

Creating the Future We Want

Papers mentioned in this presentation can be downloaded from: www.robertcostanza.com

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**Australian
National
University**

Human influence on the earth system is now so large, that a new geologic epoch (*the Anthropocene*) has begun. We now live in a “Full World”

Business as usual is not an option

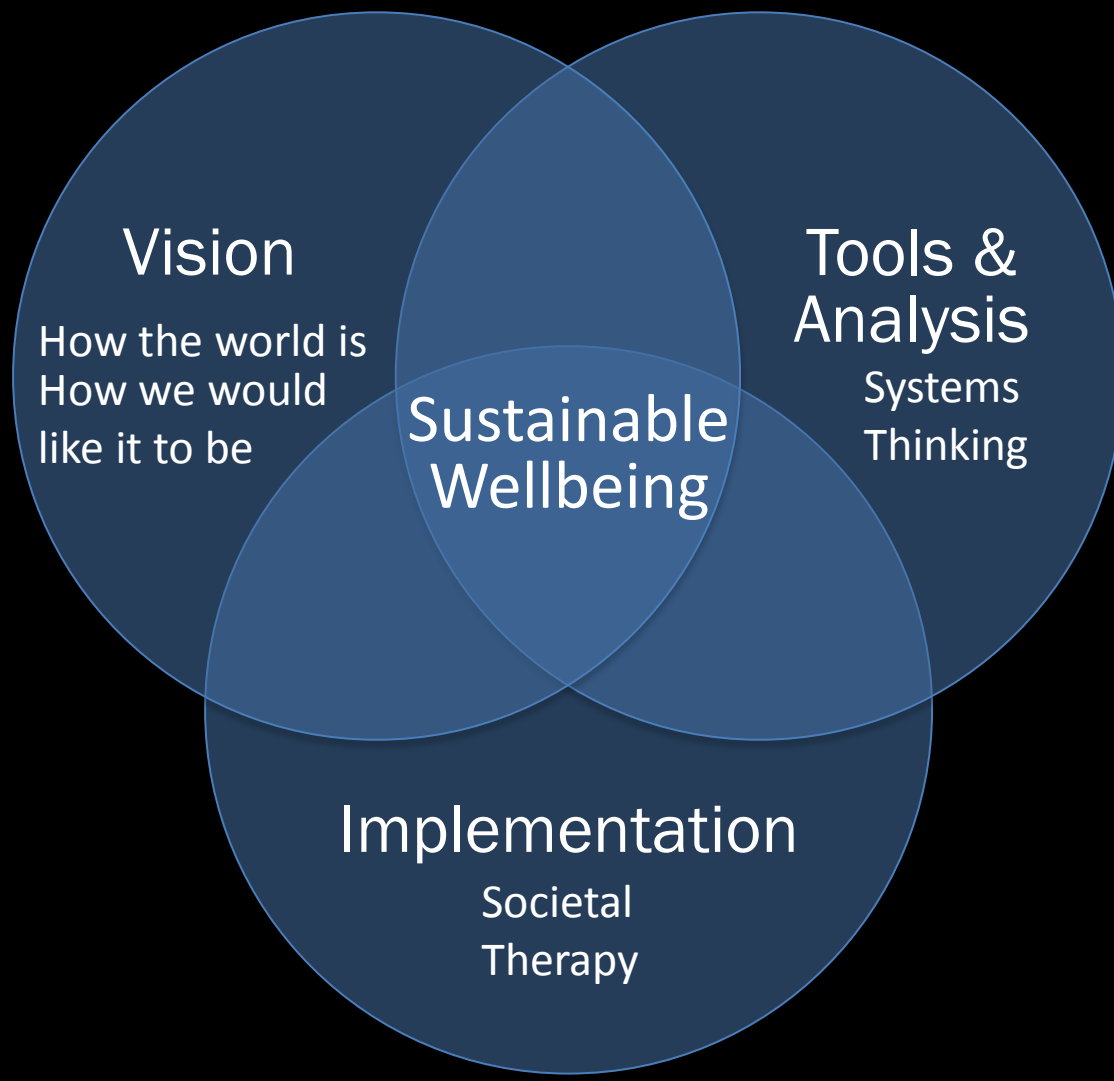
To create a sustainable and desirable Anthropocene,
we need to think and act, differently



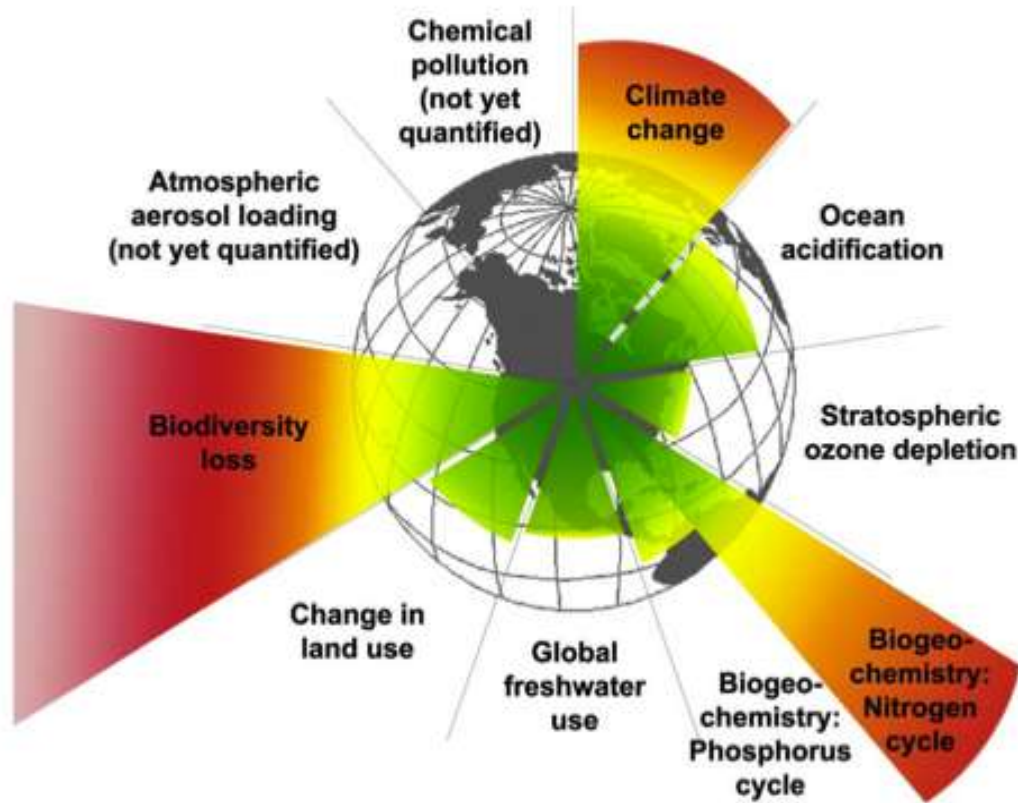
Map created by Benjamin D. Henning
in collaboration with Globia.org

www.viewsoftheworld.net

Mapping the
Anthropocene



PLANETARY BOUNDARIES: **THERE ARE FUNDAMENTAL *ECOLOGICAL* CONSTRAINTS**



Rockström, J., et al. 2009. A safe operating space for humanity. *Nature* 461:472-475

Steffen, W., J. Rockström, and R. Costanza. 2011. **How Defining Planetary Boundaries Can Transform Our Approach to Growth.** *Solutions*. Vol 2, No. 3, May 2011

TRUMLAND:

AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH

A REASSURING LIE

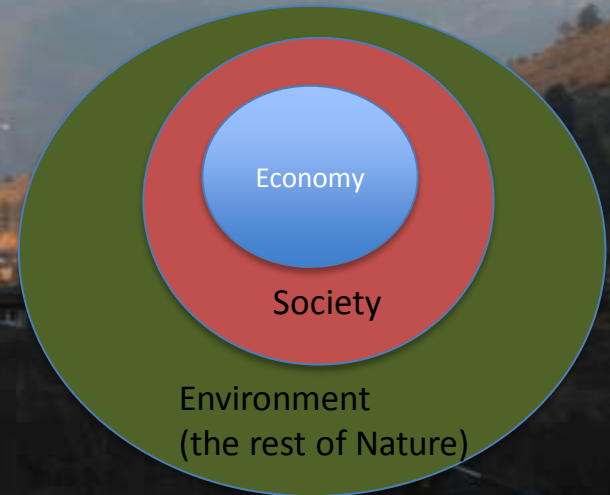


*We need a **third** movie...*



*We need a **third** movie and a new vision and narrative...*

A sustainable and desirable economy-in-society-in-the rest of nature



An Introduction to
Ecological Economics Second Edition

Integrated Questions/Goals:

- Ecologically Sustainable Scale
- Socially Fair Distribution
- Economically Efficient Allocation

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An Introduction to Ecological Economics Second Edition

Costanza | Cumberland | Daly | Goodland
Norgaard | Kubiszewski | Franco

Second Edition

An Introduction to
Ecological Economics

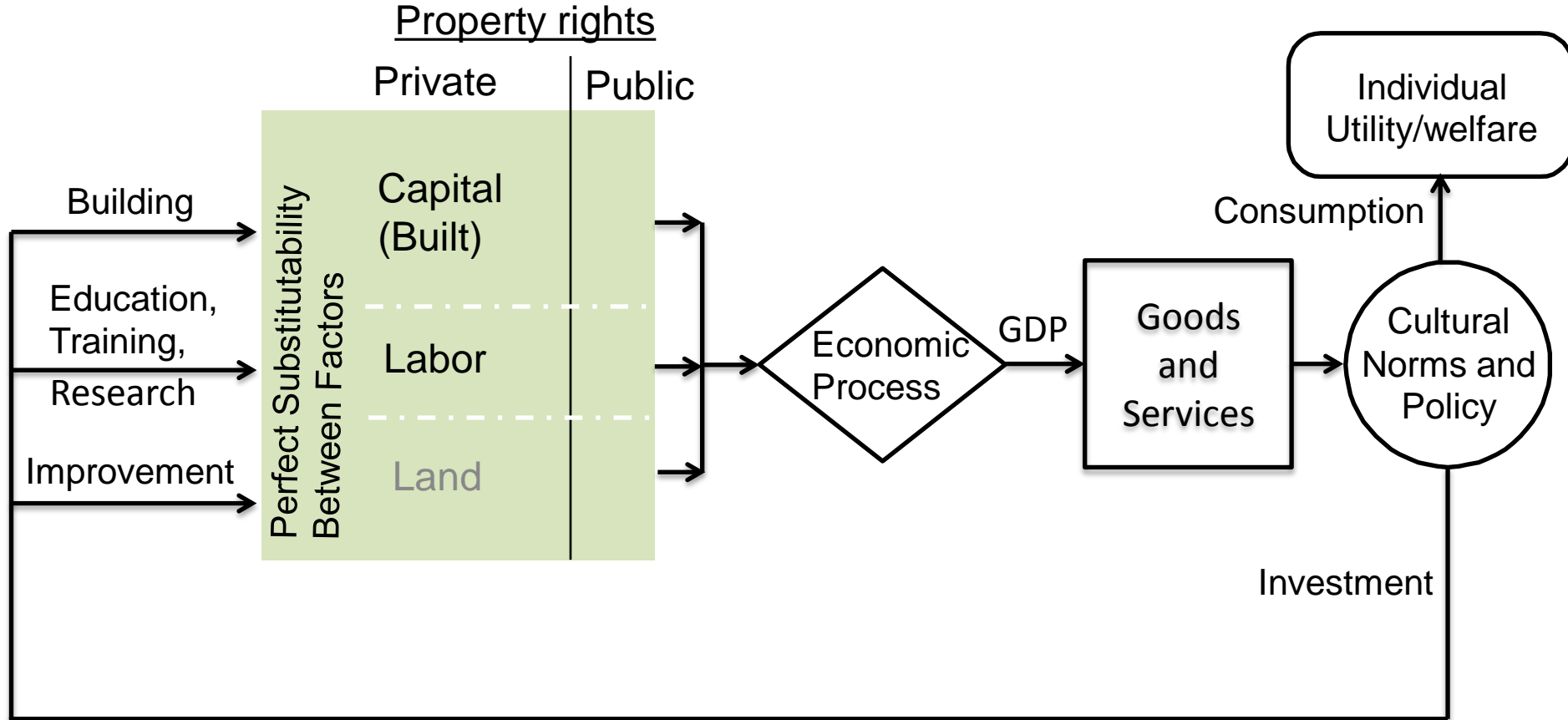
Robert Costanza
John H. Cumberland
Herman Daly
Robert Goodland
Richard B. Norgaard
Ida Kubiszewski
Carol Franco

