What Are the Economic Implications of Overshoot, if Any?

Mathis Wackernagel, Ph.D. Global Footprint Network

BI Norwegian Business School In Celebration of Jørgen Randers Oslo – May, 2015





Measurement Unit: global hectare (gha)

Fore example, if this hectare is twice as productive as a world average, biologically productive hectare. Then it is worth 2 gha.





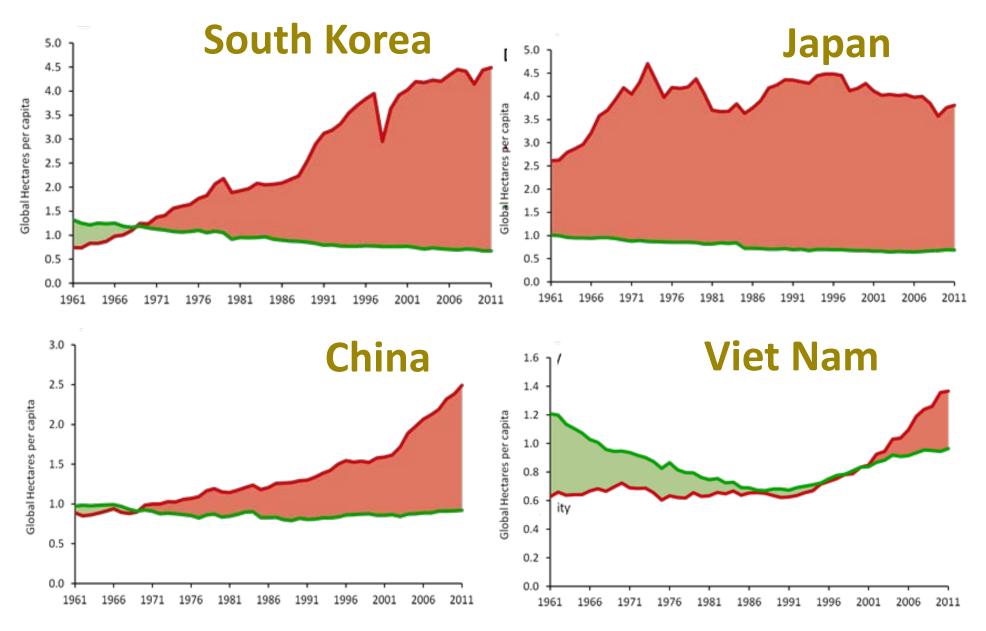
2 gha

For example, if this hectare is half as productive as a world average, biologically productive hectare. Then it is worth ½ gha.



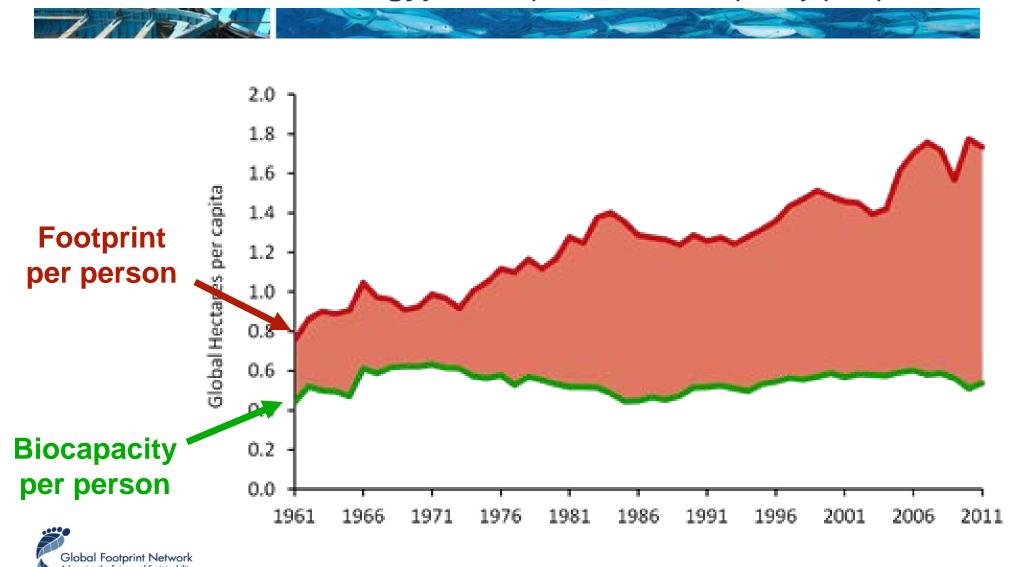


½ gha

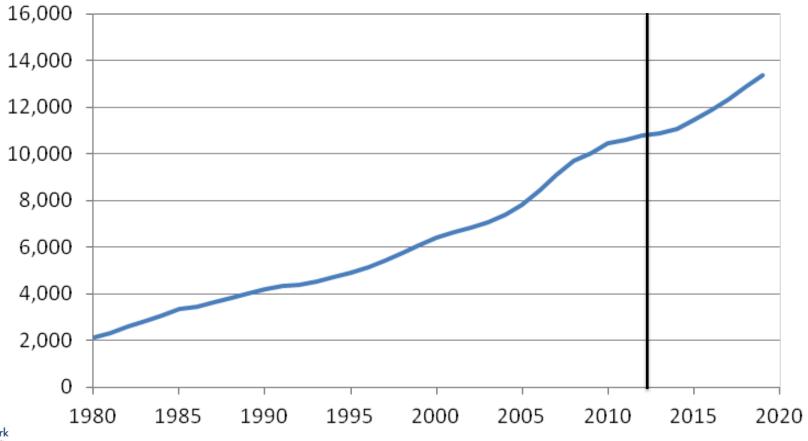


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Egypt: Footprint and Biocapacity per person



Egypt's per capita income (ppp \$)





