Earth4All – Change Finance

A Post Growth Model

March 04, 2024

Belgian Presidency European Conference for a Just Transition: Poverty Breakout session

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Co-Author, & Executive Chair Earth for All: A Survival; Guide for Humanity

Former Chair, European Commission Expert Group, Economic & Societal

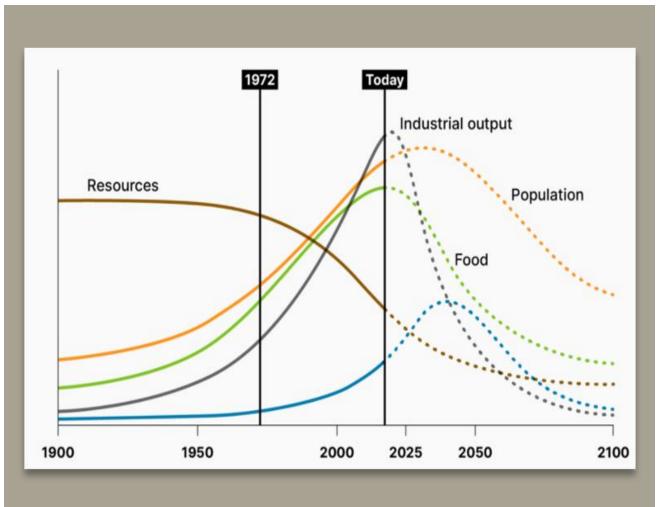
Impacts of Research & Innovation

Co Chair Manufacturing, Technical Expert group on sustainable Finance





1972: The Limits to Growth



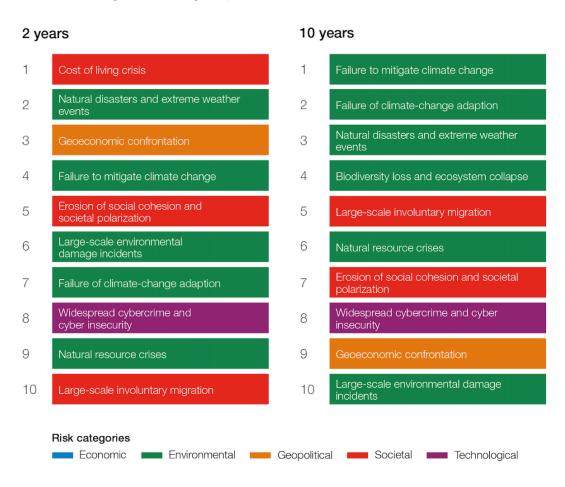
»If the present growth trends in world population, industrialization, pollution, food production, and resource depletion continue unchanged, the limits to growth on this planet will be reached sometime within the next one hundred years. The most probable result will be a rather sudden and uncontrollable decline in both population and industrial capacity.«

The Limits to Growth, 1972

Top 10 Risks



"Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period"

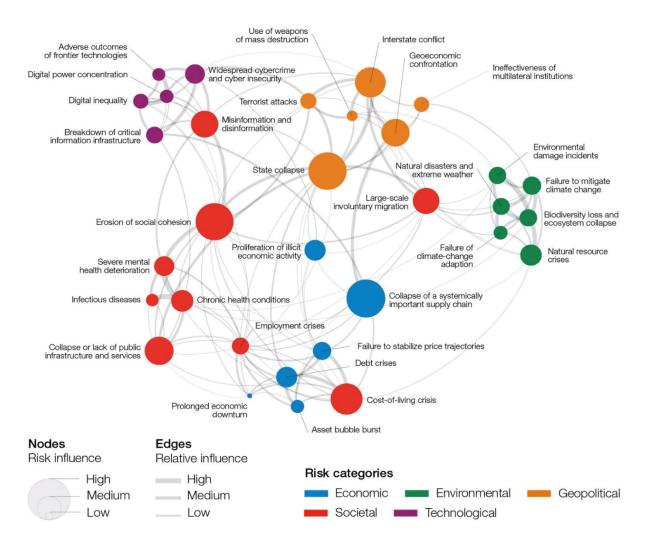


Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks Perception Survey 2022-2023

Global Risks Report 2023

Global risks landscape: an interconnections map





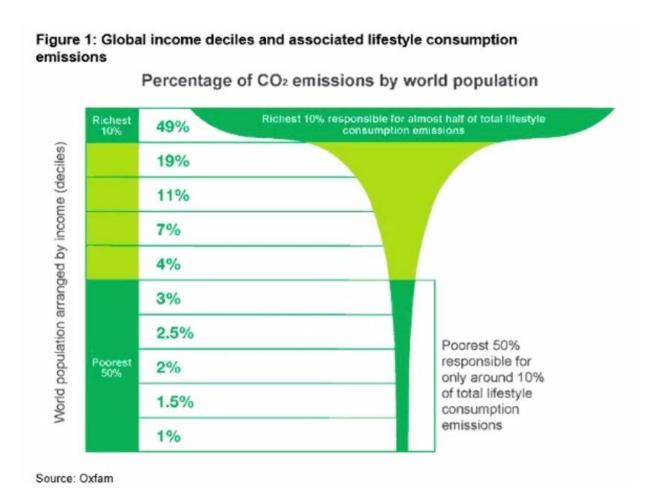
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks Perception Survey 2022-2023

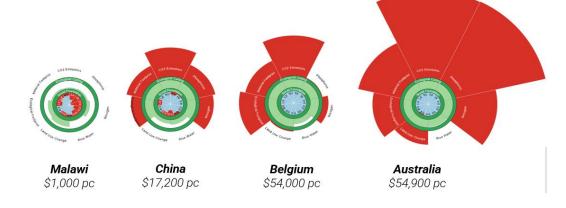
We need to talk about the elephants in the room

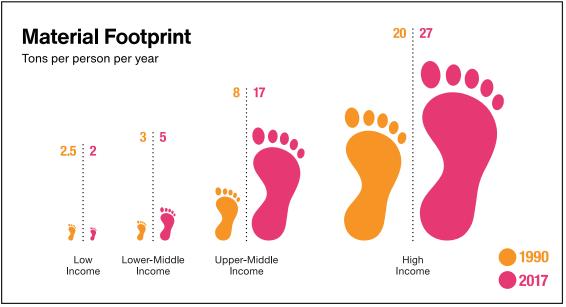


- EU/International efforts to fight the climate crisis and the other environmental crises remain focused on the supply side and technological solutions.
- Greening the supply side will not be enough to deliver targets set or address poverty and inequality.
- We must stop ignoring the inherent wastefulness of our production and consumption especially in the North.
- Demand-side measures get us closer to the essential questions of responsibility and equity but do not address social tipping points.