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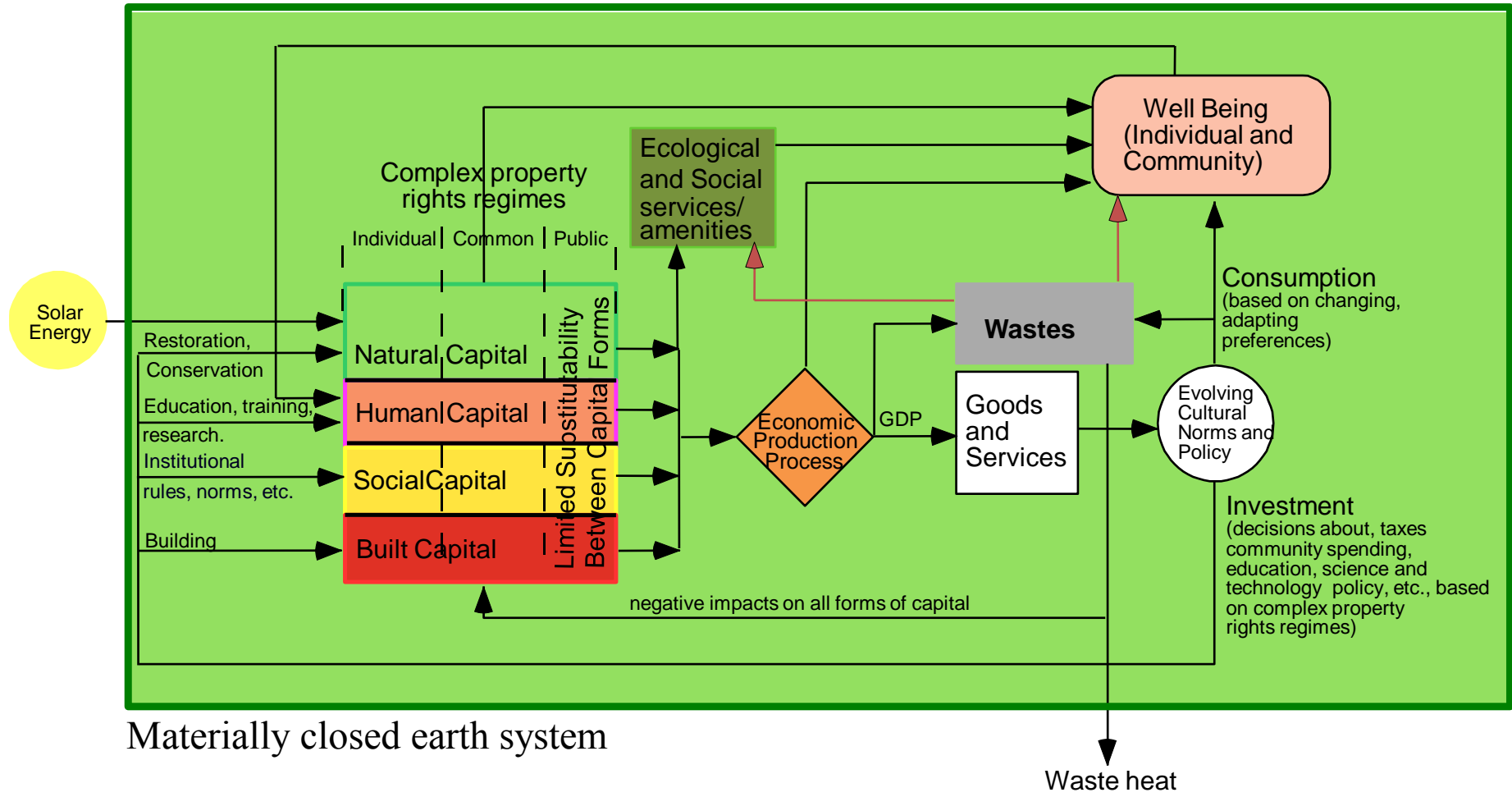
Overlapping Ideas

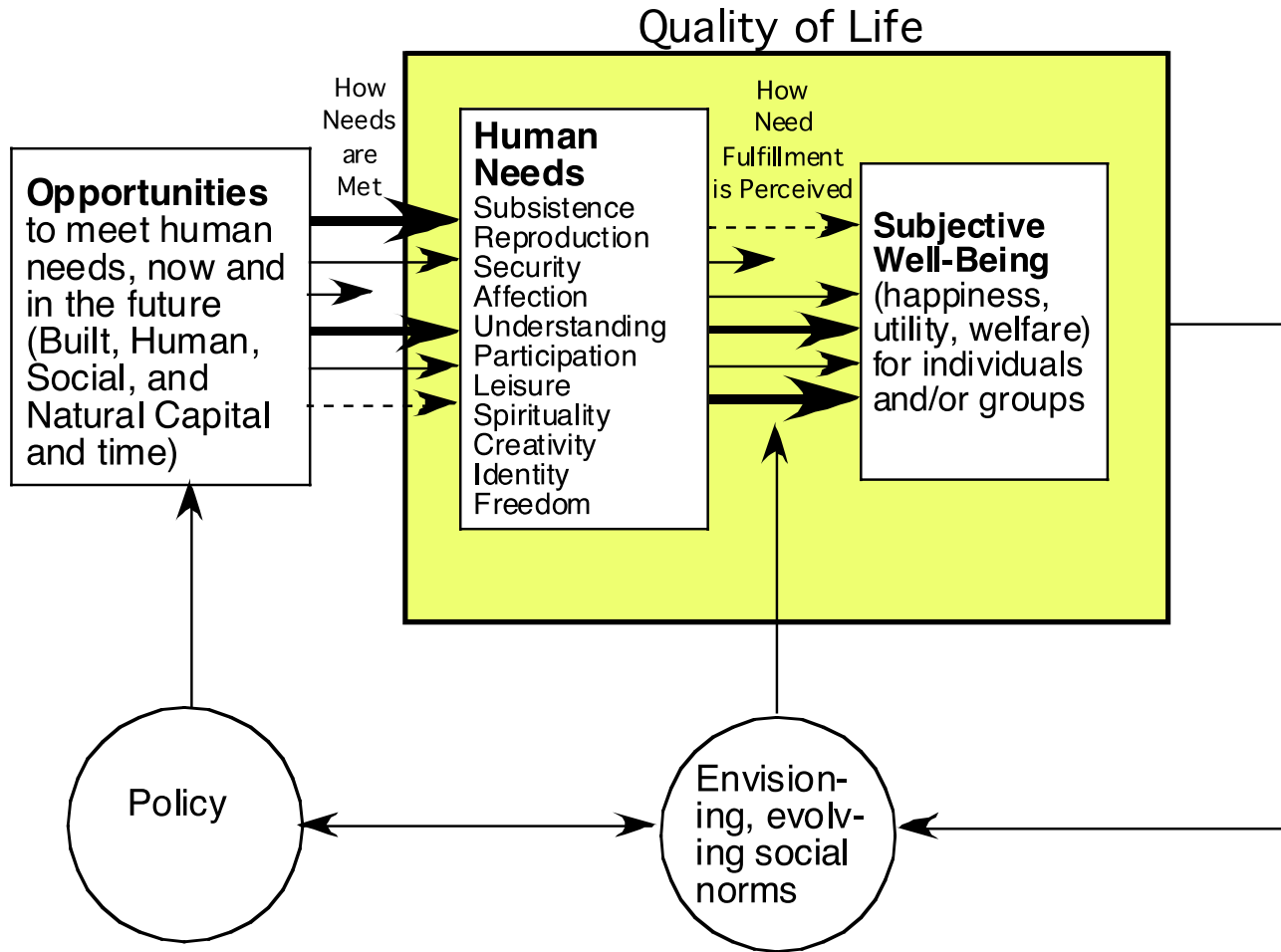
Wellbeing Economy
Circular BioEconomy
Ecological Economy
Regenerative Economy
Ecological Civilization
Doughnut Economy
Steady State Economy
Lagom Economy

“Empty World” Vision of the Economy

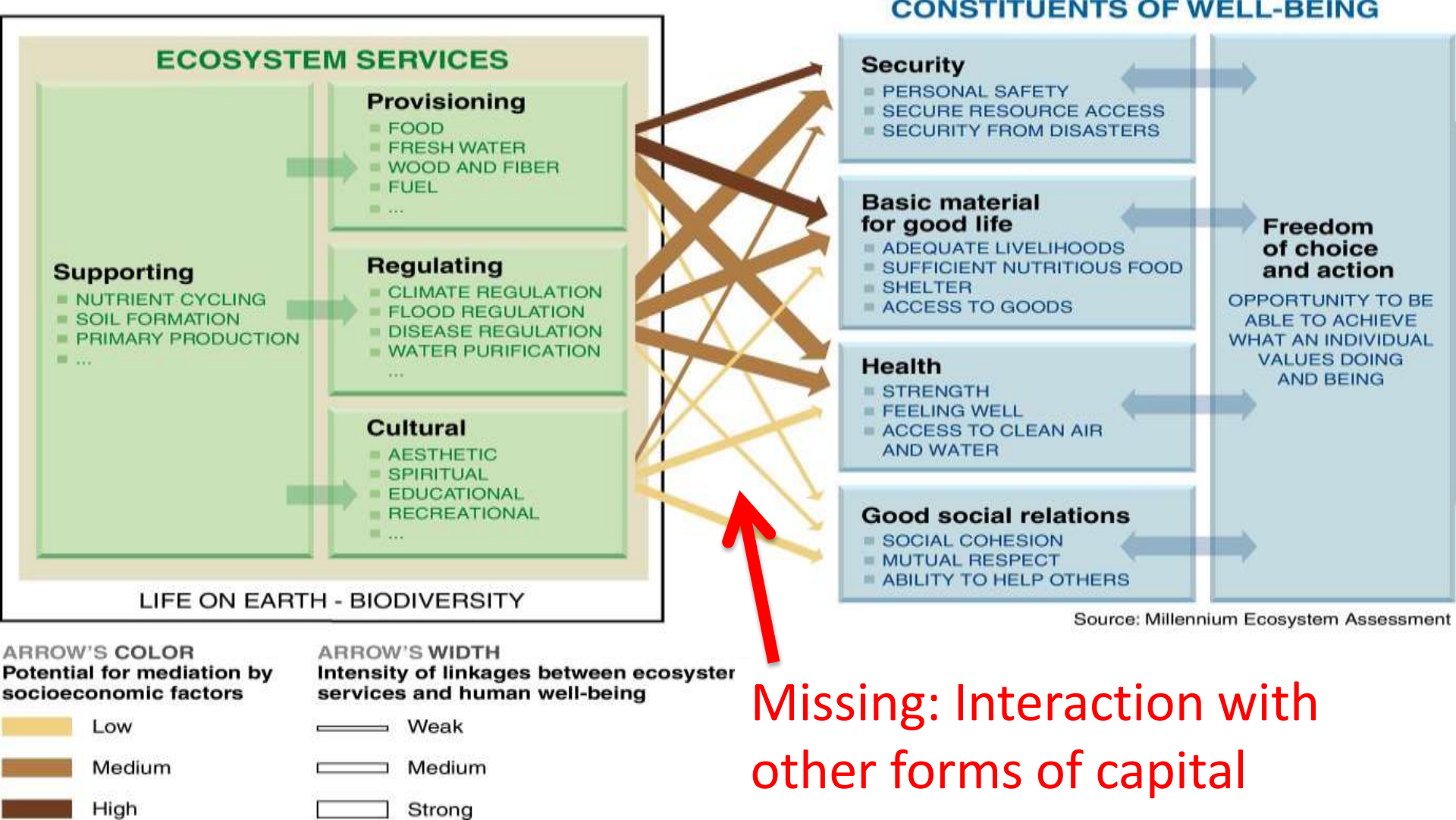


“Full World” Vision of the Whole System

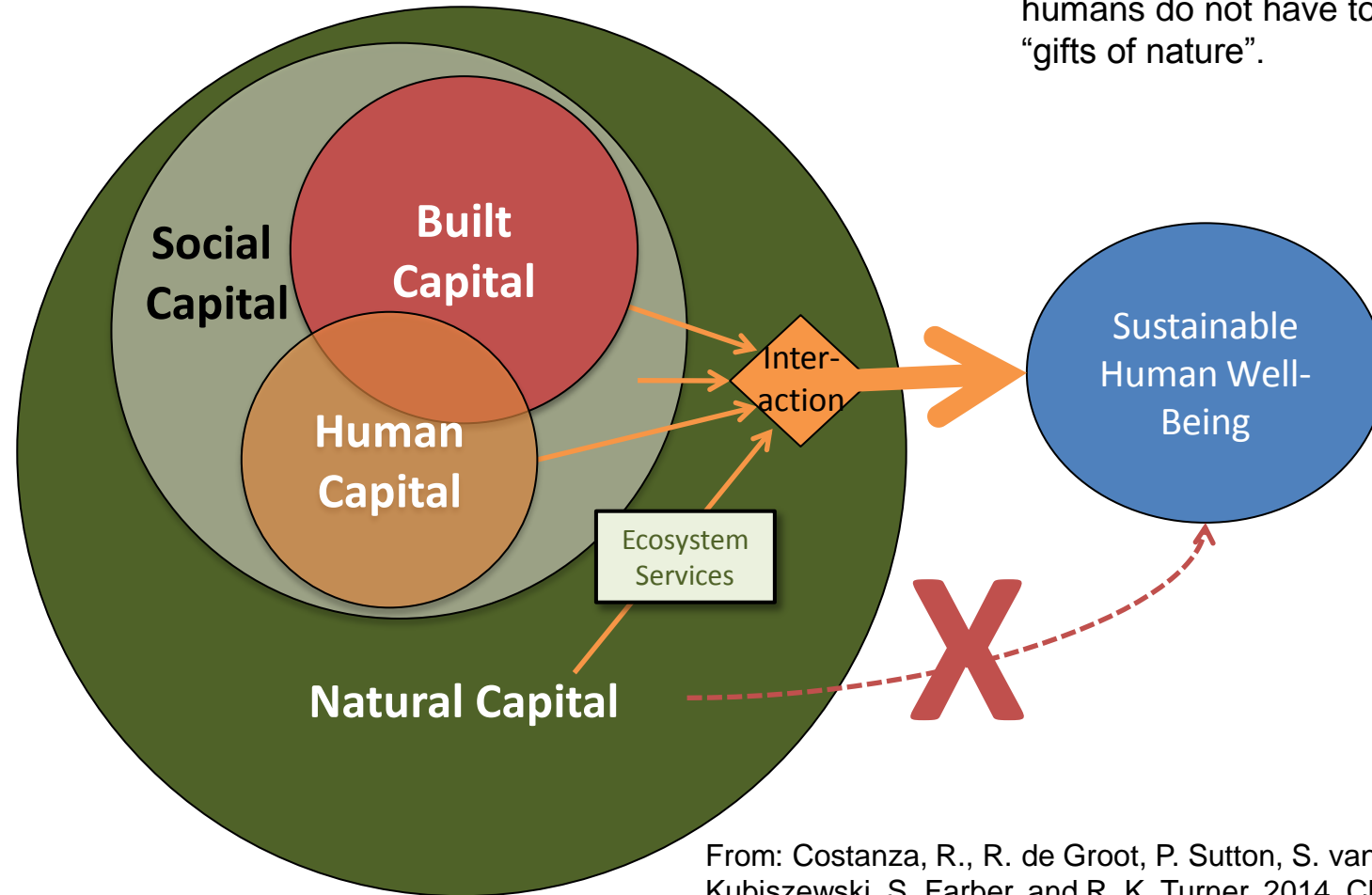




From: Costanza, R. B. Fisher, S. Ali, C. Beer, L. Bond, R. Boumans, N. L. Danigelis, J. Dickinson, C. Elliott, J. Farley, D. E. Gayer, L. MacDonald Glenn, T. Hudspeth, D. Mahoney, L. McCahill, B. McIntosh, B. Reed, S. A. T. Rizvi, D. M. Rizzo, T. Simpatico, and R. Snapp. 2007. Quality of Life: An Approach Integrating Opportunities, Human Needs, and Subjective Well-Being. *Ecological Economics* 61: 267-276



Natural Capital is everything in the world that humans do not have to produce or maintain – the “gifts of nature”.



