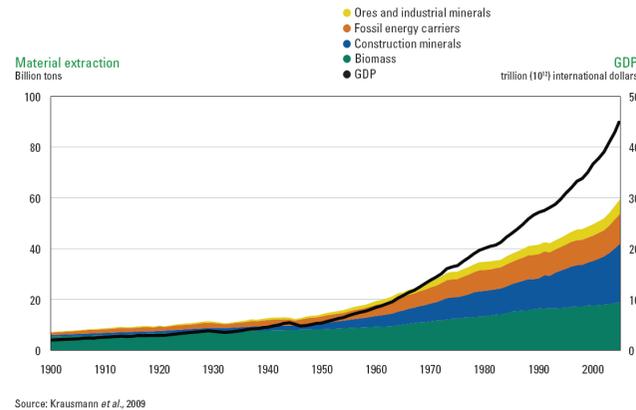




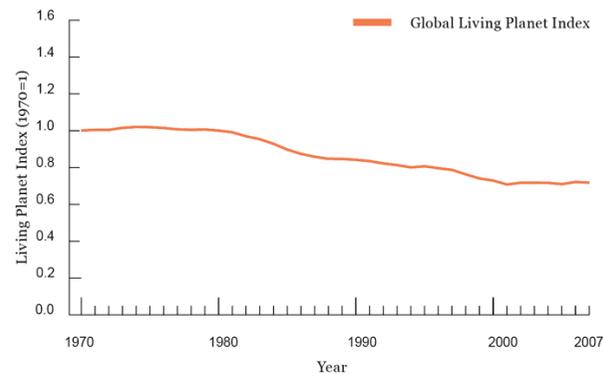
Why do we need to cap our resource use?

Global resource consumption is steeply on the rise, extracting 34 times more material resources now than hundred years ago.

Figure 1. Global material extraction in billion tons, 1900–2005



During the whole life cycle of associated goods and services, resource use poses growing pressure on the Earth's ecosystems. This in turn diminishes their ability to provide services such as climate regulation, food provision and water purification, which underpin all economic and social processes. Thus our livelihood, cultural heritage and human wellbeing on the whole are more and more threatened. Resource extraction is also contributing to biodiversity loss, which is at present time between 100-1000 times higher than its natural course.



Living Planet Index: The global index shows that vertebrate species populations declined by almost 30% between 1970 and 2007 (Zoological Society of London/WWF, 2010)

However, the exponential economic growth in industrialized countries, fuelled by this increasing resource extraction did not eliminate social inequalities, hunger and poverty either in Europe or globally. Today we face growing global competition over resources and price increase, which hits the poorest the most mainly in impoverished countries, but also in the rich.



Source: www.polyp.org.uk

Industrial economies, such as the European Union, use much more resources than their fair share, and thus they play a major role in degrading the planet's environment. Moreover, most fossil fuels, minerals, and biomass consumed in Europe are extracted in other countries. Hence the EU owes an "ecological debt" to impoverished countries for the use of their resources and ecological space.

According to the International Resource Panel¹, absolute reduction of resource use on a global level is necessary to make progress towards a sustainable economy. Under a tough contraction and convergence scenario industrialized countries should reduce their per capita resource use (average metabolic rate) by 66-80%, while 10-20% reduction in developing (non-industrialized) countries would be also need.

¹ UNEP (2011) *Decoupling natural resource use and environmental impacts from economic growth*, A Report of the Working Group on Decoupling to the International Resource Panel

The Resource Cap Coalition is an open platform for organisations advocating for a global resource cap. The RCC was initiated by ANPED, CEEweb for Biodiversity and Ecologistas en Acción in 2010. It lobbies for introducing a resource cap with a view to ensure social justice and staying within the earth's carrying capacity. It also provides a discussion platform for elaborating appropriate tools to realise its aims.

Such a scenario, which in fact would only mean going back to levels of global resource consumption in 2000, would be consistent, in terms of carbon per capita, with the IPPC recommendation to keep global warming below 2°C.

		Baseline	Scenario 1: Business as usual	Scenario 2: Moderate contraction and convergence	Scenario 3: Tough contraction and convergence
Year		2000	2050	2050	2050
World population (Billions)		6.0	8.9	8.9	8.9
World Metabolic rate (Tons/capita/year)		8	16	8	5.5
World Metabolic scale (Billion tons/year)		49	141	70	49
Metabolic rate	Industrialized High density	13	13	6.5	5
	Industrialized Low density	24	24	12	8
	Developing High density	5	13	6.5	5
	Developing Low density	9	24	12	8

Metabolic scales and rates: overview of scenario analysis (Source: UNEP, International Resource Panel)

Why current policy responses are insufficient?

Policy efforts addressing resource use only focus on achieving higher efficiency. Nevertheless, this will not solve by itself the present and oncoming scarcity and the accompanying social and environmental problems.

Economic growth will relentlessly outstrip those gains, meaning a total rise in resource use. Political decisions must deal with the so-called rebound effect when they target resource efficiency in order to clamp down on overall resource depletion.

Our proposal

We need to set a cap on the use of resources including all types of raw materials if we want to effectively bring down their consumption in the EU and refit our economy inside its ecological space.

What principles should guide such a cap?

Resource cap should:

- ✓ aim to realise an absolute reduction in resource use,
- ✓ be progressively lowered year after year,
- ✓ be based on an interdisciplinary analysis including sound scientific information and a social debate applying bottom-up approaches as far as possible,
- ✓ be defined through clear indicators and transparency of information,
- ✓ be underpinned by clear rules and strong public support, monitoring and enforcement,
- ✓ transform the production and consumption patterns in favor of products and services with low input,
- ✓ contribute to re-localizing the economy with shorter economic cycles, higher self-sufficiency, higher adaptation to local availability of resources and less transport needs,
- ✓ fully consider environmental justice and ecological debt (from the North to the South) caused by centuries of social and economic exploitation,
- ✓ take into account the social concerns so that the poor, vulnerable and marginalized benefit from it,
- ✓ better balance the share of human labour and machine labour,
- ✓ be accompanied by complementary measures (effective regulation of pollution and land use, taxation, basic access warranties, etc.)
- ✓ not allow any financial speculation within the new structure of resource scarcity,

The Resource Cap Coalition is advocating for an overarching regulatory framework that can reach different objectives. This should include the following tools:

Non-renewable energy consumer entitlement system

The proposed scheme aims to set a cap on non-renewable energy use at EU level based on present use rates. The cap would be lowered progressively year by year. Consumer entitlements per capita and

per sector are assigned with the involvement of all stakeholders. Consumer entitlements savings can be sold for interest free "consumer entitlement money", which can be spent in an environmentally and socially certified market. A revolving fund helps financing investments in energy efficiency and renewables through interest free loan in consumer entitlement money with a payback period adjusted to the energy savings or income generation realised through the investment. This makes such investments accessible to everybody including the poor. An advisory service helps all stakeholders to change their behaviour and adapt to the new scheme.

Rimini Protocol – An Oil Depletion Protocol

This protocol proposes to limit the national rate of extraction and consumption to the current national (NDR) and global depletion rate (GDR) respectively, depending on whether a particular country is an oil importer or exporter. The idea is to provide the level to which oil flows should be restricted in order to soften the reduction of its availability, facilitating the transition to a post-oil society through reducing dependency.

TEQs (Tradable Energy Quotas)

TEQs is an electronic system that would guarantee that a nation meets its emissions reductions targets, ensure fair access to energy for all, and support the active participation and cooperation of citizens and all other energy users in rapidly reducing our reliance on fossil fuels.

More at www.ceeweb.org/rcc

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