Shifting to Neutral Ecological economics for a carbon-neutral economy

Presented by Eric Miller, David Suzuki Fellow, to City of Stratford, Energy and Environment Advisory Committee, on May 26 2021







ecological economics

sustainability

efficiency

distribution

accounting needed for net-zero emissions

how to efficiently get to net-zero

future burdens of today's GHG emissions

Social Cost of Carbon

Estimated value of future damages (net of benefits) from emitting 1 tonne CO_2 today Rises over time with rising emissions since damages grow with accumulated emissions

Between about \$140 and \$450 CDN per tonne of CO₂ today depending on assumptions and models used

Social Cost of Carbon vs Carbon Price in a jurisdiction

"Carbon Pricing"

Direct OR **Indirect set a price on emissions set a cap to affect quantity of emissions to affect**

set a cap on quantity of emissions to affect price of emissions

e.g. BC Carbon Tax, (AB Carbon Levy) Federal Backstop (ON 2019-2022) e.g. Cap and Trade system in QC (Former ON system 2017-2018)

Makes the price of goods and services more inclusive of their emissions Incentivizes ongoing conservation by producers and consumers and investors



Coverage: Share of jurisdiction's emissions covered



Data from World Bank (2021)



Carbon pricing needs to be adequate, comprehensive in coverage, and lasting



"Nature-based solutions" as key to getting to NET zero





We need area-based accounting of possibilities and trade-offs

Do the math

(of a carbon budget) and do spatial analysis

Ecological Footprint



forest carbon uptake +forest products +grazing land +cropland +built-up land +fishing grounds

Biocapacity



demand

global hectares

supply

global hectares demand supply

Ecological Footprint of humanity in 2017

Biocapacity of planet earth in 2017



Data from: York University Ecological Footprint Initiative & Global Footprint Network (2020)



Data from: York University Ecological Footprint Initiative & Global Footprint Network (2020)

Canada's Ecological Footprint in 2017 (in global hectares)



Data from: York University Ecological Footprint Initiative & Global Footprint Network (2020)

What should we aim to maximize or minimize?

maximize jobs minimize GHGs

Per \$M of sector's output in Canada in 2016





Megaproject construction

Repair construction

4.0	6.9	FTE Jobs in sector
7.9	9.7	FTE Jobs in Canada
390	230	T GHGs emitted in Canada
50	24	T GHG / FTF Job in Canada

Employment data from Statistics Canada Table 36-10-0594-01; Emissions data from Statistics Canada Table 38-10-0098-01 First sector: Transportation engineering construction [BS23C100]; Second sector: Repair construction [BS23D00]

Per \$M of sector's output in Canada in 2016





Oil and gas extraction

Nursing and residential care

2070	80	T GHGs amittad in Canada
4.3	16.7	FTE Jobs in Canada
0.9	14.9	FTE Jobs in sector

207080T GHGs emitted in Canada4835T GHG / FTE Job in Canada

Employment data from Statistics Canada Table 36-10-0594-01; Emissions data from Statistics Canada Table 38-10-0098-01 First sector: Oil and gas extraction [BS211100]; Second sector: Nursing and residential care facilities [GS62300]

Per \$M of sector's output in Canada in 2016

Auto manufacturing	Urban transit services	
0.5	12.5	FTE Jobs in sector
2.3	16.9	FTE Jobs in Canada
320	360	T GHGs emitted in Canada
142	21	T GHG / FTE Job in Canada

Employment data from Statistics Canada Table 36-10-0594-01; Emissions data from Statistics Canada Table 38-10-0098-01 First sector: Automobile and light-duty motor vehicle manufacturing [BS336110]; Second sector: Urban transit systems [BS485100]

What should we aim to maximize or minimize?

$\max\left(\frac{\text{long lives equitably lived with high life satisfaction}}{\text{ecological footprint}}\right)$

subject to sustaining biocapacity

Conclusions

- Choose Ecological Economics for sustainability, efficiency and equity
- Social cost of carbon helps to understand the future burden of today's emissions
- Carbon pricing helps producers and consumers and investors to conserve
- Carbon pricing needs to be adequate, comprehensive, and lasting
- Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity accounting are useful for area-based evaluation of trade-offs especially with respect to nature-based solutions
- Economic policy should target better measures of performance than Gross Domestic Product
- Even small discussions and inquiries can generate change...







Town of 84 people unplugs pop machine, saves \$9K a year

f 🕑 🎯 (in

Energy audit an eye opener for community of Jean Marie River in the N.W.T.

Katherine Barton · CBC News · Posted: May 30, 2016 6:30 AM CT | Last Updated: May 30, 2016



Resources I would encourage you to explore

- Ecological Footprint data: <u>https://data.footprintnetwork.org</u>
- Ecological Footprint work: <u>https://footprint.info.yorku.ca</u>

- Life satisfaction data and analysis: <u>https://worldhappiness.report/ed/2021/</u>
- Happy Planet Index: <u>http://happyplanetindex.org/</u>
- Ecological Economics: Online CANSEE conference May 27-29. <u>https://cansee.ca/cansee2021/</u>

If you want to connect with me elge.ca/stratford

References cited

- Statistics Canada. 2021. Table 36-10-0594-01. Input-output multipliers, detail level. <u>https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3610059401</u>
- Statistics Canada. 2021. Table 38-10-0098-01. Direct plus indirect energy and greenhouse gas emissions intensity, by industry. https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3810009801
- York University Ecological Footprint Initiative & Global Footprint Network (2020). 2021 Edition of the National Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts. <u>https://data.footprintnetwork.org</u>
- World Bank (2021). Carbon Pricing Dashboard. https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/