

Dedicated to Will Steffen and Herman Daly

Addicted to Growth: Societal Therapy for a Sustainable Wellbeing Future

Robert Costanza

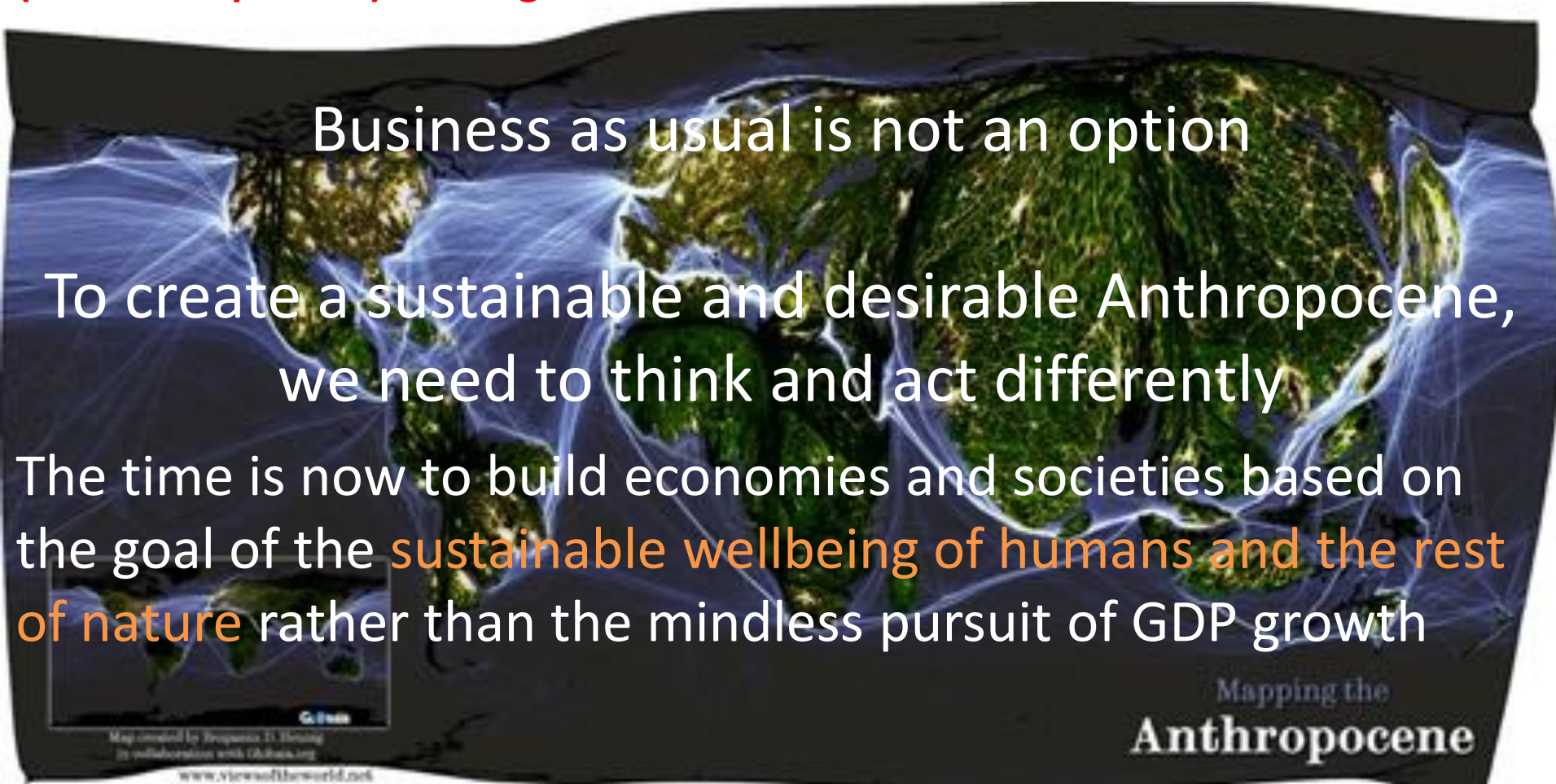
- Professor of Ecological Economics
Institute for Global Prosperity
University College London
- Editor in Chief, *The Anthropocene Review*

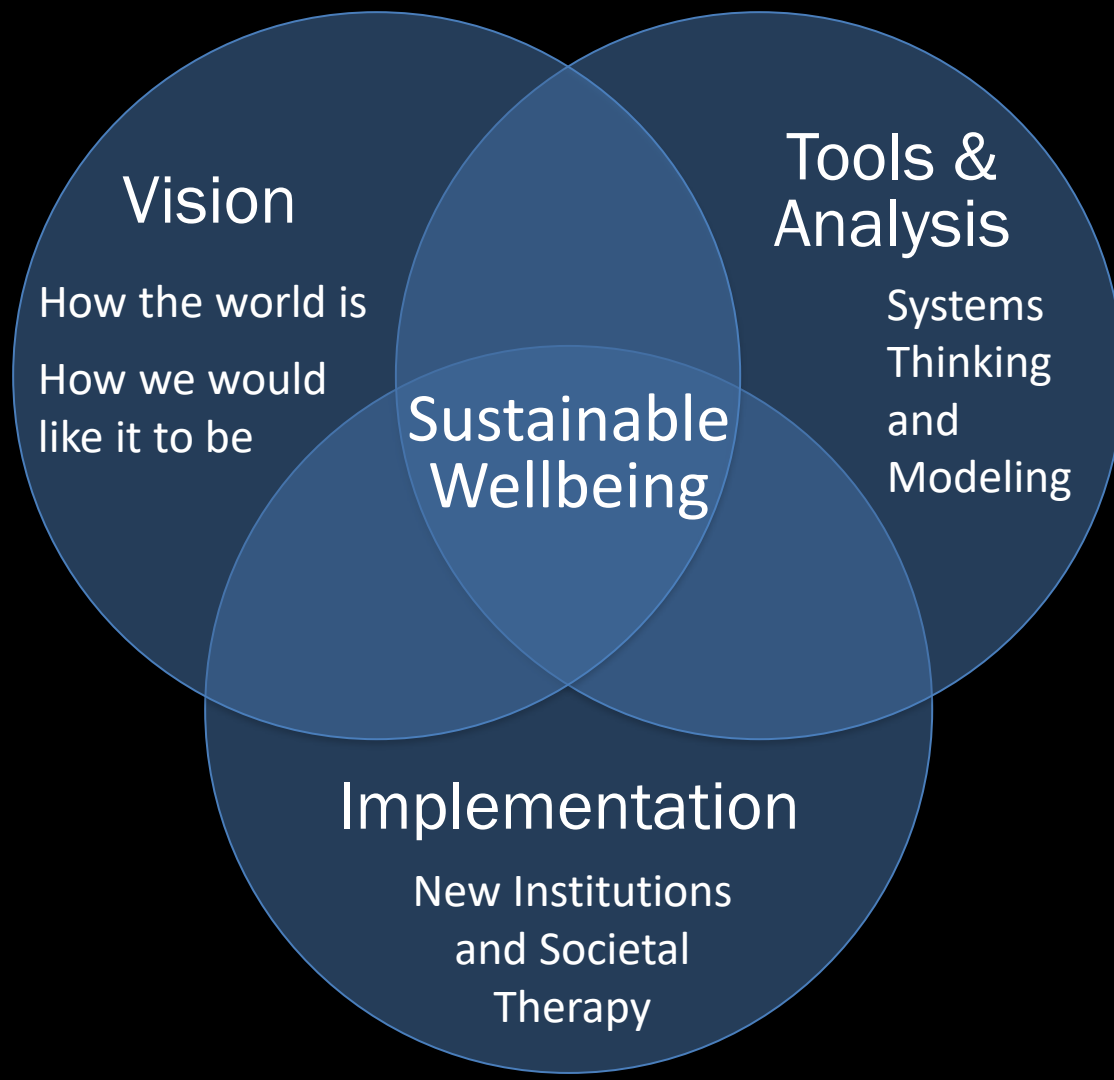
Human influence on the earth system is now so large, that a new geologic epoch (*the Anthropocene*) has begun. We now live in a “Full World”

Business as usual is not an option

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

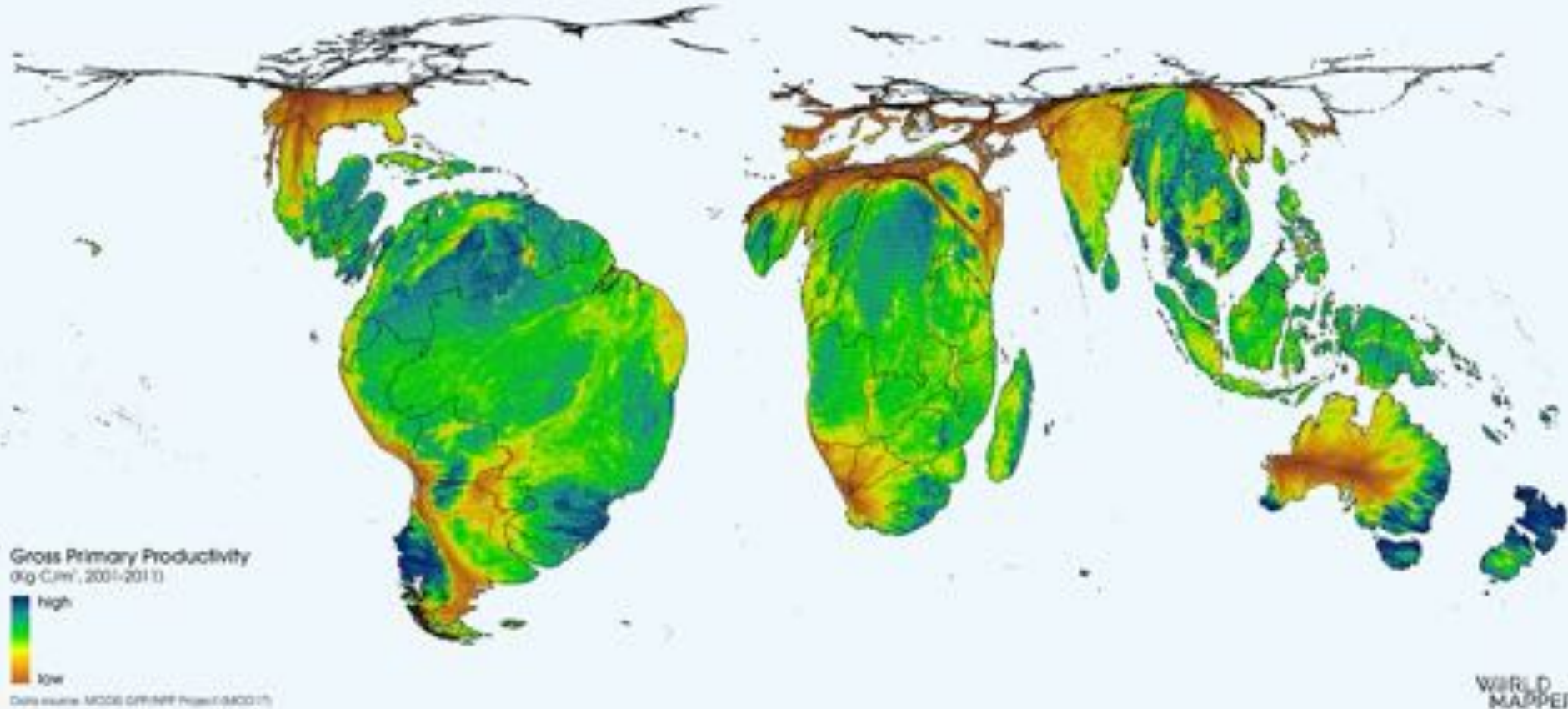
The time is now to build economies and societies based on
the goal of the **sustainable wellbeing of humans and the rest
of nature** rather than the mindless pursuit of GDP growth