Data: IMF

Economic Situation in Egypt after the revolution

Washington Post:

Caroline Freund (a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics and former chief economist for the Middle East and North Africa at the World Bank). the country's ailing economy is at the heart of political unrest.

www.dailynewsegypt.com:

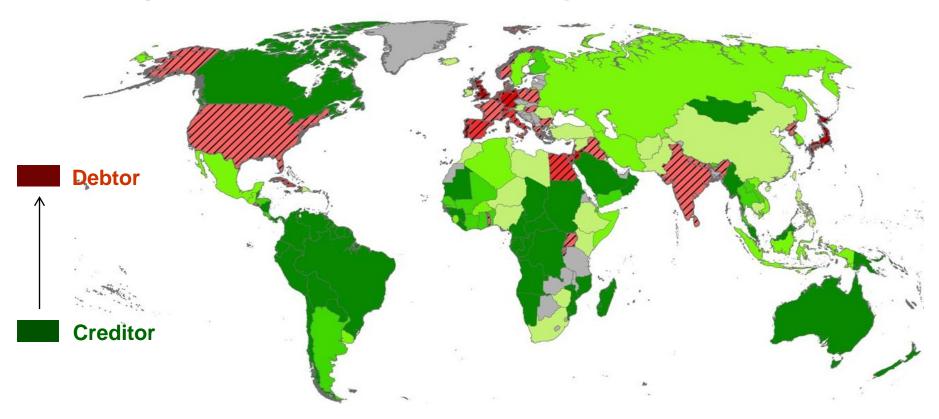
Egypt's economy over three years of turmoil

english.alarabiya.net:

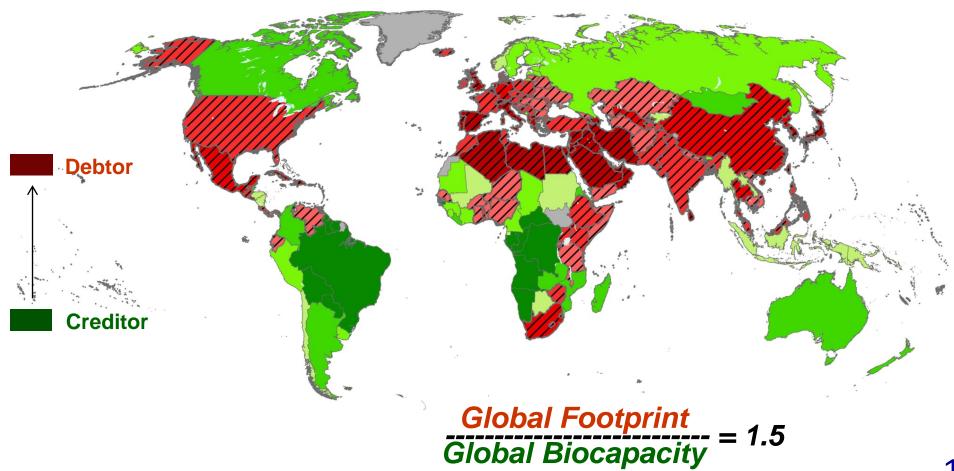
President Sisi: Egypt's economic situation is 'very difficult'



Ecological Creditors and Ecological Debtors – 1961

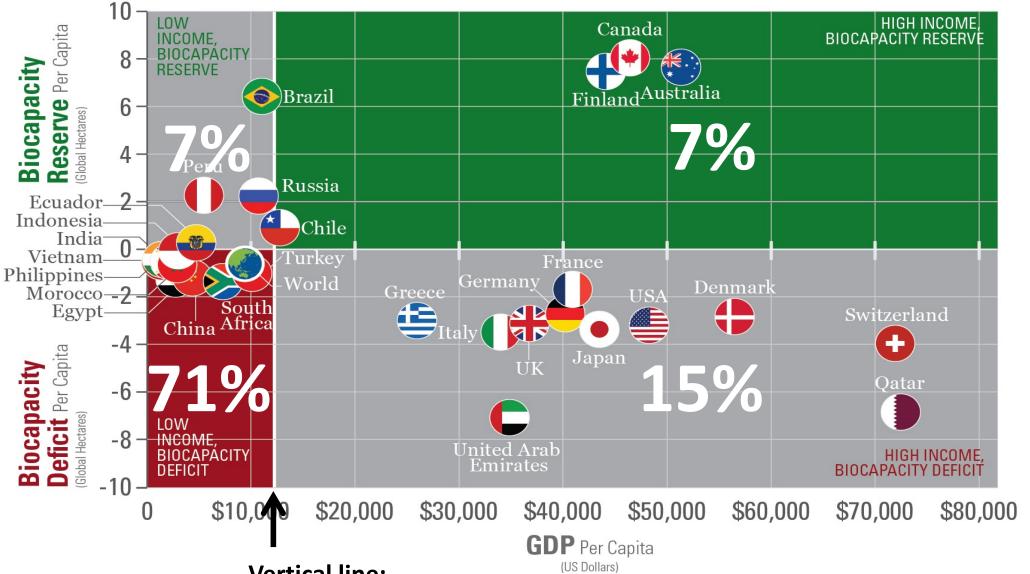


Ecological Creditors and Ecological Debtors – today



Biocapacity is not everything.

But do you have the \$\$\$ to buy it from somewhere else?



