

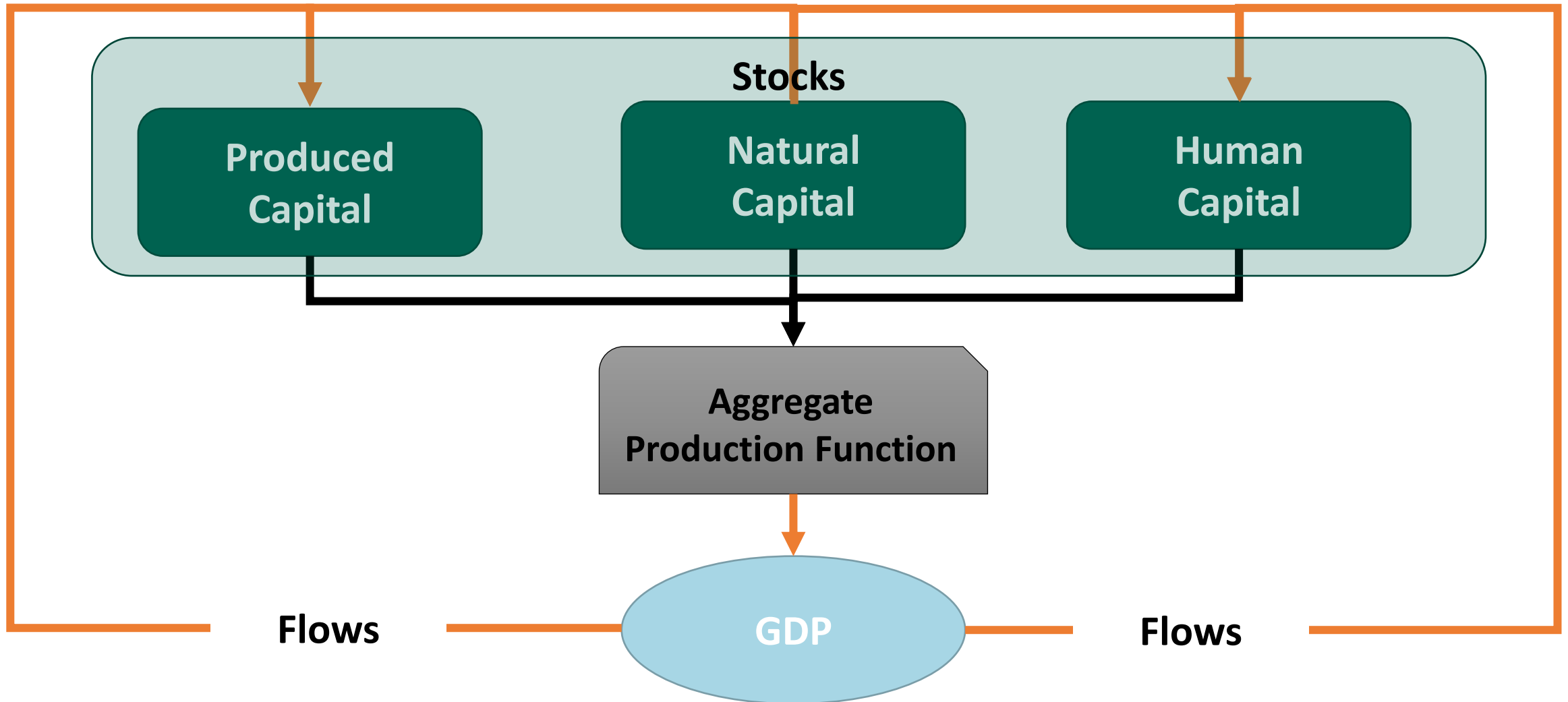


# Towards global measures of economic sustainability

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# A key question: is GDP growth **sustainable**?