From: Costanza, R., R. de Groot, P. Sutton, S. van der Ploeg, S. Anderson, I. Kubiszewski, S. Farber, and R. K. Turner. 2014. Changes in the global value of ecosystem services. *Global Environmental Change* 26:152-158.



Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services



IPBES

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Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

What is IPBES?

The "Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services" is a mechanism proposed to further strengthen the science-policy interface on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and add to the contribution of existing processes that aim at ensuring that decisions are made on the basis of the best available scientific information on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services. IPBES is proposed as a broadly similar mechanism to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

What is the science-policy interface?

Science-policy interfaces are social processes which encompass relations between scientists and other actors in the policy process, and which allow for exchanges, co-evolution, and joint construction of knowledge with the aim of enriching decision-making at different scales. This includes 2 main requirements:

- a) that scientific information is relevant to policy demands and is formulated in a way that is accessible to policy and decision makers; and
- b) that policy and decision makers take into account available scientific information in their deliberations and that they formulate their demands or questions in a way that are accessible for scientists to provide the relevant information. [Click here for a graphic showing the cycle of](#)

ESP

The Ecosystem Services Partnership

Worldwide Network to enhance the Science and practical Application of ecosystem services assessment



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Several pages and functionalities are still under construction or are being updated. If you have any suggestions please contact [ESP Support Team](#).

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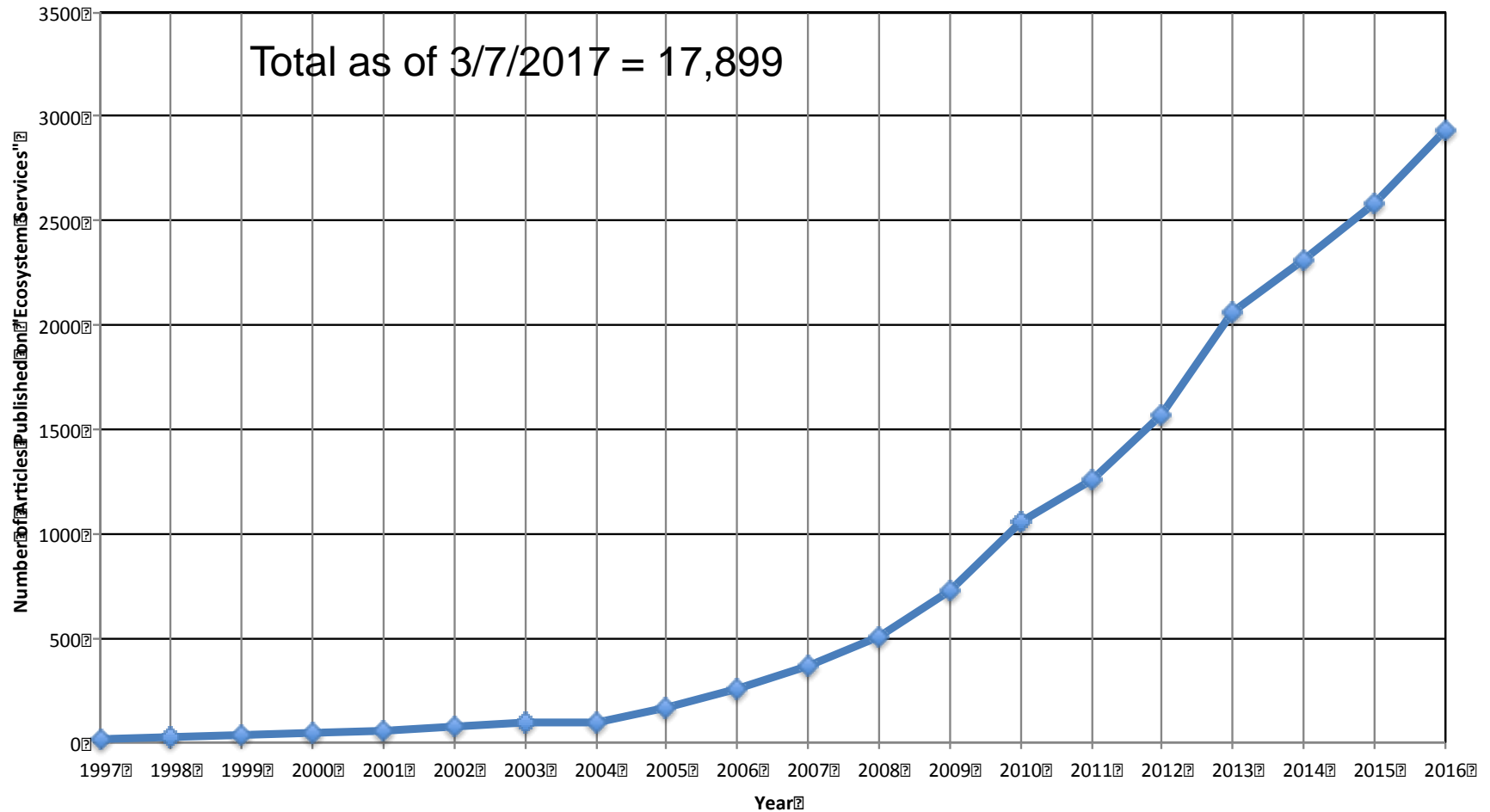
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● [National ESP Networks](#)



Number of Articles Published on "Ecosystem Services" in SCOPUS



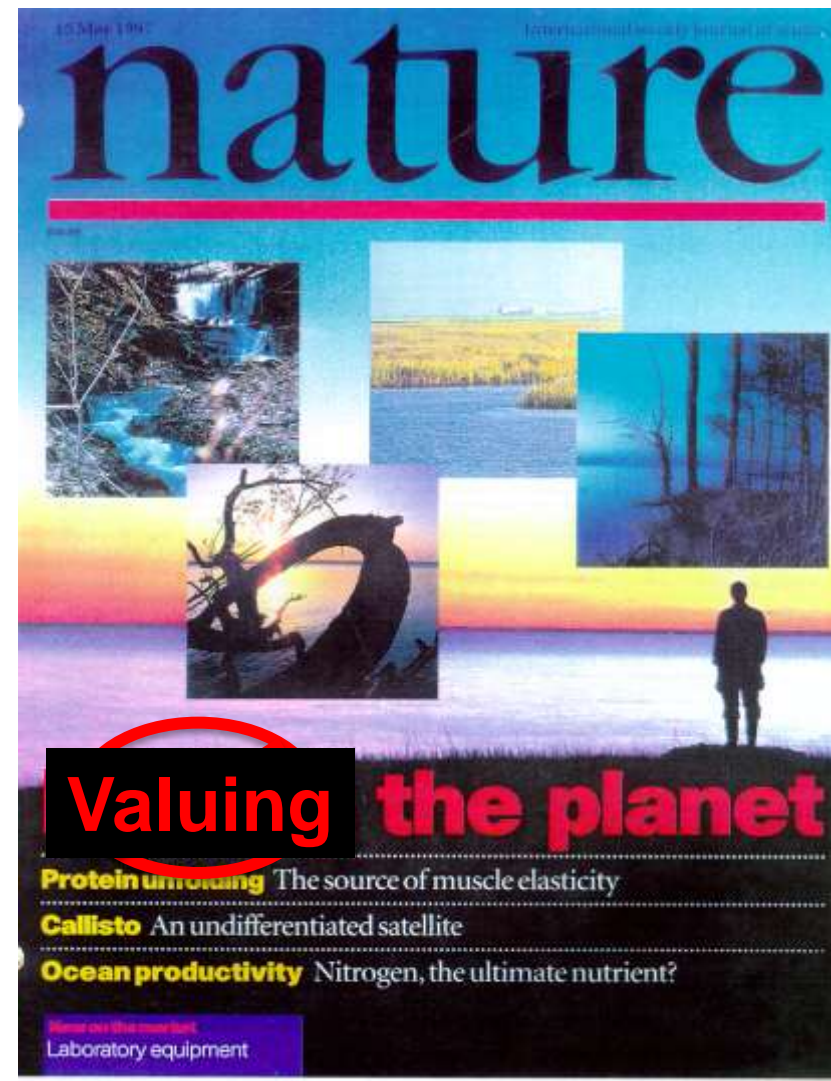
NATURE VOL 387 15 MAY 1997

The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital

Robert Costanza, Ralph d' Arge, Rudolf de Groot, Stephen Farber, Monica Grasso, Bruce Hannon, Karin Limburg, Shahid Naeem, Robert V. O' Neill, Jose Paruelo, Robert G. Raskin, Paul Sutton & Marjan van den Belt

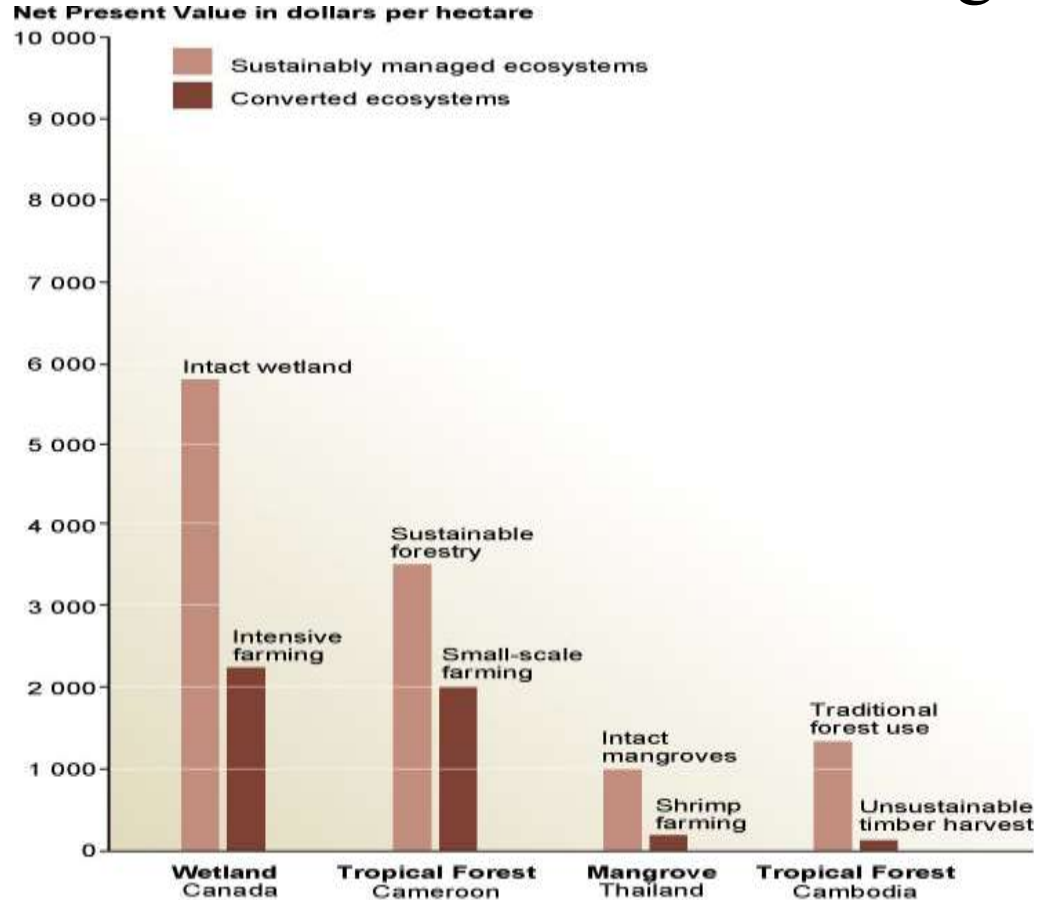
For the entire biosphere, the value (most of which is outside the market) is estimated to be in the range of US\$16–54 trillion per year, with an average of US\$33 trillion per year.

2nd most cited article in the Ecology/Environment area according to the ISI Web of Science with more than 7500 citations – which puts it in the top 0.01% of all papers ever published.



Degradation of ecosystem services often causes significant harm to human well-being

- The total economic value associated with managing ecosystems more sustainably is often higher than the value associated with conversion
- Conversion may still occur because private economic benefits are often greater for the converted system



Economic Reasons for Conserving Wild Nature

Costs of expanding and maintaining the current global reserve network to one covering 15% of the terrestrial biosphere and 30% of the marine biosphere = \$US 45 Billion/yr

Benefits (Net value* of ecosystem services from the global reserve network) = \$US 4,400-5,200 Billion/yr

* Net value is the difference between the value of services in a “wild” state and the value in the most likely human-dominated alternative

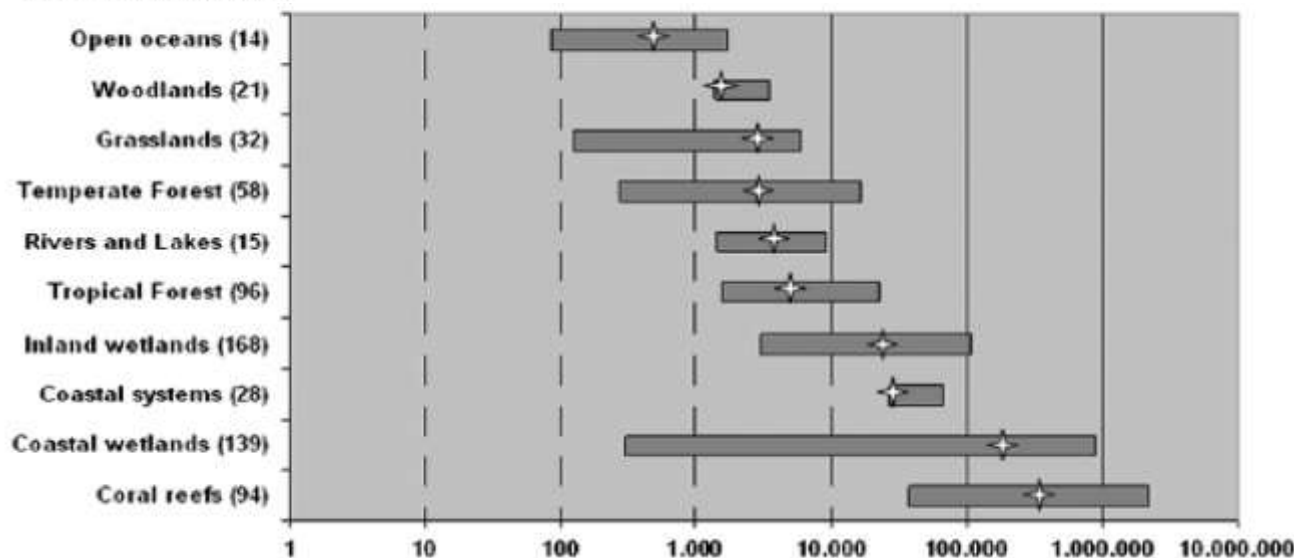
Benefit/Cost Ratio = 100:1

(From: Balmford, A., A. Bruner, P. Cooper, R. Costanza, S. Farber, R. E. Green, M. Jenkins, P. Jefferiss, V. Jessamy, J. Madden, K. Munro, N. Myers, S. Naeem, J. Paavola, M. Rayment, S. Rosendo, J. Roughgarden, K. Trumper, and R. K. Turner 2002. Economic reasons for conserving wild nature. *Science* 297: 950-953)