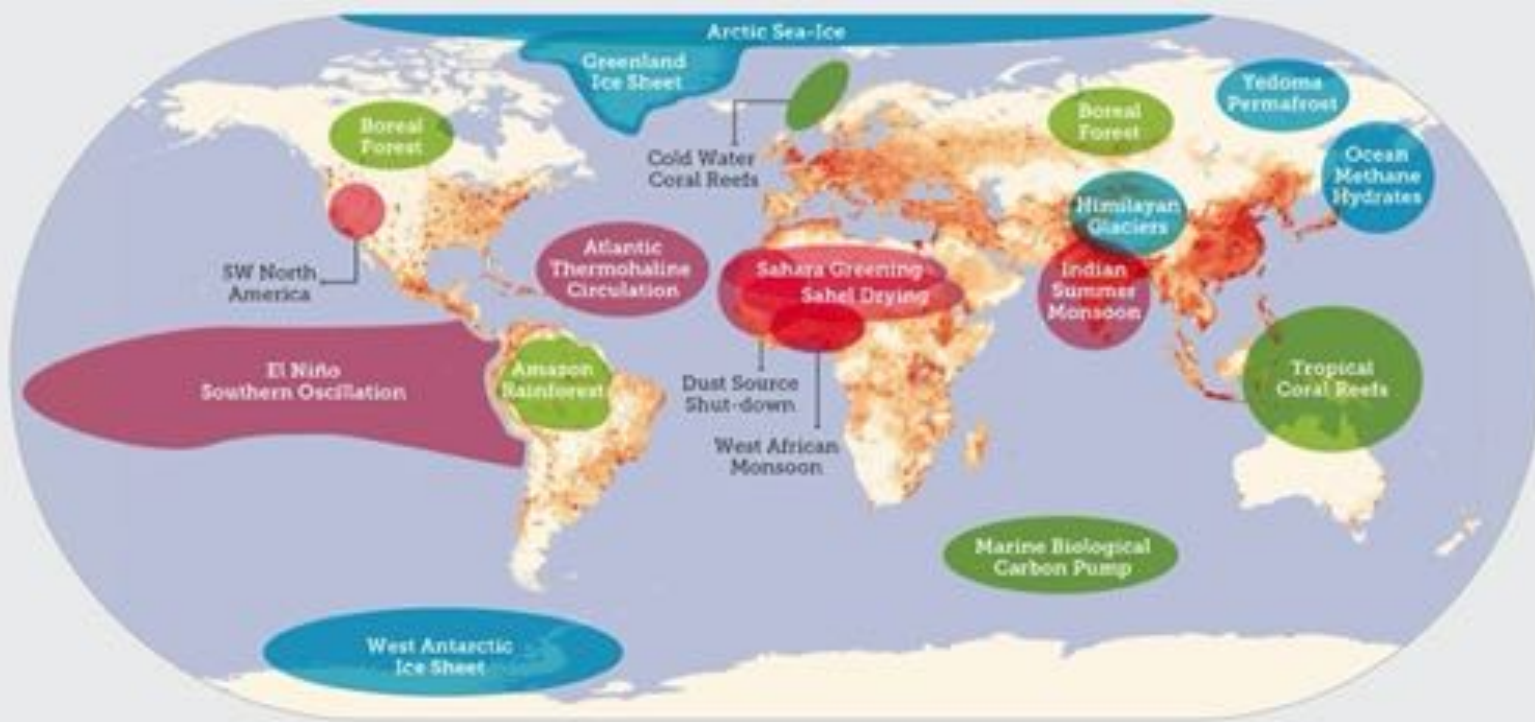




Net Primary Production Heartbeat of Planet Earth

January





Huber, Lenton, and Schellnhuber, in Richardson et al. 2011

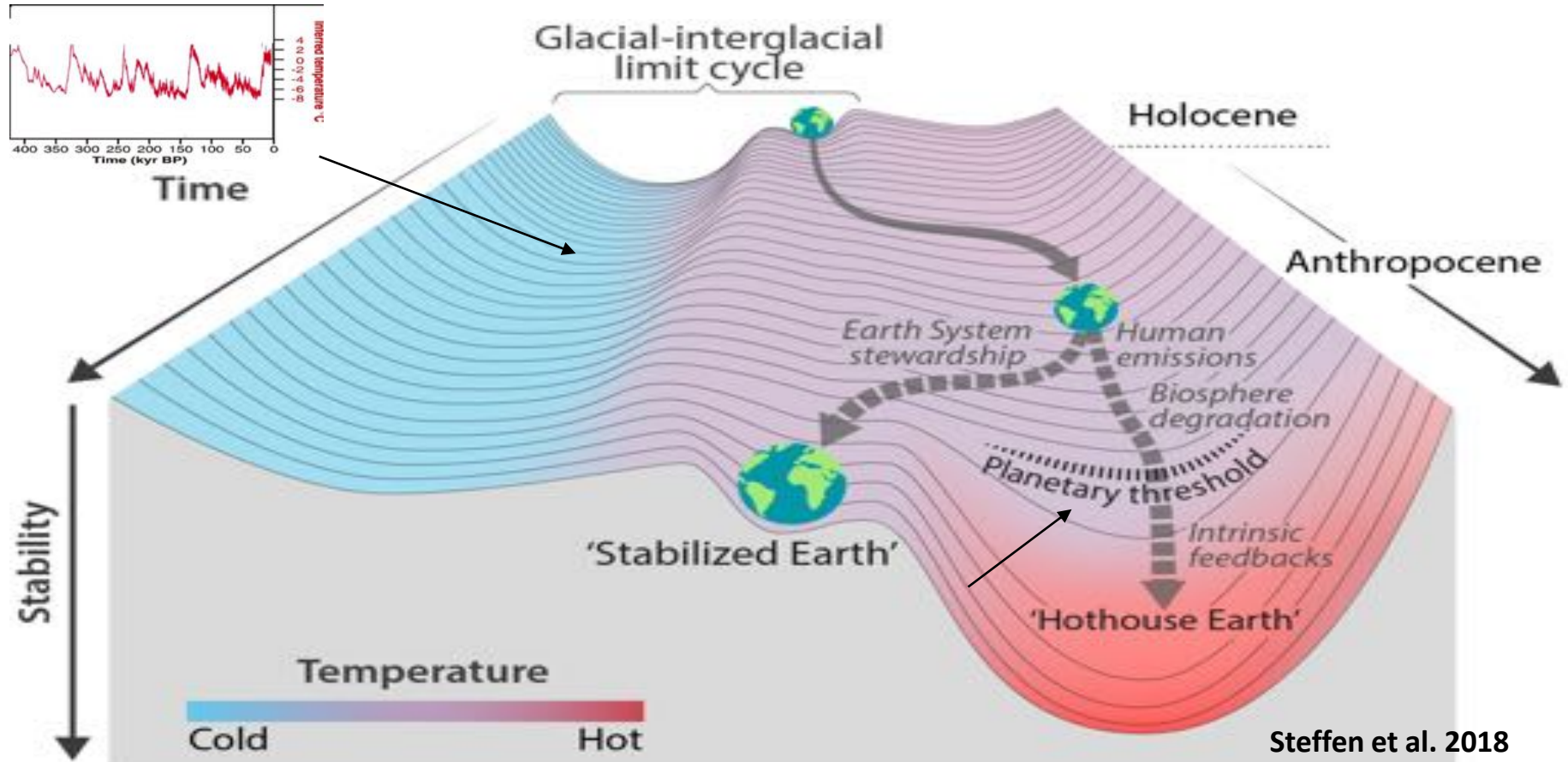
The world is a complex, non-linear, adaptive system, with thresholds, tipping points, and surprises

PLANETARY BOUNDARIES: THERE ARE FUNDAMENTAL *ECOLOGICAL* CONSTRAINTS

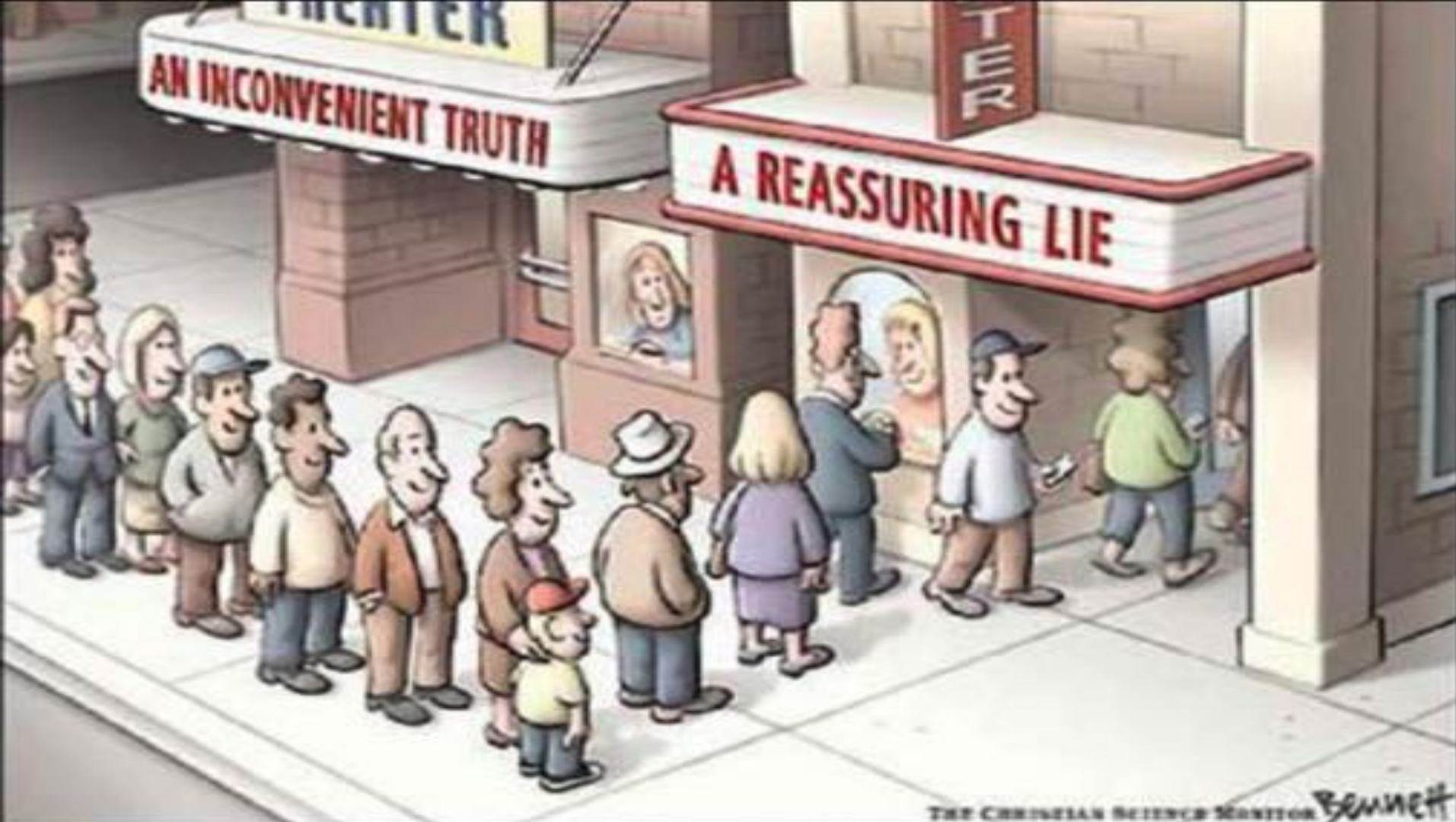


Adapted from Steffen et al. 2015

Earth System Trajectories



Steffen et al. 2018

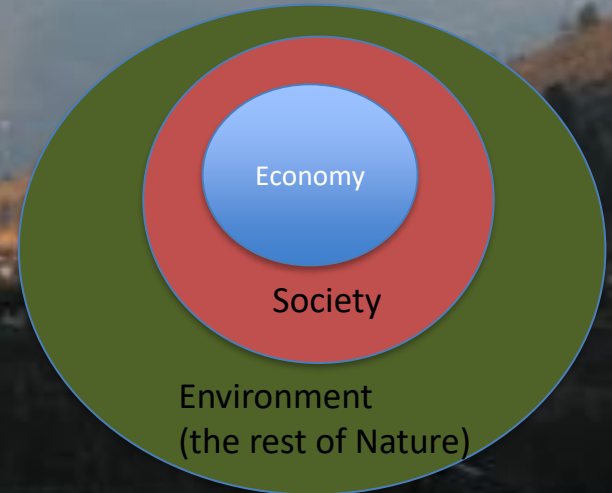


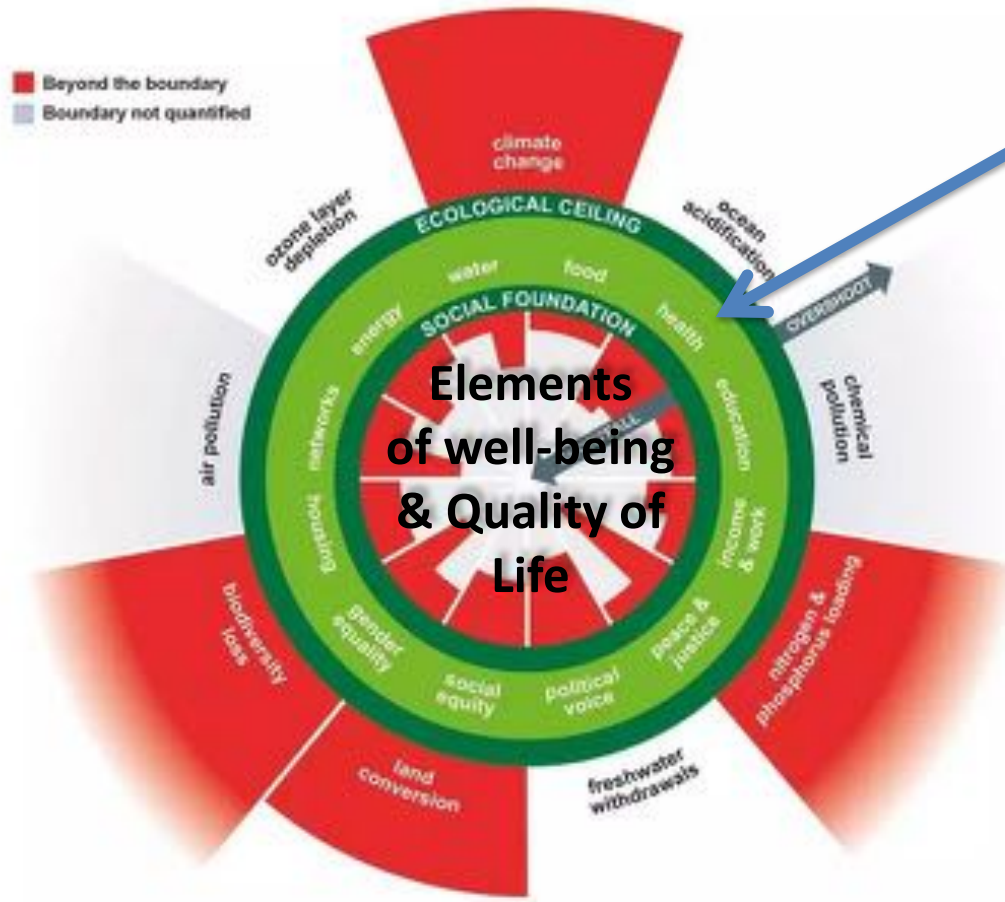
*We need a **third** movie...*



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

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





The Safe and Just “doughnut”

(after: K. Raworth. 2012. A safe and just space for humanity: can we live within the doughnut? Oxfam International)

The interconnectedness of the ecological and social wellbeing of the planet.

