Sustainable Management

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Natural systems

We depend on Nature for life • For oxygen • For water • For food Most of us assume that the complex Earth ecosystems will continue to function

despite abuse

Global heating

But this assumption may be in error Fossil fuels and industrial chemicals are causing global heating Resource use outstrips recovery for water, fish, soil, fuelwood and timber this is mining not harvesting We rely on non-renewable resources for most of our energy

Chart of global temperature



Other gases ppb

Year		1900	2000
Methane	Rice fields, cows, oil production	848	1850
Nitrogen Oxides	Fuel burning, agriculture	285	386
CFCs	Air conditioners, refrigerators	0	1.2

True cost

 We have failed to count the true costs of our way of living Ecological economists have begun calculating the value of Natural Capital and Nature's Services New measures of economic health are replacing GNP - including Genuine Progress **Indicator and Gross National Happiness**

Truly "Gross National "Product"

 GNP measures money flow The Exxon Valdez oil spill shows up as a good thing - more money is spent for cleanup GPI looks at the value of natural and human capital **GNH** measures happiness

Triple bottom line

The new metric - is becoming
Economic health
Human well-being
Ecological health

These are the new goals for responsible business

Sustainable

 Arose from work for the UN by a group headed by Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway

Our Common Future 1987
To live today in ways that will not compromise future generations!
To create equitable, enjoyable societies that can endure and prosper

Ecological Footprints

- What is the cost of your life in land, water, energy, etc.
 Go online and find an EF calculator
 How many hectares or acres do you require?
- How many more planets do we need for everyone to live the same way?

Food Footprint

- How big a footprint does your food make?
- The US food system has big impacts
- Energy 10 calories in per calorie out
- Millions of pounds of pesticides
- Billions of gallons of water
- Destruction of ecosystem structure and function
- Global warming gases

Wheat flakes

Wheat 0.1 kg day/36.5 kg yr = 0.14 ha Sugar 0.02 kg day/7.3 kg yr = 0.002 ha Milk 0.2 kg day/73 kg yr = 0.027 ha Total = 0.043 ha year Not bad! But wheat is a low cost leader. People who eat unprocessed grain and vegetables (and fruit) are more earth friendly than meat eaters and fans of highly processed junk, frozen or packaged food

Meat

 Beef is more costly - 16 kg feed per kg of meat (grass fed is better than corn fed) 21,000 liters of water per kg meat Major problems with waste Global warming gases - belches and ... Severe rangeland desertification Only 125 kg produced per ha per year (versus 2,600 kg/ha wheat)

Other meats

Kg feed per kg productPork6Turkey4Chicken3Eggs3Milk1

Footprints of farms and factories

- We can calculate the ecological footprint of farms
 Factories
- Products
- Cities
- Nations

	Footprint	Available land	
Nation	ha/pcapita	ha/pcapita	Deficit
Japan	6.3	1.7	-4.6
Belgium	5.0	1.6	- <mark>3.4</mark>
Germany	4.6	2.1	- <mark>2.5</mark>
Switzerland	5.0	2.6	- <mark>2.4</mark>
United States	8.4	6.2	<mark>-2.1</mark>
Mexico	2.3	1.4	-0.9
World	2.3	1.8	-0.5
Ethiopia	. 1 Km/-	0.9	-0.1
Sweden	5.8	7.8	2.0

The ecological footprints of materials and stuff The European Environment Agency recommends counting all: Inputs: raw materials, energy, water, land requirements - Outputs: greenhouse gases, acidification, ozone depletion, hazardous waste, chemical pollution - True cost accounting

MIPS

 The Wuppertal Institute and Bio Schmidt Bleek developed Material (including energy) Intensity Per unit Service (utility or function) as a tool to estimate the ecological stress potential of materials, goods and services

Platinum Aluminum Copper Plastic **Steel** Glass Wood

Energy kwh/ton

26,370,000 16,000 3,000 1153 441 57 13

Impact Equation

of users
x times used
x use per time
x impact per unit used

= Total impact

ENERGY true cost kwh

- Solar integrated design
- Clothes line
- Integral solar hot water
- Active water heater
- Wind electric
- Natural gas
- Big hydroelectric
- Coal
- Nuclear
- Photovoltaics

-\$2 to 5¢ 0.001¢ 1-6¢ 4-11¢ 5-7¢ **10¢** 12¢ 20¢ 20+¢ 20-40¢

Chernobyl

Why is nuclear energy so costly?
Risk - cost for the 1986 disaster in Ukraine estimated at \$300+ billion
Time for waste to decay (10,000+ years)
Although the chance of an accident is very small it could be very costly
Insurers would not cover U.S. industry - so the

industry had taxpayers assume risk

Little things add up

People in the US
Clocks per person in America
Energy use per clock
Use per day/year

Total impact

Big impact from small things

 300 million people 3.3 clocks per person 1 watt per clock • 365 days/24 hrs = 8760 hours 1 billion watts per hour 8.8 trillion watt hours per year • 8.8 billion kwh x 12¢ kwh = \$1 billion

Moving to sustainability

Make the market complete (true cost) Make the market as free as possible Make prices clear and transparent **Eliminate subsidies** Be conservative in assessing risk --the precautionary principle Live within your means

The challenge

Focus resources on issues that matter
The goal is always to add value!
Ensure new projects are sustainable, start the enormous task of retrofitting
Millions of green collar jobs, jobs that cannot be outsourced!

An example

 Solar hot water - Israel 90% of all homes China 15 million square meters installed last year – U.S. today, almost none San Diego, almost none Needed: one for every home in the Sun Belt and half of the homes in the central and northern states



We have waited long enough It is time to take action But it has to be smart, effective, efficient and productive High quality-high performance, not subsidy farming junk, improperly installed Built to last Healthful, joyful and beautiful