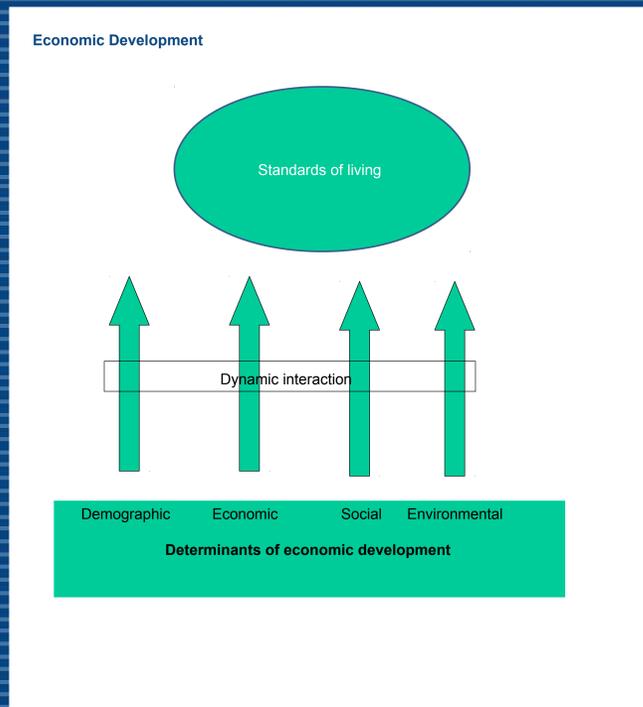


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1. Sustainable management of economic development ?
A long term development strategy that maintaining high capital / labor ratios sustains the standards of living high for a longer period than other available strategies

Why sustainability problem?
Economic and demographic growth
 → generates environmental and social pressures
 → eventually suppress the process of growth
 → threatens standards of living

2. The model of the life – cycle of economic development
 • Industrial economies follow a life cycle of economic development, occurring in the span of a few hundred years, divided into 3 phases:
 ► **growth** : exponential growth of population, production and standards of living
 ► **transition** from growth to equilibrium : appearance of intense social and environmental pressures, threatening standards of living
 ► **equilibrium**: balance of counter acting forces driving and inhibiting growth

• The System Dynamics **model of the life cycle of national economic development** (N. Forrester, 1973)
 ► corresponds to industrialization
 ► assumes the neoclassical growth pattern
 ► projects **Degrowth** in the context of a strategy restraining growth, as more efficient than growth escalating ones, in sustaining the standards of living in transition phase (2000-2100)

3. The new path of economic development: Global Knowledge Economy

- Corresponds to new patterns of **growth** and **technological change**
- Emerges with **globalization** and **knowledge economy**
- Succeeds **industrial**

What model changes ?

- Radical increase of the capital intensity (capital/labor ratio) of production processes
- Extension of the domain of development from national to global scale
- Decrease of resource input and emissions, per unit of output, inversely related with the capital intensity of production processes

Global Knowledge Economy

- aims to escalate growth
- by addressing the environmental pressures raised to industrial growth process (i.e. rising cost of natural resources, emissions)
- with accelerated technological change

4.The new pressures to growth
The address of environmental pressures with heavier reliance on advanced capital intensive technology instead of restraining growth changes the structure of pressures:

- **raises rather than relieves social pressures**
 ► the need for accelerated technological change implies radical and accentuating increase in capital inflow and decrease of labor inflow
 → rising role of capital versus labor
 ► with increasing specialization, with enlarging and advancing the technocratic base of society, with demanding a stronger political control destabilizes social cohesion
 → arising crime, fear, conflict and role of Media
- **increases in the long run environmental pressures**
 ► removing physical barriers to growth, per unit of output, allows escalation of growth rates and increase of natural resource extraction and emissions in total economy
 → climate change
- **is ethically dubious**
 ► intensifies the inequality in the standards of living between, developed and developing nations, and, living and coming generations
 → rising role of technology versus natural resources and shifting the environmental burden to developing nations and to future generations

5. The new limits to growth escalating policies

The goal of accelerating the increase in capital inflow faster than generating environmental pressures implies acceptance of high social pressures

- sets aside the usual policies controlling it i.e. full employment, social welfare, advancing standards of living for population of developing countries and future generations

The goal of financing technological change in an accelerating pace is limited in the long run

- by the rate of GNP growth

Growth escalating policies

- push the burden of limiting growth from environmental to social pressures
- are critically dependant on financial system

Global Knowledge Economy is not generating a new life cycle of economic development being now at its growth phase

- corresponds to the transition phase of the industrial life cycle

The path of economic development has to be directed from growth to a gradual degrowth

- the intensity of pressures is lowered and the standards of living are sustained

6. Planning a degrowth strategy

Goal

Regulation of the structure of Global Knowledge Economy

- growth is gradually restrained and
- standard of living are sustained

How

With a development strategy controlling degrowth with

- long term
- ethical
- environmental and
- social criteria (in distinction to obligatory occurring today due to global economic crisis)

Conclusion

- **Acceptance of higher environmental pressure** may act as a physical channel to limit growth
 ↓
 enables its address with labor intensive policies that relieve social pressure and restrict environmental pressure physically (i.e. recycling natural resources)
 ↓
 aims to drop labor productivity and stabilize capital intensiveness of production processes
- **Introduction of ethical, environmental and social** rules into the operation of markets and especially financial (i.e. sustainable investments-SRI),
 ↓
 aims to a long term consideration of efficiency / profitability and to regaining the value of time

Acknowledgements

This poster template was created by the Medical Illustration Unit, Prince of Wales Hospital, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia and edited for our use.