Image: Kate Raworth and Christian Guthrie/The Lancet Planetary Health

An Introduction to
Ecological Economics Second Edition

Integrated Questions/Goals:

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

Contents | Contributor | Preface | Contributor
 Margaret | Editorial | Index

An Introduction to Ecological Economics, Second Edition

CRC Press

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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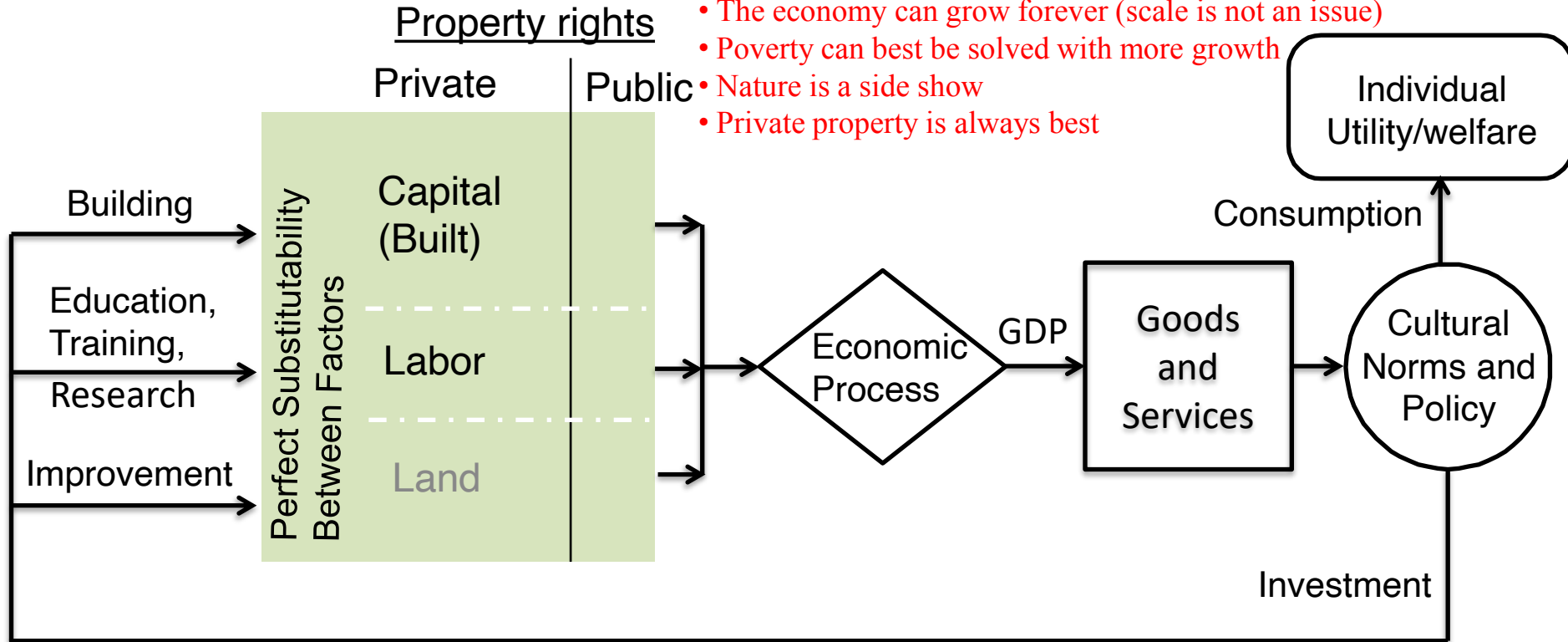
Overlapping Ideas

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

“Empty World” Vision of the Economy

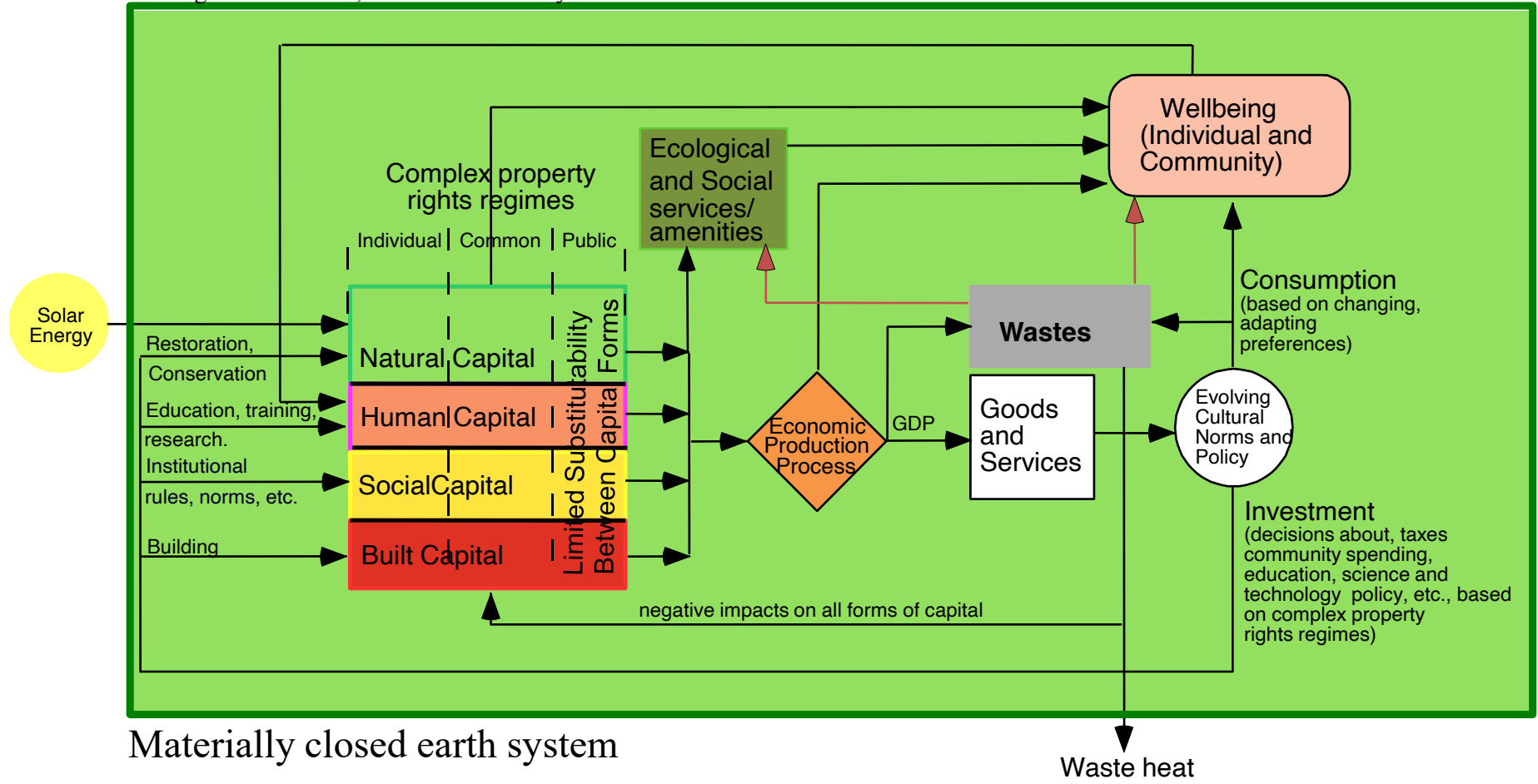
Basic premises:

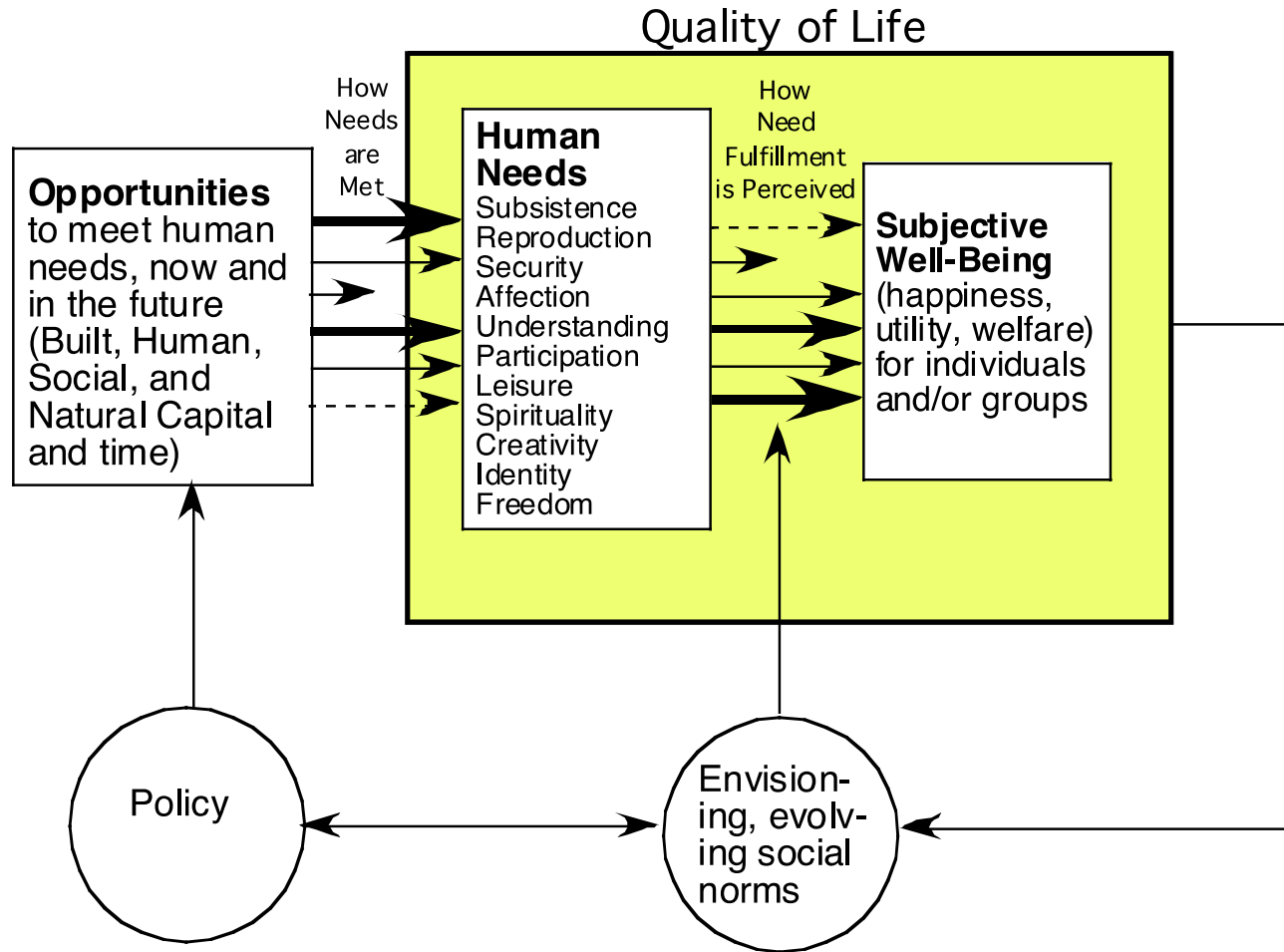
- More is always better – GDP is a good proxy for welfare
- The economy can grow forever (scale is not an issue)
- Poverty can best be solved with more growth
- Nature is a side show
- Private property is always best



“Full World” Vision of the Whole System

From: Costanza, R., J. C. Cumberland, H. E. Daly, R. Goodland, R. Norgaard, I Kubiszewski, and C. Franco. 2014. An Introduction to Ecological Economics, Second Edition. Taylor and Francis.