Vertical line:

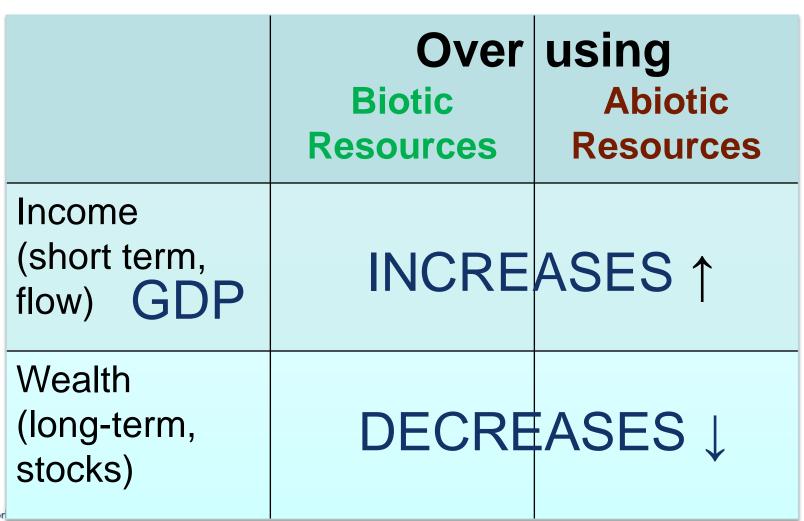
World-average per capita income

Natural vs financial capital

- 1. OK, externalities
- 2. Liquidity
- 3. Subsidies gov want to secure resource access
- Brand takes all NC furthest removed from customer
- 5. Proactive liquidation policies as income strategy

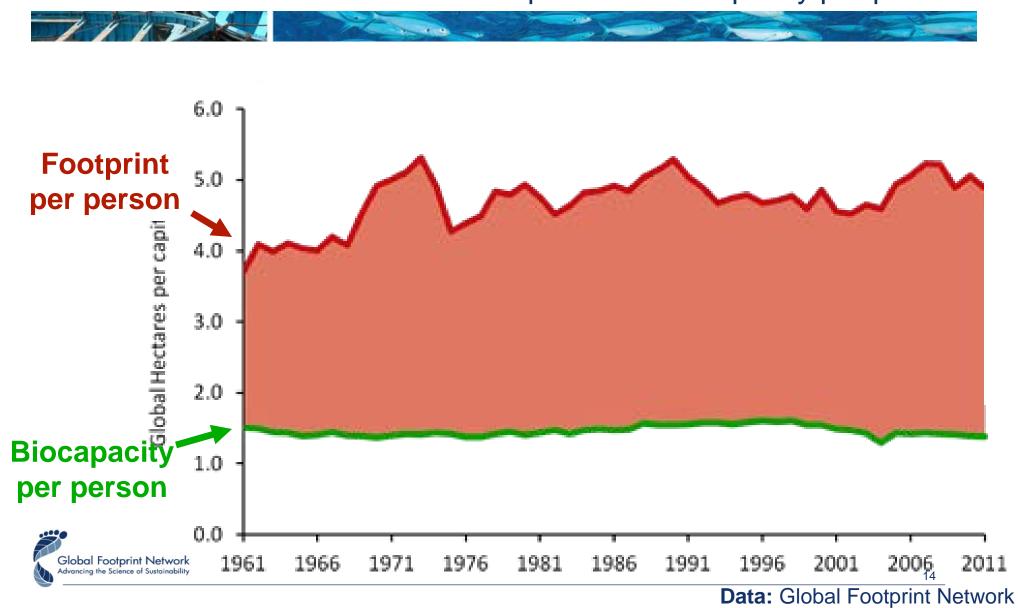


Economic Impact of Resource Overuse





Switzerland: Footprint and Biocapacity per person



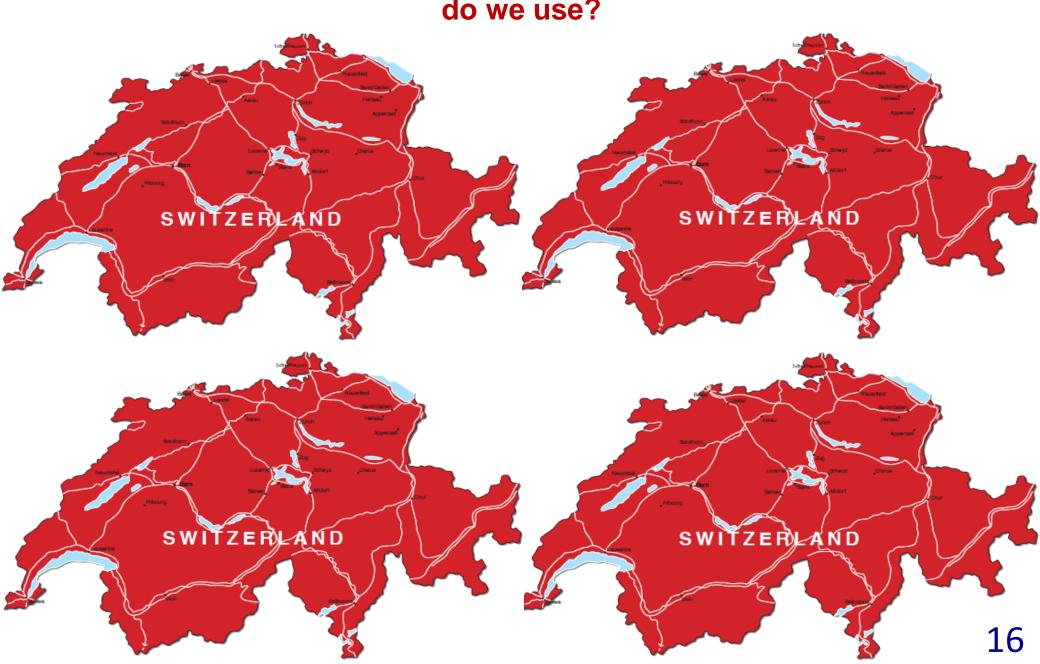
How many Switzerlands do we have?