We need to talk about the elephants in the room

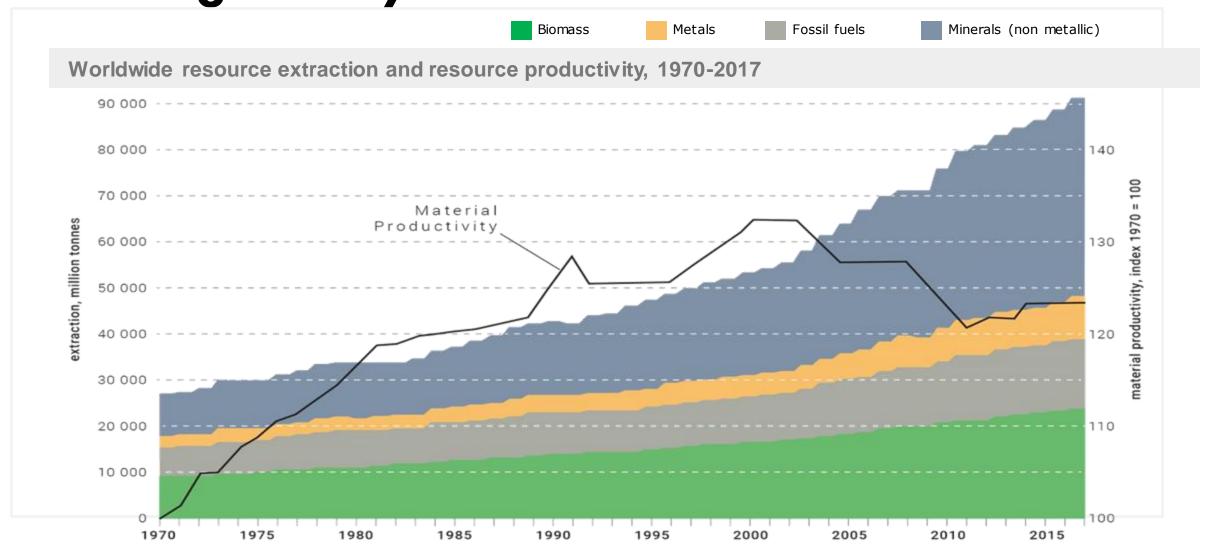






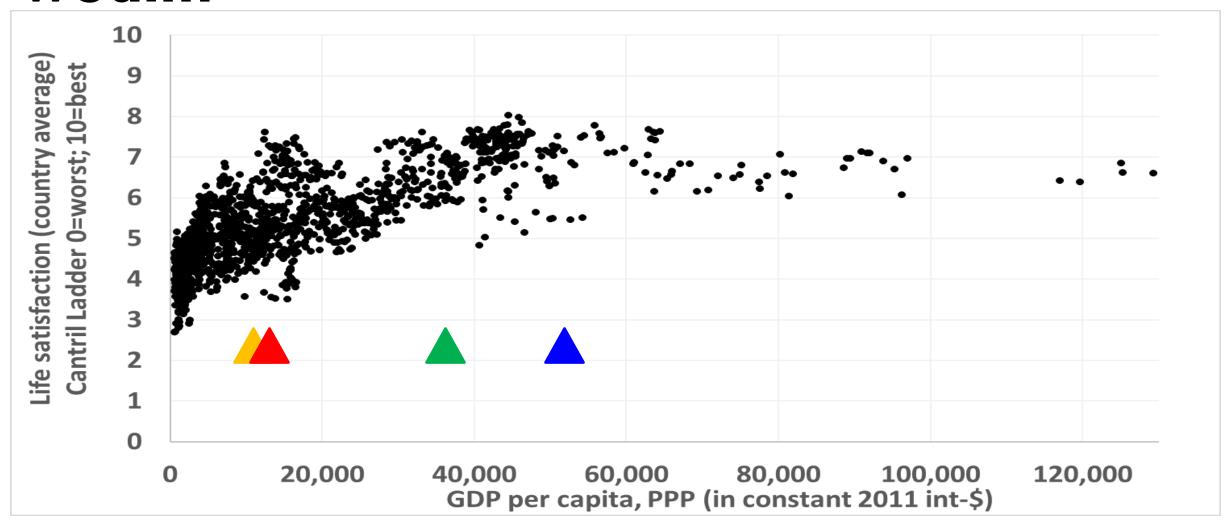
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More elephants... Global resource productivity is declining - our system is wasteful



Source: Global Footprint Network, 2012; UNDP, 2014a; Global Resources Outlook 2019, IRP

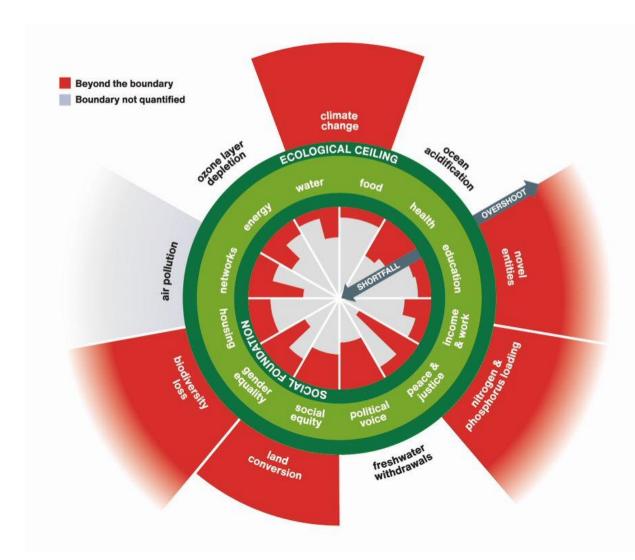
More elephants...The marginal utility of wealth



