

Green Economy Wellbeing Economy Donought Economics

Bertrand Piccard: "Ecologie et économie peuvent se réconcilier"



Fossil Fuel Subsidies on the Rise

Volume of global fossil fuel subsidies
(in trillion U.S. dollars)*

■ Direct subsidies ■ Indirect subsidies



* As calculated by IMF

Source: International Monetary Fund



statista

→ A record level of seven trillion (7,000 billion) US dollars in 2022.

→ More than the world's annual spending on education (4.3% of global GDP), and around two-thirds of annual public spending on health (10.9%).

a form of economy "*which takes into account the limitations of resources and the need to respect the regenerative capacity of renewable resources, which aims to improve the efficiency of these resources, and which contributes to the performance of the economy and thereby to wellbeing in general*"

(FOEN 2016 cited in FSO, 2020, p.12)

or Green Growth

Paradigm	Brief definition	Consideration of and impact on ... natural resources	Consideration of and consequences on ... social cohesion
Green growth	Economic growth that ensures that natural assets continue to provide the environmental resources and services on which our well-being depends. <u>Green growth is not a substitute for sustainable development but contributes to it</u>	The key aspect of green growth is to ensure that natural resources can deliver their full economic potential in a sustainable way.	Green growth takes into account the social consequences of greening the growth dynamics of economies. Social cohesion is thus taken into consideration, but is not a central objective.

(Translated from Ferro Luzzi and Weber, 2021, p. 22)

Why governments should prioritize well-being



https://www.ted.com/talks/nicola_sturgeon_why_governments_should_prioritize_well_being

Wellbeing Economy



Wellbeing Economy

#WEAllLearn

A Wellbeing Economy delivers social justice on a healthy planet. It prioritises meeting our needs before our wants. And this includes human and planetary health: access to nature, true participation, connection within communities, fairness through our institutions and dignity for all people.

Wellbeing Economy : The Case of New Zealand

LaRevueDurable N°65

DOSSIER

LRD

Axer la relance sur le bien-être : la Nouvelle-Zélande montre la voie

Au pays des All Blacks, la clairvoyance de Jacinda Ardern dans sa gestion de la pandémie de SARS-CoV-2, son empathie envers les migrants après le massacre de Christchurch, son action claire en faveur du climat et de l'égalité expliquent sa réélection triomphale en octobre 2020. L'économie du bien-être que promeut en outre cette femme exceptionnelle inspire d'autres jeunes dirigeantes dans le monde. Leur action rejoint l'engagement de nombreux chercheurs pour mettre fin à l'hégémonie du PIB, dont Tim Jackson, toujours aux avant-postes de la promotion d'une économie post-croissance calée sur les limites de la planète.

d'indicateurs sur les déterminants du bien-être d'une population. La Nouvelle-Zélande, qui suit de près ce travail depuis ses débuts, possède une longue expérience en la matière.

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Parmi les cinq priorités politiques du Gouvernement néo-zélandais figurent :

- la création d'opportunités pour les entreprises, les régions et les tribus pour la transition vers une économie durable et à faibles émissions ;
- l'augmentation des revenus, les compétences et les opportunités des Maoris et des habitants du Pacifique ;

→ Read the full article on CL: indicators mentioned - what similarities with MONET or Measuring well-being?