Global estimates of the value of ecosystems and their services in monetary units

Rudolf de Groot ^{a,*}, Luke Brander ^{b,1}, Sander van der Ploeg ^a, Robert Costanza ^c, Florence Bernard ^d, Leon Braat ^e, Mike Christie ^f, Neville Crossman ^{g,h}, Andrea Ghermandi ⁱ, Lars Hein ^a, Salman Hussain ^j, Pushpam Kumar ^k, Alistair McVittie ^l, Rosimeiry Portela ⁱ, Luis C. Rodriguez ^{g,h}, Patrick ten Brink ^m, Pieter van Beukering ^b





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Global Environmental Change

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/gloenvcha



CrossMark

Changes in the global value of ecosystem services

Robert Costanza^{a,*}, Rudolf de Groot^b, Paul Sutton^{c,d}, Sander van der Ploeg^b,
Sharolyn J. Anderson^d, Ida Kubiszewski^a, Stephen Farber^e, R. Kerry Turner^f

^a Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

^b Environmental Systems Analysis Group, Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands

^c Department of Geography, University of Denver, United States

^d Barbara Hardy Institute and School of the Natural and Built Environments, University of South Australia, Australia

^e University of Pittsburgh, United States

^f University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK



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...we estimated the loss of

ecosystem services from 1997 to
2011 due to land use change at
\$4.3–20.2 trillion/yr.

Changes in the global value of ecosystem services

Robert Costanza^a, Riddolai M. M. S. Costa^b, J. Daniel S. G. Ferreira^c,
Sharolyn J. Anderson^d, Ida Kubiszewski^a, Stephen Farber^e, R. Kerry Turner^f

^a Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

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^e University of Pittsburgh, United States

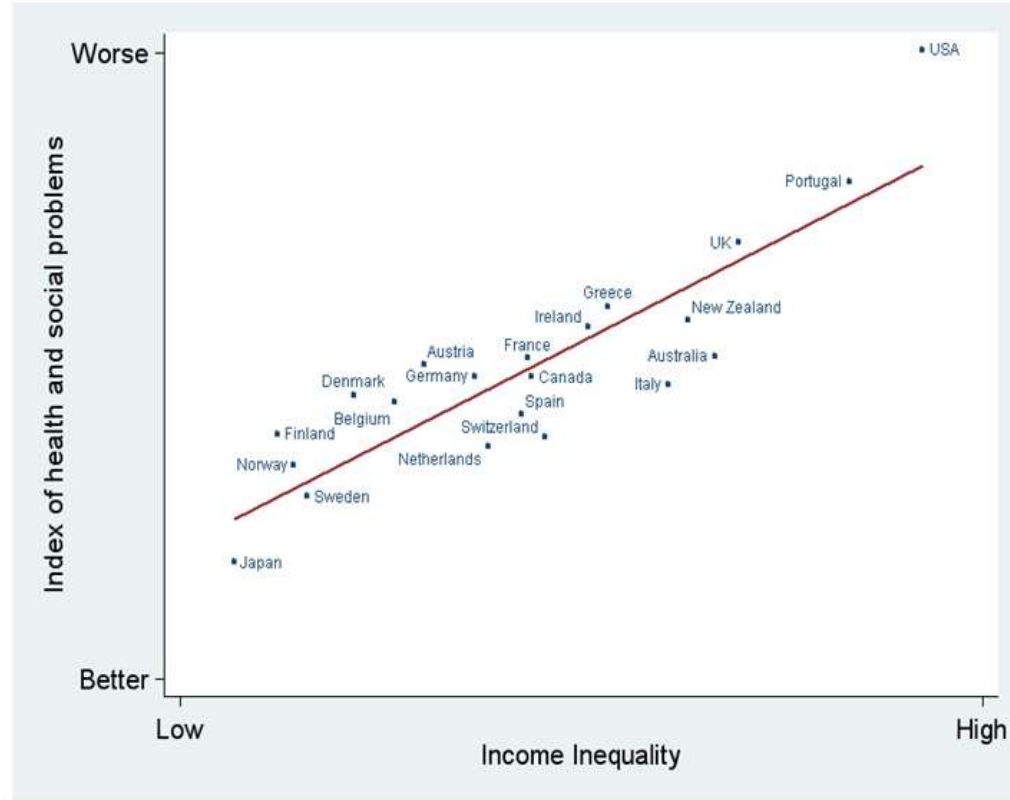
^f University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK

Fair distribution is *essential* to quality of life

Health and Social Problems are Worse in More Unequal Countries

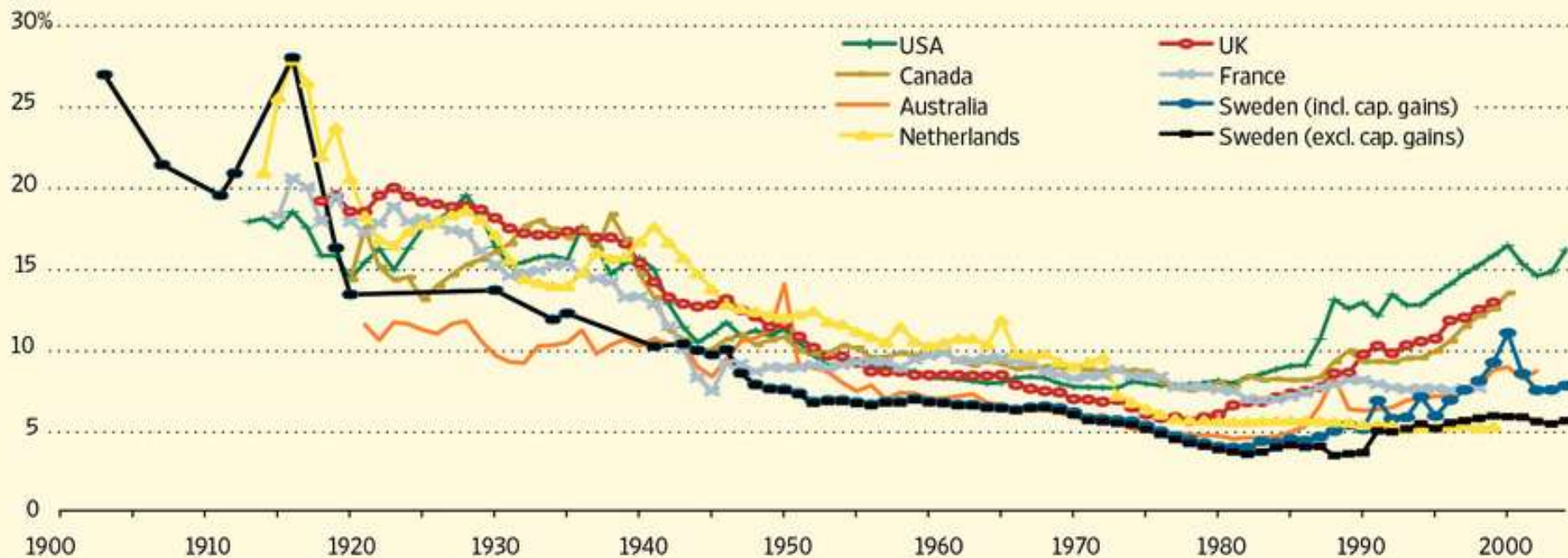
Index of:

- Life expectancy
- Math & Literacy
- Infant mortality
- Homicides
- Imprisonment
- Teenage births
- Trust
- Obesity
- Mental illness – incl. drug & alcohol addiction
- Social mobility



The Rich Get Richer and Poorer Together

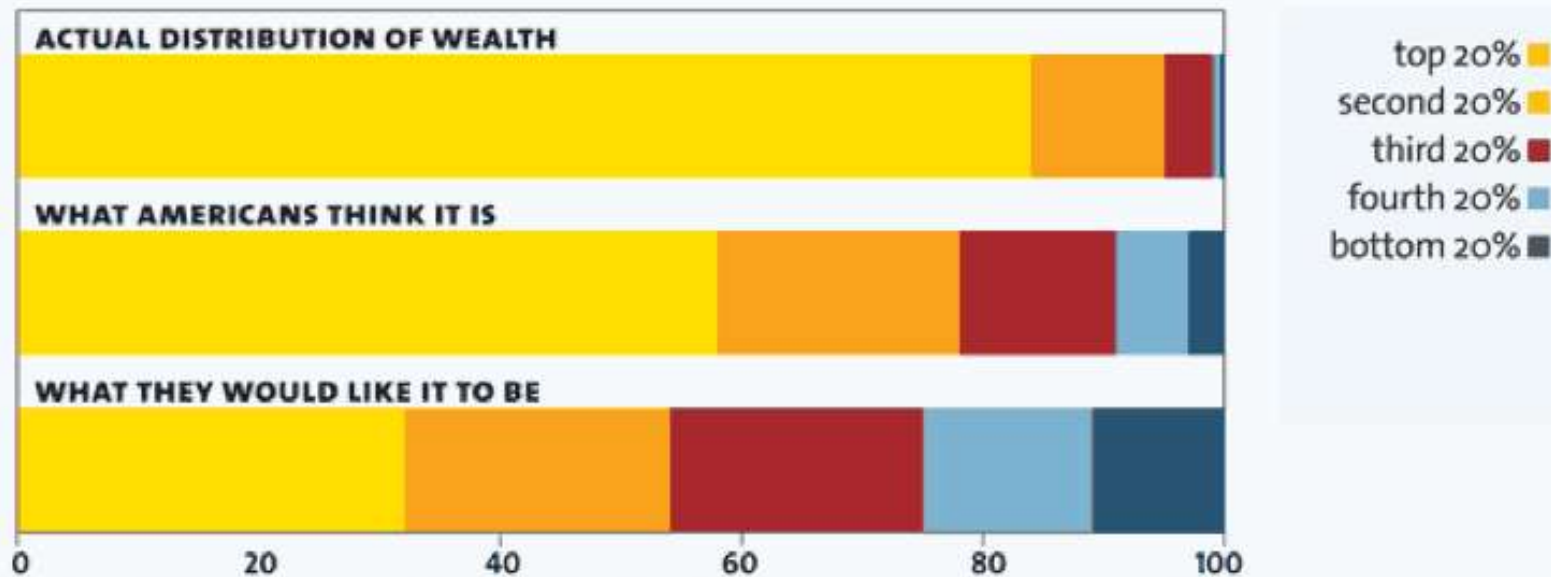
Income shares of the top percentile in Western countries, 1903-2004



Source: Jesper Roine and Daniel Waldenstrom

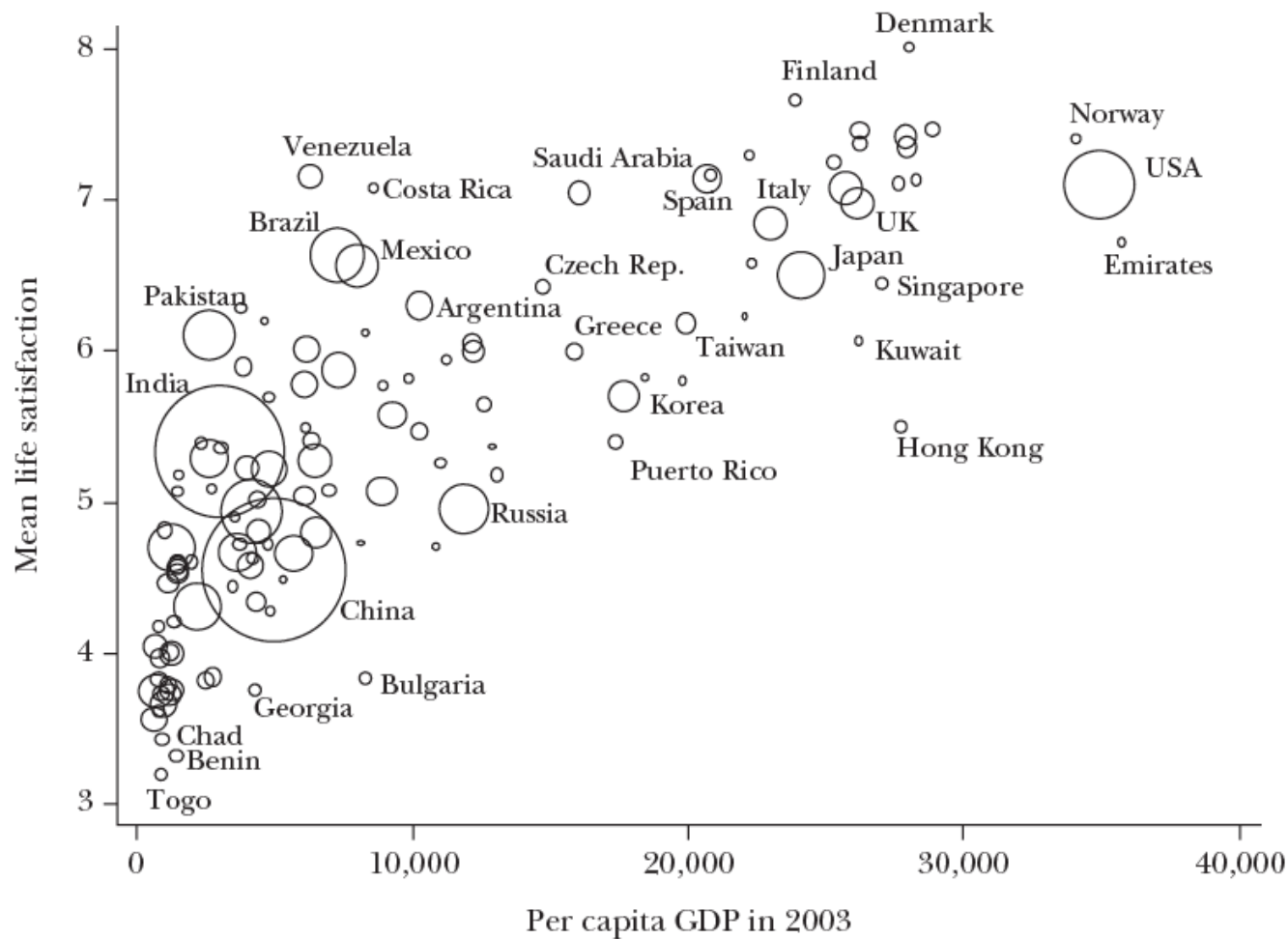
OUT OF BALANCE

A Harvard business prof and a behavioral economist recently asked more than 5,000 Americans how they thought wealth is distributed in the United States. Most thought that it's more balanced than it actually is. Asked to choose their ideal distribution of wealth, 92% picked one that was even more equitable.