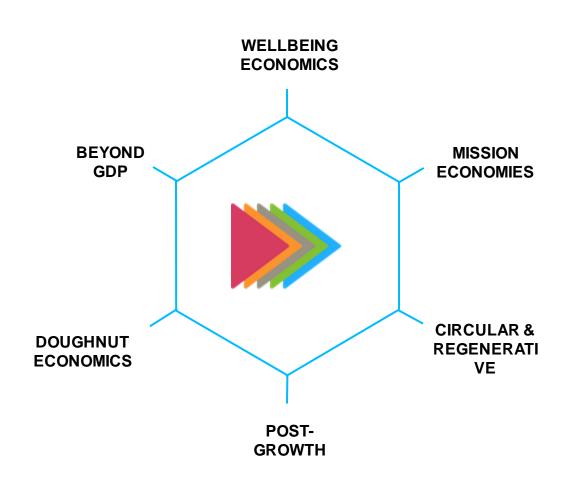


Doughnut Economics

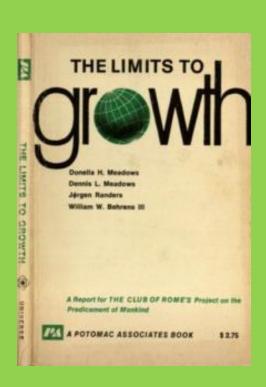
- Current Failure: meet basic human needs to ensure dignity
- Challenge: meet the needs of all within planetary boundaries
- Ensure no one falls short of life's essentials (food, housing, healthcare, political voice)
- Ensure don't overshoot pressure on Earth's lifesupporting systems, on which we fundamentally depend
- The doughnut is a compass for human progress this century

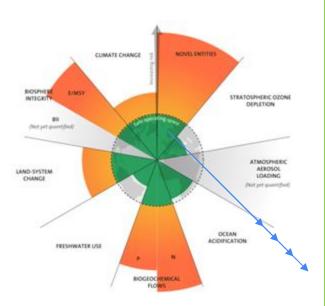


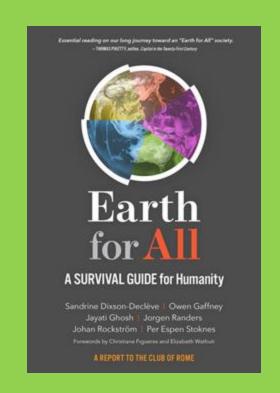
Transformational economics for the 21st century

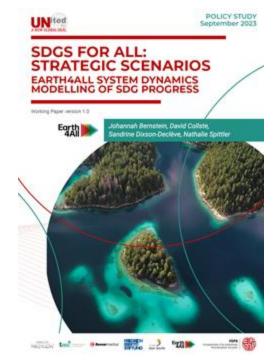


- Shift from an Extractive GDP based economy
- Account for social and environmental risk in financial and economic decision-making
- Expand our perspective of public goods and socialise the rewards of environmental and social commons
- Correct the inequity between high and lowincome countries created by international finance and trade systems
- Increase the agency of women and workers to drive the direction of the economy

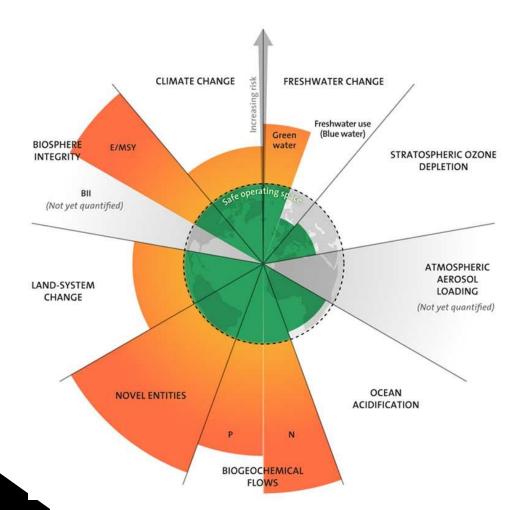








One future, one choice, two scenarios.





SCENARIO 1:

Too Little Too Late:

What if we continue on our current destructive path?

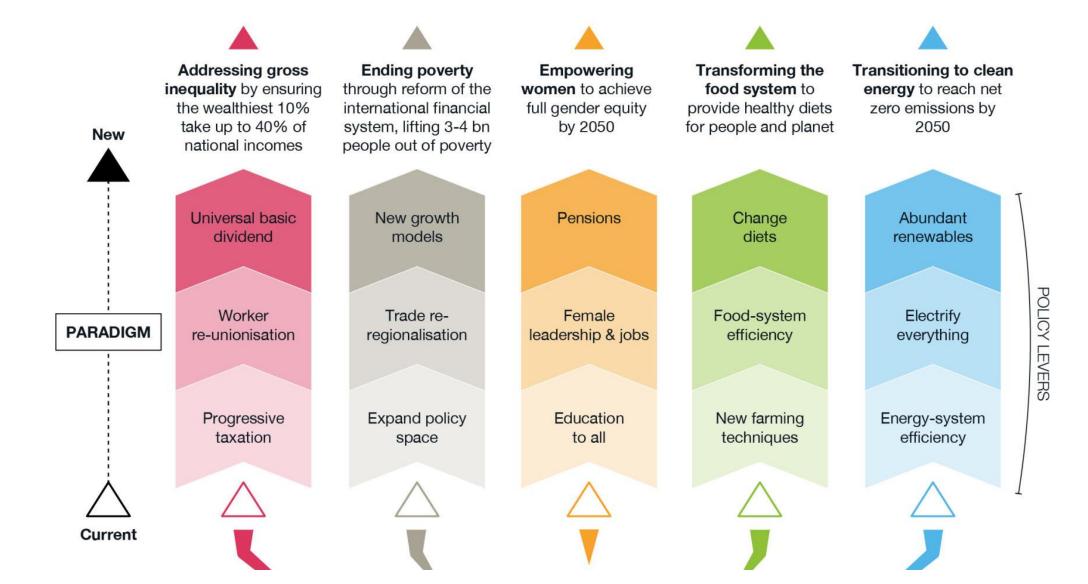
SCENARIO 2:

The Giant Leap:

What if we achieve the fastest economic transformation in history?