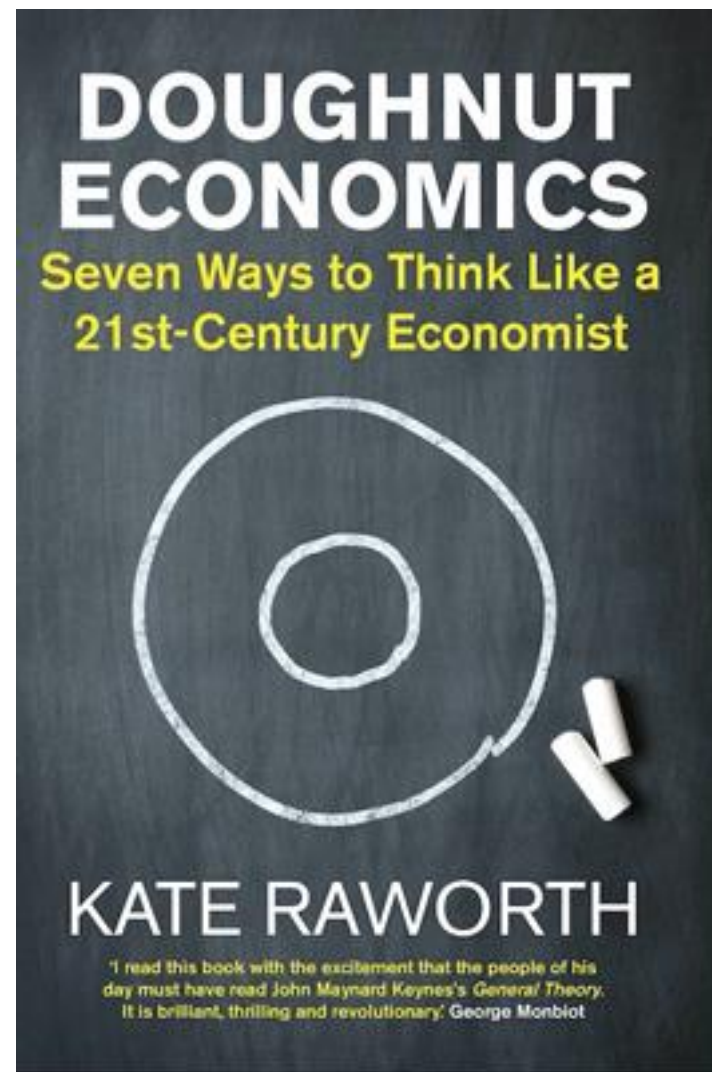
Kate Raworth



Kate Raworth (“Ray-worth”) is a renegade economist focused on exploring the economic mindset needed to address the 21st century’s social and ecological challenges, and is the creator of the Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries.

She is a Senior Visiting Research Associate at Oxford University’s Environmental Change Institute, where she teaches on the Masters in Environmental Change and Management. She is also a Senior Associate at the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership.

Her internationally acclaimed idea of Doughnut Economics has been widely influential amongst sustainable development thinkers, progressive businesses and political activists, and she has presented it to audiences ranging from the UN General Assembly to the Occupy movement. Her book, *Doughnut Economics: seven ways to think like a 21st century economist* was published in 2017 and has been translated into 15 languages.



A healthy economy should be designed to thrive, not grow | Kate Raworth



TED ✓

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S'abonner

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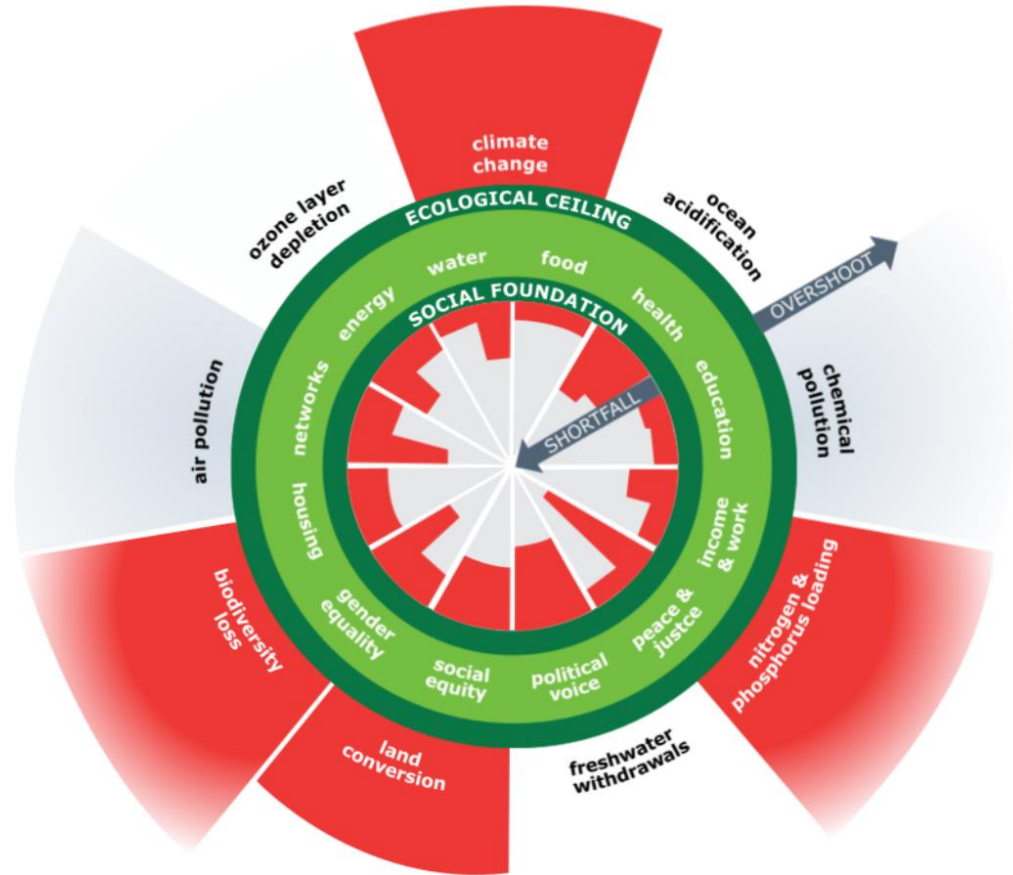


➦ Partager



<https://youtu.be/Rhcrbcg8HBw>

The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries (2017)



Seven ways to think like a 21st century economist

Seven Ways to Think:	From 20th-Century Economics	To 21st-Century Economics
1. Change the Goal	GDP	the Doughnut
2. See the Big Picture	self-contained market	embedded economy
3. Nurture Human Nature	rational economic man	social adaptable humans
4. Get Savvy with Systems	mechanical equilibrium	dynamic complexity
5. Design to Distribute	growth will even it up again	distributive by design
6. Create to Regenerate	growth will clean it up again	regenerative by design
7. Be Agnostic about Growth	growth addicted	growth agnostic

April 2017 | Doughnut Economics Action Lab | For licensing visit doughnuteconomics.org/license

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