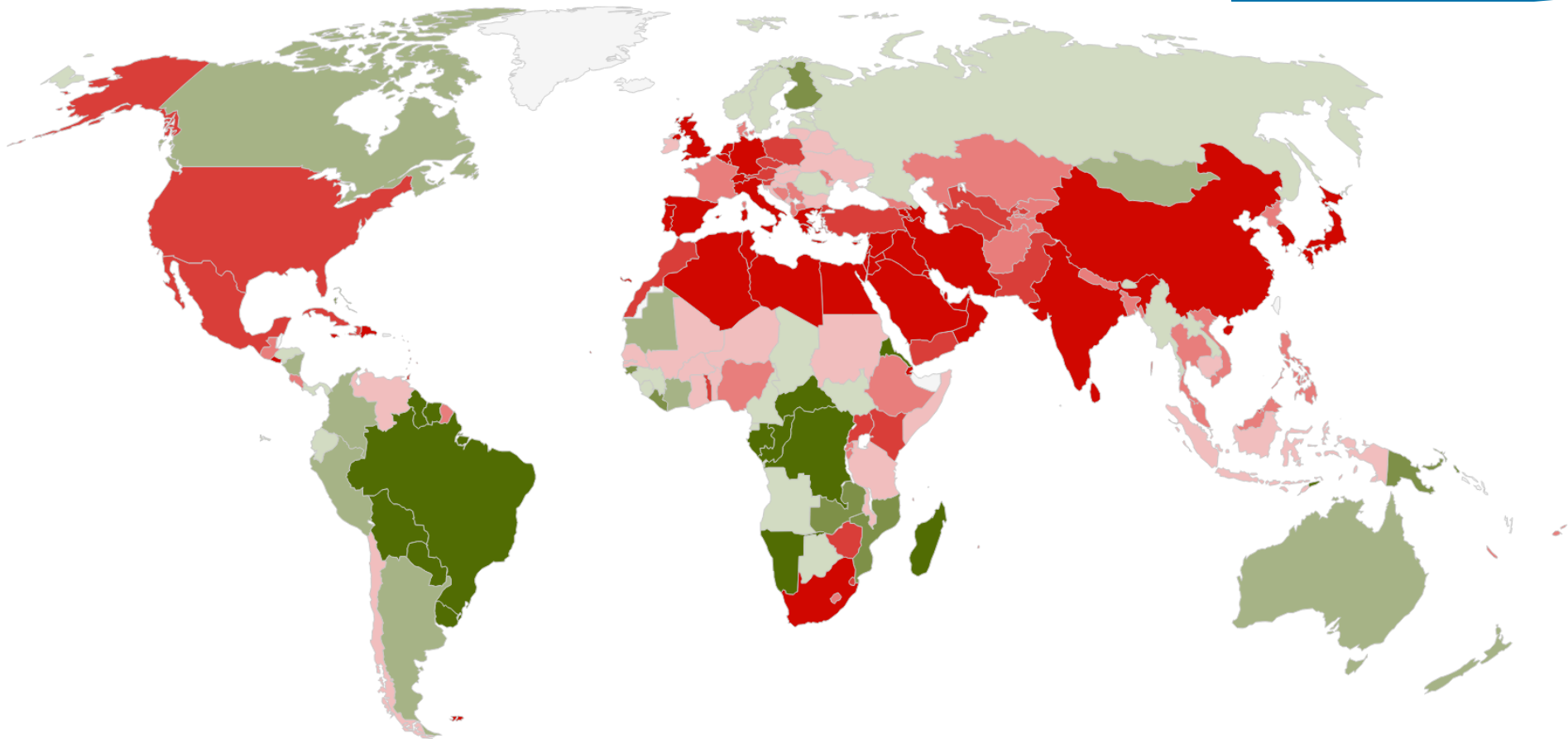


# Potentials of a Green New Deal

# What does „Green“ stand for?



## ECOLOGICAL DEFICIT/RESERVE

An ecological deficit occurs when the [Ecological Footprint](#) of a population exceeds the [biocapacity](#) of the area available to that population. A national ecological deficit means that the nation is importing biocapacity through trade, liquidating national ecological assets or emitting carbon dioxide waste into the atmosphere. An ecological reserve exists when the biocapacity of a region exceeds its population's Ecological Footprint.