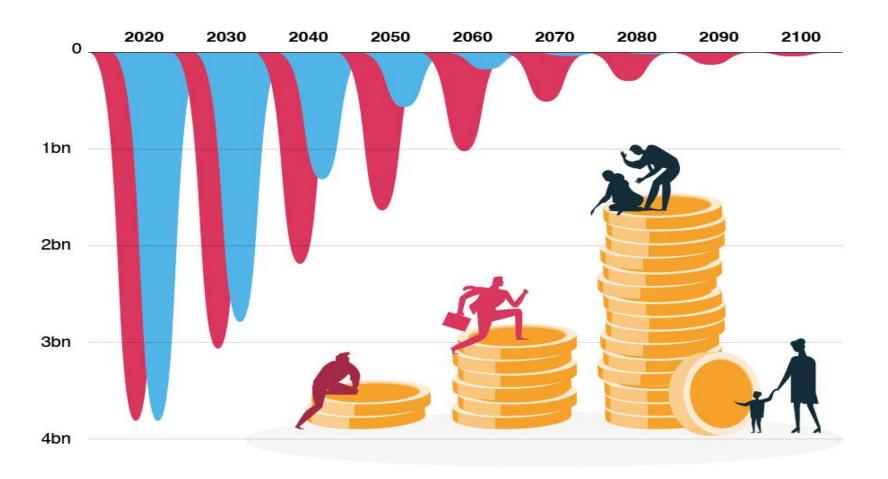
15 Policy Actions



Global **poverty** would be drastically reduced by 2050 with a **Giant Leap**

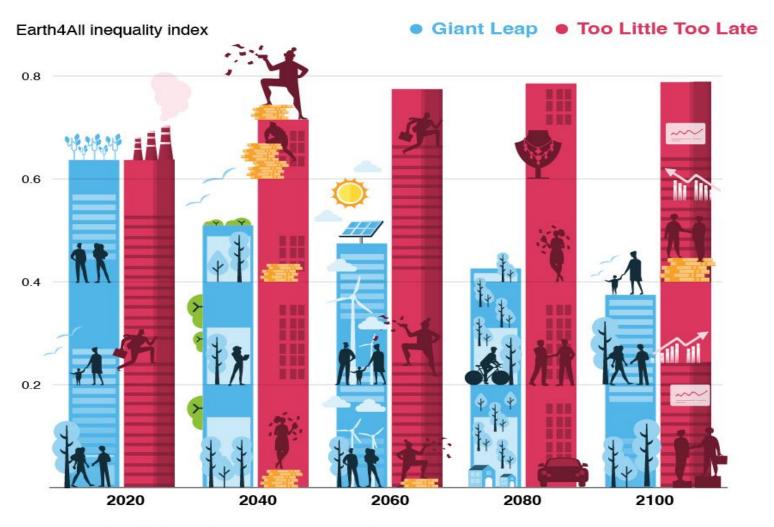
Millions of people below \$6.85 per day







A world with less inequality with a Giant Leap



Footnote: The Earth4All inequality index measures the relative size of workers' incomes in relation to the incomes of capital owners in the Earth4All model.

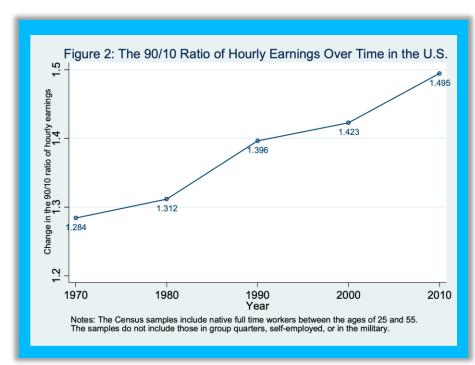




Inequality Reduces Trust

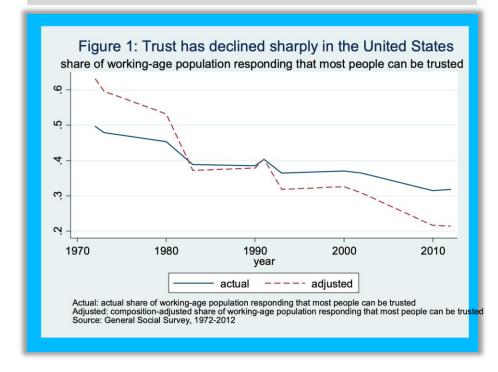


Wage inequality (based on 90/10 ratio) in the US has increased 14% between 1970 - 2010 and since 1978 US CEO salaries have increased by 1460%; employee salaries by 18.1% (EPI, 2022)