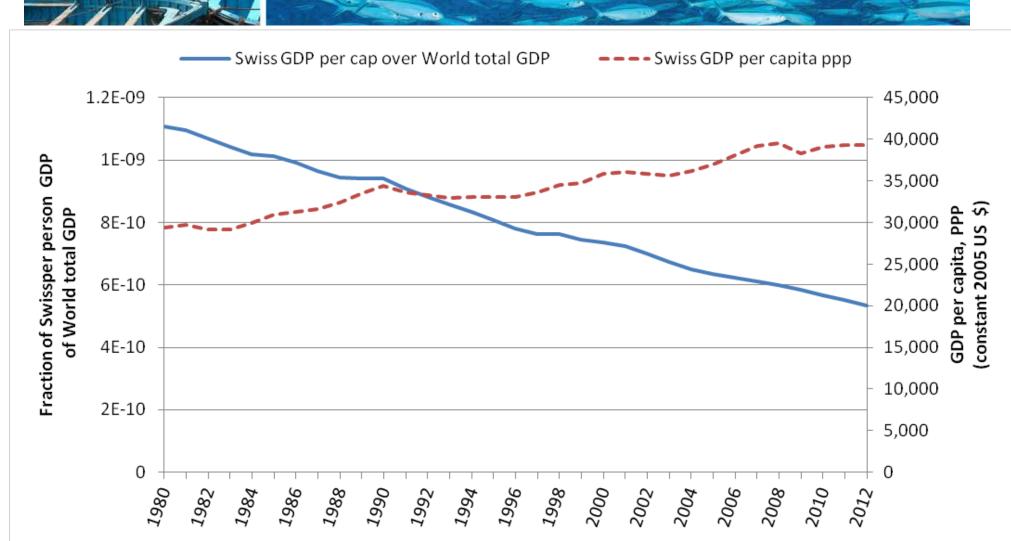




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How many do we use?



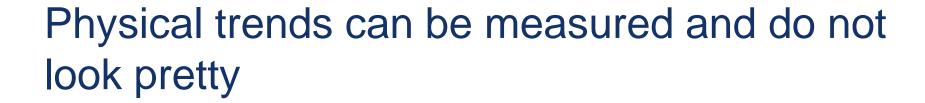




Which view serves you best?



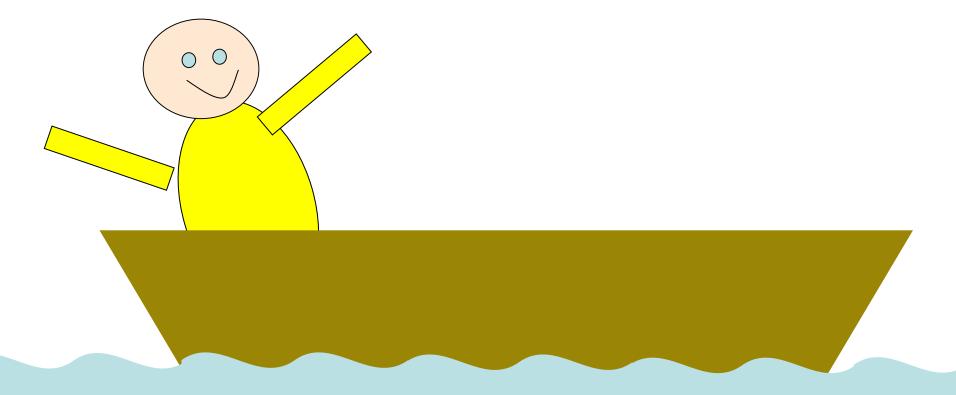
Conclusion

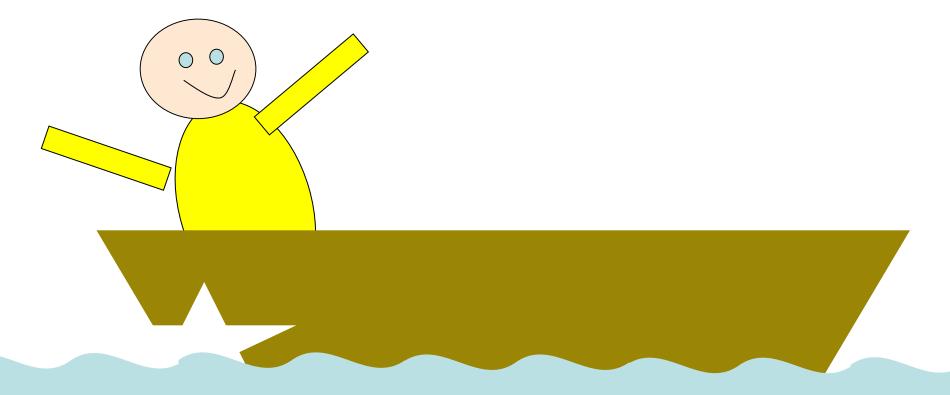


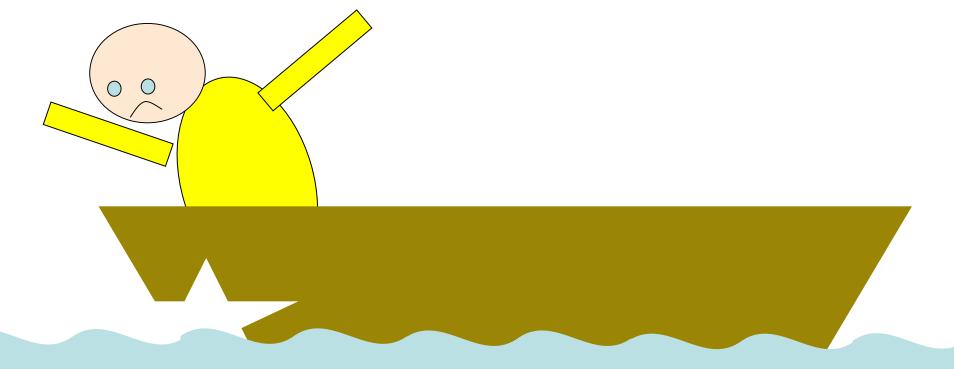
Conventional economic measures as used now are blind to any of them ...