Source: Michael I. Norton, Harvard Business School; Dan Ariely, Duke University

Life Satisfaction and Per Capita GDP around the World



WHAT WE NEED AT
THIS STAGE IS TO INCREASE
OUR CONSUMPTION.

GROWTH





Time to leave GDP behind

Gross domestic product is a misleading measure of national success. Countries should act now to embrace new metrics, urge **Robert Costanza** and colleagues.

Indicator	Units	Indicators	Explanation	Area coverage	Time
Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI)	\$	26	Personal Consumption Expenditures weighted by income distribution, with volunteer and household work added and environmental and social costs subtracted.	17 countries + regions	1950-present
Genuine Savings	\$	5	Level of saving after depreciation of produced capital; investments in human capital; depletion of minerals/energy/forests; and damages from air pollutants are accounted for	140 countries	1970-2008
Inclusive Wealth	\$	8	Asset wealth including, built, human, and natural resources	20 countries	1990-2008
Australian Unity Well-Being Index	Index #	14	Annual survey of various aspects of well-being and quality of life	Australia	2001-present
World Values Survey	Index #	100's	Periodic (5 so far) survey of a broad range of social, environmental, and economic variables	73 countries	1981-2008
Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index	Index #	39	Annual survey in six domains: live evaluation, physical health, emotional health, healthy behavior, work environment, and basic assets	50 states in US	2008-present
Gross National Happiness	Index #	33	In-person survey in nine domains: psychological well-being, standard of living, governance, health, education, community vitality, cultural diversity, time use, ecological diversity	Bhutan	2010
Human Development Index (HDI)	Index #	4	Index of GDP/person, spending on health and education, and life expectancy	177 countries	1980-present
Happy Planet Index	Index #	3	HPI = subjective well being * life expectancy / ecological footprint	153 countries	3 yrs
Canadian Index of Well-Being	Index #	80	Includes community vitality, democratic engagement, education, environment, population, leisure, living standards, and time use	Canada	1994-present
National Well-Being Index	Index #	5	proxies for built, human, natural and social capital with weights based on regression with subjective well-being	56 countries	1 yr
OECD Better Life Index	Index #	25	Includes housing, income, jobs community education, environment, civic engagement, health, life satisfaction, safety, and work-life balance	36 OECD countries	1 yr
Well-Being of Nations	Index #	63	63 indicators in 20 domains weighted and ranked	180 countries	1990-2000

Figure 2.1: Ranking of Happiness 2014-2016 (Part 1)

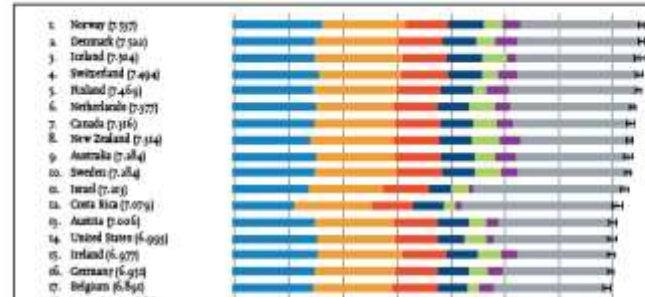


Figure 2.2: Ranking of Happiness 2014-2016 (Part 2)

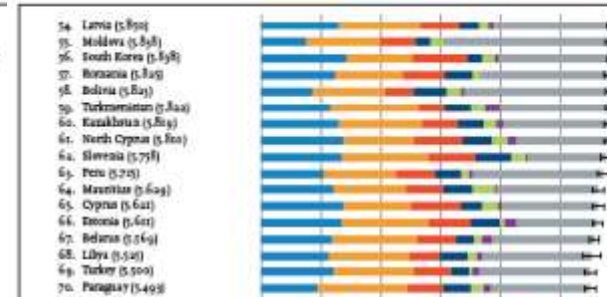
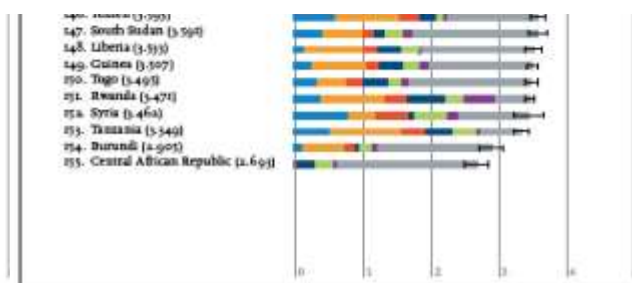
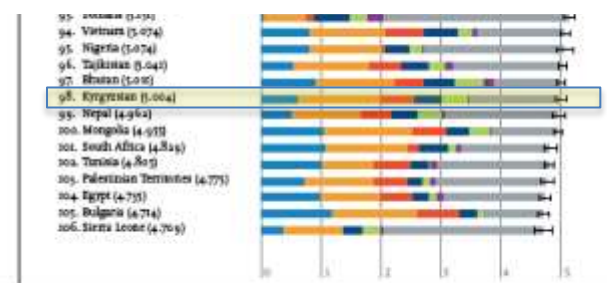
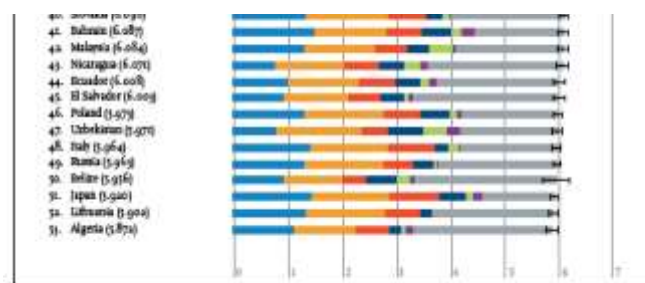
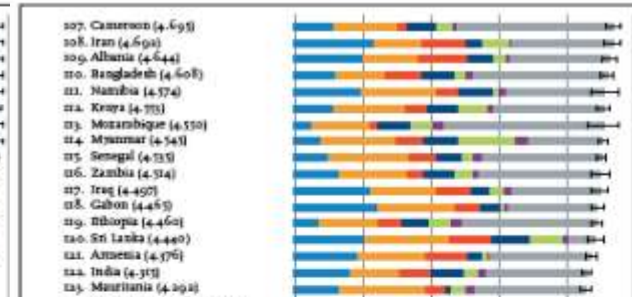
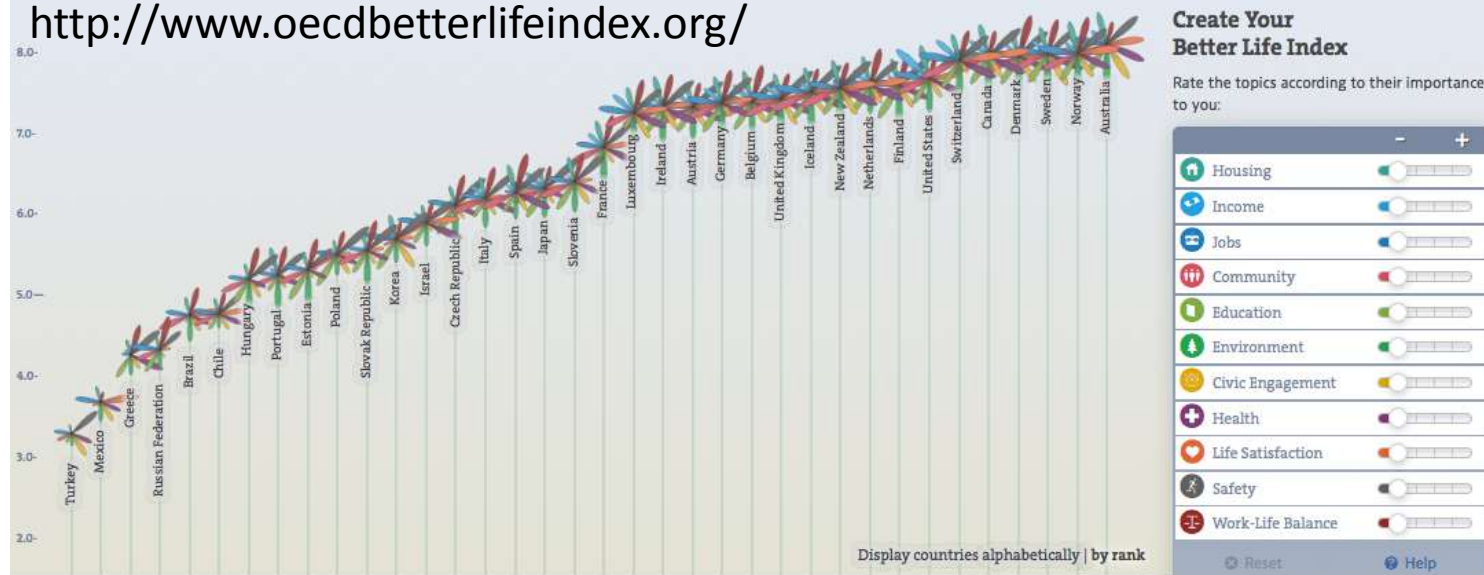


Figure 2.3: Ranking of Happiness 2014-2016 (Part 3)



<http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>



Create Your Better Life Index

Rate the topics according to their importance to you:

	Housing	<input type="range"/>
	Income	<input type="range"/>
	Jobs	<input type="range"/>
	Community	<input type="range"/>
	Education	<input type="range"/>
	Environment	<input type="range"/>
	Civic Engagement	<input type="range"/>
	Health	<input type="range"/>
	Life Satisfaction	<input type="range"/>
	Safety	<input type="range"/>
	Work-Life Balance	<input type="range"/>

[Reset](#) [Help](#)

[Gender differences](#)

[Compare with others](#)

[Share your index](#)

How's life?

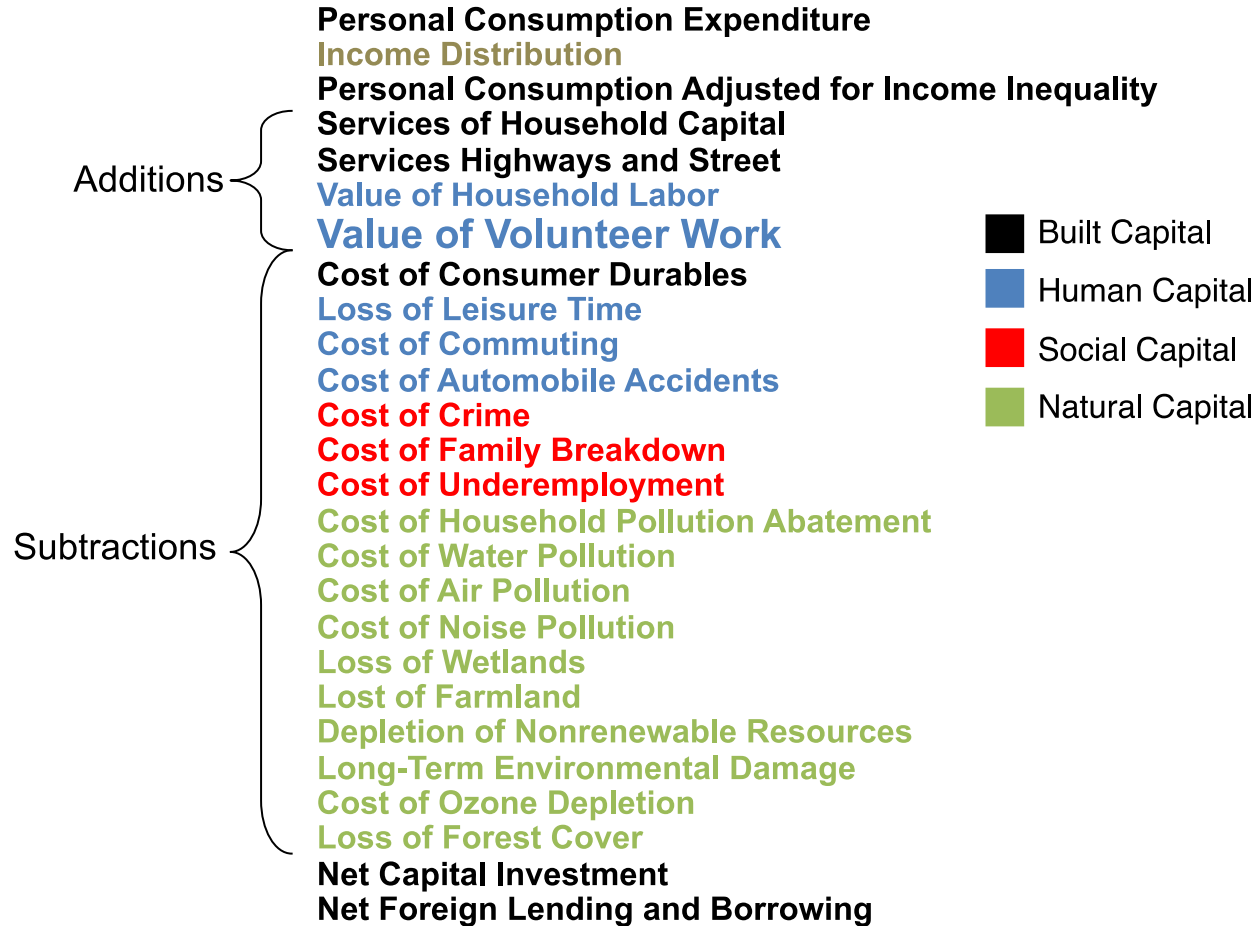
There is more to life than the cold numbers of GDP and economic statistics – This Index allows you to compare well-being across countries, based on 11 topics the OECD has identified as essential, in the areas of material living conditions and quality of life.