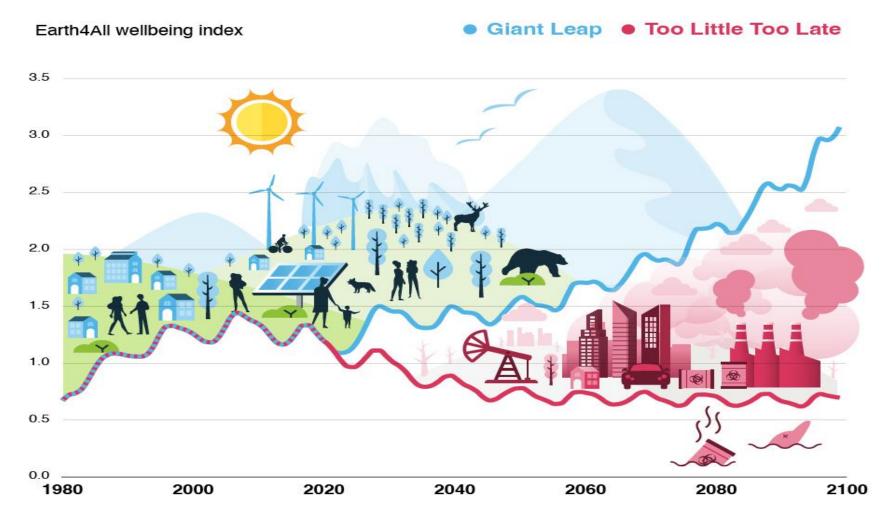
At the same time, surveys of US citizens show decreasing levels of trust in people especially government and business



Sources: IMF - Gould, Eric D, and Alexander Hijzen. Growing Apart, Losing Trust? The Impact of Inequality on Social Capital. International Monetary Fund, 2016.

Achieving wellbeing for all with a Giant Leap

G20 survey: 74% of citizens would prefer a well being economy (lpsos, 2022)

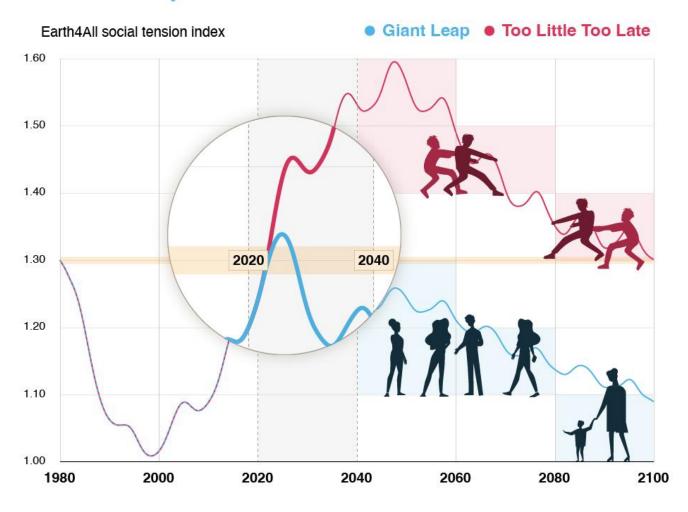


Footnote: The Earth4All wellbeing index is inspired by the Wellbeing Economy Alliance's framework and includes measurements for dignity, nature, institutions, fairness and inequality, and citizen participation.

Source: Earth for All: A Survival Guide for Humanity (2022) www.earth4all.life



Reduced **social tension** by 2030 if we take a **Giant Leap**



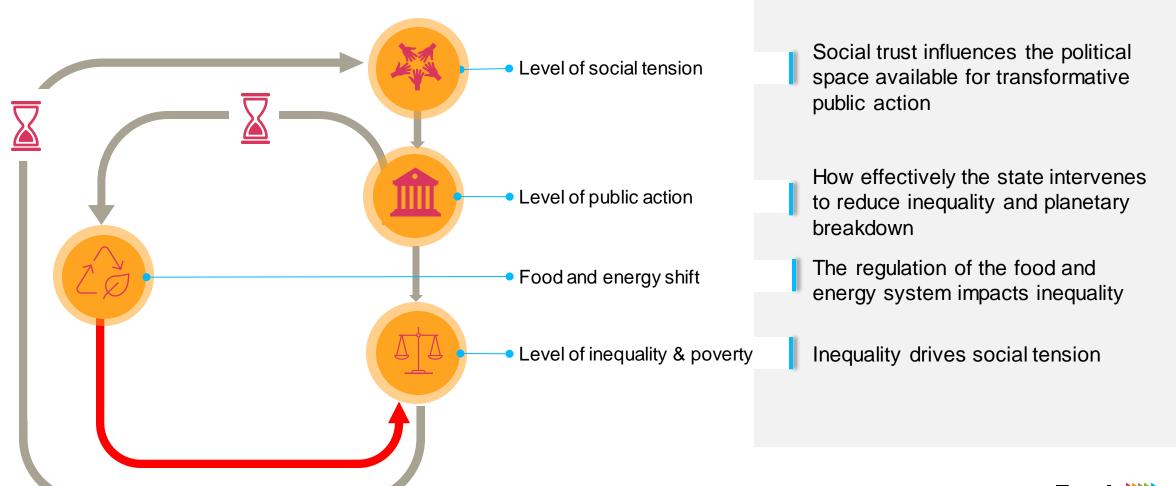
Footnote: The Earth4All social tension index measures the inverse of people's perceived rate of progress, defined as the rate of change in the Earth4All Wellbeing Index.





