



Vad är ekonomisk hållbarhet kopplat till produktion inom lantbruk och trädgård?

What is Economic Sustainability Linked to Agriculture & Horticulture?

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economics of sustainability

- present and future
- income distribution
- research
- organization
- sustainability: an opportunity?



Sustainable

 Sustainability is the ability to exist constantly. In the 21st century, it refers generally to the capacity for the biosphere and human civilization to coexist.



FAO Definition of Sustainable Development

 Sustainable development involves the management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations.



- Such sustainable development (in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors) conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is
- environmentally non-degrading,
- technically appropriate,
- economically viable and
- socially acceptable

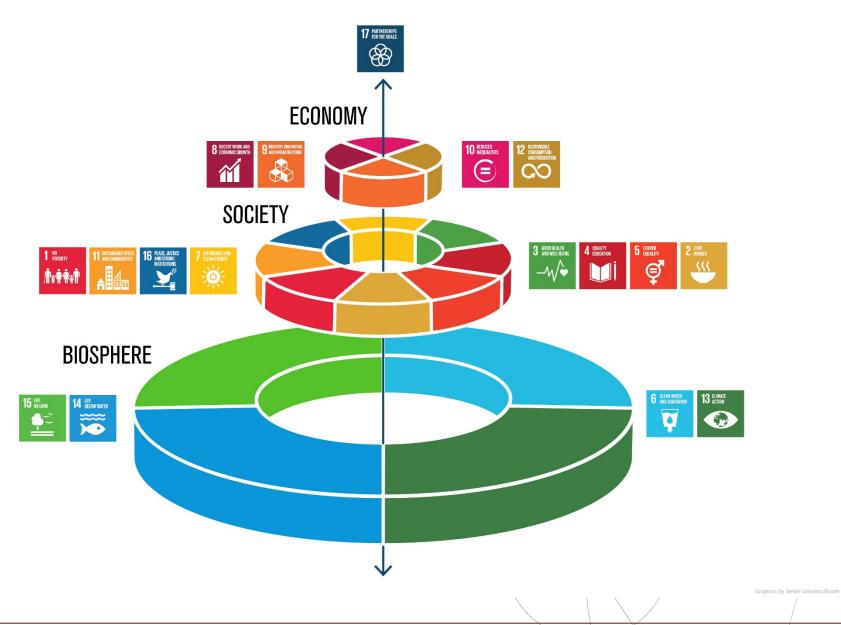








The SDGs



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The Triple-Bottom

- Elkington, J. (1997). "Cannibals with forks Triple bottom line of 21st century business". Stoney Creek, CT: New Society Publishers.
- George Henry (1879) "Progress and poverty" Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.



Sustainability (Elkington, 1997, p. 55)

- A sustainable society needs to meet three conditions:
- its rates of use of renewable resources should not exceed their rates of regeneration;
- 2. its rates of use of non-renewable resources should not exceed the rate at which sustainable renewable substitutes are developed; and
- 3. its rates of pollution of emission should not exceed the assimilative capacity of the environment.



TBL: The Triple Bottom Line

- TBL provides a framework for measuring the performance of the business and the success of the organization using the economic, social, and environmental lines (Goel, 2010)
- Environmental Line
- Social Line
- Economic Line



The economic line of TBL framework

- the impact of the organization's business practices on the economic system (Elkington, 1997).
- the capability of the economy as one of the subsystems of sustainability to survive and evolve into the future in order to support future generations (Spangenberg, 2005).



Economic Line of the TBL

- The economic line ties the growth of the organization to the growth of the economy and how well it contributes to support it.
- In other words, it focuses on the economic value provided by the organization to the surrounding system in a way that prospers it and promotes for its capability to support future generations.



Economist's Sustainability

- Sustainability itself is not a well-defined concept
- Sustainability looks very much into the future and places less emphasis into the present
- Less emphasis on Distribution
- Sustainable Growth is to ensure that future generations are at least as well of as we are

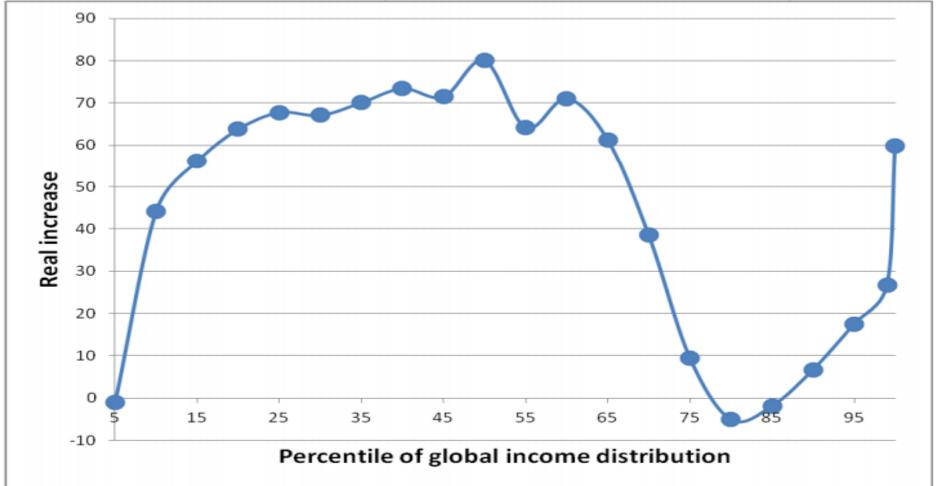


- Preserving resources today is an investment
- Economics defines investment as trade-off between Current and Future Consumption
- Two Questions:
- a. Do we consume enough today ?b. Who will consume Who will not ?



