9 Agroindustry
10 Ecotourism
11 Sustainable Cities
12 Green Buildings
13 Green Transport systems
14 Integrated Waste Management
15 Sustainable Finance
Green Economy in a Nutshell
Traditional development patterns during the last decades have prioritized investments in *physical capital* (e.g. infrastructure) with the aim to increase economic growth as opposed to *human & natural capital*.

The considerable accumulation of *financial capital*, reached well beyond the real value of assets, has generated considerable economic growth, but resulted in the worst global economic recession since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

It was estimated that due to the *economic & financial crisis* every 1% fall in growth in developing economies could translate into an additional 20 million people consigned to poverty (MGI 2009).


In 2008 the total value of the *world's financial assets* fell by US$ 16 trillion to US$ 178 trillion from the worldwide store of financial assets that stood at US$ 194 trillion pre crisis (MGI 2009).
• 20% of the planet’s *green land* is less productive than 20 years ago

• 20 million hectares of *tropical forests* are cleared each year for agriculture & other uses

• *Species* abundance is down by 60% since 1970 harming human health, development & even security

• 1/3 of the *fish stock* are overfished & a further 60% are overfished beyond sustainable limits

• Current level of *greenhouse gases* (CO2) in the atmosphere is 405.5 ppm in 2017

• 39 million people suffered *acute food insecurity* because of climate-related disasters in 2017

• Cost of *environmental degradation in Egypt* estimated at 4.8% of GDP (WB, 2002)
• Richest 1% of the population owns half of the world’s wealth

• Almost 1/2 of the world lives on less than US$ 5.5/day

• At least 80% of humanity lives on less than US$ 10/day

• Though 700 million people were reduced from extreme decades (mainly in China & India), 1.2 billion remain in
The term “green economy” appeared in a publication entitled “Blueprint for a Green Economy” (Pearce et al. 1989).

A Global Green New Deal: Rethinking the Economic Recovery”, commissioned by UNEP (Barbier 2010).


“Resilient People, Resilient Planet: A Future Worth Choosing”, a report by the Secretary-General’s High Level Panel on Global Sustainability (2012).
“A green economy is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” (UNEP 2010)

The Green Sustainable Economy is one in which the vital linkages among the economy, society, & the environment are taken into account & in which adopting sustainable consumption & production patterns while contributing to resource efficiency, reduction of waste, pollution, & use of resources (energy, water, material input) will revitalize & diversify the economy, create decent employment opportunities, promote sustainable trade, reduce poverty, & improve equity & income distribution & human welfare
What does Green Economy help achieve

**Economic Resilience**
- Revitalize & diversify the economy
- Enhance competitiveness & create new market niches
- Generate new investment opportunities
- Contribute to Gross National Product

**Promote Equity, Social Integrity & inclusiveness**
- Human capital development
- Poverty reduction
- Intergenerational equity
- Intragenerational equity
- Gender equality
- Create genuine prosperity & wellbeing (education, health…)
- Right to development for all

**Ecological Sustainability**
- Maintenance of ecosystem services & natural capital
- Biodiversity conservation
- Sustainable consumption & production
- Resource efficiency
- Waste avoidance, reduction, recycle, recovery, reuse
- Address climate change concerns
The Rio+20 Conference held in 2012 had two main themes firstly, a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; and, secondly, the institutional framework for SD.

We affirm that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal. In this regard, we consider green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and that it could provide options for policymaking but should not be a rigid set of rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth’s ecosystems.
Global Investment Trends
Global new investment in renewable power & fuels reached $ 279.8 billion in 2017

Global sales of electric cars increased by 58% in 2016

Since 1990s ecotourism has been growing between 20%-30%/year

The global market for organic food reached $ 97 billion in 2017

The renewable energy sector now employs over 8.1 million people

The transformation to a greener and low-carbon economy could generate up to 60 million additional jobs across economic sectors

Global Trends
What induces private sector invest in green sectors

- Growing emerging market
- Contributes to producers responsibility
- Contributes to consumers responsibility
- Improves Image
- Effective marketing tool
- Increases workers productivity
- Efficiency gains & reduced costs
- Promotes market access
- Reduces environmental risks
- Reduces litigations & potential financial costs
- Good business as it increases profits
- Enhances stakeholders satisfaction
• According to IRENA cost of generating power from onshore wind has fallen by around 23% since 2010, while the cost of solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity has fallen by 73% in that time.

• Further price falls expected for these and other green energy options with all renewable energy technologies are expected to be competitive on price with fossil fuels by 2020.

• Onshore wind schemes are now costing an average of $0.06/kWh although some schemes are coming in at $0.04 per KwH.

• Cost of solar PV is down to $0.10 per KwH.