The Critical Feedback Loop

Action on planetary boundaries is a function of action on inequality and poverty

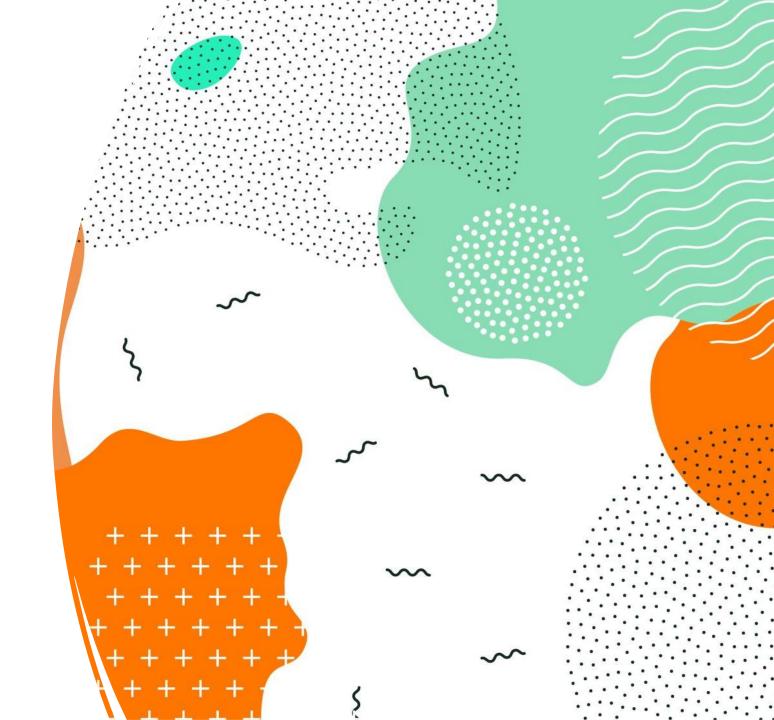




Rentier Capitalism

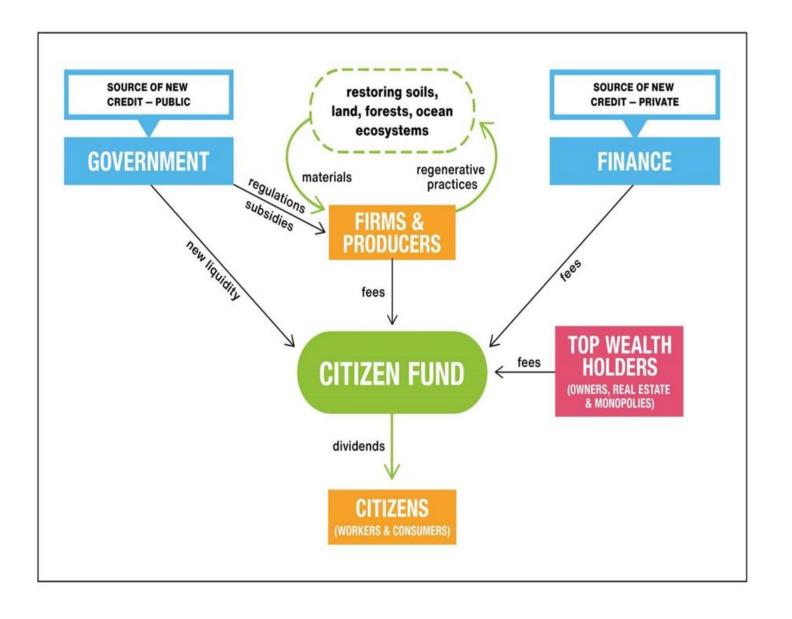
"Gone is the economy most people think we have – one organized around production, consumption, and exchange. Money is made on money and the shifting value of various assets from stocks and bonds to real estate to intellectual property and crypto. The manipulation of these financial assets now dominates economic decision-making across the globe"

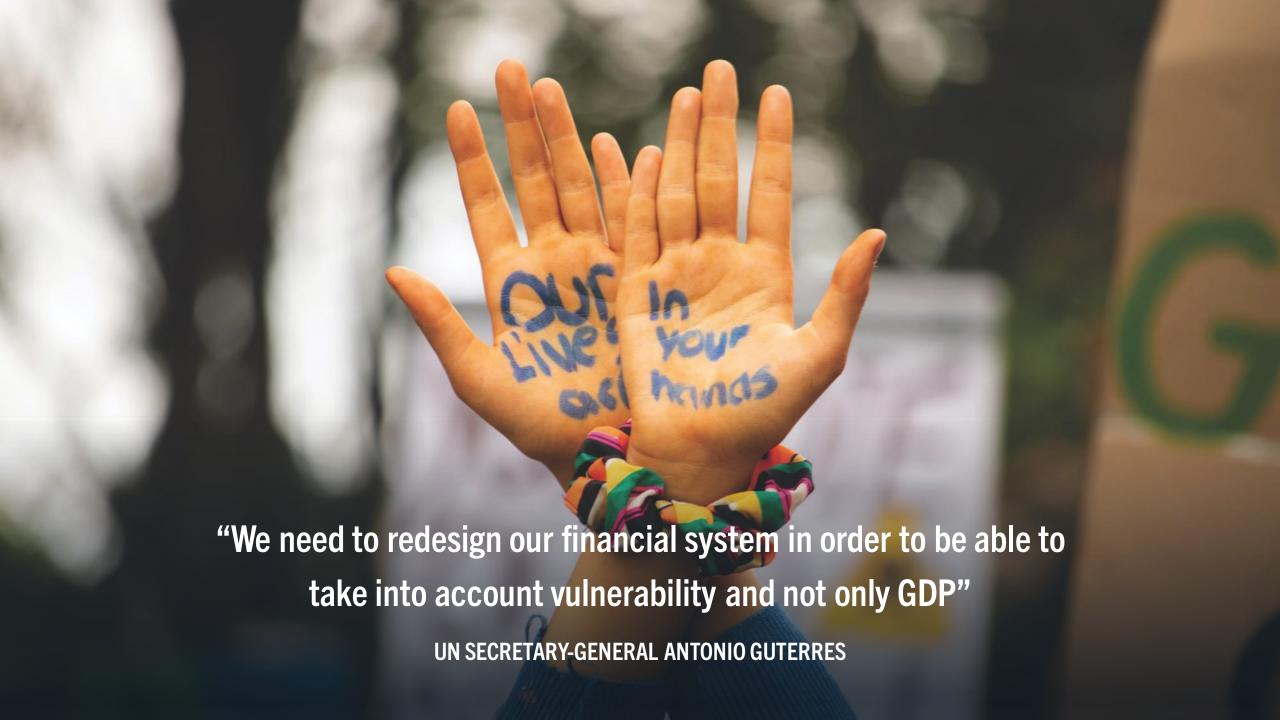
• Earth4All, pg.149



Redrawing the Gameboard

- Setting up citizen funds to distribute the wealth of global commons fairly.
- Government measures (subsidies, incentives, regulations) to expedite restructuring.
- Reforming the international financial system.
- New progress indicators in the context of well-being economies.





