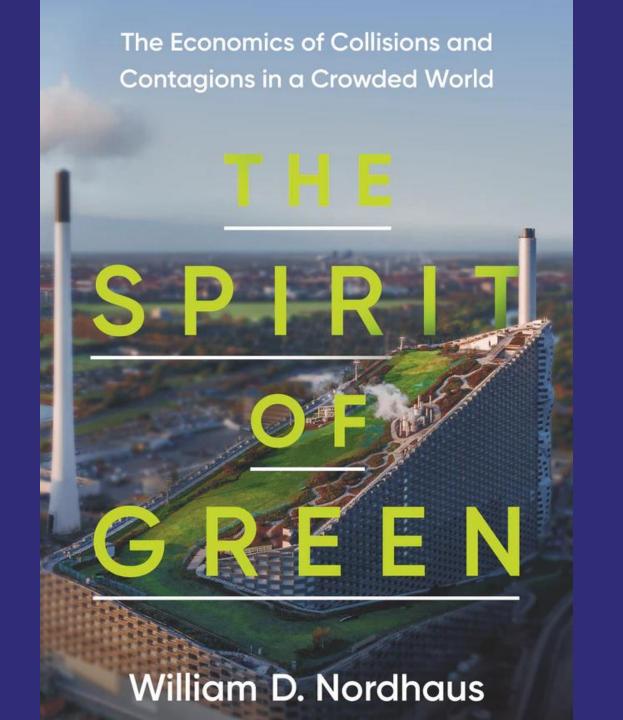
Sustainability from the Perspective of Environmental Economics

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Key points

1. Economics of ESG highlights firm externalities

- Externalities = activities with harmful spillovers where the firm does not pay and the harmed are not compensated.
- Examples: pollution, CO2 emissions, harmful products

2. ESG and the "no-regrets principle":

• For unregulated externalities, reductions in our footprint has small impacts on ourselves but large reductions in harm to others.

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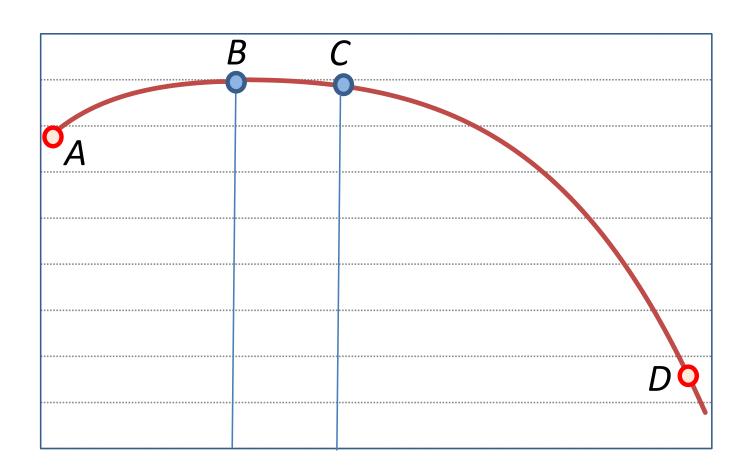
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No regrets for ESG





ESG Activities

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