...even though same measures could be used to identify growing risks.

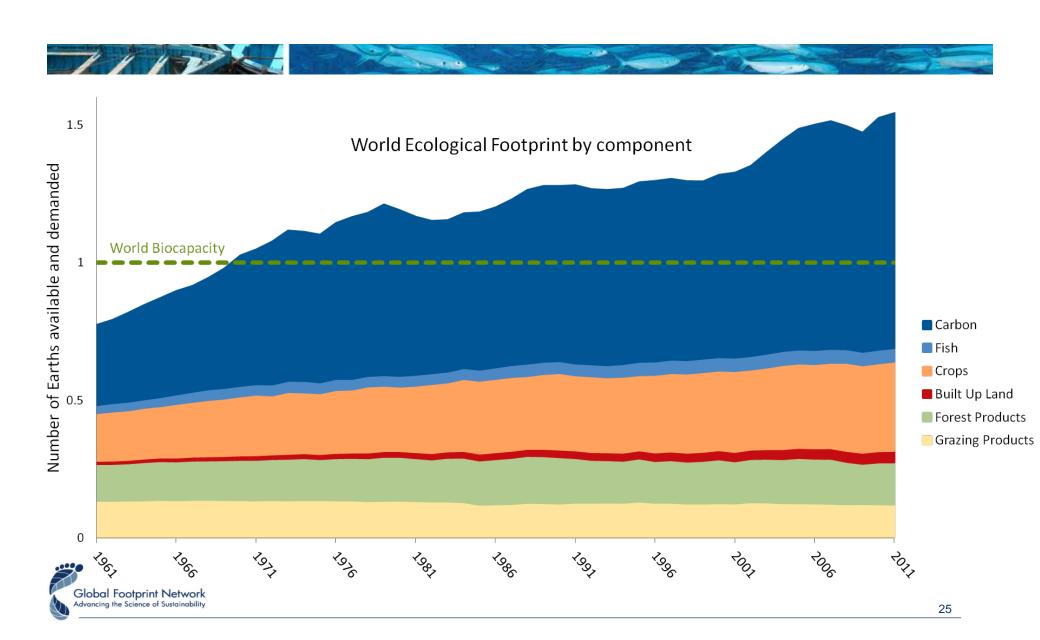








mathis@footprintnetwork.org





If Overshoot (vs. biocapacity deficit) persists, meaning technology or markets do not compensate:

- 1. Effort to get everyday supplies increases ("inflation").
- 2. Value of existing assets that depend on supplies decreases ("deflation").
- 3. Labor loses vis-à-vis natural capital owners.



What is the material bottleneck?