## BIOCAPACITY CREDITORS

BIOCAPACITY GREATER THAN FOOTPRINT

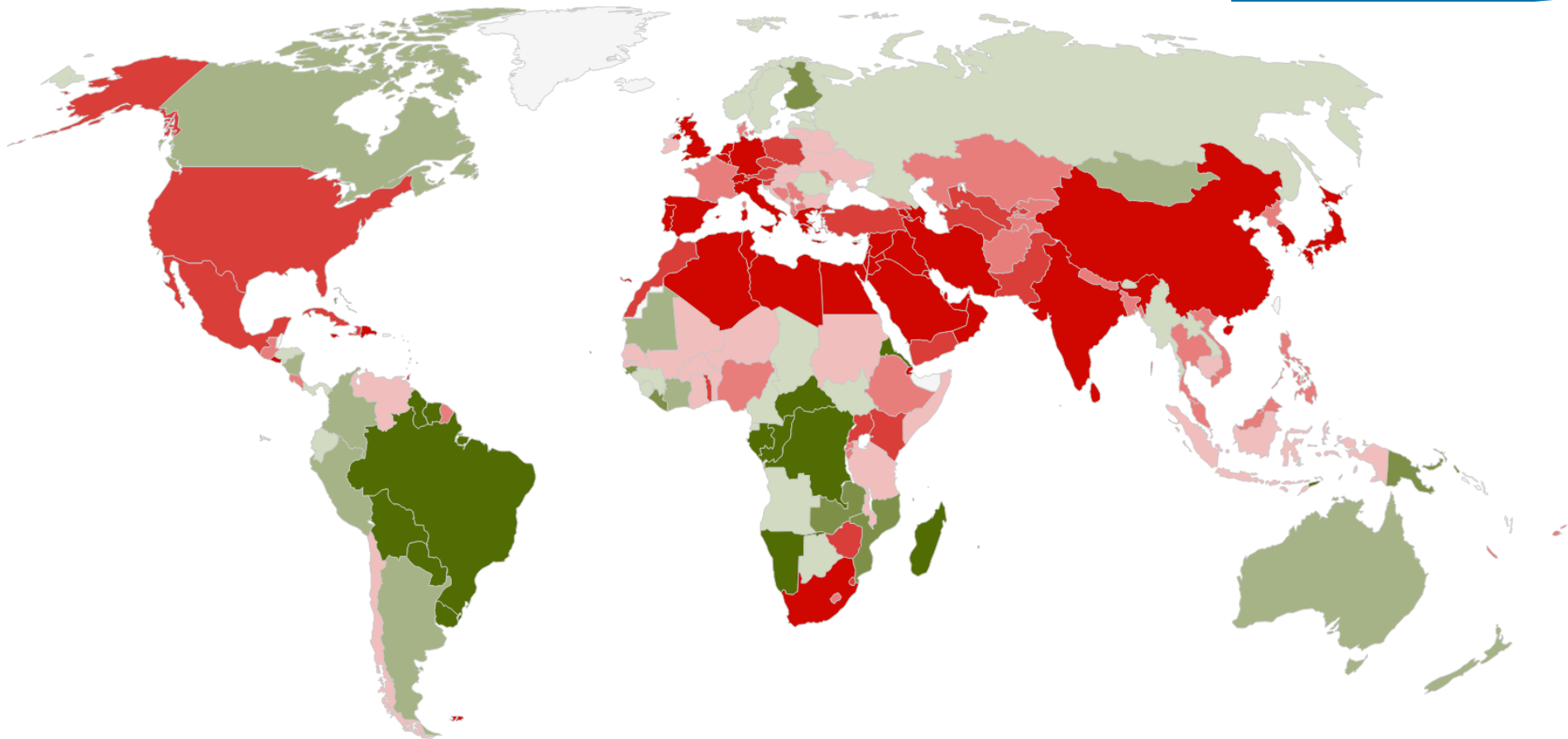


## BIOCAPACITY DEBTORS

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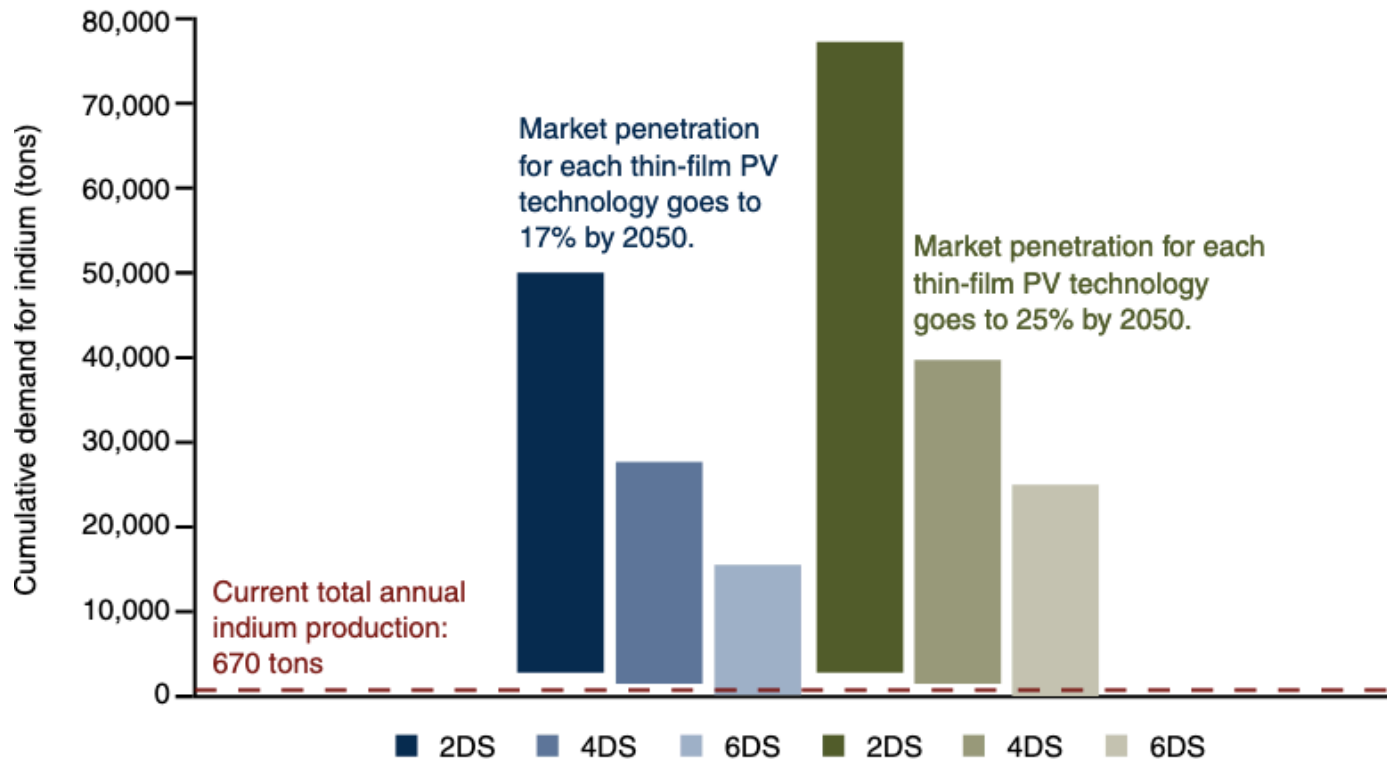
## BIOCAPACITY DEBTORS

FOOTPRINT GREATER THAN BIOCAPACITY



# The material basis of renewables

**FIGURE 2.5** Ranges for Cumulative Demand for Indium for CIGS Solar PV Technology through 2050



*Note:* 2DS = 2 degree scenario; 4DS = 4 degree scenario; 6DS = 6 degree scenario; CIGS = copper indium gallium selenide; PV = photovoltaic. Each bar represents an energy scenario (2DS, 4DS, or 6DS) and a set of assumptions about the market penetration of different PV technologies. The height of the bar is the uncertainty in the intensity of metal demand (high versus low estimates of the amount of indium in each solar cell). In the blue-colored scenarios, CIGS increases its market share from roughly 7 percent today to 17 percent in 2050. In the green-colored scenarios, CIGS technology moves from a 7 percent market share in 2013 to a 25 percent market share in 2050, a corresponding increase in demand for indium.

# WEF Global Risk Report 2019

## Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood

- 1 Extreme weather events
- 2 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4 Data fraud or theft
- 5 Cyber-attacks
- 6 Man-made environmental disasters
- 7 Large-scale involuntary migration
- 8 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- 9 Water crises
- 10 Asset bubbles in a major economy

## Top 10 risks in terms of Impact

- 1 Weapons of mass destruction
- 2 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- 3 Extreme weather events
- 4 Water crises
- 5 Natural disasters
- 6 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- 7 Cyber-attacks
- 8 Critical information infrastructure breakdown
- 9 Man-made environmental disasters
- 10 Spread of infectious diseases



## Categories

-  Economic
-  Environmental
-  Geopolitical
-  Societal
-  Technological

# Redefine economic concepts from extractivism to regeneration

- 1. Transparency about the current costs & risks of economic activity**
  - 2. Which concepts and indicators for sustainable economics?**
    - > „Growth“ of what and what needs to decrease?
    - > „Productivity“ of what and for which outcome?
    - > „Competitiveness“ on what idea of a future economy?
    - > „Jobs“ of the future“ with how many hours & which security?
    - > „Value“ creation by which activities & how compensated?
  - 3. Break *structural* inequality trends!**
-