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Introduction

First...

Check with conference organizers on their specifications of size and orientation, before you start your poster eg. maximum poster size; landscape, portrait or square.

The page size of this poster template is 48" x 36" landscape (horizontal) format. Do not change this page size, ANRCS can scale-to-fit a smaller or larger size, when printing. If you need a different shape start with either a portrait (vertical) or a square poster template.

Bear in mind you do not need to fill up the whole space allocated by some conference organizers (eg. 8ftx4ft in the USA). Do not make your poster bigger than necessary, just to fill that given size.

Aim

How to use this poster template...

Simply highlight this text and replace it by typing in your own text, or copy and paste your text from a MS Word document or a PowerPoint slide presentation.

The body text / font size should be between 24 and 32 points. Arial, Helvetica or equivalent.

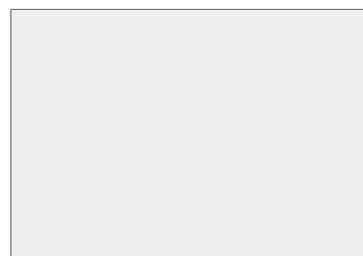
Keep body text left-aligned, do **not** justify text.

The color of the text, title and poster background can be changed to the color of your choice.

Method

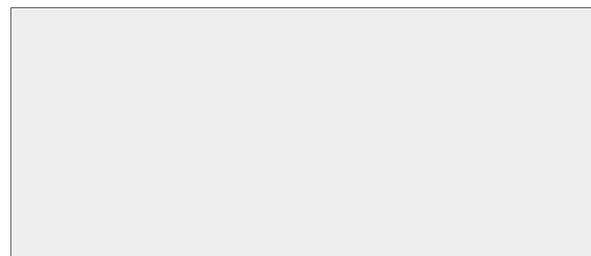
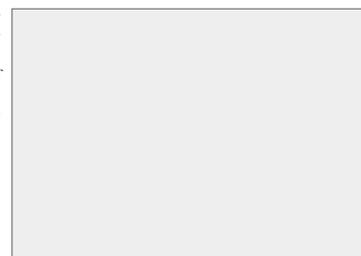
Tips for making a successful poster...

- Re-write your paper into poster format i.e.. Simplify everything, avoid data overkill.
- Headings of more than 6 words should be in upper and lower case, not all capitals.
- Never do whole sentences in capitals or underline to stress your point, use **bold** characters instead.
- When laying out your poster leave breathing space around you text. Don't overcrowd your poster.
- Try using photographs or colored graphs. Avoid long numerical tables.
- Spell check and get someone else to proof-read.



Captions to be set in Times or Times New Roman or equivalent, italic, between 18 and 24 points. Left aligned if it refers to a figure on its left. Caption starts right at the top edge of the picture (graph or photo).

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Captions to be set in Times or Times New Roman or equivalent, italic, 18 to 24 points, to the length of the column in case a figure takes more than 2/3 of column width.

Results

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Images such as photographs, graphs, diagrams, logos, etc, can be added to the poster.

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The best type of image files to insert are JPEG or TIFF, JPEG is the preferred format.

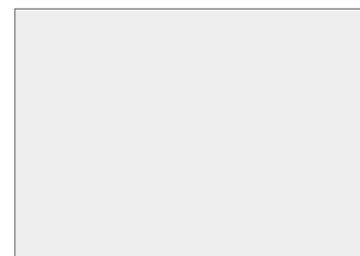
Be aware of the image size you are importing. The average color photo (5 x 7 inches at 180dpi) would be about 3Mb (1Mb for B/W greyscale).

Do **not** use images from the web.

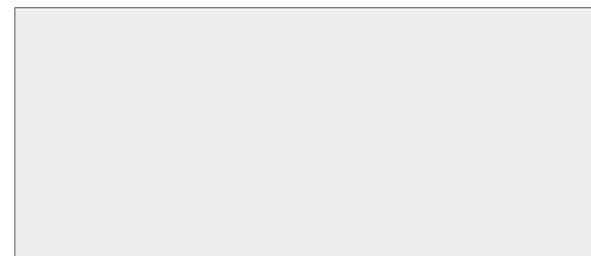
Notes about graphs...

For simple graphs use MS Excel, or do the graph directly in PowerPoint.

Graphs done in a scientific graphing programs (eg. Sigma Plot, Prism, SPSS, Statistica) should be saved as JPEG or TIFF if possible.



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Conclusion

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