• Cost of electricity generation based on fossil fuels typically falls in a range of $0.05 to $0.17/kWh.
Investment Opportunities
- Renewable sources of energy (solar, hydro, wind, bio-energy, & thermal)

- Investments include extending *existing grids* to non-served areas, based on energy efficient & renewable sources of energy

- In remote locations, *off-grid & mini-grid options* tend to be more cost effective than expanding existing electricity grids

- *Solar household systems* have the potential to alleviate rural energy poverty & displace costly diesel-based power generation

- *Energy efficiency & renewable energy use* in industry, tourism, agriculture, cities, buildings, transportation, municipalities & services
• Investing in *water efficiency* saves costs & supports local economic growth & enhances resilience to climate change

• Investing in *wastewater treatment and reuse*

• *Seawater desalination* using renewable energy

• Investing in *biodiversity & ecosystem services* promotes water supply

• Invest in *rainwater harvesting & water condensation* techniques

• Adequate *sanitation & drinking water supply* & contributes to improved health, poverty reduction, & human wellbeing

Sustainable Water Use
- Investing in organic & sustainable farming
- Applications of precision agriculture & innovative technologies
- Investing in draught resistant & water saving cash crops
- Soil & water management systems, & diversify crops & livestock
- Strengthening the supply chains for green products & farm inputs
- Farm mechanization & post-harvest storage
- Storage & cooling facilities to enhance efficiency & reduce waste
- Manufacturing of water & energy saving equipment
- Recycling of agricultural waste into compost and biogas

Sustainable Agriculture
• Green investment to reverse loss of forests by conserving existing areas & promoting expansion through regeneration & reforestation

• Improving management in existing forests & agroforestry systems to ensure continued provision of ecosystem services

• Investment in agroforestry provides win-win solution: conserves forests & promotes sustainable agriculture

• Investment in conservation & restoration of forests in accordance with principles of sustainable forest management

• Investment in the production of forest plantations using treated wastewater

Sustainable Forests
• Investment options include maintenance & decommissioning of vessels & improved fish stock management practices

• Investing in aquaculture, while ensuring minimum negative environmental impacts

• Fish fodder & fish processing plants & recycling of fish waste in order to create job opportunities & increase incomes

• Public awareness, re-training and education programs for fishermen in order to improve fishing practices, including waste reduction

• Effective management practices, such as individual transferable quotas (ITQs), could lead to improvement & rebuilding of fish stocks

• Creating alternative employment opportunities in order to reduce pressure on fisheries, especially in artisanal fishing locations

Sustainable Fisheries
• Investing in innovative & efficient technologies & processes that result in reduced energy & material use, waste reduction & promotes recycling of final used products

• Redesign products & business models so that the same functionality can be delivered with fundamentally less energy & material use recyclable products

• Introduce cleaner technologies & improve the efficiency of existing processes to establish new modes of production marked by higher material & energy efficiency

• Substitute green inputs for brown inputs wherever possible, recycle generated wastes, including wastewater
• Investing in drying & canning agriculture produce such as tomato paste, production of jam (apricot, strawberries, …, dried dates & fruits

• Investing in meat, poultry & fish products

• Investing in medicinal plants

• Textile industry (cotton, silk, jute, woolen etc…,)

• Production of oil & biofuel from plants (Jejova, Jatrova,..)

• Production of sugarcane & sugarbeet

• Production of paper, wood & manufacturing of furniture

• Production of tea & coffee
• Investing in sustainable tourism offers a wide range of opportunities including generating significant returns while reducing environmental impacts

• Investment opportunities include Infrastructure (roads, airports, national parks, hotels, national & private reserves, recreational areas,…)

• Environmental conservation (natural attractions, beaches, mountains, rivers, biodiversity, natural parks (adopting sustainable management & cleaner production systems)

• Education & capacity building (labor force skills, including the greening of the skills base), & technology development & applications

Eco tourism
• **Green infrastructure**: transport, buildings, energy, water, sanitation, waste & technology, as well as investing in urban form, size, density & configuration

• **Application of AI & innovative technologies** for efficient design & layout of urban structures, efficiency in the use of energy & water & other factor inputs & the use of renewable energy & water & recycled material

• **Green cities benefit from synergies between their constituent parts**: energy & water systems & between different economic sectors & resource flows, where outputs of one sector becomes the input of another

• Promote *urban agriculture*, including green roofs

• Electricity generation from *biogas from municipal waste*
Opportunities for greening the building sector in developed countries, are found mainly in retrofitting existing buildings.

Most developing countries experience housing deficit, the greatest potential to reduce energy demand will come from a new generation of green buildings with more efficient design & higher performance standards.

Two paradigms for greening the sector that can be applied to new buildings as well as retrofitting existing building stock.

The 1st is based on the concept of “passive” design where buildings respond to their local site context by using natural elements (such as air-flow & sunlight) to limit the effect of external conditions.