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

Near Synonyms:

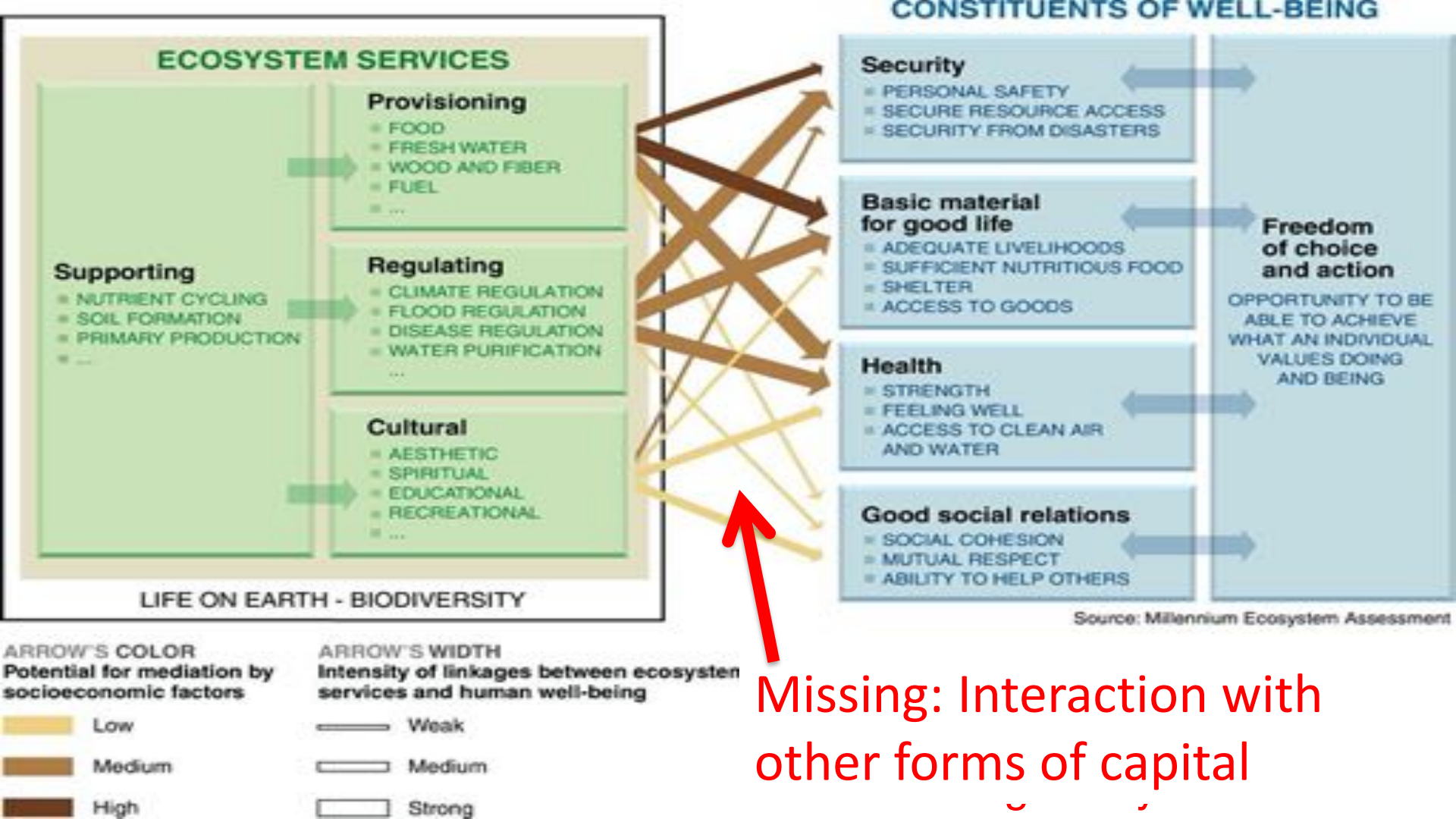
Quality of life

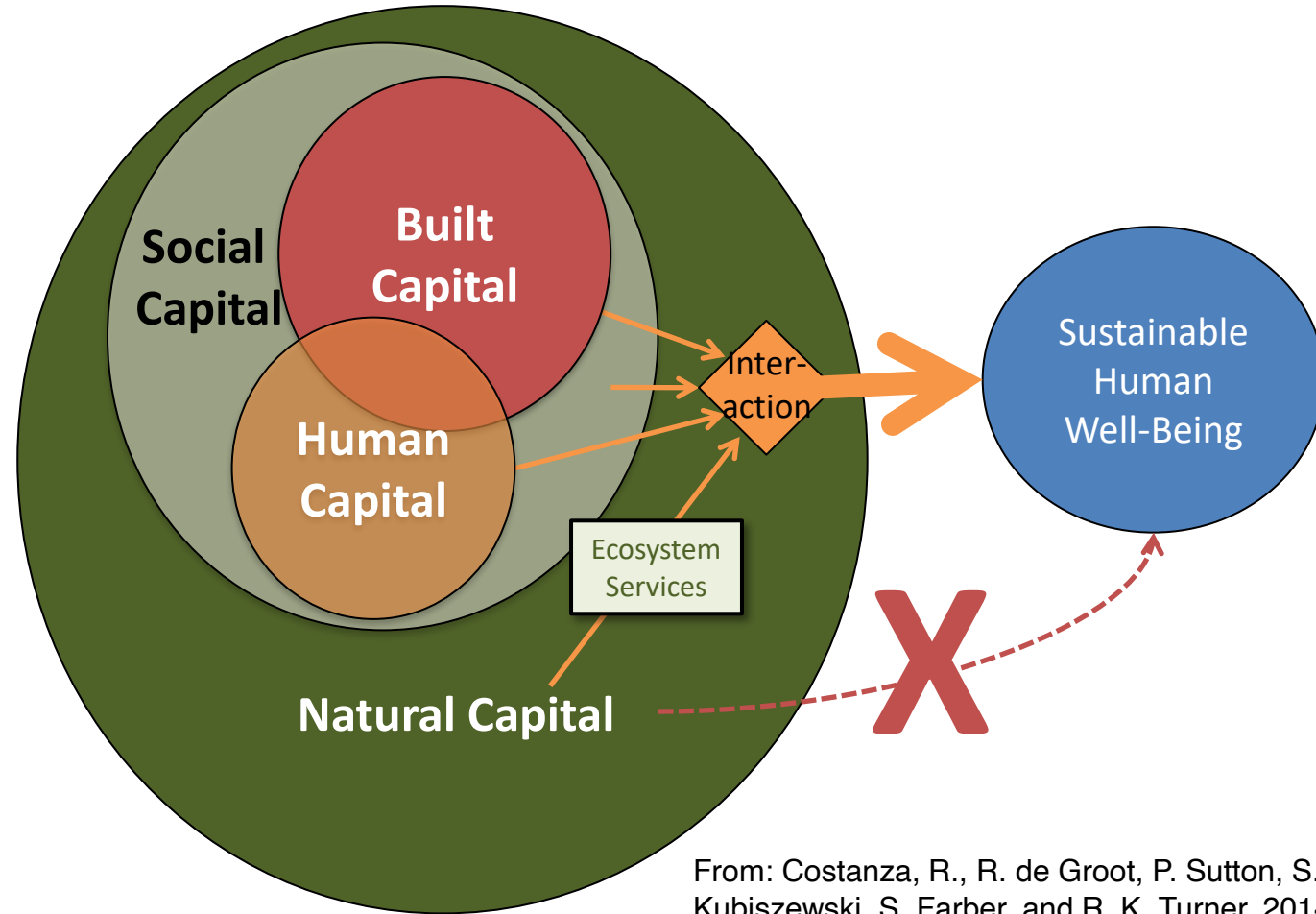
Wellbeing

One Health/Ecosystem Health

Prosperity (Inclusive)

Flourishing





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

[IPBES negotiations](#)[IUCN's support to the IPBES process](#)[News and Events](#)[Contacts](#)

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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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Welcome to the new ESP website

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

ESP Services

- Networking & Outreach
- Case studies & Showcases
- Data & Knowledge sharing
- Training and Education
- Guidelines & Toolkits
- Funding/Cooperation calls
- Contact
- Support & FAQ
- Members & Partners
- **Become a Member**

ESP Activities and Networks

● Thematic Working Groups



● Biome Expert Groups



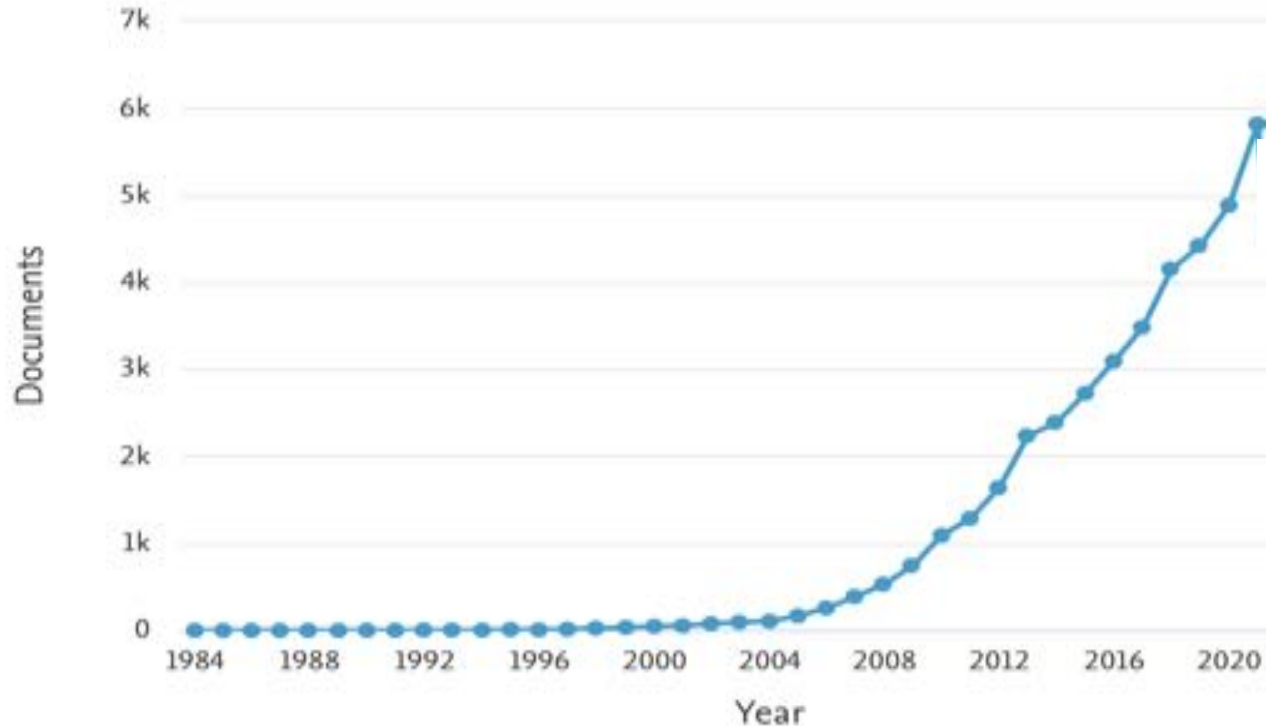
● National ESP Networks



Number of articles on “ecosystem services” in SCOPUS by year

Total as of 5/5/2022 = 41,889

Documents by year



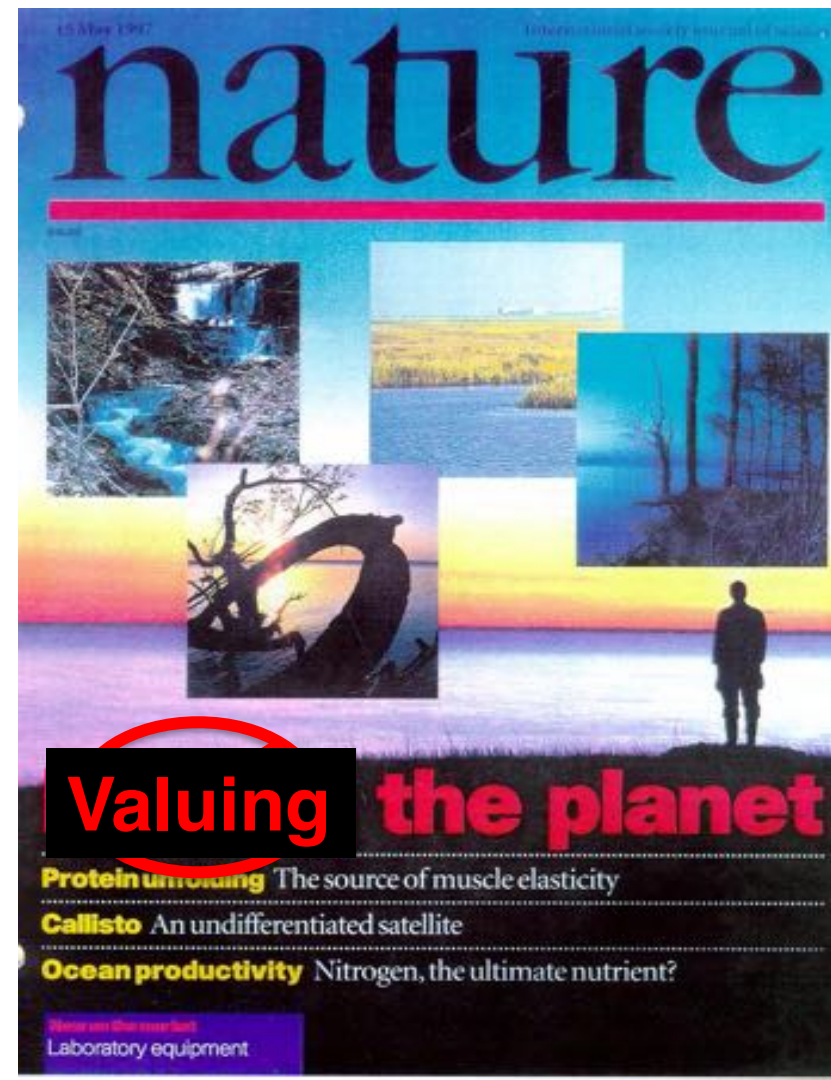
NATURE VOL 387 15 MAY 1997

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 10,000 citations – which puts it in the top 0.01% of all papers ever published.





