

# Physical and financial limits to resource access and utilization in Mediterranean economies



Alessandro Galli, PhD Expert Group Meeting on the Global Sustainable Development Report 21-22 October 2013 | Dubrovnik



## **OUR ARGUMENT**

In a world characterized by the existence of physical limits to the availability of global ecological assets, a systemic risk may exist for Mediterranean economies due to the concurrence of:

- 1) ecological asset scarcity
- 2) increasing resource prices
- 3) challenging financial situations







# ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT: ASSESSING COUNTRIES' ECOLOGICAL BALANCE SHEET

### **SUPPLY = BIOCAPACITY**

How much bioproductive area is **available to us**?



**DEMAND = ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT** 

How much bioproductive area do we **use**?









## Mediterranean's Ecological Footprint and biocapacity, 1961-2009

- Ecological Footprint of consumption (EF<sub>c</sub>) grew by 55%, mainly due to the increase in the carbon Footprint component (+185%)
- Biocapacity (BC) decreased by 17%: population growth outstripped productivity gains
- Regional **BC** now supplies half of the resources and services demand
- EF<sub>p</sub> exceeded BC since early '60s
- Dependence on imports is 26% of the total demand (up from 11% in 1961)



 $\rm EF_{P}$  represents the biocapacity used for producing GDP within a country while  $\rm EF_{C}$  represents the biocapacity embedded in all commodities, goods and services consumed by the residents of that country.





## WHO'S BUYING & WHO'S SELLING

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

IMPORTS IN 2008

142 MILLION GHA

#### ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

- ---> Carbon
- Fishing Grounds
- --> Cropland

The size of the arrows is a function of the extent of the trade flows, and the color represents the corresponding land use type.











Algeria

1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006



apite

1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006



1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006



1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006









1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006











EFConsPerCap — EFProdPerCap — BiocapPerCap 2.0 6.0 5.0 1.5 ber capita 1.0 4 0 -E. 0.5 1.0 Morocco



1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006

EFConsPerCap ——EFProdPerCap ——BiocapPerCap



1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006



1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006



## **Ecological Footprint of Mediterranean countries, by component, 2009**





## PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL LIMITS TO RESOURCE ACCESS & UTILIZATION

- Today, access to ecological resources and services is subject to "physical limits" (the total amount globally available) and "economic limits" (the ability of countries to purchase them).
- Today, ecological deficits are coupled with fiscal deficits in many Mediterranean countries.
- As countries become more dependent on external ecosystems, they expose their economies to price volatility and possible supply disruption.







## **Natural Resource Risks in Mediterranean countries**

- Mediterranean countries came to rely on imports of natural resources during a time of relative abundance but this time is over; they now have to face rising and unpredictable import bills while facing economic downturn.
- Trade related natural resource risks have been growing due to increasing price volatility associated with global scarcity.
- Large carbon footprints also represent a risk: global warming , heavy reliance on fossil fuels that are more expensive, inefficient technologies.





Effect on the trade balance of a 10% rise in natural resource prices



## **CONCLUSIONS**

- Liquidation Economies: Med economies are increasingly dependent on resources to operate.
- Price volatility the new normal: resource sector is characterized by supply disruption, volatile prices and rising competition over access to resources.
- Ecological assets and economic performance are linked: resource management is a key factor in reducing economic risk and improving competitiveness.



Hotspots : key drivers of resource
dependency can be identified and easy
wins selected (SCP, decoupling, absolute
consumption levels) to reverse ecological
deficit and help societies thrive.









For more information please visit:

http://www.footprintnetwork.org/med

Alessandro Galli, PhD Director Mediterranean Program Global Footprint Network Alessandro.Galli@footprintnetwork.org



United Nations • Educational, Scientific and • Cultural Organization •