world income distribution

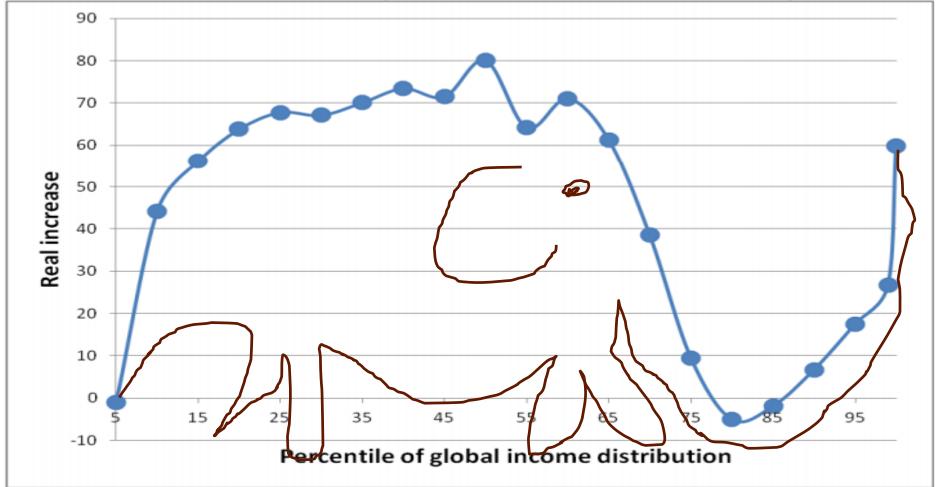
Figure 4. Change in real income between 1988 and 2008 at various percentiles of global income distribution (calculated in 2005 international dollars)



The vertical axis shows the percentage change in real income, measured in constant international dollars. The ntal axis shows the percentile position in the global income distribution. The percentile positions run from 5 to increments of five, while the top 5% are divided into two groups: the top 1%, and those between 95th and 99th tiles.

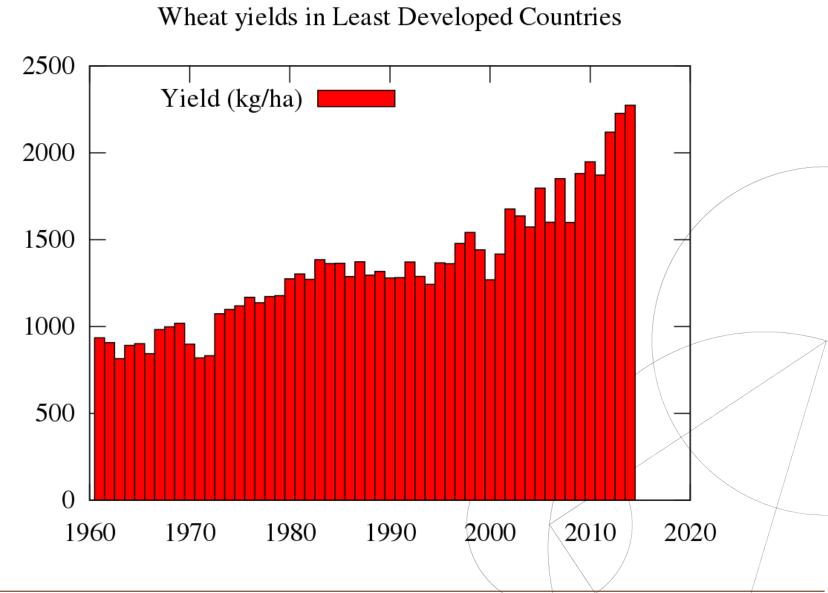
world income distribution

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research

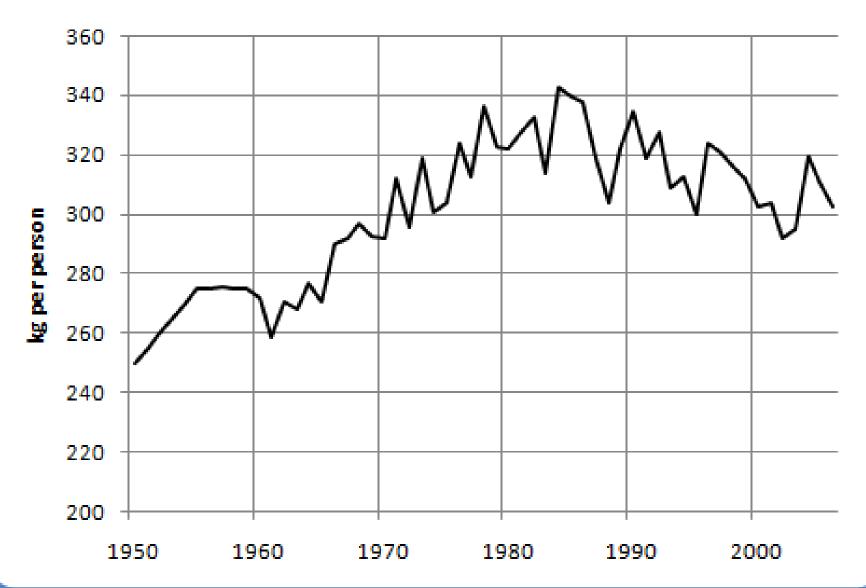


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World Grain Production Per Capita 1950 to 2006



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sustainability - an opportunity

- organization
- collective action
- research