The 2nd paradigm based on a more “active” approach that uses newer technology & state-of-the-art building management systems that reduces resource & material consumption & generates energy.

Green Buildings
• **Avoiding** or reducing the number of journeys taken; **Shifting** to more environmentally efficient forms of transport; & **Improving** vehicle & fuel technology to reduce adverse environmental effects such as pollution & resource depletion

• Enacting the **Avoid, Shift & Improve** strategy requires: Adequate investment in R&D, production & operation & management of infrastructure (such as tracks for buses & rail, pedestrian & cycle routes & park-&-ride facilities)

• Greener vehicles & transport modes (including green public transport & low emission transport systems), cleaner fuels, telecommunication technology to substitute conventional transport (e.g. GPS, smart transport systems, green logistics, etc.)
Three central components in the waste minimization hierarchy are Reduce, Reuse & Recycle. Investment opportunities exist for these three areas of interventions

Waste avoidance & minimization through innovative technologies & sustainable practices, waste recovery & recycling & treatment

Formalizing the currently highly informal waste sector with the objective of improving the working, living & environmental & health conditions of workers

Investing in source separation, municipal solid waste management & production of compost, biogas, bio diesel from agriculture & municipal organic waste

Integrated Solid Waste Management
The Addis Ababa Action Agenda clearly reaffirms the need to mobilize all available funding – public and private – to achieve the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

According to UNCTAD, achieving the SDGs requires between $5 to $7 trillion annually, with an investment gap in developing countries of about $2.5 trillion out of the global GDP of $115 trillion.

Moreover, according to the OECD, around $6.3 trillion annually is needed on a global scale for investing in clean & resilient infrastructure between 2016 & 2030, without taking into account climate concerns.
Green & Sustainable Finance

- Integrate sustainability risk factors into credit analysis
- Create green investment funds & banks
- Introduce requirements for reporting on sustainability performance annually
- Enhance sustainability capabilities of policymakers & financial regulators
- Introduce requirements to disclose policies on sustainability
- Develop financial literacy programs to include sustainability considerations
- Incorporate sustainability considerations into financial markets & asset purchase programs
- Integrate environmental & social considerations in lending operations

- Restrict financial transactions that result in social & environmental costs
- Facilitate lending for priority sectors, green investment
- Facilitate lending for private sector, including SMEs
- Align fiscal incentives for savings, lending, investment, & insurance with sustainability
- Introduce standards & regulations to facilitate capital raising such as green bonds
- Promote diversity of financial institutions in terms of geographical coverage, size & business model
- Promote knowledge & training on sustainability to undertake fiduciary responsibility

Source: UNEP Inquiry Report 2015
IFC’s ESP

The Equator Principles provide a risk management framework that can be adopted by financial institutions for determining, assessing & managing environmental & social risk in projects.

UNEP FI’s Principles for Sustainable Insurance were developed to support sustainable finance in the context of the insurance industry.

Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative explores how to improve investment transparency & performance on ESG through dialogue with investors, companies & regulators & corporate disclosure.

PRI

The UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) aim to incorporate sustainability concerns into the investment planning of investors.

Tools for Mainstreaming Environmental Risks in Business
Principles for Responsible Investment

- Incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis & decision-making processes
- Actively incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies & practices
- Seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest
- Promote acceptance & implementation of the Principles across the investment industry
- Work together to improve our effectiveness in implementing the Principles
- Each report on our activities & progress towards implementing the Principles
### Sources of Green & Sustainable Finance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Finance</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ODA</strong></td>
<td>ODA amounted to $149.3 billion in 2018 down by 2.7% in real terms from 2017, but still continues to be a main source of funding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Sector</strong></td>
<td>Remove obstacles facing private investors thru good governance, predictable &amp; stable policies, incentives &amp; other incentive measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blended Finance</strong></td>
<td>The use of ODA for the mobilization of additional private finance towards sustainable development. OECD DAC members endorsed Blended Finance Principles for Unlocking Commercial Finance for SDGs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Measures</strong></td>
<td>Taxes &amp; subsidies can play an important role in directing finance to support the implementation of the SDGs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Innovative Finance</strong></td>
<td>Unlocking the supply of finance thru innovative domestic institutions (e.g. green banks) &amp; financing instruments (green bonds). Revolving Fund, Energy Performance Contracting, Result-based financing, Ethical finance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources of Green & Sustainable Finance

Financial Institutions
Mobilizing financial resources for SDGs requires introducing sustainability measures in the financial system regulatory frameworks along with risk mitigation mechanisms to encourage & govern lending for sustainable development projects.

Public Finance & Trade
Government revenue thru taxes & subsidy reform provide a main source of funding, trade policies, properly designed can be provide a source for foreign exchange earnings needed to support sustainable development & create jobs.