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Global Environmental Change

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



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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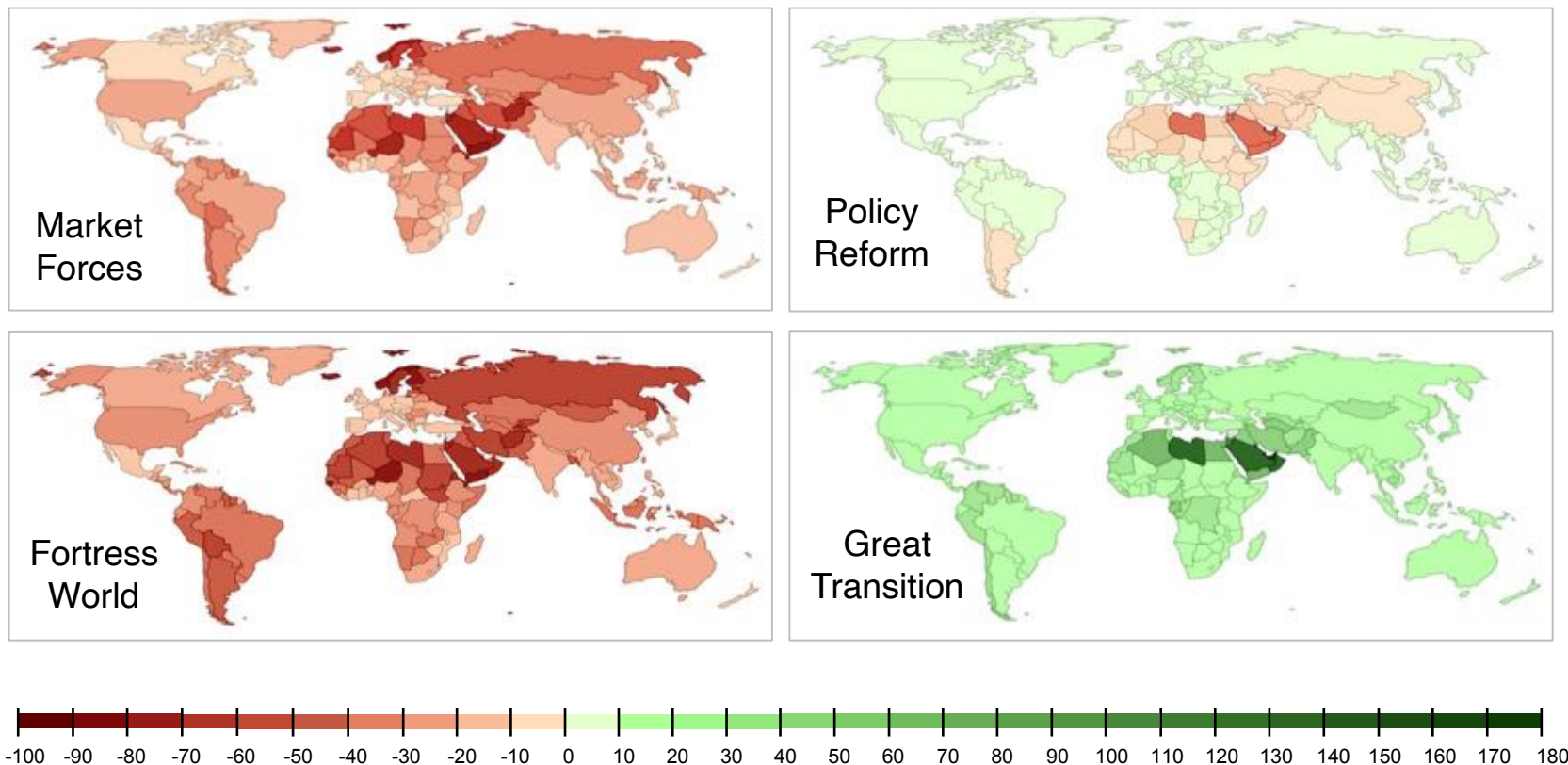


...we estimated the loss of
ecosystem services from 1997 to
2011 due to land use change at
\$4.3–20.2 trillion/yr.

Changes in the global value of ecosystem services

Robert Costanza^a, Robert de Gooijer^b, Robert E. Munn^c, Robert J. Anderson^d, Ida Kubiszewski^e, Stephen Farber^f, R. Kerry Turner^g

- ^a Oxford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
- ^b Environmental Systems Analysis Group, University of Twente, Enschede, The Netherlands
- ^c Department of Geography, University of Denver, United States
- ^d Biological Energy Processes and Ecology of the Tropical and Subtropical Ecosystems, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, United States
- ^e University of Pittsburgh, United States
- ^f University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK



Percent Change in 2050 from 2011 Ecosystem Service Values

From: Kubiszewski, Costanza, Anderson, and Sutton. (2017). The Future of Ecosystem Services: Global Scenarios and National Implications. *Ecosystem Services*. 26:289-301.



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.

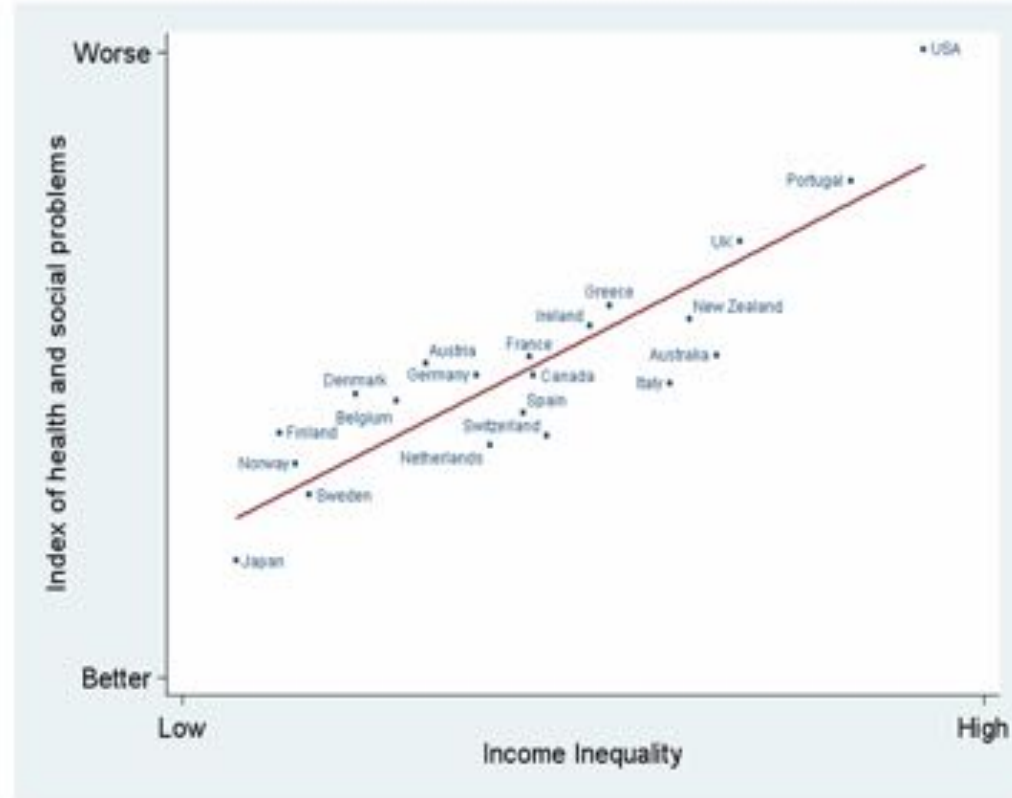
Pope Francis, ENCYCLICAL LETTER
LAUDATO SI' - ON CARE FOR OUR COMMON HOME

Fair distribution is *essential* to quality of life

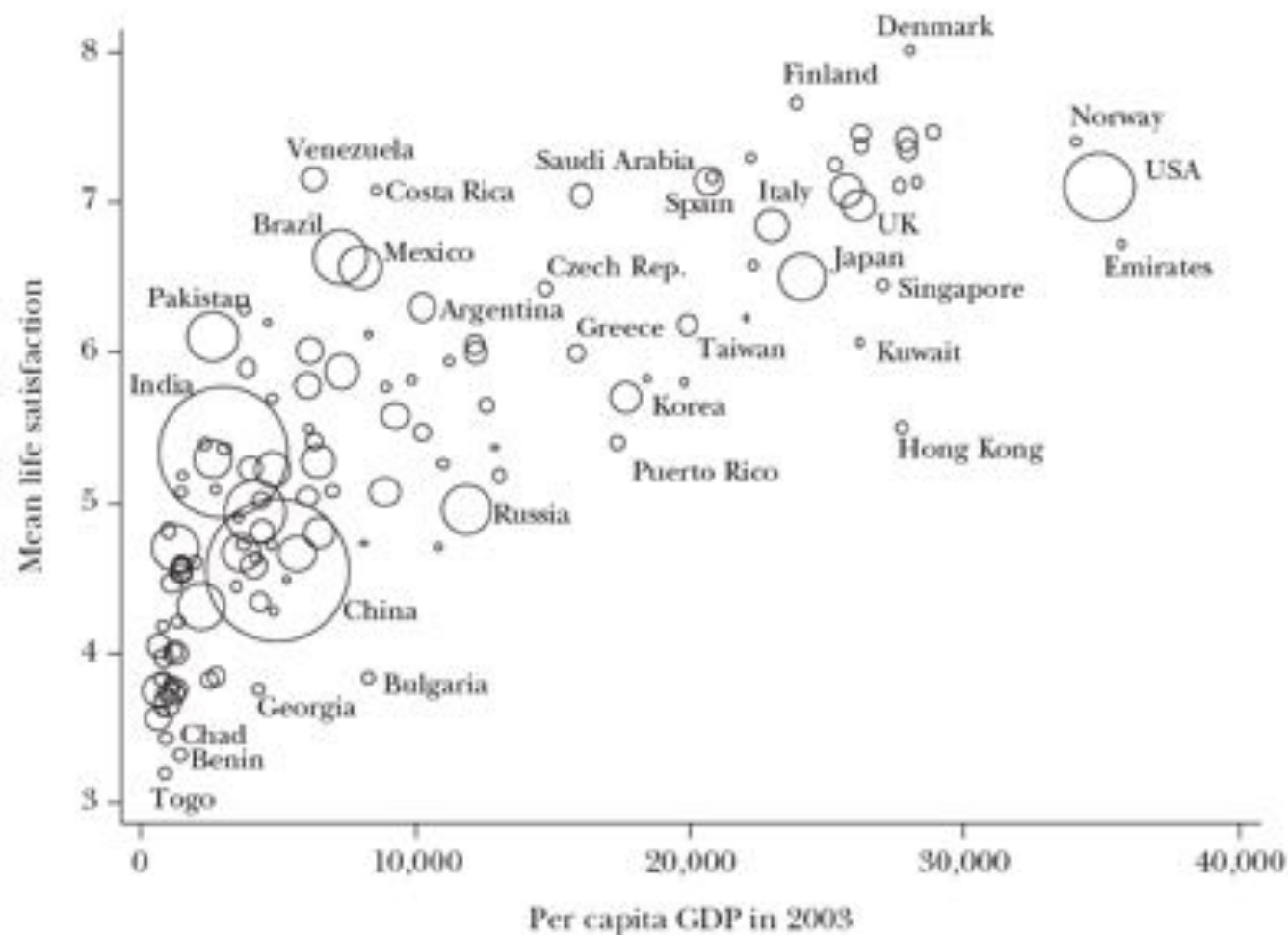
Health and Social Problems are Worse in More Unequal Countries

Index of:

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



Life Satisfaction and Per Capita GDP around the World





“The welfare of a nation can scarcely be inferred from a measurement of national income as defined by GDP...Goals for ‘more’ growth should specify of what and for what.”