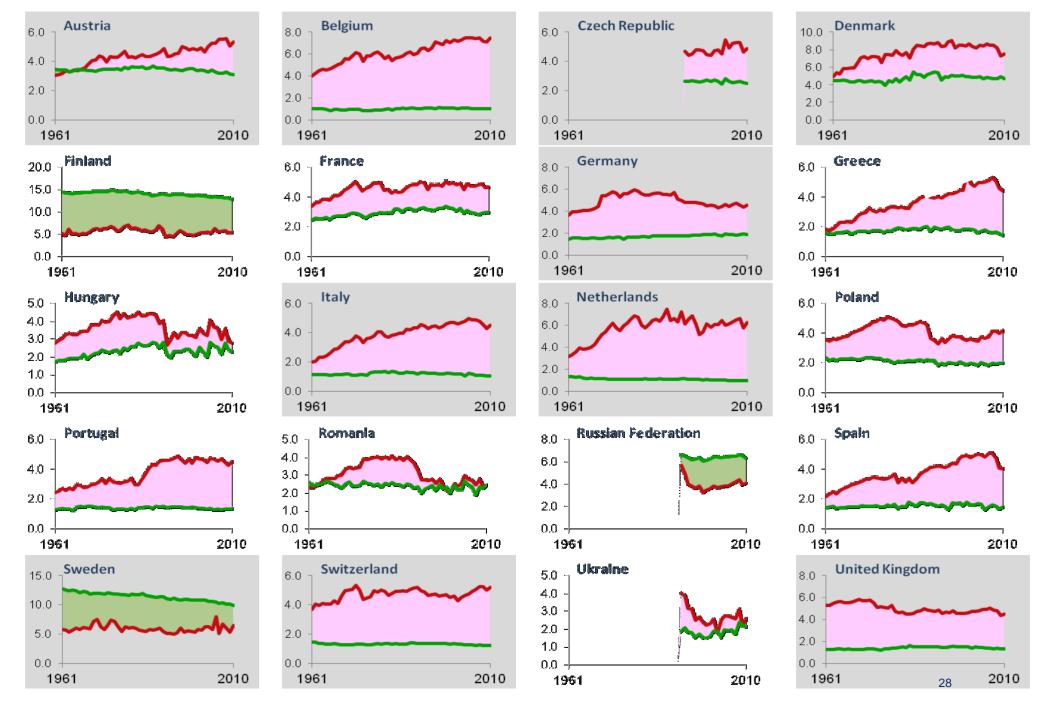


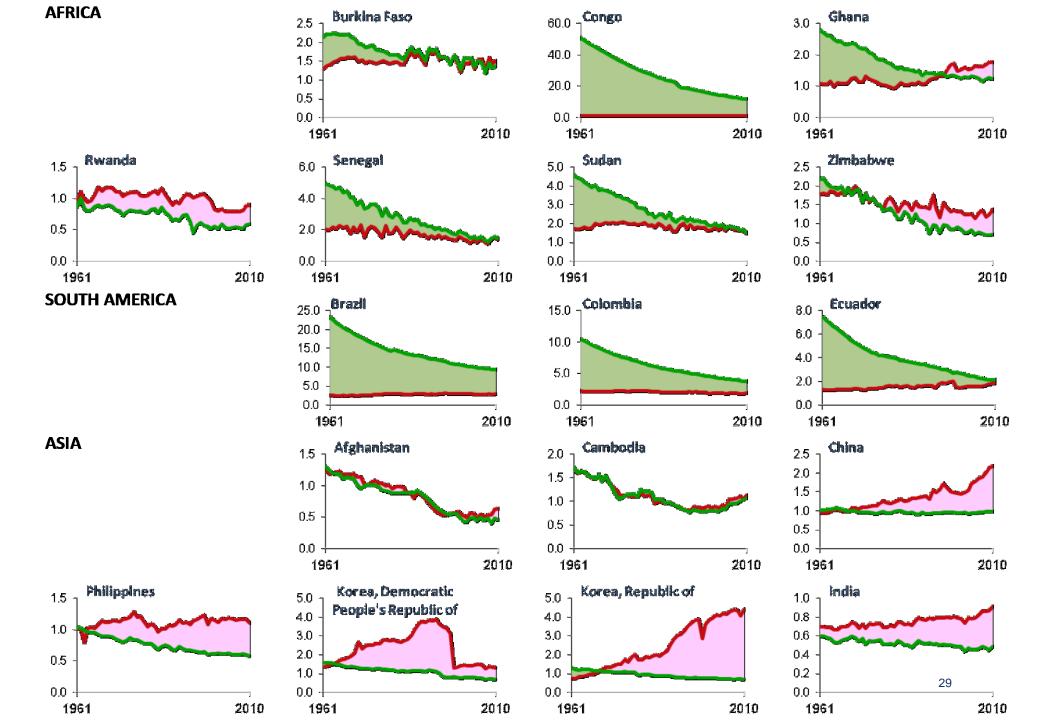
Rare earths?

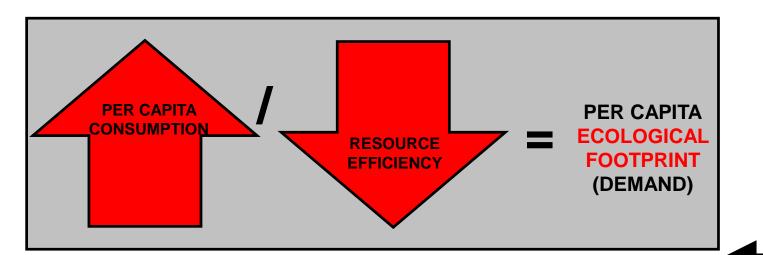
Fossil fuel?

Biocapacity!



