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Autore Skovgaard Jakob <1977->

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Skovgaard

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change and why it matters in the case of international economic institutions -- Part II. Setting the stage -- 2. A framework for studying institutional output and Its alignment, causes and consequences -- 3. The three institutions, their roles and the environment -- Part III. Fossil fuel subsidies -- 4. Fossil fuel subsidies: key issues -- 5. The G20 and fossil fuel subsidies: the catalyst -- 6. The OECD and fossil fuel subsidies: the knowledge provider -- 7. The IMF and fossil fuel subsidies: the unexpected environmentalist -- 8. The alignment of economic institutions on fossil fuel subsidies: synergies, but definitions can be divisive -- Part IV. Climate finance -- 9. Climate finance: key

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"The effort to address climate change cuts across a wide range of nonenvironmental actors and policy areas, including international economic institutions such as the Group of Twenty (G20), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). These institutions do not tend to address climate change so much as an environmental issue, but as an economic one, a dynamic referred to as 'economisation'. Such economisation can have profound consequences for how environmental problems are addressed. This book explores how the G20, IMF, and OECD have addressed climate finance and fossil fuel subsidies, what factors have shaped their specific approaches, and the consequences of this economisation of climate change. Focusing on the international level, it is a valuable resource for graduate students, researchers, and policymakers in the fields of politics, political economy and environmental policy. This title is also available as Open Access."--Publisher.