Simon Kuznets



Bretton Woods conference in 1944



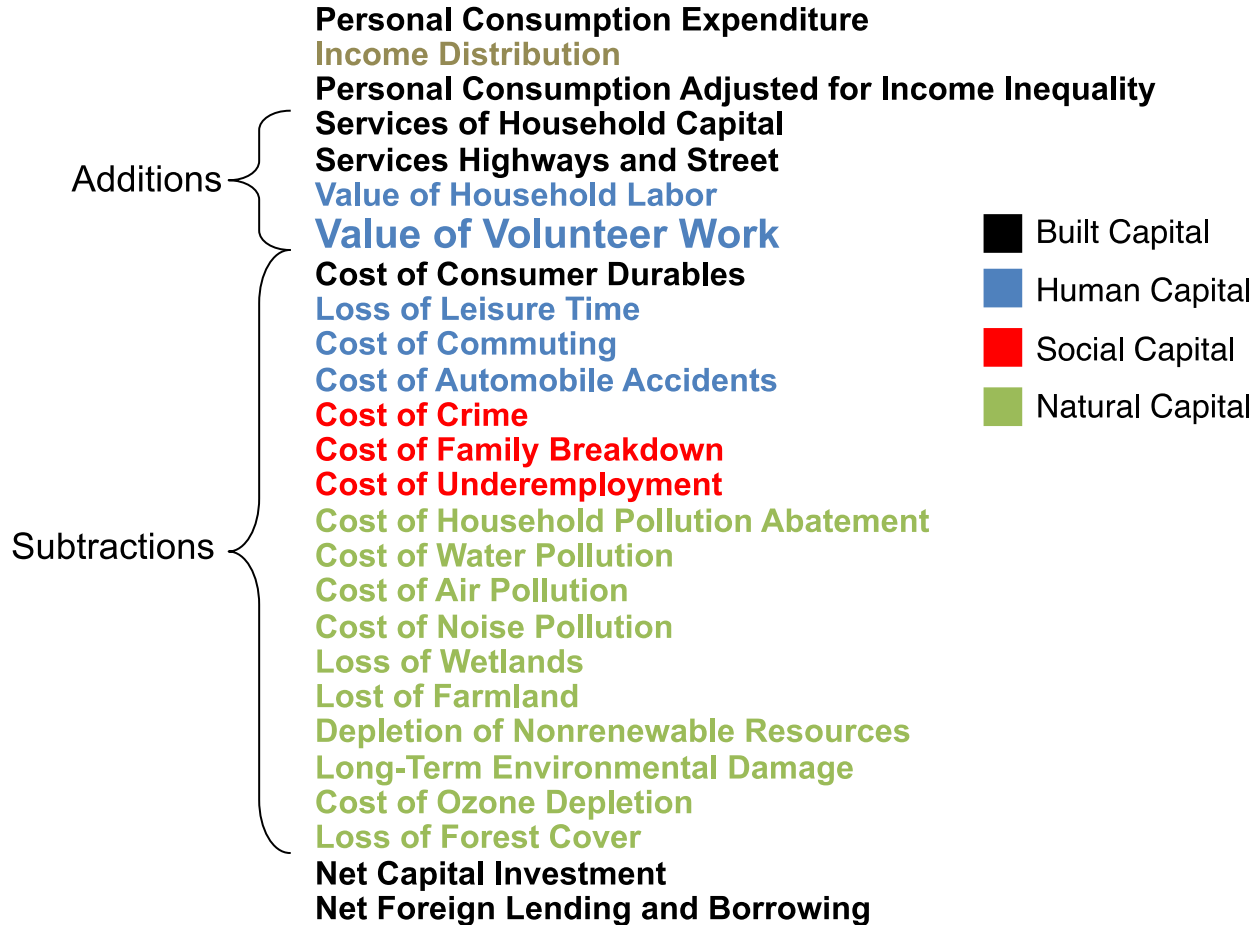


Time to leave GDP behind

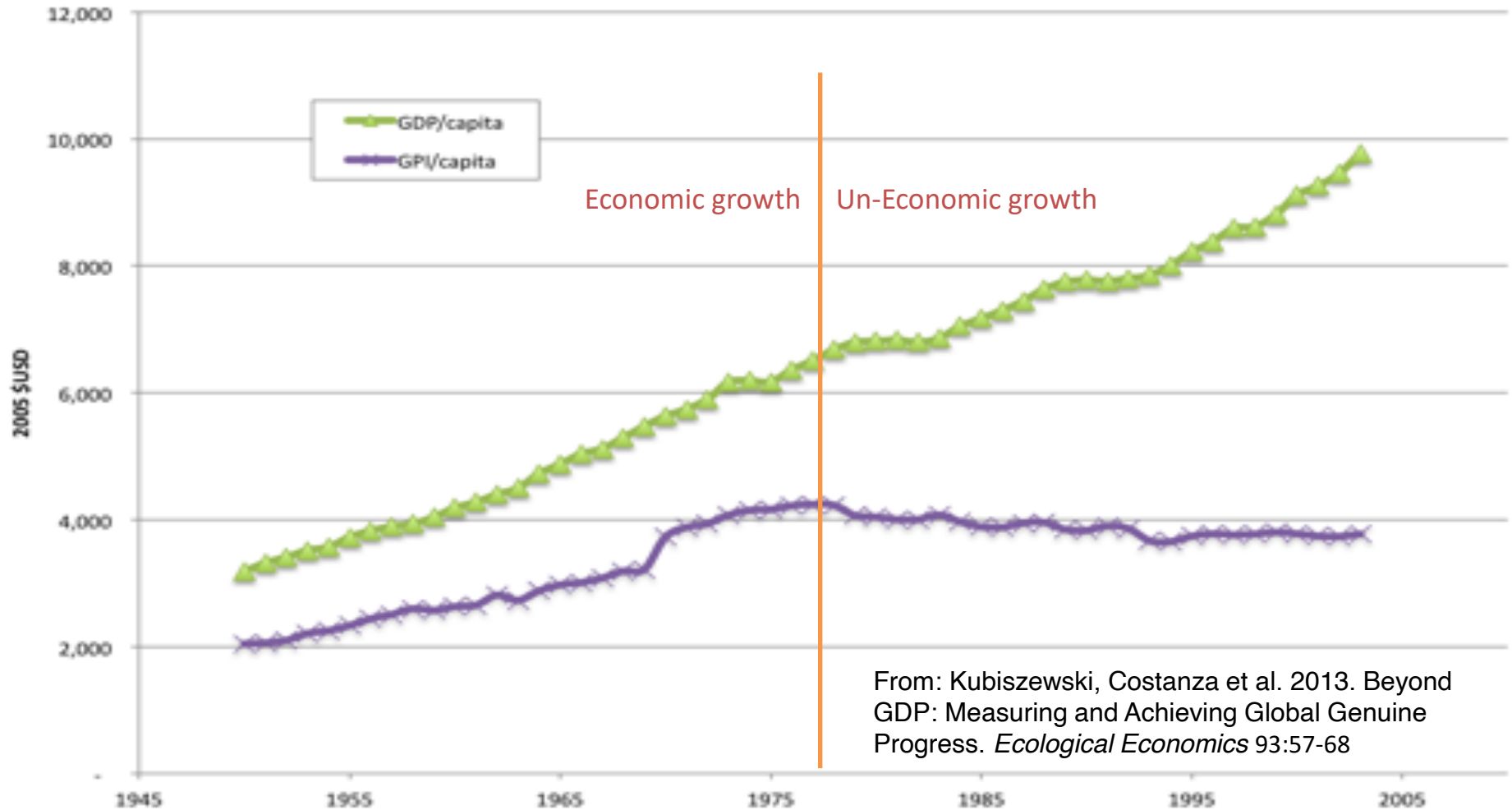
Gross domestic product is a misleading measure of national success. Countries should act now to embrace new metrics, urge **Robert Costanza** and colleagues.

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

Genuine Progress Indicator (or ISEW) by Component



Global GPI/capita & GDP/capita



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

To create sustainable wellbeing economies and societies requires:

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

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

Robert Costanza^{a,*,1}, 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

^b Australian Catholic University, Sydney

^c CSIRO Land and Water, Canberra, Australia

^d Knox College, Galesburg, IL, USA

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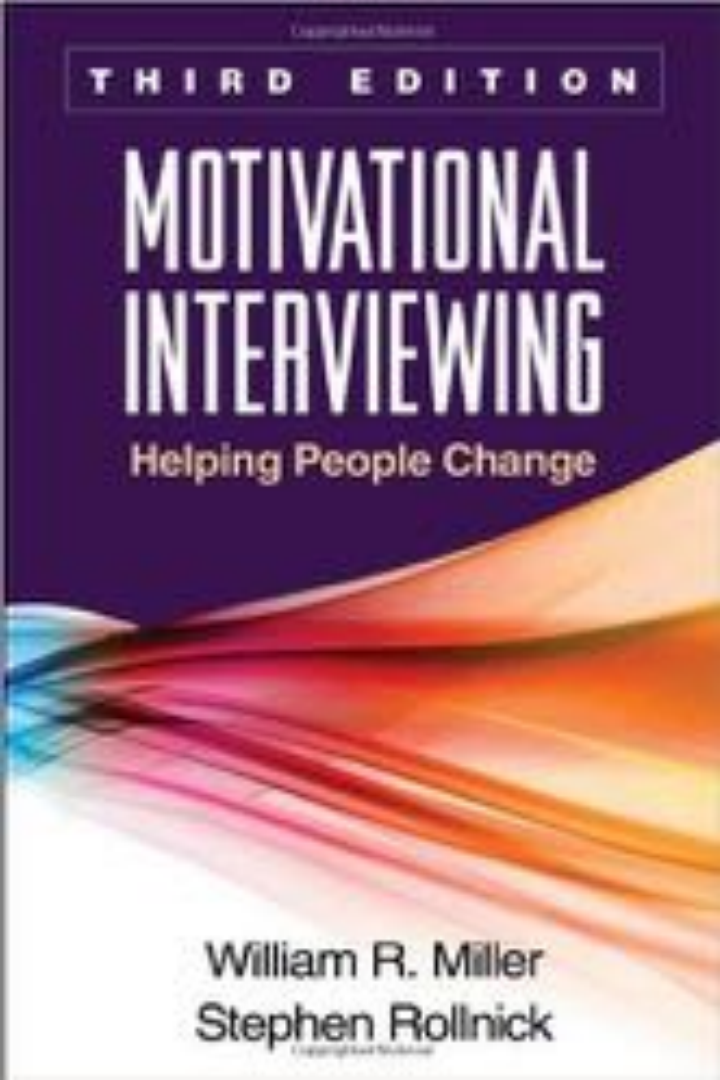
Accepted 6 September 2016

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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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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.

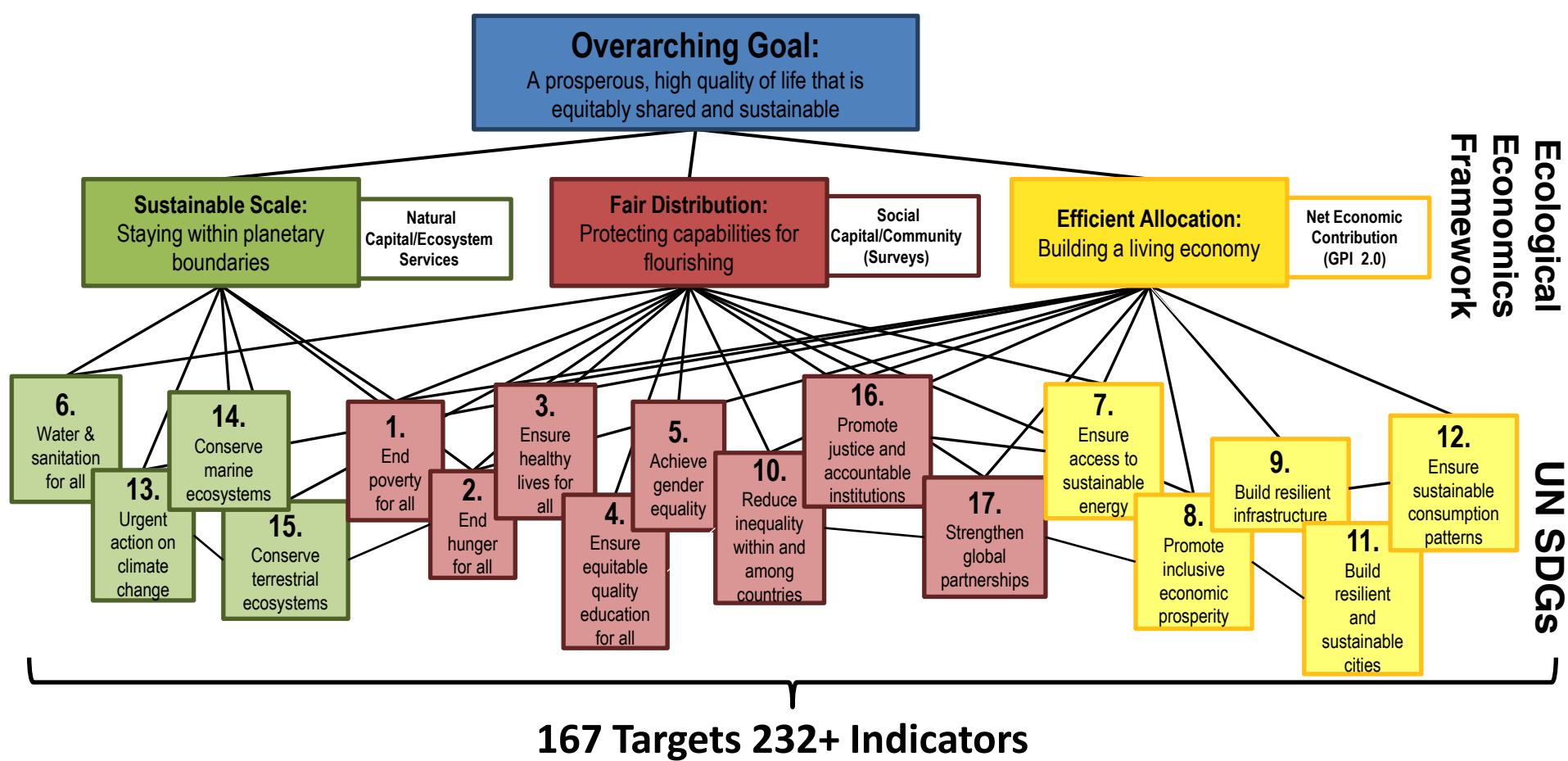


The Grand Hotel in Saltsjöbaden, Sweden, where the labor accords were debated and signed in 1938.