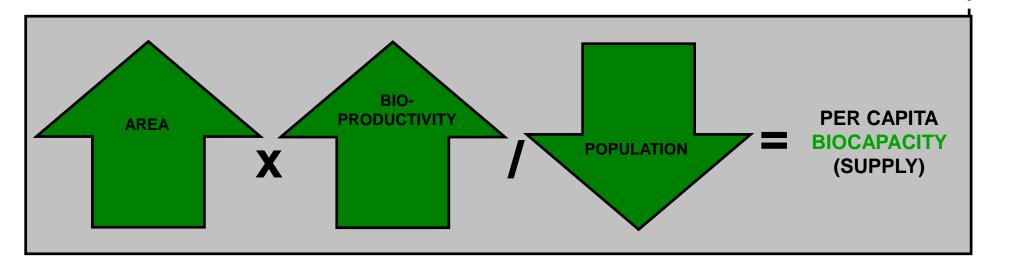




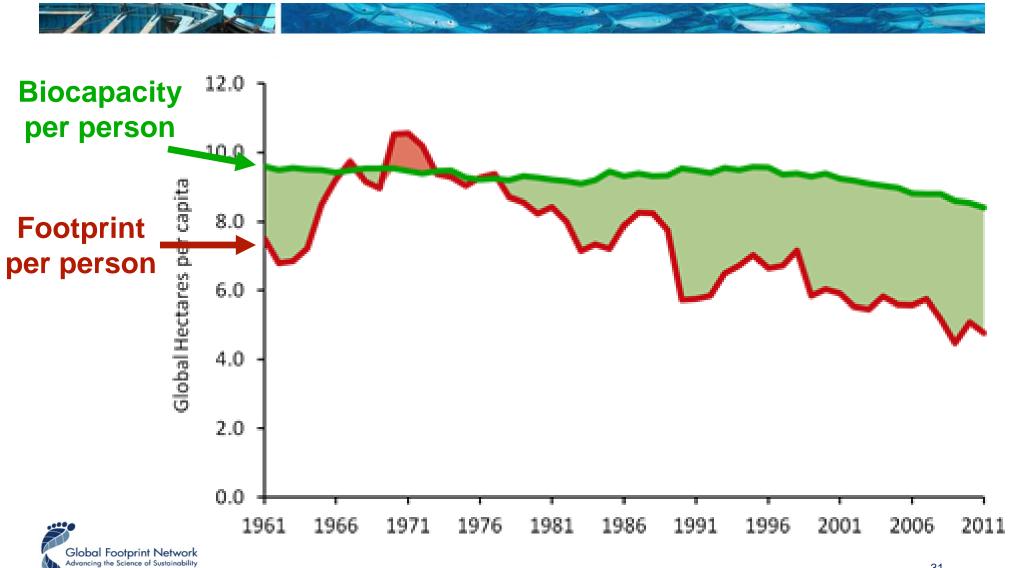


Five Factors

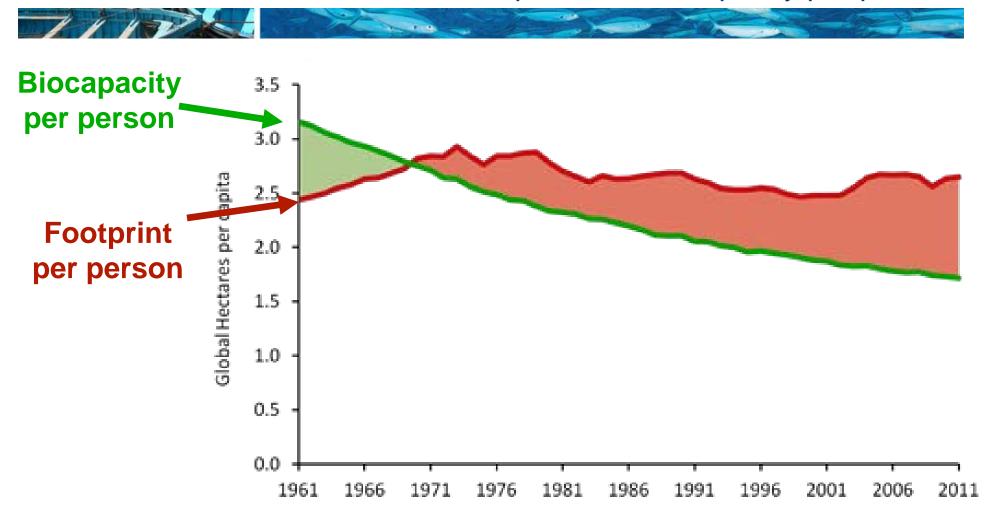
DIFFERENCE I BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL I DEMAND AND SUPPLY



Norway: Footprint and Biocapacity per person

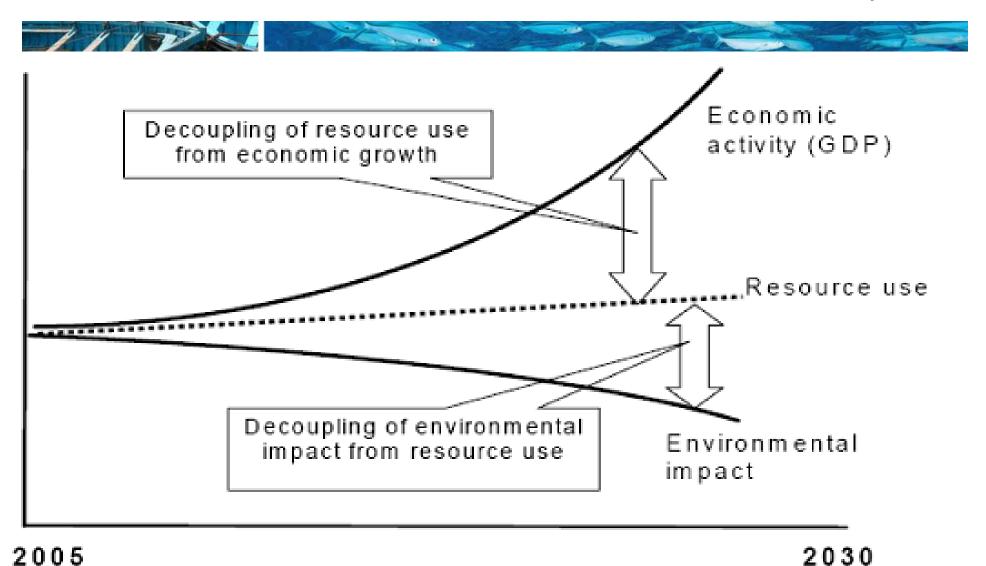


World: Footprint and Biocapacity per person

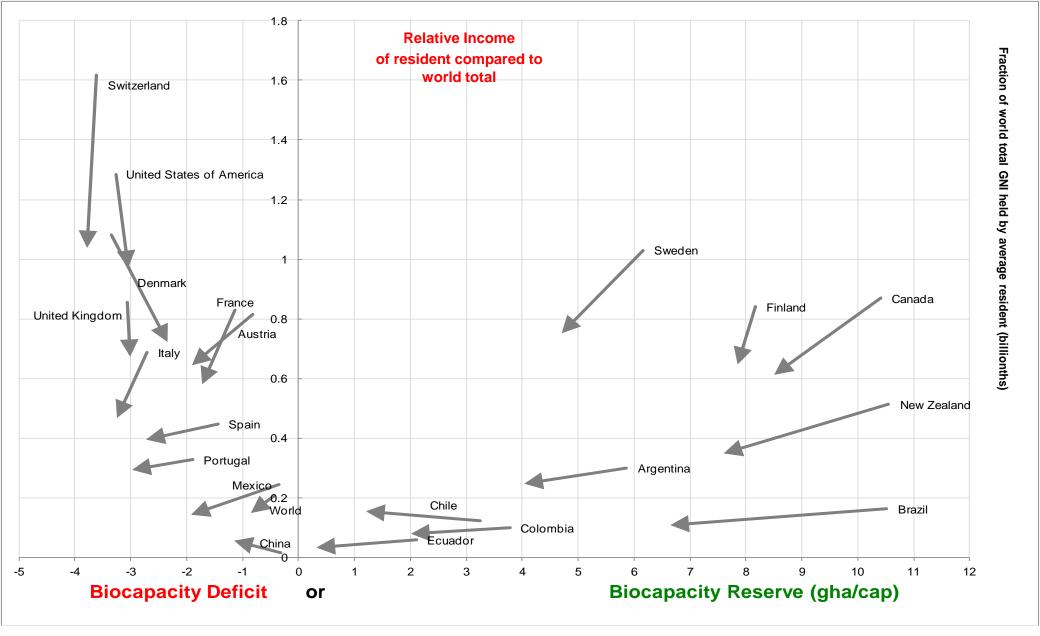




The Preferred Factor: Can We Decouple?