UN & International Conventions & Funding Mechanisms
Meeting commitments with respect to international conventions offer funding opportunities (GEF, global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for 2011-2020, GCF, Environmental Conventions)

Remittances of Nationals working abroad
Facilitate & provide financial services to nationals living & working abroad & their families the transfer of funds to their respective countries can represent a major source of green funding.

Civil Society & Philanthropic Organizations
Civil society & philanthropic organizations to provide financial & technical contributions towards sustainable development & aligning their activities with government policies, plans & programs.

Guarantees
Insurances
Catastrophe bonds
Contingent credit

Risk sharing

Capacity Building
Readiness
Information tools
Technical Assistance

Capital/debt/equity facilitation

- Seed capital
- Grants
- Concessional & non-concessional lending
- Equity investment (venture capital, stocks)
- Debt-for-nature swaps

Source: ESCAP Innovative instruments for Green Finance
Innovation Tools for Green Investment

- Disclosure Requirements
- Directed Green Credit Policy Instruments
- Differentiated Capital Requirements
- Green Quantitative Easing & Reserve
- Accepting Carbon Certificates as part of Commercial Banks Legal Reserves
- Green Differentiated Reserve Requirements
- Green Macroprudential Regulation & Climate-related Stress Testing
- Green Finance Guidelines & Frameworks

Source: ESCAP Innovative instruments for Green Finance
Innovation Tools for Green Investment

Disclosure Requirements

Improved transparency of climate-related risks helps a more appropriate pricing of risks & allocation of capital, & provides the basis for green macro-prudential regulation & climate-related stress testing.

Green Macroprudential Regulation & Climate-related Stress Testing

Address climate risk include countercyclical capital buffers; higher risk weights for either carbon-intensive and dependent sectors (such as transport, mining & energy) or for particularly carbon-intensive & dependent companies within these sectors. take into account externalities that may give rise to financial instability & identify the ecological imbalances that may cause material financial risks.

Carbon Certificates as part Banks Reserves

Carbon certificates can be distributed to low- carbon projects and make them exchangeable for concessional loans. This would reduce the capital costs for low-carbon projects.

Green Differentiated Reserve Requirements

The reserve requirement ratio is the share of deposits that banks & other depository institutions must hold in reserve and not lend out. Allowing lower reserve rates on privileged green assets would be a way of favoring green investments over conventional investments.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directed Green Credit Policy Instruments</th>
<th>Green Quantitative Easing &amp; Reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To incentivize commercial banks to lend to priority green sectors at lower loan rates, a central bank can use differential rediscount rates where banks extending credit to green investment can rediscount bills at lower rates.</td>
<td>QE is an unconventional monetary policy first employed by the Bank of Japan in the early 2000s to fight deflation when nominal interest rates already were at the zero lower bound. It consists of large-scale asset purchases from banks (mainly including government bonds) &amp; other financial institutions via open market operations, with asset purchases could be directed toward the purchase of green financial assets such as green bonds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Differentiated Capital Requirements</th>
<th>Green Finance Guidelines &amp; Frameworks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital requirements can be differentiated according to the type of bank and their lending. For instance, the capital requirements regulation under Basel III foresees a capital reduction factor for loans to (SMEs), which means that SMEs receive a differentiated treatment for their loans compared to large enterprises.</td>
<td>As of January 2017, 37 countries are represented in the Sustainable Banking Network (SBN), a network of banking regulators &amp; associations established to promote the development of environmental &amp; social risk management. In 2012, the China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC) issued Green Credit Guidelines &amp; in 2014 issued a Green Credit Monitoring &amp; Evaluation mechanism &amp; KPI checklist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government Interventions to Support Green Investment
Clear Environmental Policies

Provide clear & consistent environmental policies which will fix market failures & give investors the confidence to invest in green projects.

Regulatory framework

Support for infrastructure projects is required including long-term planning & sound regulatory environment supporting investment in infrastructure & thru PPP

Investment & Solvency Regulations

Inadvertent barriers, including to pension fund involvement in terms of investment & solvency regulations (such as asset limits, restrictions on illiquid or non-listed investments/solvency & accounting rules pushing funds into government bonds

Information

Data and information on investment opportunities, including risks & opportunities in potential investment projects
### Countries reducing GHG Emissions while Growing their Economies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>-3%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>16%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Sources: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2015; World Bank World Development Indicators
## Best Performing Green Economy Countries

Expressed as percentiles representing an aggregate result from 4 main dimensions of GGEI: Leadership & climate change, efficiency sectors, market & investment, and environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2018 result</th>
<th>Time series available</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Monaco</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>0.5471</td>
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Source: The GGEI is published by Dual Citizen LLC, a private U.S.-based consultancy.
Thank You