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD: THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





The relationship of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the framework of ecological economics and the overarching goal of a sustainable, equitable and prosperous system. (Costanza et al. 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-growing 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 formal, 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 Speith.

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CREATING A SUSTAINABLE
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Costanza
Kubiszewski




CREATING A SUSTAINABLE AND DESIRABLE FUTURE

Insights from 45 global thought leaders

Editors

Robert Costanza
Ida Kubiszewski



 World Scientific

Focus on GDP growth

Market Forces

The market knows best
Inequality not addressed

Policy Reform

Need planning and government
Equity maintained

Individualism

Community

Fortress World

Everyone for themselves
Limited Governance

Great Transition



Focus on Well-being

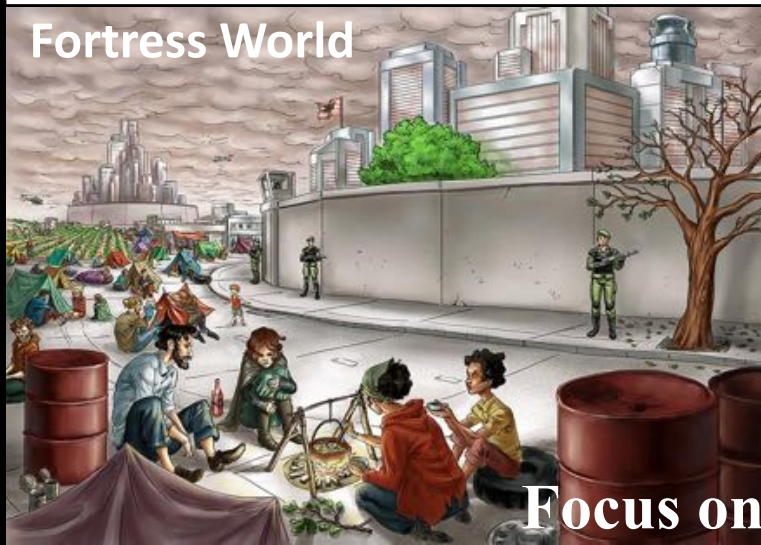
Individualism



Focus on

GDP growth

Policy Reform



Fortress World

Focus on



Great Transition

Focus on Well-being

Community

Costanza, R., I. Kubiszewski, S. Cork, P.W.B. Atkins, A. Bean, A. Diamond, N. Grigg, E. Korb, J. Logg-Scarvell, R. Navis, and K. Patrick.

2015. [Scenarios for Australia in 2050: A synthesis and proposed survey](#). *Journal of Future Studies*. 19:49-76.

Chambers, I., R. Costanza, L. Zingus, S. Cork, M. Hernandez, A. Sofiullah, T. Z. Htwe, D. Kenny, P. Atkins, T. Kasser, I. Kubiszewski, Y. Liao, A. C. Maung, K. Yuan, D. Finnigan, and S. Harte. 2019. [A public opinion survey of four future scenarios for Australia in 2050](#). *Futures*. 107:119-132

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

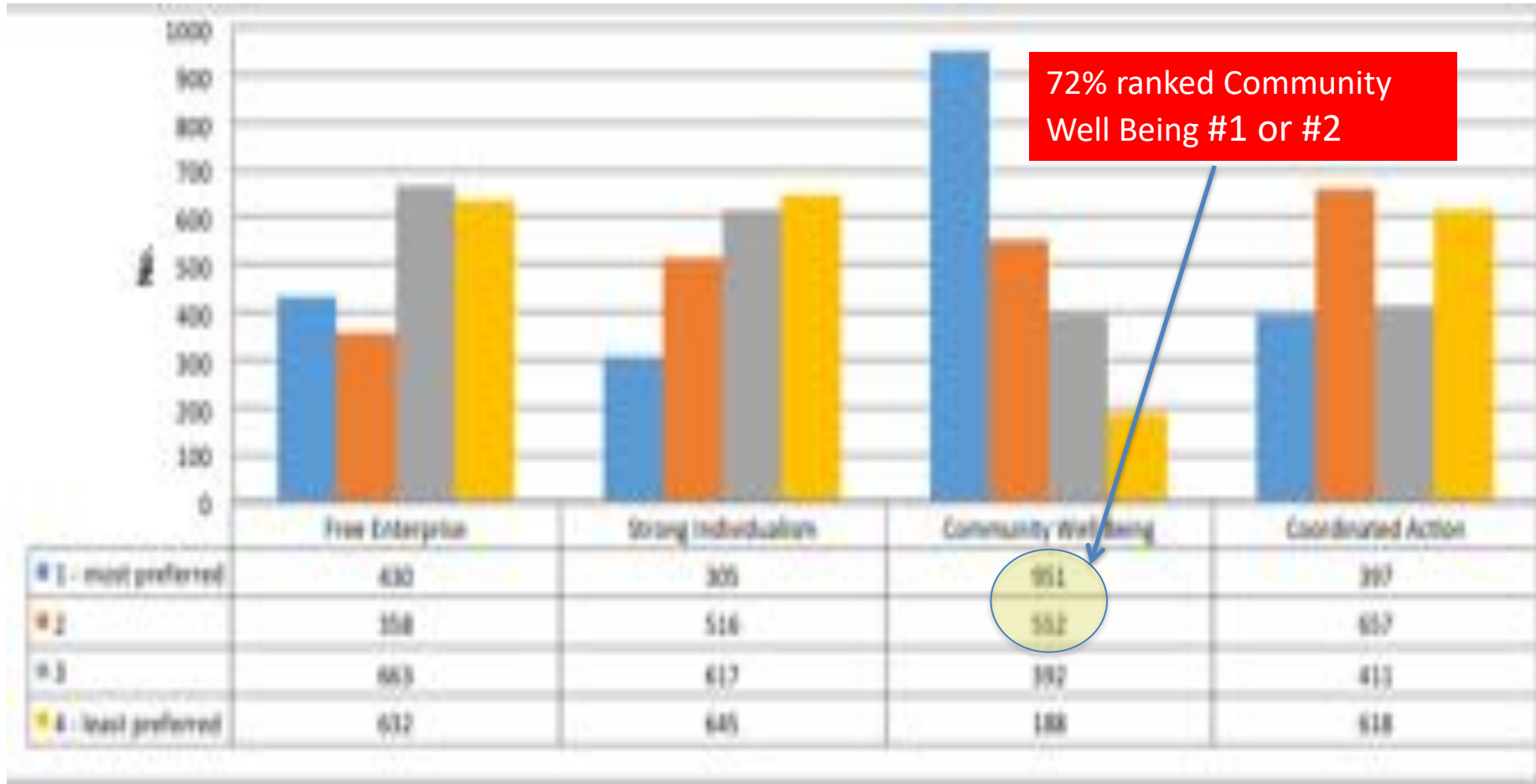
Community Wellbeing

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

Focus on Well-being

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

From: Chambers, I., R. Costanza, L. Zingus, S. Cork, M. Hernandez, A. Sofiullah, T. Z. Htwe, D. Kenny, P. Atkins, T. Kasser, I. Kubiszewski, Y. Liao, A. C. Maung, K. Yuan, D. Finnigan, and S. Harte. 2019. A public opinion survey of four future scenarios for Australia in 2050. *Futures*. 107:119-132





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Discussion

Common asset trusts to effectively steward natural capital and ecosystem services at multiple scales

Robert Costanza^{a,*}, Paul W.B. Atkins^b, Marcello Hernandez-Blanco^c, Ida Kubiszewski^a^a Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia^b The ProSocial Institute, Canberra, Australia^c Environmental Consultant, San José, Costa Rica

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords

Common asset trusts
Property rights regimes
Public trust doctrine
Payment for ecosystem services
Natural capital

ABSTRACT

Ecosystems (natural capital) produce a range of benefits to humans. Natural capital is best thought of as common property since many of the ecosystem services it helps produce are non-rival and/or non-excludable. Private property regimes and markets alone are ineffective and inappropriate institutions to manage them sustainably. These systems can be better managed as commons, using more nuanced private and community property rights and Common Asset Trusts (CATs), with legal precedent in the Public Trust Doctrine. Effective CATs embody a generalized version of Elinor Ostrom's eight core design principles for sustainable commons management: (1) shared identity and purpose; (2) equitable distribution of contributions and benefits; (3) fair and inclusive decision-making; (4) monitoring agreed behaviours; (5) graduated responses; (6) fast and fair conflict resolution; (7) authority to self-govern; and (8) collaborative relations with other groups and spatial scales. Here, we describe a few existing and proposed systems that approximate effective CATs. We also suggest how Costa Rica can transform its existing payment for ecosystem services (PES) scheme into a national CAT. Finally, we describe how CATs can facilitate more fair and effective public/private partnerships (PPPs) to invest in natural capital and ecosystem services.

Elinor Ostrom's 8 core design principles for sustainable commons management, with a generalized version (Atkins et al., 2019) and a description of the basic function of each principle in the context of CATs.

Ostrom's principle	Generalized version	Function
1. Clearly defined boundaries	Shared identity and purpose	Defines group and establishes property rights
2. Proportional equivalence between benefits and costs	Equitable distribution of contributions and benefits	Ensures effectiveness by balancing individual and collective interests
3. Collective choice arrangements	Fair and inclusive decision-making	"
4. Monitoring	Monitoring agreed behaviours	"
5. Graduated sanctions	Graduated responding to helpful or unhelpful behaviour	"
6. Conflict resolution mechanisms	Fast and fair conflict resolution	"
7. Minimal recognition of rights to organize	Authority to self-govern (according to principles 1-6)	Ensures effectiveness while supporting engagement
8. Polycentric governance	Collaborative relations with other groups (using principles 1-7)	Connects to other spatial and temporal scales



Claim the Sky!

www.claimthesky.org

By asserting that we all own the atmosphere as a common asset, we can begin to use the Public Trust Doctrine and the legal institutions surrounding property rights to protect the climate, charge for damages, and provide rewards to those that improve this shared resource, by creating an Earth Atmospheric Trust.

Costanza, R. 2015. [Claim the sky!](#) *Solutions* 6(1):18-21.



INVOICE

Date: [Soon]

To: [Company XX]

Under the Public Trust doctrine, you are hereby assessed for damages to the Global Atmospheric Commons:

\$[X,XXX] per cumulative ton of CO₂ equivalent introduced into the global economy from ~~xx~~ to ~~xx~~ (based on the latest IPCC estimates of damages), plus ongoing damages:

= \$[X,XXX.00]

Deposit this amount to the Global Atmospheric Trust Fund within 90 days or face legal action and sanctions by the shareholders of the Trust—the people of Earth.

Monies in this fund will be used exclusively to maintain and improve the atmosphere for the benefit of all shareholders, present and future. These uses include, but are not limited to:

1. Investment in community owned, low-carbon emitting renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar.
2. Investment in carbon sequestration projects including forests, soils, and wetlands.
3. Investment in urban infrastructure improvements to reduce car use and improve building energy performance.
4. Investment in technology development to enhance and accelerate the above.

As an alternative to paying this invoice in full, you may invest an equivalent amount in projects that have been approved and monitored by the Trust in one of the categories above.

Signed,



Shareholders in the Earth Atmospheric Trust



Wellbeing Economy 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 Wellbeing Economy Alliance.