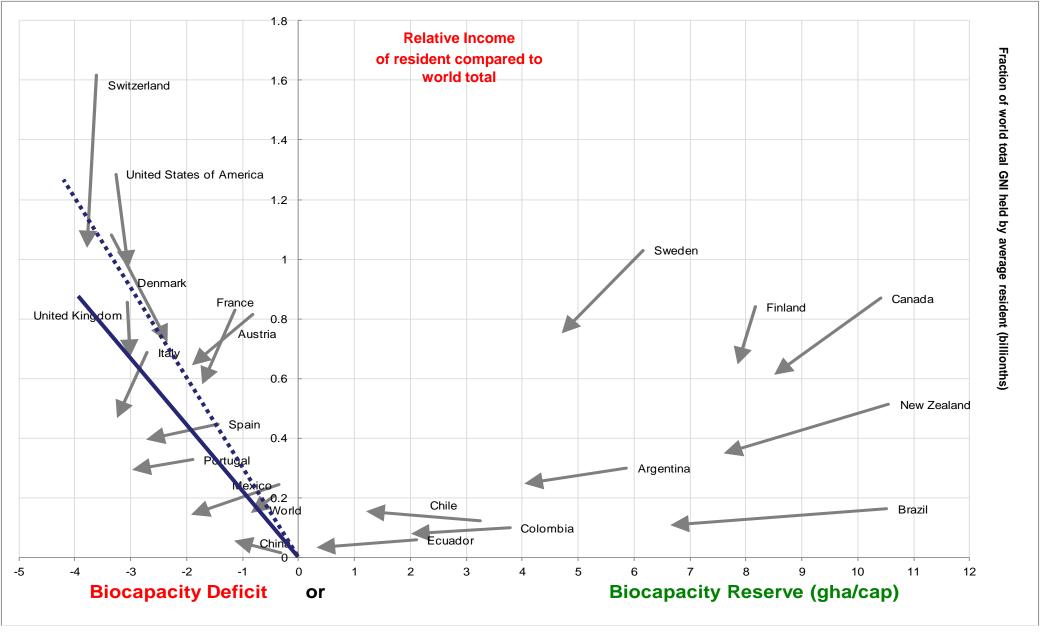


Source: EC/EEA



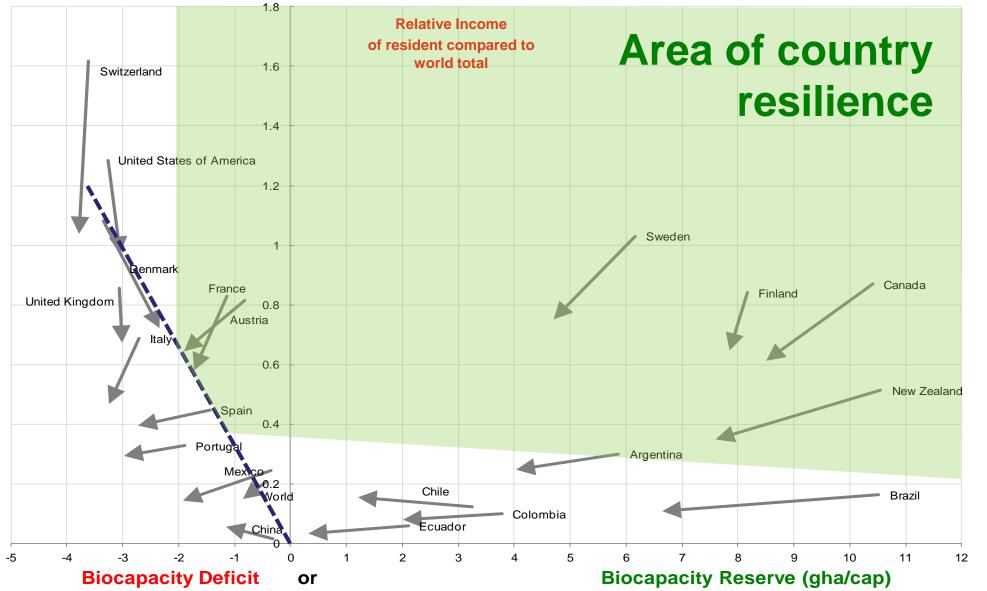
Biocapacity Deficit and Global Income Share (1985 – 2009)

© Global Footprint Network with data from National Footprint Accounts for x-axis and WB and IMF for y-axis



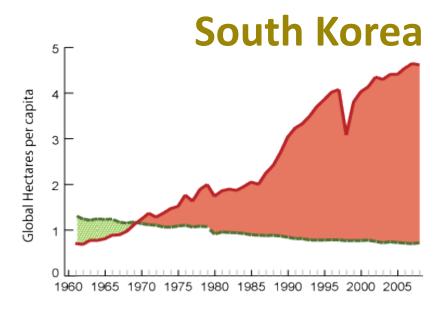
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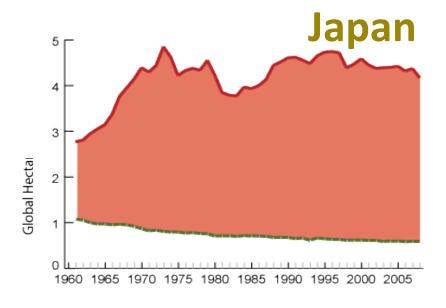
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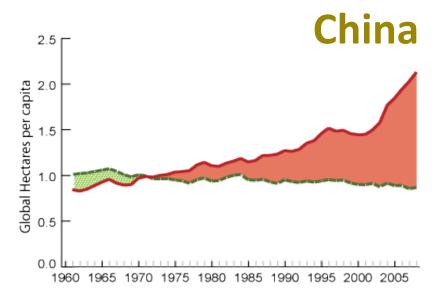


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