

The Footprint Indicators, EUREAPA Tool and their Relevance for Policy Makers

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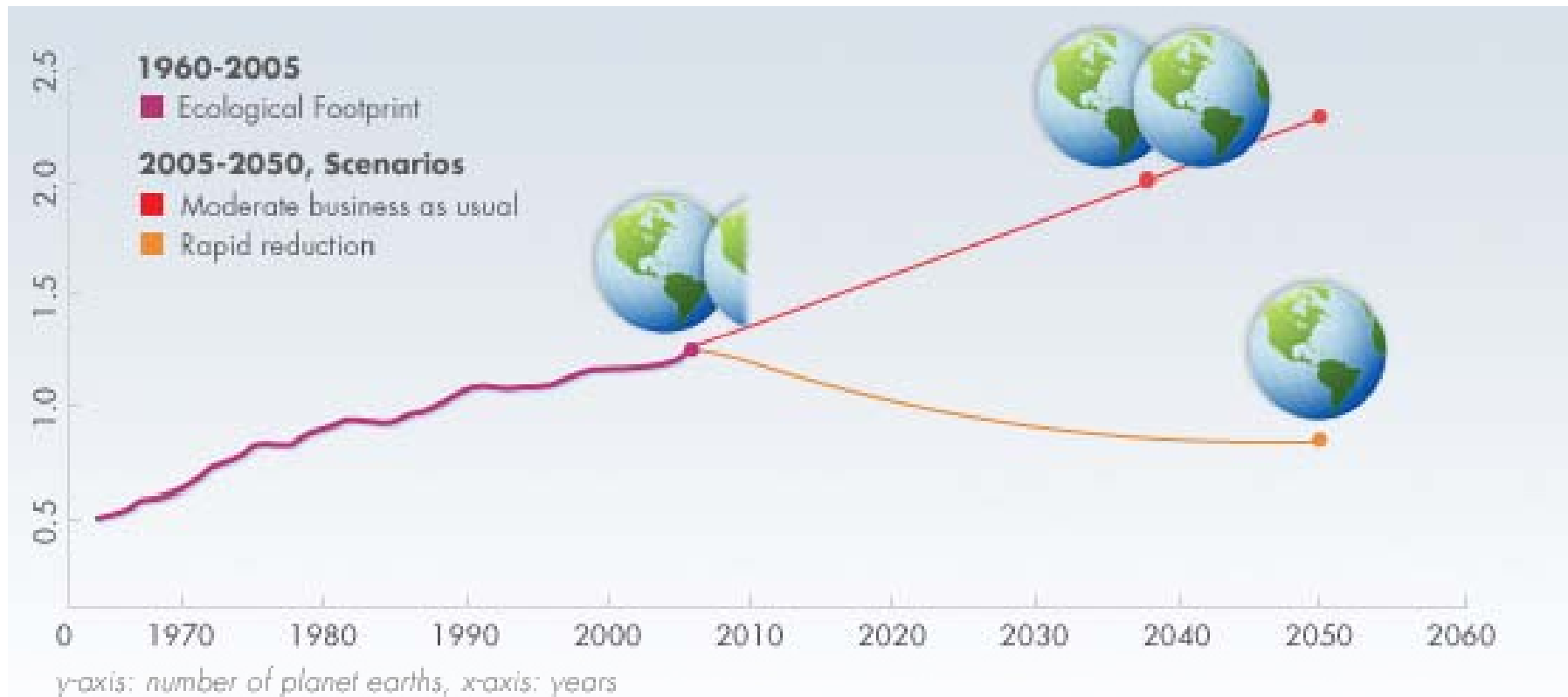
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The Footprint Family of Indicators – Ecological Footprint

- Measures the human demand on the Earth's biocapacity and compares it with the planet's ecological capacity to regenerate.
- Unit: Global Hectares.
- Some countries are creditors, some are debtors. Most of the EU Member States have ecological deficits.
- Aggregated indicator.
=> Overshoot is measured.

The World's Ecological Footprint



Source: http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/world_footprint/.

The Footprint Family of Indicators – Water Footprint

- Measures the total volume of freshwater consumed and polluted for the production of goods and services consumed by citizens in one country.
- Internal and external footprint
- Clear scope and unit: m³ of water used (e.g. per capita and year)
- Can be used as a basis to discern water saving potentials

The Footprint Family of Indicators – Carbon Footprint

- Measures the total amount of GHG emissions that are directly and indirectly caused by an activity or are accumulated over the life stages of a product.
- Includes all GHG emissions.
- Unit: CO₂-e(equivalent) (not area-based).
- Does not measure overshoot.
- Shows where potential for improvements are.