Mapping well-being

What matters most to people around the world?

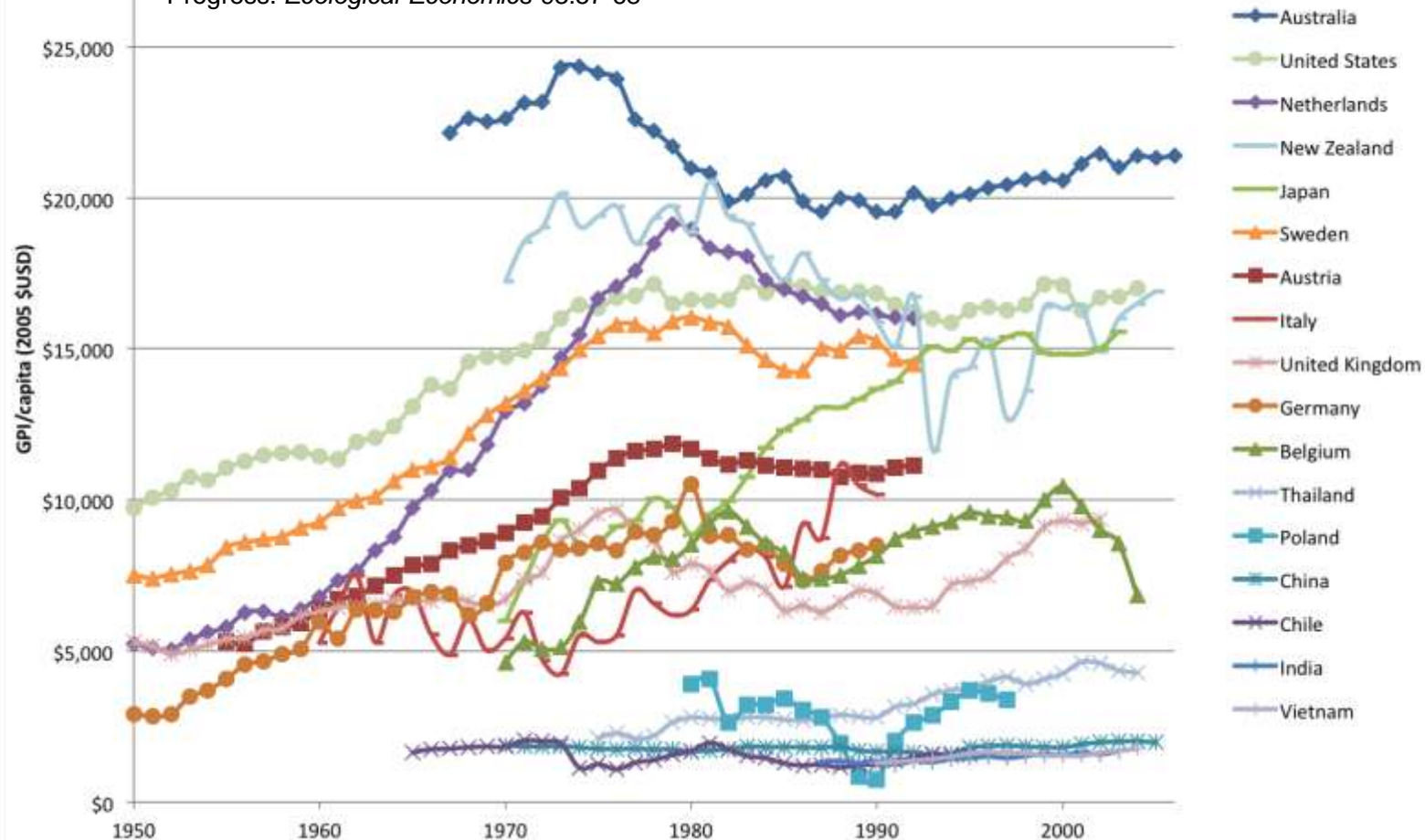


Genuine Progress Indicator (or ISEW) by Component

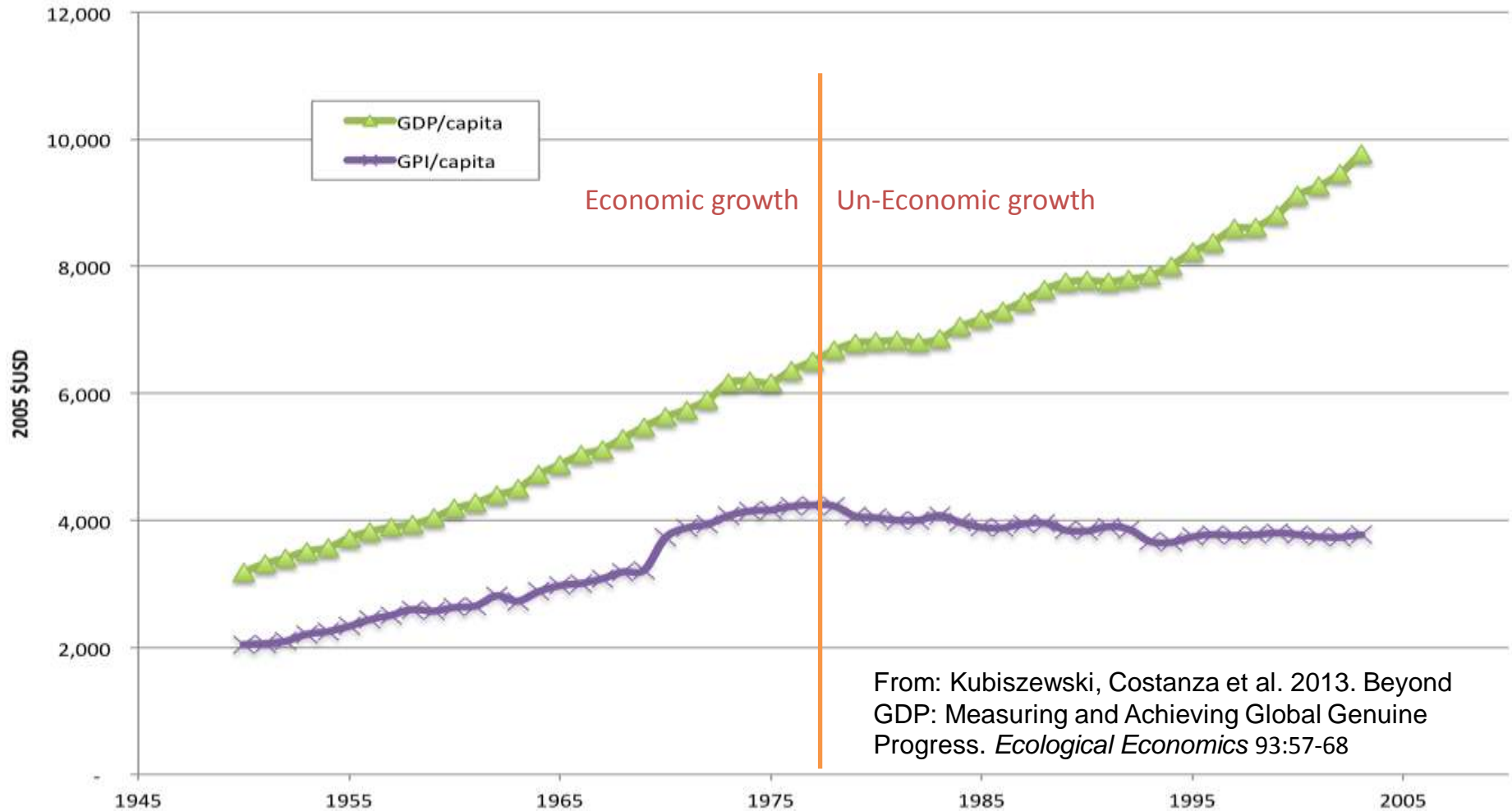


GPI /capita for the 17 countries for which it has been estimated

From: Kubiszewski, Costanza et al. 2013. Beyond GDP: Measuring and Achieving Global Genuine Progress. *Ecological Economics* 93:57-68



Global GPI/capita & GDP/capita



GENERAL INFORMATION

What is the Genuine Progress Indicator?

What Are The Gross Domestic/State Products?

Genuine Progress Indicator Benefits

What Are Other States Doing?

MD-GPI Background & Methodology

Other Indicators Of Social Well-Being



Maryland's Genuine Progress Indicator

An Index for Sustainable Prosperity

www.dnr.maryland.gov/mdgpi/

Wealth vs. Well-Being: How Do We Measure Prosperity?

Maryland developed its Genuine Progress Indicator to measure how development activities impact long-term prosperity, both positively and negatively. Here in Maryland and across the globe, people are continually challenged by the need to find a balance between advancing economic gain and ensuring social well-being.

Traditional indicators like the Gross Domestic/State Products address only economic transactions. They do not include the environmental and social costs of what we buy, the quality of life impacts of how we live, or fully appreciate the significant contributions of our natural systems.

We invite you to learn how we developed our GPI, find out how Maryland is doing in 26 different indicators, and explore a model to see how policy decisions made today may affect future generations.



MD GPI on PBS Newshour



MD-GPI News

- Beyond GDP: US States Have Adopted Genuine Progress Indicators
- Baltimore's Genuine Progress Indicator Shows Healthy Economic Growth
- Implementing GPI in Vermont, Maryland and Oregon
- Forget the GDP, Some States Have Found a Better Way to Measure Our Progress
- Time to leave GDP behind
- Maryland Continues to Lead the Nation in Genuine Progress Tracking

[More News & Reports](#)

Contact Information

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Annapolis, MD 21401
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Vermont's Genuine Progress Indicator

An Initiative of the Gund Institute for Ecological Economics at the University of Vermont

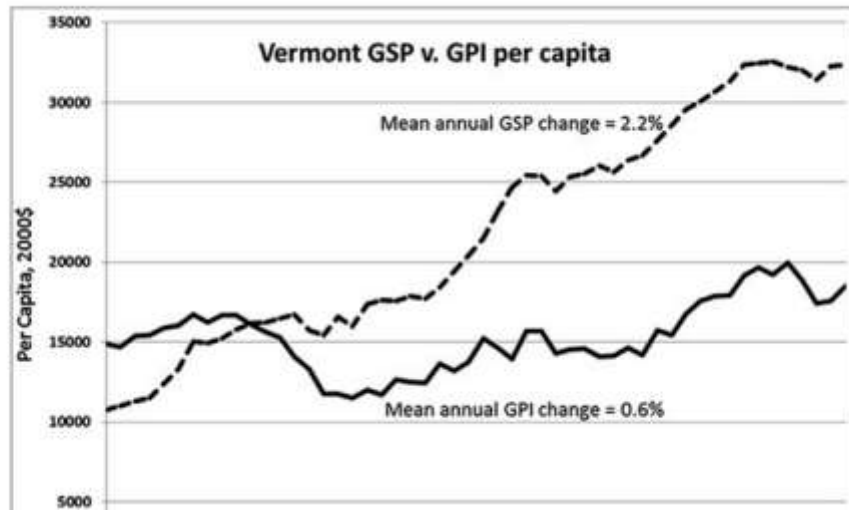
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Home

Welcome to the Vermont Genuine Progress Indicator, a project led by the [Gund Institute for Ecological Economics](#) of the University of Vermont in coordination with a Data Advisory Group.

VT-GPI is a multi-dimensional measure of the benefits and costs of the Vermont economy. Enacted into law with [Act 113](#), the VT-GPI includes yearly estimates of the economic, environmental, and social performance of the Vermont economy.

Explore this website to learn about the composition of VT-GPI, long-term trends of the overall estimate and 25 sub-indicators, the application of GPI to policy and management, and ties to a growing group of state and national GPI studies.



Blog Postings

[How the world's economic growth is actually un-economic](#)

[Beyond GDP: US states have adopted genuine progress indicators](#)

[The Guardian launches new section on "Rethinking Prosperity"](#)

[Guardian: Abolish GDP in favor of GPI](#)

[U.S. Ranks 16th in New Social Progress Index](#)

[Toward a Genuine Economy: Field Notes from the Green Mountain State](#)

[Vermont Leadership Institute discusses "Charting Progress in the Genuine Economy"](#)



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolecon



Modelling and measuring sustainable wellbeing in connection with the UN Sustainable Development Goals



Robert Costanza^{a,*}, Lew Daly^b, Lorenzo Fioramonti^c, Enrico Giovannini^d, Ida Kubiszewski^a,
Lars Fogh Mortensen^e, Kate E. Pickett^f, Kristin Vala Ragnarsdottir^g, Roberto De Vogli^h, Richard Wilkinsonⁱ

^a Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, Australia

^b Demos, New York, NY, USA

^c Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation, University of Pretoria, South Africa

^d Department of Economics and Finance, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Italy

^e European Environmental Agency, Copenhagen, DK, Denmark

^f Department of Health Sciences, University of York, UK

^g Faculty of Earth Sciences, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland

^h Department of Public Health Sciences, University of California, Davis, USA

ⁱ Division of Epidemiology and Public Health, University of Nottingham, UK

ABSTRACT

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer a detailed dashboard of goals, targets and indicators. In this paper we investigate alternative methods to relate the SDGs to overall measures of sustainable wellbeing that can motivate and guide the process of global societal change. We describe what a Sustainable Wellbeing Index (SWI) that connects with and complements the SDG dashboard might look like. We first investigate several options for how to construct such an index and then discuss what is needed to build consensus around it. Finally, we propose linking the SDGs and our SWI with a comprehensive systems dynamics model that can track stocks and flows and make projections into the future under different policy scenarios.

<u>Economic Categories</u>	<u>Environmental Categories</u>	<u>Social Categories</u>
Household Budget Expenditures	Services from natural capital	Services from human capital
Defensive Expenditures	Depletion of natural capital	Services from social capital
Household Investments	Costs of pollution	Social costs of economic activity
Income Inequality		
Public Provisioning		
Services from built capital		



To create a sustainable and desirable economy-in-society-in-the rest of nature requires:

- Breaking our *addiction* to the "growth at all costs" economic paradigm, to fossil fuels, and to over-consumption
- A key step in the therapy is building a shared vision of a more sustainable and desirable future that focuses on the wellbeing of all life

Overcoming societal addictions: What can we learn from individual therapies?

