

### **Susskind's article in 8 bullet points**

- Economic growth is a top priority for politicians globally, but it has significant downsides, particularly regarding climate change and inequality.
- The notion of pursuing growth is a relatively new phenomenon, gaining traction post-World War II, primarily as a measure of economic power during the Cold War.
- Growth has historically been associated with human flourishing, lifting billions out of poverty and improving health and education.
- The relentless pursuit of growth has led to environmental degradation and social inequality, with the past eight years being the hottest on record.
- The "degrowth" movement argues for reducing growth, but this approach misunderstands how economic growth works, as ideas rather than just material resources drive growth.
- To generate more growth, we need to reform intellectual property laws, increase research and development (R&D) investment, reduce inequality, and leverage new technologies for idea discovery.
- Historical examples show that growth can be made greener; interventions can redirect technological progress toward sustainable outcomes.
- There is an existential opportunity to reshape economic incentives to drive growth and promote fairness, sustainability, and community.