System diagnostic – why we need to "change finance"

- the current financial system is a major hindrance in phasing out the old economy, and;
- a new financial paradigm is critically important in enabling a new economy that is fair and just, enhances prosperity and will operate within the planetary boundaries.

Financial asset holdings in the euro area (EUR trillion)

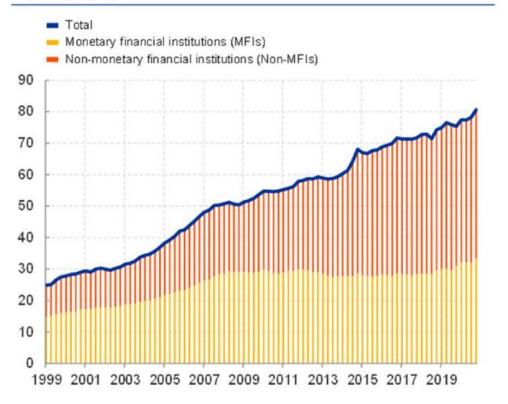
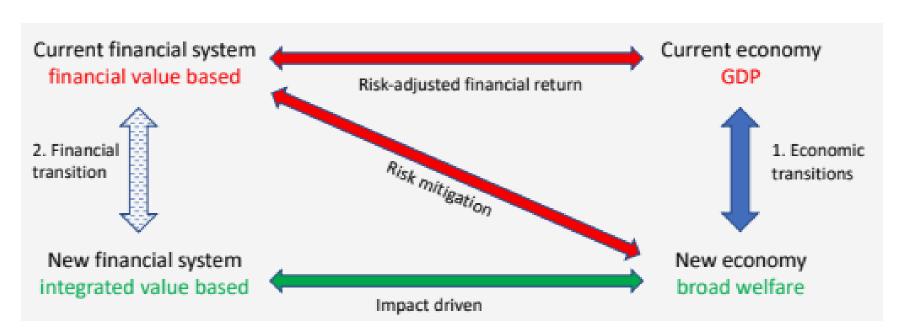


Figure 1 - Evolution of bank and non-bank finance (financial asset holdings in the euro area - EUR trillion, ECB 2021.

System diagnostic - why we need to "change finance"

- The underlying and reinforcing dynamic of economic growth at all costs has catalysed an overly financialised economic system, thus fostering an economy in support of the financial system rather than the reverse.
- This shift has contributed to lock-in to an unsustainable regime, focusing on maximising financial value creation instead of the optimisation of serving people's needs.



Source: Loorbach, D., D. Schoenmaker and W. Schramade (2020), Finance in Transition: Principles for a positive finance future

3/13/2024 3/13/2024

The Regional and international system change compass

10

6

MPLEMENTING INTERVENTIONS

5

9

8

REDEFINING LEADERSHIP

Be good neighbours and ancestors by building trust across geographies and generations through inclusive and long-term decision-making

REDEFINING PROSPERITY

WE AND EMISIONING

Leave neocolonial resource extraction patterns behind and fairly distribute the value created in supply chains

REDEFINING GOVERNANCE

Provide sustainable stewardship of global resources through equitable and science-based governance systems

REDEFINING FINANCE

Increase capacity to finance positive, regenerative change while making the financial system equitable

REDEFINING CONSUMPTION

Raise environmental and social standards of products globally and move from owning to using where beneficial

REDEFINING NATURAL RESOURCE USE

Reduce material footprints in high-consuming countries; build ecologically and socially sustainable systems in low-income countries

REDEFINING PROGRESS

Maximise wellbeing through context-specific, nationally determined transition pathways

REDEFINING METRICS

Measure the full impact of national consumption and production on global planetary boundaries and social wellbeing

REDEFINING INCENTIVES

Create transition-supporting economic and legal incentives by ending unsustainable subsidies, recognizing the value of ecosystems, and ensuring transparency and accountability in global value chains

REDEFINING COMPETITIVENESS

Apply collaborative and mission-oriented methods between countries and at company-level to enhance global societal wellbeing, particularly for the least well-off

Compass Practical Pointers for Policy Makers:

REDEFINING LEADERSHIP

Be good neighbours and ancestors by building trust across geographies and generations through inclusive and long-term decision-making

REDEFINING GOVERNANCE

Provide sustainable stewardship of global resources through equitable and science-based governance systems

REDEFINING FINANCE

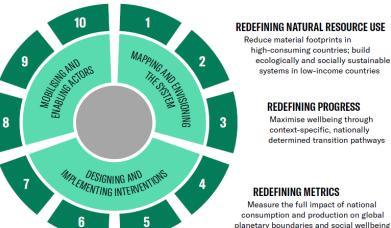
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REDEFINING INCENTIVES REDEFINING COMPETITIVENESS

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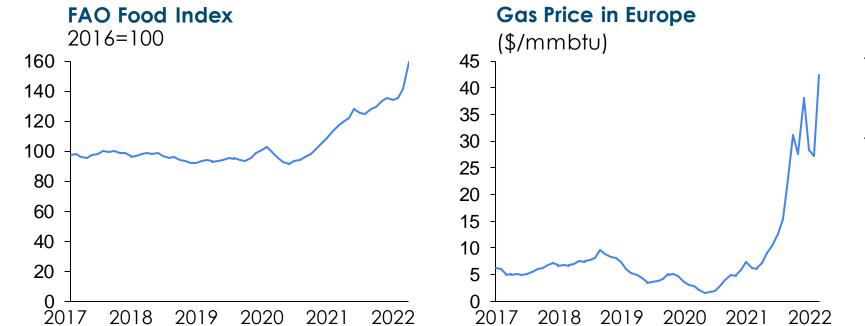
- Redefining consumption from owning to using
- Redefining production from mass sales to providing efficient functionalities
- Redefining core economic incentives such as taxation, subsidies, and public procurement
- Integrating well-being as the objective across all policies
- Measuring sustainability across the lifecycle and across policy areas
- Activating financial potential to enable transition
- Encourage innovation in categories of economic ecosystems that provide societal functions, rather than in categories of production sectors