Robert Costanza^{a,*}, Paul W.B. Atkins^b, Mitzi Bolton^a, Steve Cork^a, Nicola J. Grigg^c,
Tim Kasser^d, Ida Kubiszewski^a

^a Crawford School of Public Policy, the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia

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ABSTRACT

Societies, like individuals, can get trapped in patterns of behavior called social traps or “societal addictions” that provide short-term rewards but are detrimental and unsustainable in the long run. Examples include our societal addiction to inequitable over-consumption fueled by fossil energy and a “growth at all costs” economic model. This paper explores the potential to learn from successful therapies at the individual level. In particular, Motivational Interviewing (MI) is one of the most effective therapies. It is based on engaging addicts in a positive discussion of their goals, motives, and futures. We suggest that one analogy to MI at the societal level is a modified version of scenario planning (SP) that has been extended to engage the entire community (CSP) in thinking about goals and alternative futures via public opinion surveys and forums. Both MI and CSP are about exploring alternative futures in positive, non-confrontational ways and building commitment or consensus about preferred futures. We conclude that effective therapies for societal addictions may be possible, but, as we learn from MI, they will require a rebalancing of effort away from only pointing out the dire consequences of current behavior (without denying those consequences) and toward building a shared vision of a positive future and the means to get there.

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THIRD EDITION

MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING

Helping People Change

William R. Miller
Stephen Rollnick

Motivational Interviewing (MI) is one of the most effective therapies for treatment of substance addictions

Based on engaging addicts in *a positive discussion* of their goals, motives, and futures.

MI suggests that there are four basic principles that underlie successful therapies.

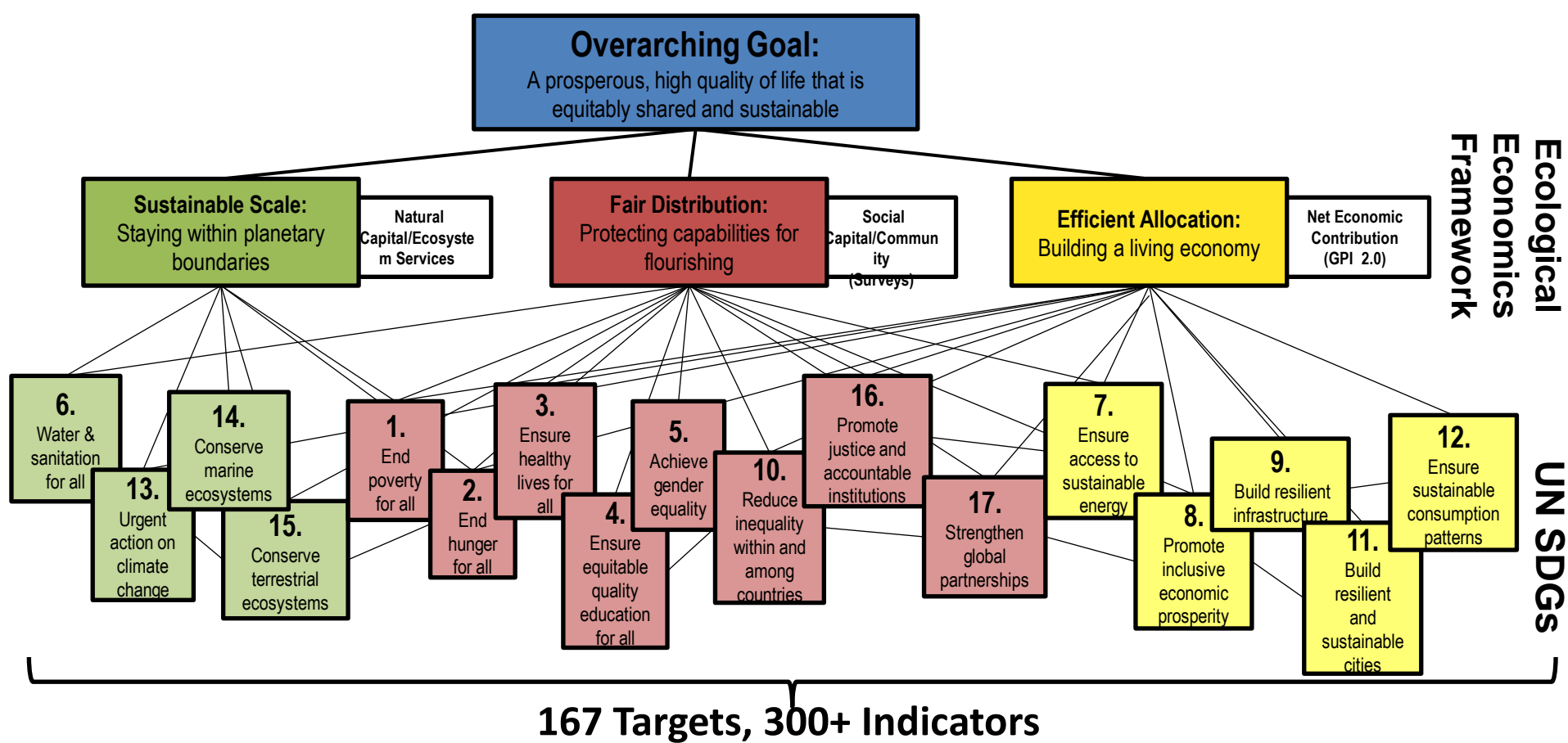
In a societal context, these basic MI principles can be summarized as:

1. **Engaging:** *building relationships with diverse stakeholders to enable change talk*
2. **Focusing:** *developing shared goals among those stakeholders*
3. **Evoking:** *helping stakeholders identify motivations for positive change*
4. **Planning:** *helping stakeholders move from goals to actual change*

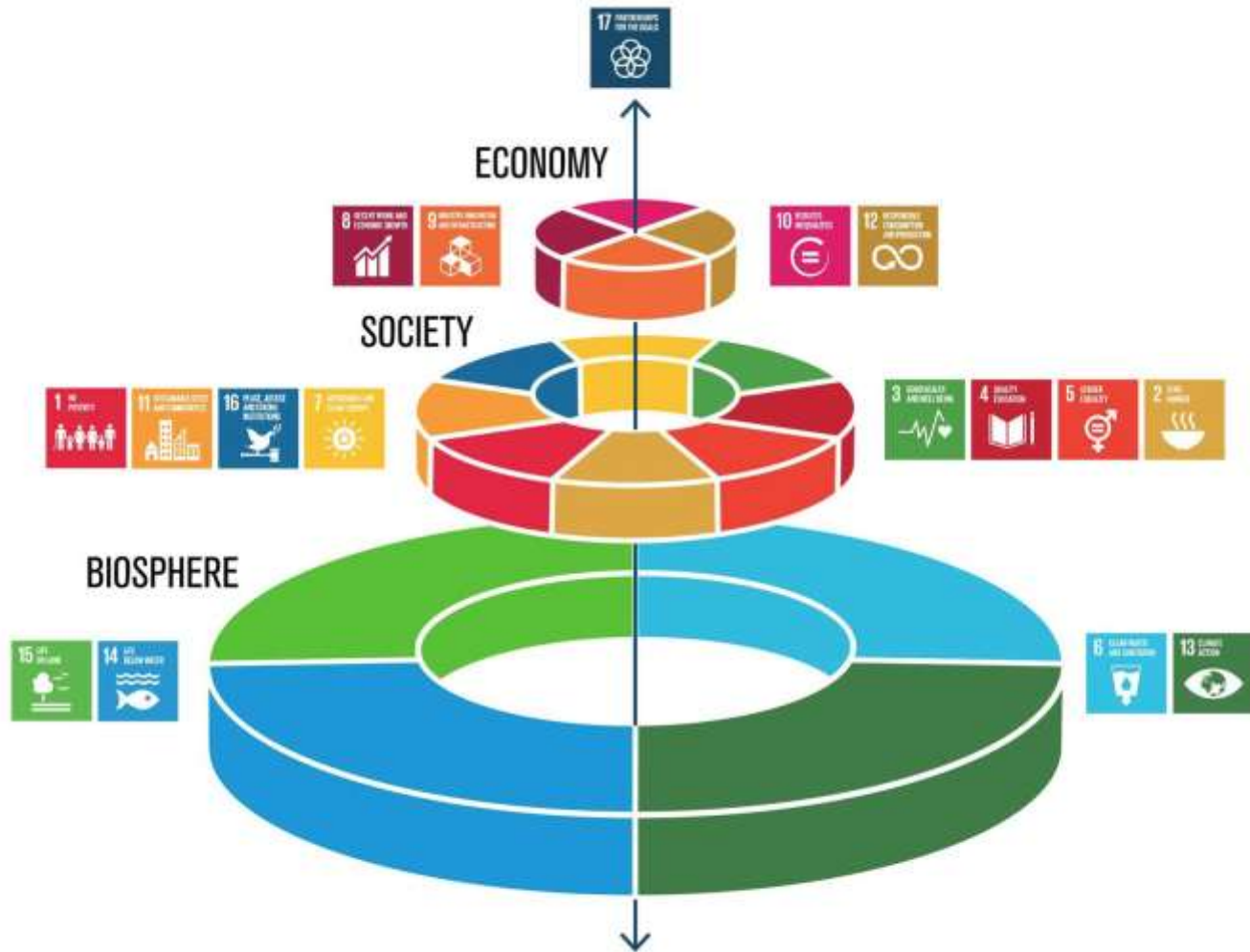
UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





Costanza, R., L. Daly, L. Fioramonti, E. Giovannini, I. Kubiszewski, L. F. Mortensen, K. Pickett, K. V. Ragnarsdóttir, R. de Vogli, and R. Wilkinson. 2016. Modelling and measuring sustainable wellbeing in connection with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. *Ecological Economics*. 130:350–355.



CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND DESIRABLE FUTURE

Insights from 45 global thought leaders

The ever-pressing challenge for the current generation of mankind is to develop a shared vision that is both desirable to the vast majority of humanity and ecologically sustainable. *Creating a Sustainable and Desirable Future* offers a broad, critical discussion on what such a future should or can be, with global perspectives written by some of the world's leading thinkers, namely Wendell Berry, Van Jones, Frances Moore Lappe, Peggy Liu, Hunter Lovins and Gus Speth.

CREATING A SUSTAINABLE
AND DESIRABLE FUTURE

Costanza
Kubiszewski

CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND DESIRABLE FUTURE

Insights from 45 global thought leaders

Editors

Robert Costanza
Ida Kubiszewski



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	Overall Quality of Life of the Scenario			
Scenario exercise	Most desirable (highest quality of life)	Intermediate (based on cooperation)	Intermediate (based on individuals and markets)	Least Desirable (lowest quality of life)
South Africa (Mont Fleur) 1992	Flight of the Flamingos	Icarus	Lame Duck	Ostrich
Costanza, 2000	Ecotopia	Big Government	Star Trek	Mad Max
Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES)	“B2 World” (local stewardship)	“B1 World” (global sustainability)	“A1 World” (world markets)	“A2 World” (national enterprise)
Millennium Assessment	Adapting Mosaic	Global Orchestration	TechnoGarden	Order from Strength
Great Transition Initiative	Great Transition	Policy Reform	Market Forces	Fortress World
New Zealand	Independent Aotearoa	Living on No. 8 Wire	New Frontiers	Fruits for a Few
Future of Iowa Agriculture	4 Steady State	1. Business as Usual	3. Technology will save us	2. Overreach
Great Barrier Reef	Best of Both Worlds	Treading Water	Free Riding	Trashing the Commons

Focus on GDP growth

Individualism

Market Forces

The market knows best
Inequality not addressed

Policy Reform

Need planning and government
Equity maintained

Community

Fortress World

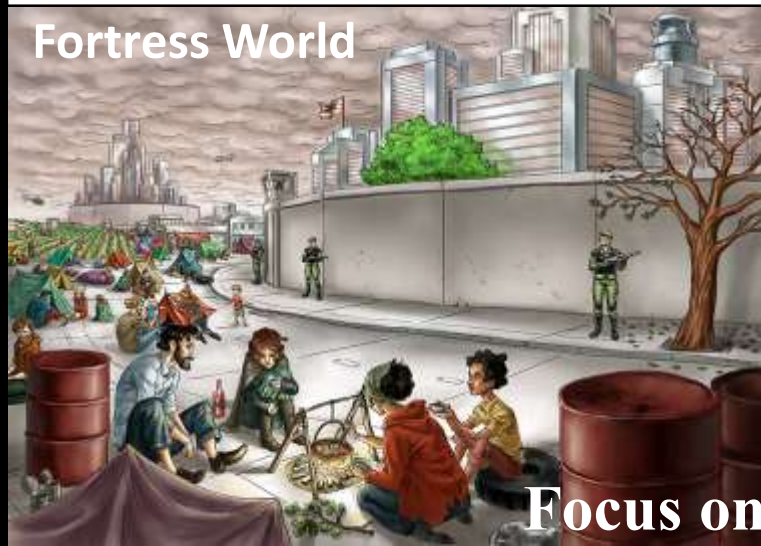
Everyone for themselves
Limited Governance

Great Transition

We're all in this together
Governance at many levels
Stewardship and sharing

Focus on Well-being

Individualism



Community

Scenarios for Australia in 2050: A synthesis and proposed survey

<http://www.anuscenarioplanning.com/>

Focus on GDP growth

Free Enterprise

The market knows best
Inequality not addressed

Coordinated Action

Need planning and government
Equity maintained

Individuals

Community

Strong Individualism

Everyone for themselves
Limited Governance

Community Wellbeing

We're all in this together
Governance at many levels
Stewardship and sharing

Focus on Well-being

Australia: Our Future, Your Voice

1 STEP 1: Read about this survey

Australia is at a cross-roads about the future we want. This is evident in the ongoing political, social, and economic debate. Should we pursue an approach to our economy which continues to focus on economic growth, continuing to pursue opportunities in the mining, energy and agriculture sectors. Should we focus more on our environment and social well-being? Should we increase or decrease the role of government. Pursue a free market economy or a more managed economy where environmental, social, as well as economic factors are balanced? Should we focus on building a more equitable and socially cohesive culture, or a focus on greater freedom of for individual? These are important questions, however, till now, no one has asked the Australian public what they want the future to look like. Where they want the priorities to be put.

The **Australia: Our Future, Your Voice** survey will allow participants to rank four possible future scenarios out to 2050 based on different priorities and trade-offs. The aim of the survey is to support a national discussion on what Australians want for their future and guide government, business and community leaders and help make policy decisions consistent with achieving this future. Although there have been many earlier scenario planning studies in countries around the world, Australia will be the first country to conduct a national public opinion survey where everyone is invited to take part in choosing their preferences for alternative futures for Australia in 2050.