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Footprint Family of Indicators

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Ecological Footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Easy communication of complex issues. + Can be applied at multiple scales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not a forecasting tool. – Limited data quality.
Water Footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Easy communication of complex issues. + Can be used at various levels, including the local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Limited data quality and up-to-dateness of data. – Certain aspects of the methodology still under debate.
Carbon Footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Good data availability. + Easy to use and understand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Not able to show short-term trends. – Lack of standardised methodology.

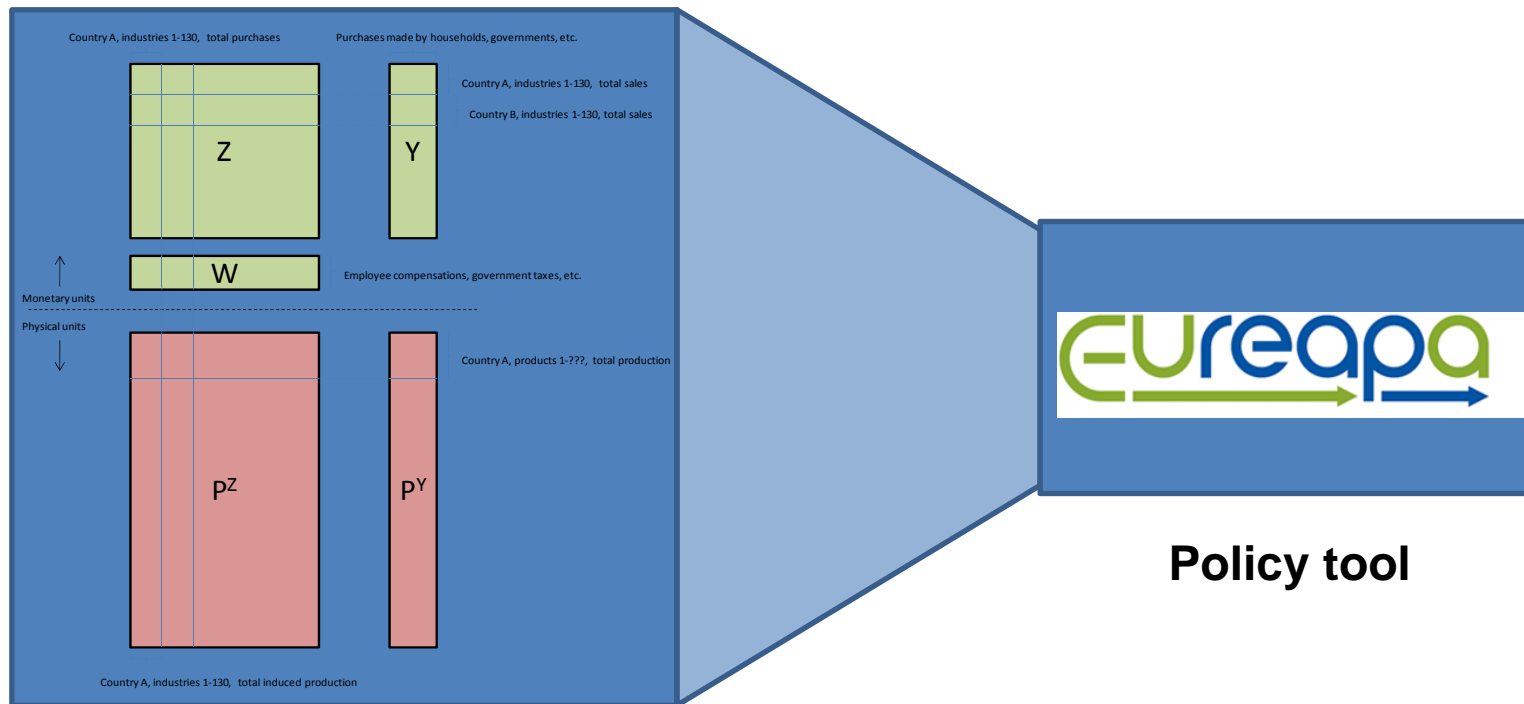
Footprint Indicators need to be combined to a comprehensive tool => EUREAPA tool.



The EUREAPA Tool

- What is the EUREAPA tool?
- How will it be used in scenario development?
- How will the completed scenarios be incorporated in EUREAPA?
- Where can we find out more about EUREAPA?