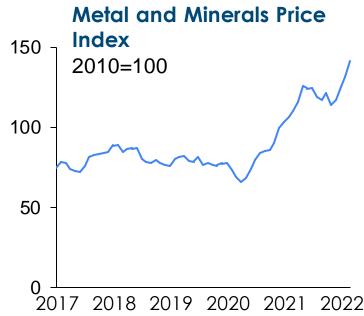
Energy | Ecosystem-level policy orientations

Energy Economic Ecosystem				
	Economic	Social	Environmental	Resilience
Ensure fair energy access for the whole population through adequate supply of clean energy made available throughout Europe expanding energy distribution grids and establishing sustainable energy sources across the board	Ø	②	②	⊘
 Maximise energy efficiency and simultaneously minimise the need for energy across all products and operations (for example circular materials or built environment) - while maintaining or increasing the quality of life by promoting a key lever, the highest energy efficiency in industrial production and private use, e.g., through housing insulation, smart metering, grid integration and energy-efficiency-based paybacks improving systemic services such as better city design, mobility systems, digital connections to reduce travel, shared appliances to set up the energy system for this reduction in volume and shift to revenue-per-functionality 	©	©	⊘	⊘
Shift to a renewable, clean energy mix that is comprised of a combination of solar and wind power generation (on- and offshore) as primary sources, complemented by other ocean energy technologies such as wave, tidal and current-based sources and completed by further low-carbon electricity capacity from dispatchable hydro or thermal plants ensures resilience of the energy grid by storage options lke batteries for short-term storage and hydrogen for long-term storage provides alternative solutions (e.g., low-carbon hydrogen) for the 30% of total global CO2 emissions from hard-to-abate sectors for which electrification solutions are not currently available			⊘	⊘
Compensate negative externalities during the transition period through zero-carbon solutions and high-pace deployment compensation of remaining emissions by investment in nature-based solutions, especially regenerative agriculture, contributing to the financing of natural ecosystems alongside development of true "within-sector" decarbonisation options, as the compensations' potential will naturally plateau over the next 30 years and cannot replace the need for drastic reductions in emissions from fossil fuels		⊘	⊘	

Ukraine invasion: a call to build resilience sustainability

- World leaders must tackle the war's global-reaching economic consequences, especially its disruptions to food supplies, energy markets and materials supply chains already weakened by the pandemic.
- Resulting shortages and price hikes are impacting households and businesses globally, the poorest are hardest hit.
- Responses to the immediate economic hardships of the war that don't take their systemic roots into account risk slowing down, possibly reversing, the crucial global advance towards a net zero, nature-positive and equitable world





Systemic solutions: addressing socioeconomic needs from the war (ETC Recommendations 2022)

Protect vulnerable populations against price spikes immediately

Diversify supply chains and import markets

Accelerate the substitution of increasingly costly imported products through regional and renewable resources

Reduce final demand for increasingly costly resources and products

Enhance resource productivity to get more out of constrained supply

- Unlock short-term increase in supply of food and energy
- Target short-term relief on households & businesses that need it most
- Design distribution markets that protect consumers from future price spikes

- Diversify food varieties and sources of food imports
- Diversify sources of fossil and renewable energy imports
- Diversify sources for critical materials

- Re-localise food production
- Shift to regional, renewable energy supply
- Re-localise material extraction

- Reduce demand for cereals going to animal feed and biofuels
- Reduce demand for fertilizers through regenerative agriculture
- Reduce energy & materials consumption through behavioural shifts

- Reduce food waste
- Improve energy efficiency in buildings and industry
- Shift to circularity in materials value chains
- Ramp-up use of agricultural and industrial byproducts

Footer





NYC Wallstreet 2022

- Uncontrollable growth and an over financialized economy will crowd fund disaster
- It is time to change the rules of the game so people, planet and prosperity come first before power and profit
- The only way to build resilience to future shocks and stresses is to invest in an Earth for All
- Mark my words: There are no stocks, no bonds, no financial assets on a dead planet





THIS IS THE DECISIVE DECADE!

"THERE IS TOO MUCH BAD NEWS TO JUSTIFY COMPLACENCY. THERE IS TOO MUCH GOOD NEWS TO JUSTIFY DESPAIR "

D. MEADOWS

THANK YOU.



Earth4All: one future, two scenarios, one choice

New York | September 25



Coauthors of Earth for All joined a line line breakful set breakfuset to present the five extraordinary turnarounds needed to achieve wellbeing for all within planetary boundaries. Per Espen Stokmes and Sandrine Disson-Deciève introduced the scenarios for the future and the policies and commitments we need from leaders in order to move towards a future of wellbeing for all followed by reflections from Gaya Herrington, Fashel Kaboub and Amanda Janoo.

Earth4All at the New York Stock Exchange New York I Sectember 2022



in collaboration with partners Newday Impact and Pottinger, authors of Earth for All joined the Newday team in ringing the honorary New York Stock Exchange cosing bell.

Swiss Green Economy Symposium



Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker and Till Kellerhoff presented Earth4All at this symposium in Winterthur.

UK Parliament book launch



In collaboration with the All-Party Parliament Group (APPG) on The Limits to Growth, chained by MP Caroline Lucia, the book was launched at a special event at the House of Lords in London. The svening brought together Members of Parliament and representatives of Earth-All to discuss its policy implications.

Five extraordinary turnsrounds to save the world Norway | October 2022



joined by policy makers to discuss the role of Norwegian business and Scandinavian governments in taking a Giant Leap. Speakers included Jonas Gahe Stere, Prime Minister of Norwey.

Earth4All youth solutions forum Argentina | October 2022



On 7-9 October the Local Continuous of the Yeart (COV) took place in Argenina, bringing together climate leaders and activists from all around the country. Earth448 and The 50 Percent ran a 2-hour workshop with 70 participants for an introduction to economics systems change in relation to climate change and inequality. This was followed by a deliberative discussion focused on adultions and ways forward.