The survey is open to all Australians, and everyone is encouraged to participate. The survey will be available to complete online between 31st March to 22nd April and the results will be released in June 2016. This is an important opportunity for every Australian to make their voice heard in what future they want for Australia. Taking part in this survey gives you the chance to shape Australia. It's our shared future and we need to hear your voice.

To complete the survey first review the four scenario details by clicking on A, B, C, and D. Then click on the survey button below.

2 STEP 2: Review scenario details

A Free Enterprise

The market knows best
Inequality not addressed
Limited government

B Strong Individualism

Everyone for themselves
Inequality not addressed
Small government

C Community Well-being

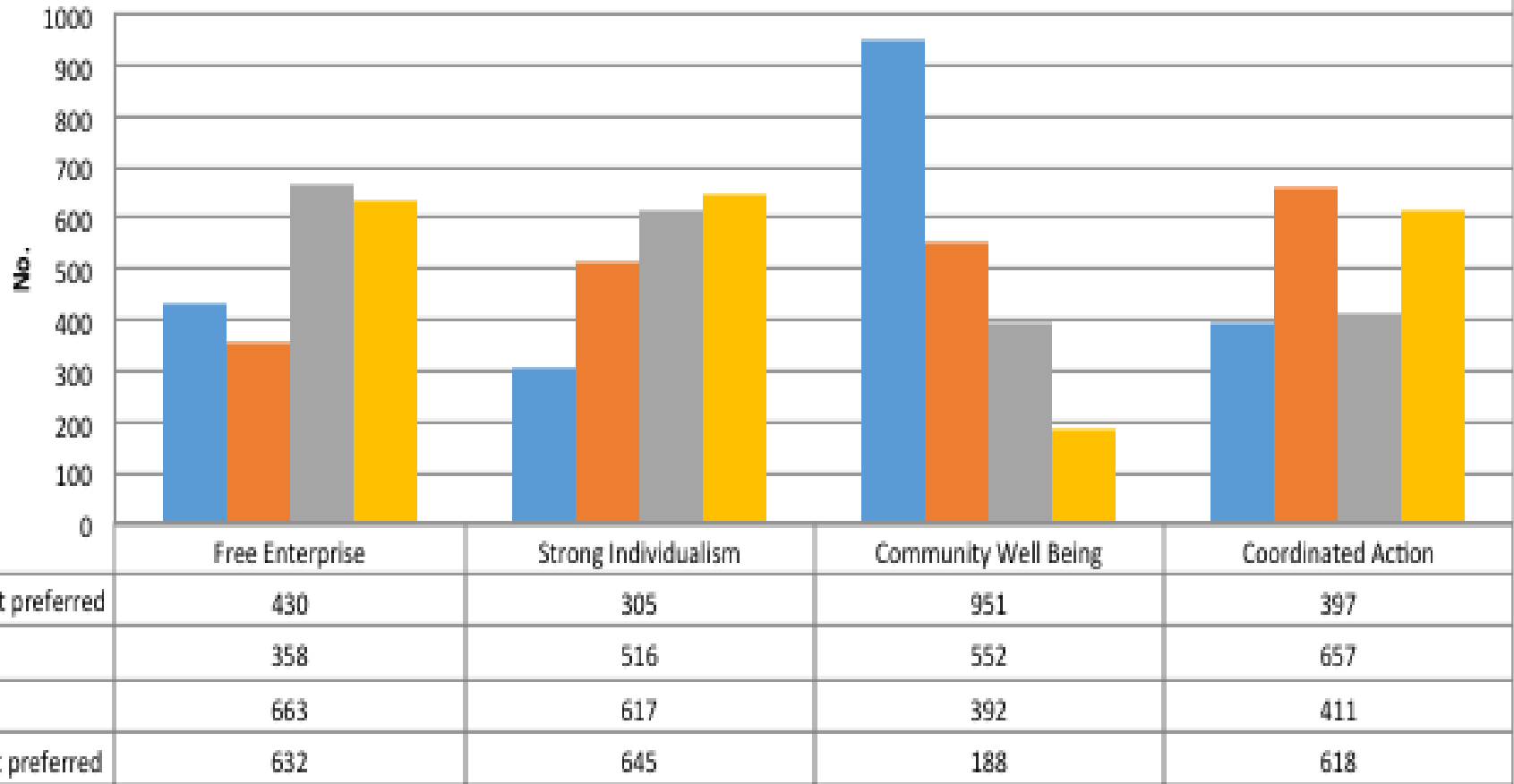
We are all in it together
Inequality addressed
Governance at many levels

D Coordinated Action

Government knows best
Inequality addressed
Strong planning and government

3 STEP 3: [Click Here to take the Survey](#)

Preferences for the four scenarios among Australians (n= 2,083)



Ken Henry on advancing Australia's Natural Capital



<http://www.thefifthstate.com.au/articles/ken-henry-on-advancing-australias-natural-capital/82531>



“We all know that farmers go through dry and wet times. There will be drought. But when the drought breaks:

- if you have invested in your built capital – your pumps will be working,
- if you’ve invested in your human capital, you’ll have staff to operate your machinery and the know-how to run your business commercially,
- and if you’ve taken care of your natural capital – managed your weeds, your water retention and your soil health – you will be well positioned to take advantage of future commercial opportunities.

Natural capital is not a footnote in a business plan, it is a core asset on the balance sheet. That’s true for an individual business; and it is true also for the nation.”

Ken Henry: natural capital needs to be considered by all stakeholders



In a word, businesses profit by calculating and paying only a fraction of the costs involved. Yet only when “the economic and social costs of using up shared environmental resources are recognized with transparency and fully borne by those who incur them, not by other peoples or future generations”, can those actions be considered ethical.

Pope Francis, ENCYCLICAL LETTER
LAUDATO SI' - ON CARE FOR OUR COMMON HOME

Creating an “ecological civilization”



“A good ecological environment is the most universal common good, the most universal aspect of people’s wellbeing”

“We would rather have clear water and green mountains than mountains of silver and gold”

President Xi Jinping



Managing Without Growth

Slower by Design, Not Disaster

Peter A. Victor

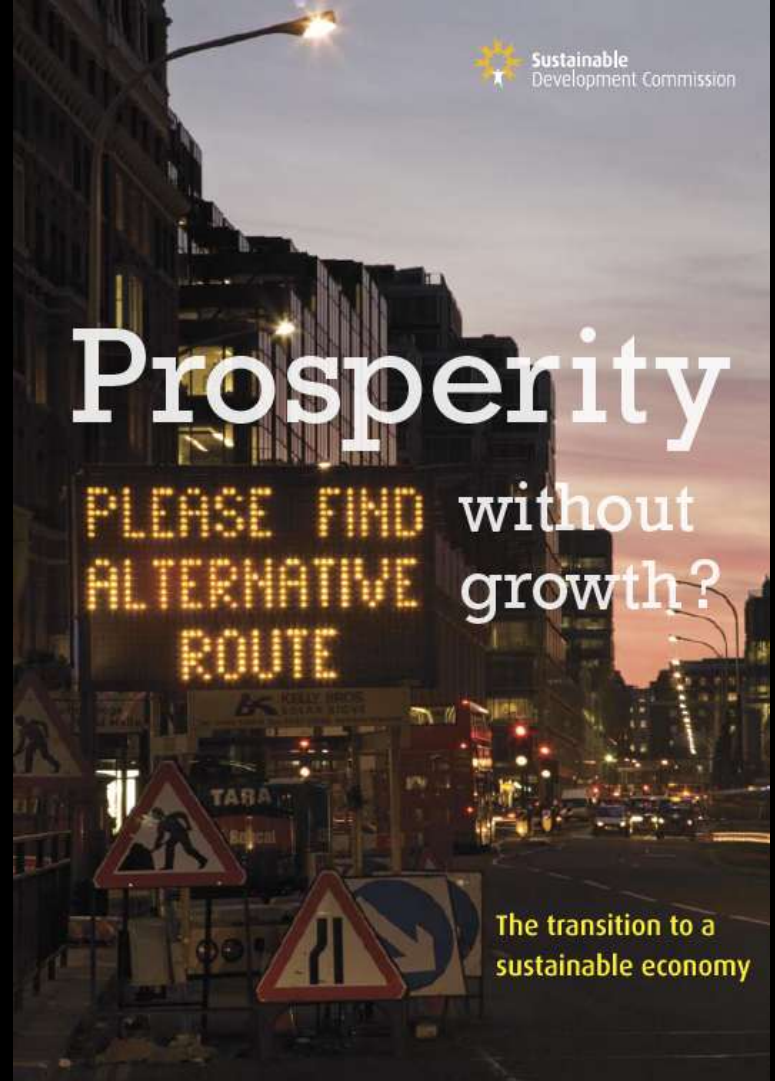


Advances in Ecological Economics
SERIES EDITOR: JEROEN C.J.M. VAN DEN BERGH



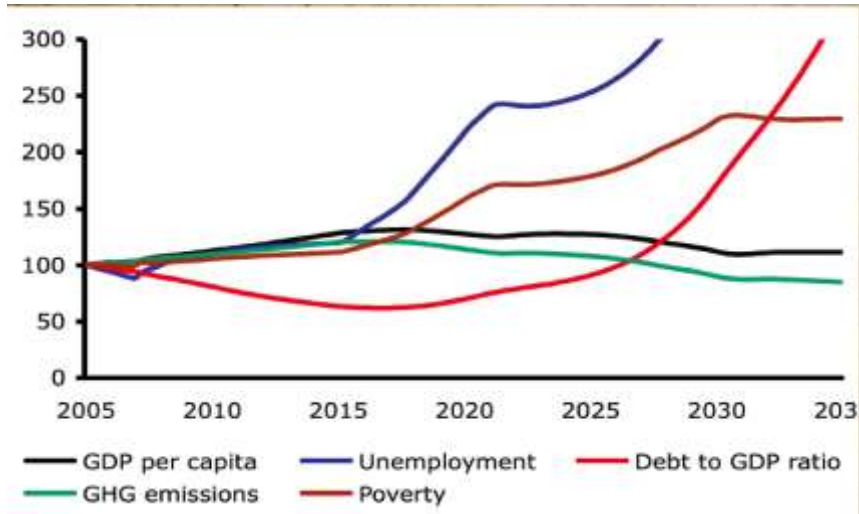
Prosperity

PLEASE FIND **without**
ALTERNATIVE **growth?**
ROUTE

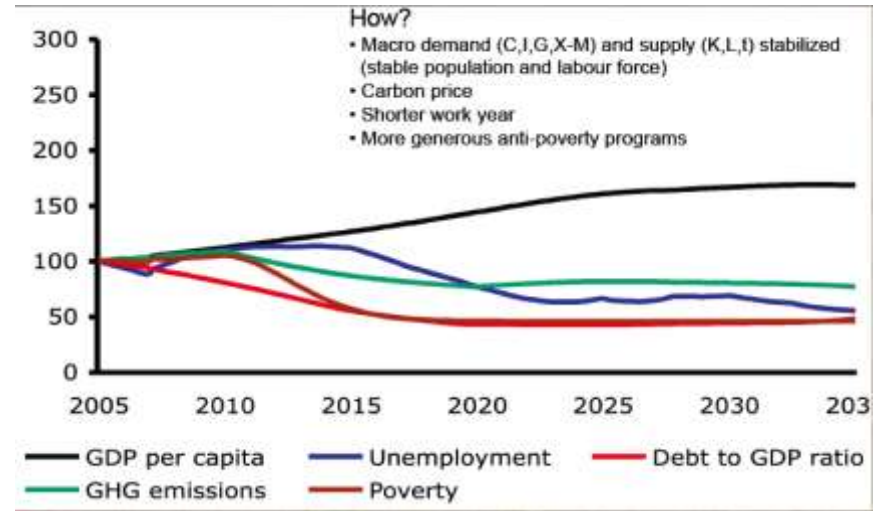


The transition to a
sustainable economy

A no-growth disaster



A better low/no-growth positive economy



Source: Victor, P. 2008. Managing Without Growth, Edward Elgar.

12 things we need to change

1.

New meanings
and measures
of success

12 things we need to change

2. ■

Limits on materials,
energy, wastes,
and land use

12 things we need to change

3. 

More meaningful
prices

12 things we need to change

4.

More durable,
repairable
products

12 things we need to change

5.

Fewer
status goods

12 things we need to change

6. 

More informative
advertising

12 things we need to change

7.

Better screening
of technology

12 things we need to change

8. 

More efficient
capital stock

12 things we need to change

9.

More local,
less global

12 things we need to **change**

10 Reduced
inequality

12 things we need to change

11

Less work,
more leisure

12 things we need to change

12

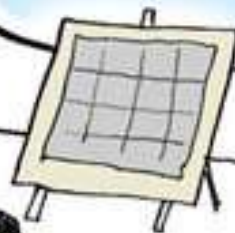
Education
for life,
not just work



CLIMATE SUMMIT

WHAT IF IT'S
A BIG HOAX AND
WE CREATE A BETTER
WORLD FOR NOTHING?

- ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
- PRESERVE RAINFORESTS
- SUSTAINABILITY
- GREEN JOBS
- LIVABLE CITIES
- RENEWABLES
- CLEAN WATER, AIR
- HEALTHY CHILDREN
- ETC. ETC.





Wellbeing Economies Alliance (WE A11)

At a meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, in Oct. 2017, a group of five governments (Scotland, Sweden, Costa Rica, Slovenia, and New Zealand) committed to creating the inter-government group of the global Wellbeing Economies Alliance.

Building a Global New Economy Movement: the Wellbeing Economies Alliance (WE-All)

The current economic system needs to be fundamentally transformed into a **wellbeing economy**: an economy that works for people and the planet; where institutions serve humanity and recognize our interdependence. An economy with a new purpose: shared wellbeing on a healthy planet.

This transformation is what the Wellbeing Economies Alliance (WE-All) seeks to bring about, working with organizations from around the world to co-create a global new economy movement and to help build a new economic system.

Our **key functions** are three-fold:

- Movement building
- Communications
- Implementation

These functions **contribute** to members of the new economy movement by:

- Connecting them to each other to enhance collaboration (movement building)
- Amplifying their profile (communications)
- Increasing their impact (implementation)

Thank You

Papers mentioned in this presentation can be downloaded from:
www.robertcostanza.com