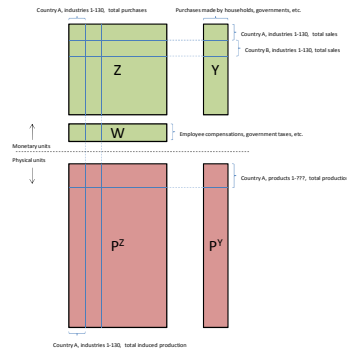
The EUREAPA Tool



MRIO Model

Policy tool

The EUREAPA Tool



MRIO Model

57 Sectors (plus products)
113 Regions
CF, EF & WF

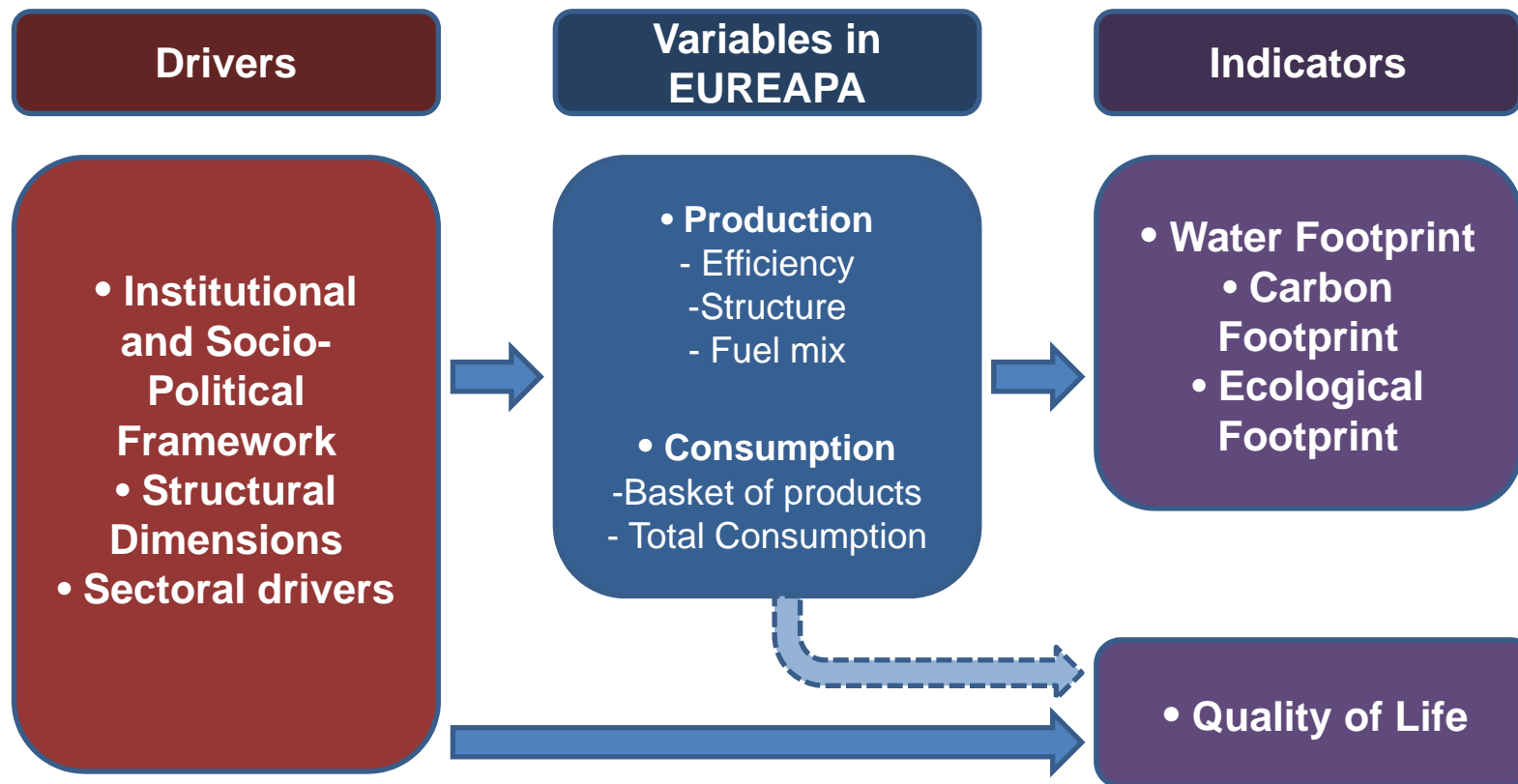
Eureapa

Policy tool

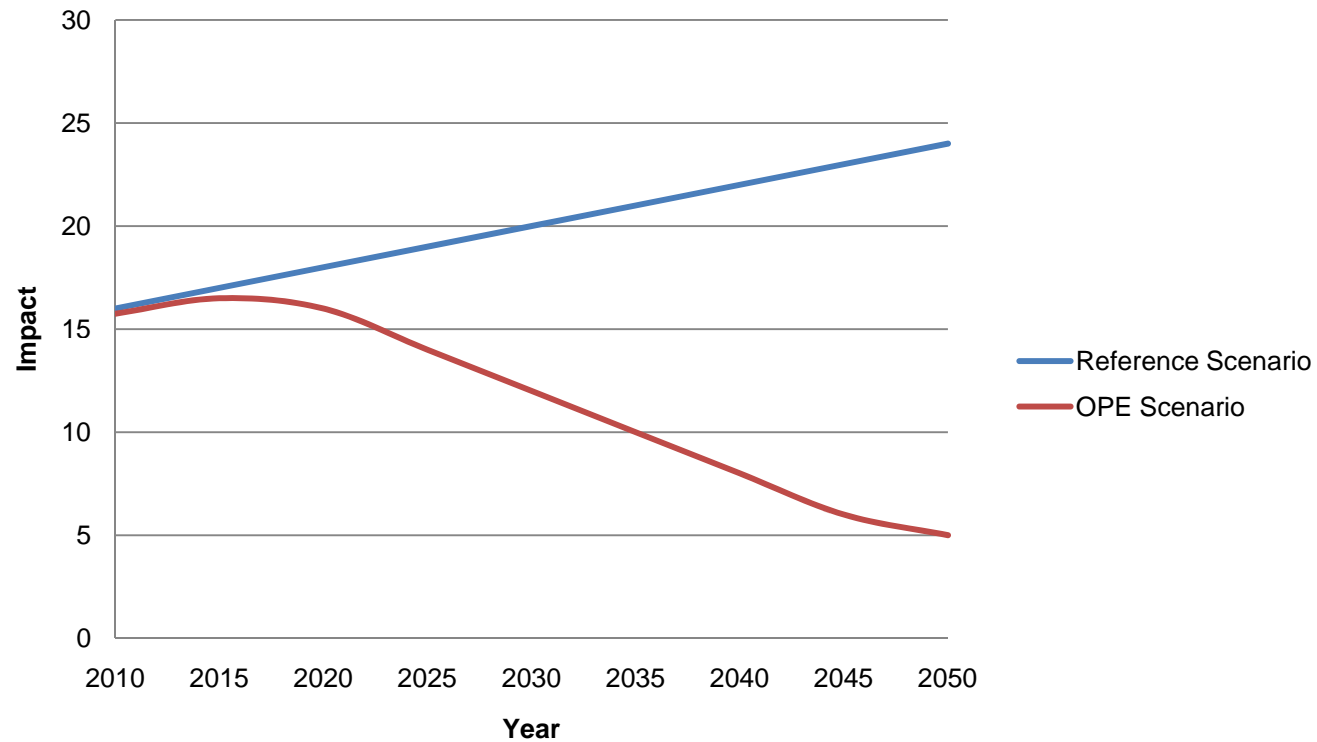
EU/National impact
Production and
consumption
Imports vs domestic
Policy analysis
Scenario
development

open
one planet
economy network

Using EUREAPA in Scenario development



Using EUREAPA in Scenario development



Completed scenarios and EUREAPA

View data

- By area
- By category
- By time
- By indicator
- Total/per person
- Compare to other indicators

Pre-load scenarios

- OPE scenarios – refine for country
- Policy from OPE scenarios – build a different combination

Create scenarios

- Develop new scenarios based on country specific evidence

Where can you find out more about EUREAPA?

- **Updates on website**

<http://www.oneplaneteconomynetwork.org/news.html>

- **Tool is being developed in parallel to scenarios**

- **We would welcome your input**

- **Join the Network and contribute to consultation**

Questions and discussion – EUREAPA Tool

1. What content of the tool would be most important for **policy makers**? What policies would they like to see pre-loaded in the tool?
2. Is the EUREAPA tool also directed at **business**, e.g. would also business be able to draw lessons of the EUREAPA tool? For what kind of business decisions would the EUREAPA tool be valuable?

Questions and discussion – Policies

1. In which **future** might action to achieve a one planet economy be most effective (reality check)?
2. Which **type of policy** is needed in order to achieve a one planet economy (e.g. integrated policy measures, distinct policy areas)? Does the specialisation of the DGs counteract the need for more integrated policies?
3. Who are the **actors** that need to take steps to achieve a one planet economy?



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