A woman with short blonde hair, wearing a bright red suit, stands on a red circular stage. She is gesturing with her hands as if speaking. In the background, the large red letters of the word "TED" are visible against a dark backdrop.

Wellbeing Economy Governments

Scotland, Iceland and New Zealand established the Wellbeing Economy Governments (WEGo) initiative in 2018.

This project was inspired by WEAII and demonstrates real leadership as member countries work together to prioritise wellbeing.

[Watch Nicola Sturgeon's TED Talk](#)

[Find out more about WEGo and see latest news](#)

Iceland puts well-being at budget Finland's new 34-year-old prime minister to be youngest in the world, backed by all-female leaders

3 December 2019

Climate change

Updated 30 minutes ago



Iceland and other Nordic nations are widely admired for family-frie

Iceland's prime minister has urged governments to i
friendly priorities, instead of just focusing on econo

Katrín Jakobsdóttir has teamed up with Scottish First Mi
New Zealand's PM Jacinda Ardern to promote a "well-be



PHOTO: Sanna Marin has already been dubbed "Finland's answer to Jacinda Ardern". (Reuters: Vesa Mollanen/Lehtikuvix)

What is WEAll?



WEAll exists to help bring about a transformation of the economic system, of society and of institutions so that all actors prioritise shared wellbeing on a healthy planet.



WEAll is an alliance, and we welcome organisations and people as members that are working towards the creation of a wellbeing economy in any sector, anywhere in the world.



If you agree the economy needs to be transformed into one that serves people and planet and you embrace working with others to bring about change, then you are welcome to join WEAll.

Learn more about WEAll



wellbeingeconomy.org

<https://www.earth4all.life/>

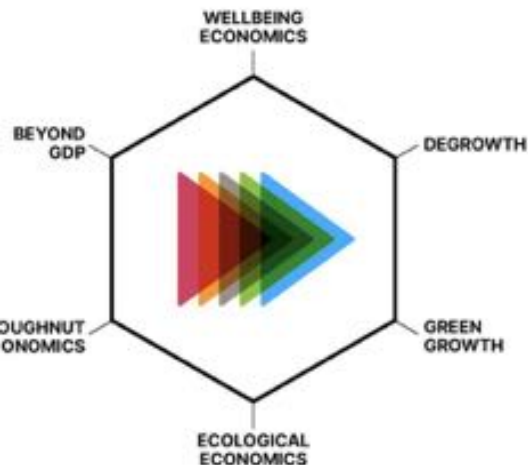
Who we are

Earth4All started as a vibrant collective of leading economic thinkers, scientists, and advocates, convened by [The Club of Rome](#), the [Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research](#), the [Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) and the [Norwegian Business School](#)

With more and more people and organisations joining, Earth4All has become a platform to connect and amplify the chorus of voices that want to upgrade our economies. We are not starting from scratch. The momentum is growing. Communities and policy makers across the world are already changing the way we think economics.

Everybody can get involved. We need everybody to secure a safe and prosperous future for everyone on this planet. It is possible.

Earth4All builds on the legacies of [The Limits to Growth](#) and the [Planetary Boundaries](#) frameworks. Science is at the heart of our work. We rethink capitalism and move beyond GDP for a safe, secure and prosperous future in the Anthropocene.



Transformational economics

New ideas about how economies work are gaining ground. And politicians are listening.

Which ideas show most promise? Where are the overlaps? Which ideas can unite societies? And which ideas can bring long-term prosperity to the majority?

Earth4All has gathered leading economic thinkers together in the **Transformational Economics Commission** to explore new economic paradigms.

Essential reading on our long journey toward an "Earth for All" society.

– THOMAS PIKETTY, author, *Capital in the Twenty-First Century*



Earth for All

A SURVIVAL GUIDE for Humanity

Sandrine Dixson-Declève | Owen Gaffney
Jayati Ghosh | Jorgen Randers
Johan Rockström | Per Espen Stoknes

Forewords by Christiana Figueres and Elizabeth Wathuti

A REPORT TO THE CLUB OF ROME



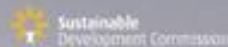
Managing Without Growth

Slower by Design, Not Disaster

Peter A. Victor



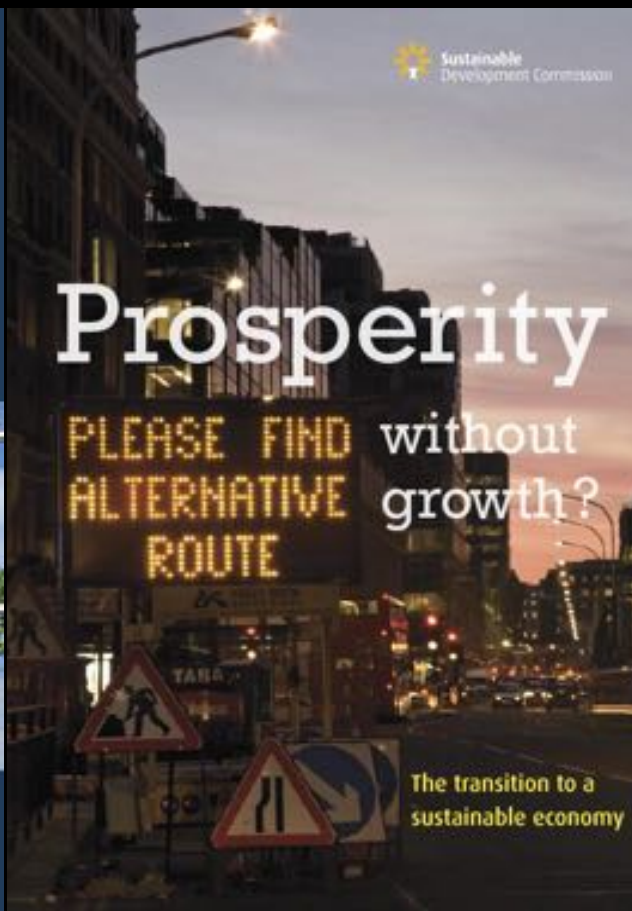
Advances in Ecological Economics
SERIES EDITOR: JEROEN C.J.M. VAN DEN BERGH



Prosperity

PLEASE FIND
ALTERNATIVE
ROUTE

without
growth?



The transition to a
sustainable economy

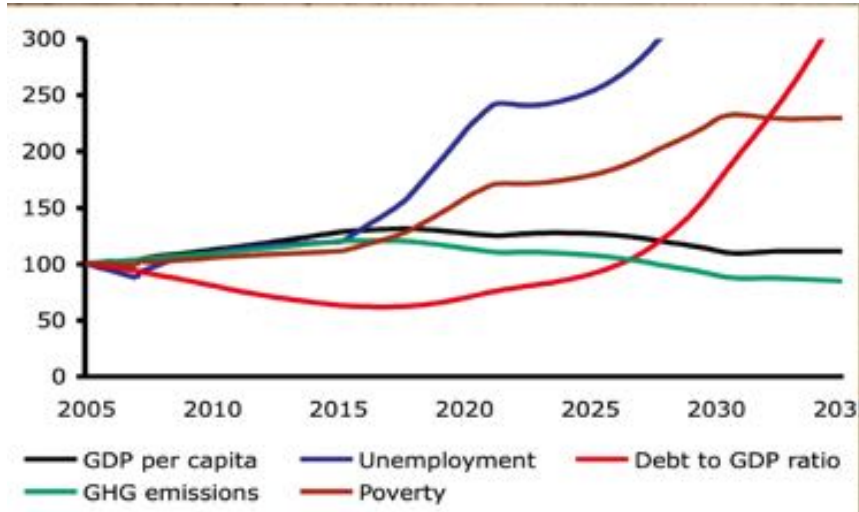
THE NEW PATH TO PROSPERITY



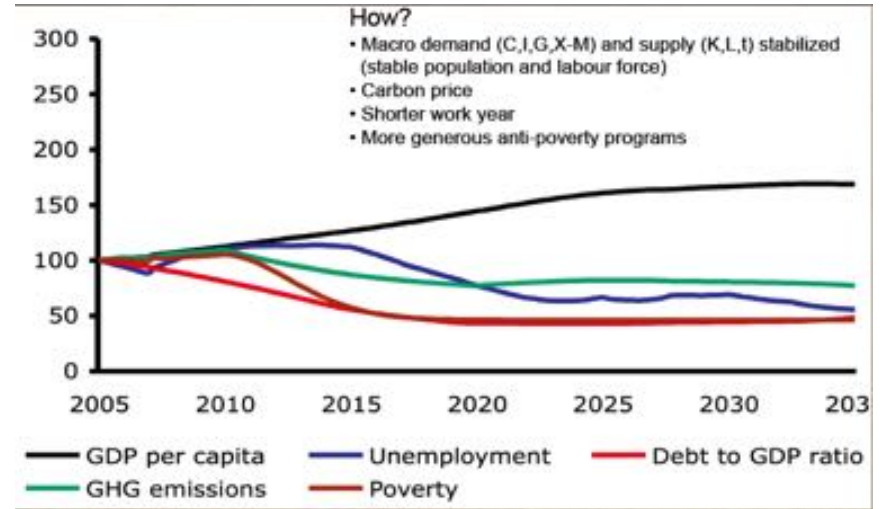
CANCEL THE
APOCALYPSE

ANDREW SIMMS

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

Thank You

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



Institute for
Global Prosperity



@Glo_pro | www.seriouslydifferent.org



UCL

New MSc in Prosperity, People, and Planet

(11 month degree - starting Sept, 2023)

Four core courses

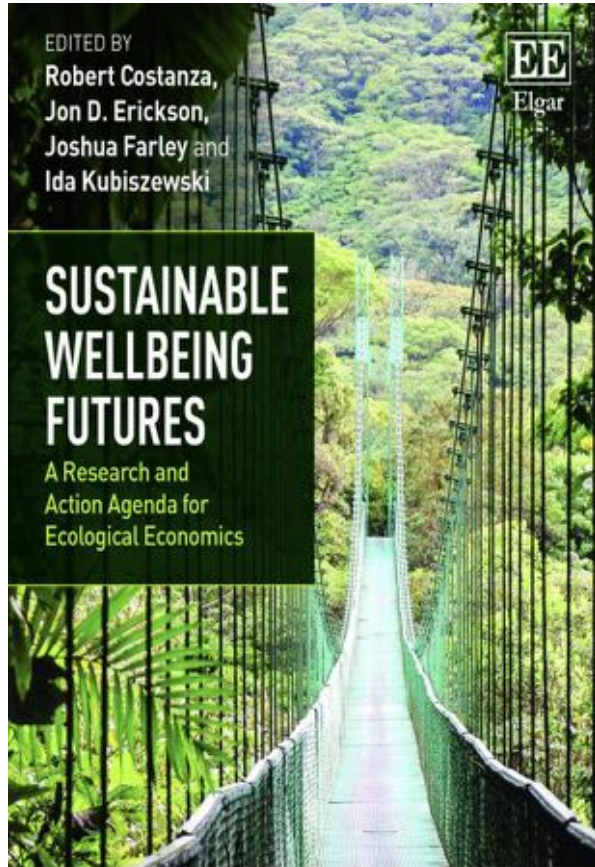
- Prosperity, People and Planet: Conceptual Frameworks
- Research Methods for Natural and Planetary Prosperity
- Prosperous and Inclusive Planetary Futures
- Atelier: Prototyping Natural Prosperity

Dissertation

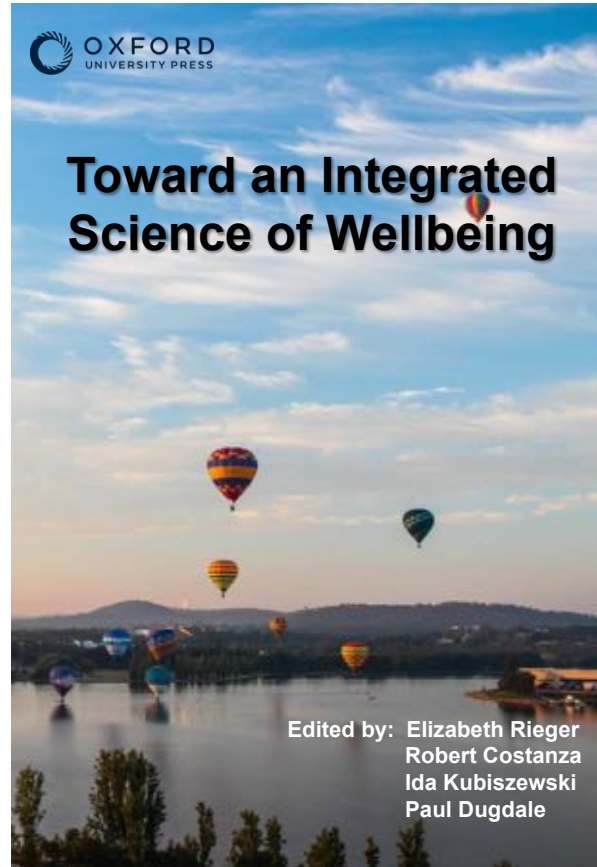
- Transdisciplinary thesis



2020



2023



2023

