Want to explore and co-create a new global systemic accounting system?

Join Arthur Dahl and a global group of sustainable economists, thinkers and doers



Global Systems Accounting - Beyond Economics

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Rethinking Accounting

- Using other than monetary currencies
- Capital as standing stock of a resource
- Interest is extracting wealth from capital
- Debt is borrowing capital, reimbursed with interest

Replacing present financial system

- Monetary profit over all other benefits
- Stock markets, return on investment
- Profit is aim of banking system, corporations
- Central banks have pumped money into system
- Government debt inflated, stock market highs

Replacing present financial system

- Wealth generates wealth, rich get richer
- Giant debt bubble rolled over with borrowing
- Development aid largely as loans
- Neocolonial economic system removes wealth
- Developing countries trapped in debt servicing

Values and principles a new system

- One human family with rights and obligations
- Justice, leaving no one behind
- Right to necessities of life (food, water, shelter)
- Develop capacity to contribute to human well-being and social advancement

Values and principles a new system

- Responsibility for care and management of natural world
- Living within planetary boundaries
- Moderating material civilization
- Restoring damage, regenerating nature
- Sustainable Development Goals

Values and principles a new system

- Intellectual capacity for science, art, culture
- Respect for truth
- Trust and trustworthiness
- Responsibility to enrich, preserve, transmit this heritage of learning and knowledge
- Human purpose essentially spiritual, acquiring higher values

New Forms of Capital Relevant Currencies

Alternative Accounting

- Environmental accounts: Carbon, Biodiversity, Pollution
- Social/economic accounts: minimum living (poverty), food, health, work/employment
- Knowledge and education
- Spiritual accounts

- A carbon price is still monetary
- Need accounting with carbon as the currency
- Early life removed carbon from atmosphere
- Carbon budget was in balance: animals/plants
- Fossil fuel extraction upset that balance
- Carbon concentration in atmosphere now at dangerous level

- Biomass and organic carbon is carbon capital
- Plants maintain capital + ecosystem services
- Excess atmospheric carbon is carbon debt
- We are living beyond our means in carbon
- Countries with biological resources have carbon storage capital, needs regeneration

- Destroying biological resources and releasing fossil carbon increase carbon debt
- Wealth from fossil energy should be taxed to reward carbon removal
- Atmospheric carbon continues to harm, so annual tax on historic emissions is paying interest on debt

- Payments for carbon sequestration could transfer wealth to developing countries
- Total carbon accounting would quantify national responsibilities, as well as private sector and civil society, with positive and negative incentives
- Counties with high per capita fossil energy use would pay the most

- Funds raised could support mitigation and adaptation in poor countries
- The UNFCCC and IPCC could evolve into a global central bank for carbon accounts

Biodiversity Accounting

- Natural ecosystems and their species are biodiversity capital
- Reduction in biodiversity increases debt
- Species extinctions are bankruptcies
- Accounts based on biological inventories and measures of ecosystem services (oxygen production, carbon sequestration, ecological balance and dynamics, remote sensing

Biodiversity Accounting

- Biodiversity capital stock and changes thus based on objective science
- Loss of biodiversity, such as deforestation, should be taxed
- Revenues would support biodiversity conservation and restoration
- CBD, conservation conventions, scientific advisory bodies, responsible for accounting

Pollution Accounting

- Clean environment is capital to be maintained
- Pollution releases increase debt
- Environmental capacity to clean is wealth generation
- Persistent pollutants are a debt burden, requiring interest payments

Pollution Accounting

- Quantification of pollution debts implements polluter-pays principle
- Initial accounts for persistent organic pollutants, mercury, plastics, and nitrogen and phosphorus exceeding planetary boundaries
- Taxes on releases would finance clean-up

Pollution Accounting

 UNEP and related chemicals conventions could become global environment agency to manage pollution accounts

 Also overall global biosphere accounting linking to carbon and biodiversity for health of the planet's natural systems and life-support services

Minimum Living (Poverty) Accounting

- Social capital is every human being having a guaranteed minimum income to meet basic needs
- Universal social safety net without conditions such as nationality, handicap, migration status
- Poverty statistics measure debt side of accounts

Minimum Living (Poverty) Accounting

- Need adequate measures of individual wealth escaping from national control or hidden
- Graduated income and wealth taxes would transfer share necessary to meet needs of the poor
- UNDP and World Bank charged to balance global wealth and eliminate poverty

Food Accounting

- Food is capital necessary for human wellbeing
- Goal universally-adequate human nutrition
- Food insecurity linked to poverty, crop failures, rising food prices
- Accounting for food production, distribution, consumption, waste, meeting nutritional needs

Food Accounting

- Need comprehensive global assessment of food production, including population increase, soil degradation, water shortages, overfishing, identifying limits of planetary food production
- Integrating measure of efficiency (meat versus vegetarian), impacts of climate change

Food Accounting

- Food accounts provide basis for controls/taxes on unsustainable production, commercial foods of low nutrition, and support regeneration of food production, guaranteeing decent income to subsistence/commercial farming and fishing
- FAO responsible for food accounts, enough for everyone with sustainable methods, no one going hungry

Health Accounting

- Human health and productivity are capital
- Activities that damage health increase debt
- Presently measure financial costs of health care, not loss of human well-being
- Tobacco, narcotic drugs generate profits because health impact ignored
- Pollution and climate change impact health

Health Accounting

- Existing health statistics provide basis, but need more on good health and life expectancy
- Multicultural perspective on good health beyond Western curative approach
- WHO responsible for health capital accounting of all humanity
- Global risks/pandemics addressed in common interest

- Every human being has capacity to contribute productively
- Should receive education and opportunity to use capacity in meaningful employment
- Work has social function for human dignity, to be of service, to develop higher moral or spiritual values

- Work includes social services, housekeeping, raising children, subsistence food production, environmental and cultural services
- Capital stock would maximize every person's productive potential throughout life
- Need employment accounting system for all contributions, genders, ages, capacities

- Unemployment is debt, reducing capital to generate further wealth
- Marginalization due to gender, ethnicity, handicap, other biases
- Indicators provide positive and negative incentives for more inclusive society

• ILO could provide accounting of human capacity to generate wealth and well-being

 Ensuring that every person has some useful skill and the means to earn a living through meaningful service

Knowledge / Education Accounting

- Intangible capital of knowledge, science art, culture
- Increase in value the more they are shared
- Materialistic society has turned into intellectual property, sold to those who can afford it
- Creates knowledge debt relative to benefits of open access

Knowledge / Education Accounting

• This form of capital/wealth needs to be transmitted through education to each new generation

 Accounts for standing stock and preservation of knowledge and culture, and dynamics of access to knowledge, use, creation, storage and transmission

Knowledge / Education Accounting

• Multiple levels: global, national, local, families

Educational statistics, knowledge inventories, use of big data

UNESCO and related institutions account for global capital

Spiritual Accounting

New work on Spiritual Capital may suggest ways forward with similar accounts

New Definitions of Wealth

- All forms of capital combined into new definition of wealth, in complementary currencies
- No longer manipulated in national interest of states
- Founded on scientific standards of human and natural well-being
- Weighting adjusted with priorities: climate change, pandemic

New Definitions of Wealth

- Money returns to currency of exchange, a means not an end
- Single global currency
- Still wages, profits for efficiency, moderate interest, reduced financial system
- New measure of total wealth, balancing inputs and outputs

New Definitions of Wealth

- Institutions would not manage everything, national autonomy and subsidiarity
- Accounting for global common interest, motivating human well-being
- Replacing present financial system (will resist change) by providing alternative
- Creating new just, equitable, sustainable world society in harmony with nature