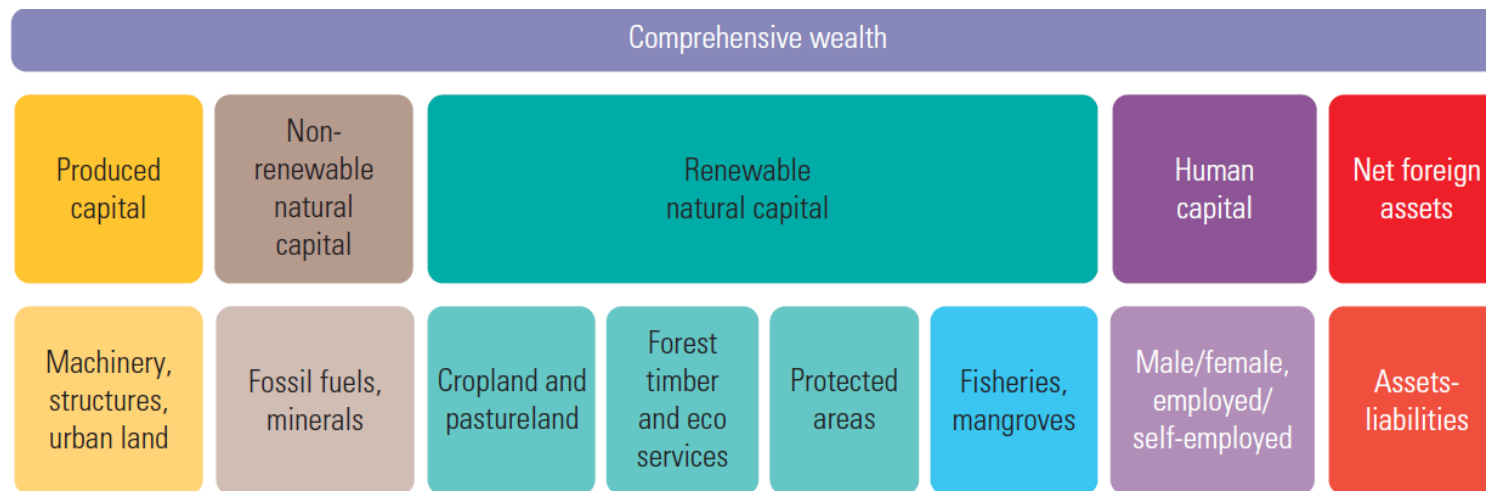


# A few approaches to assess sustainability

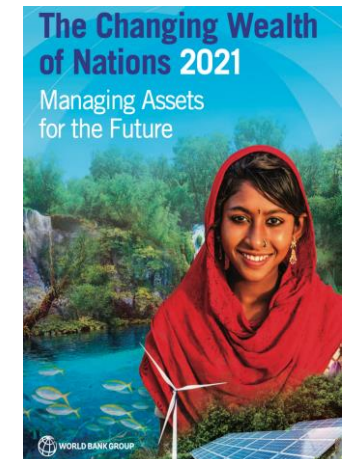
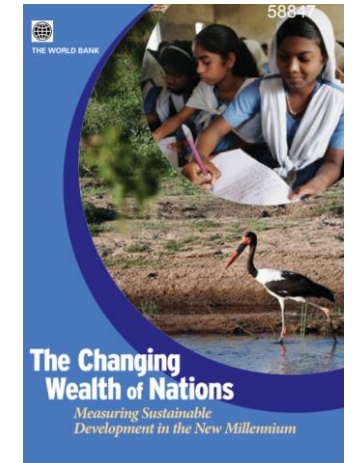
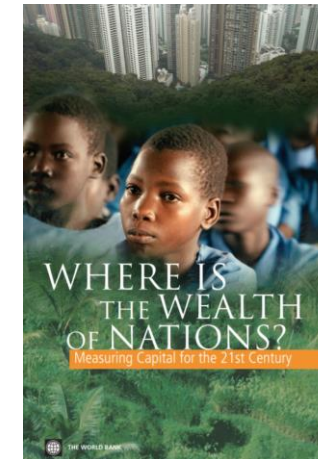
- a) Correct the way GDP is measured
- b) Monitor stocks over time
- c) Monitor flows over time
- d) Model the impacts on GDP of stock depletion

# The World Bank has been measuring and monitoring stocks since 1990s

- A consistent global database for 146 countries 1995-2018 aligned with the SNA and SEEA

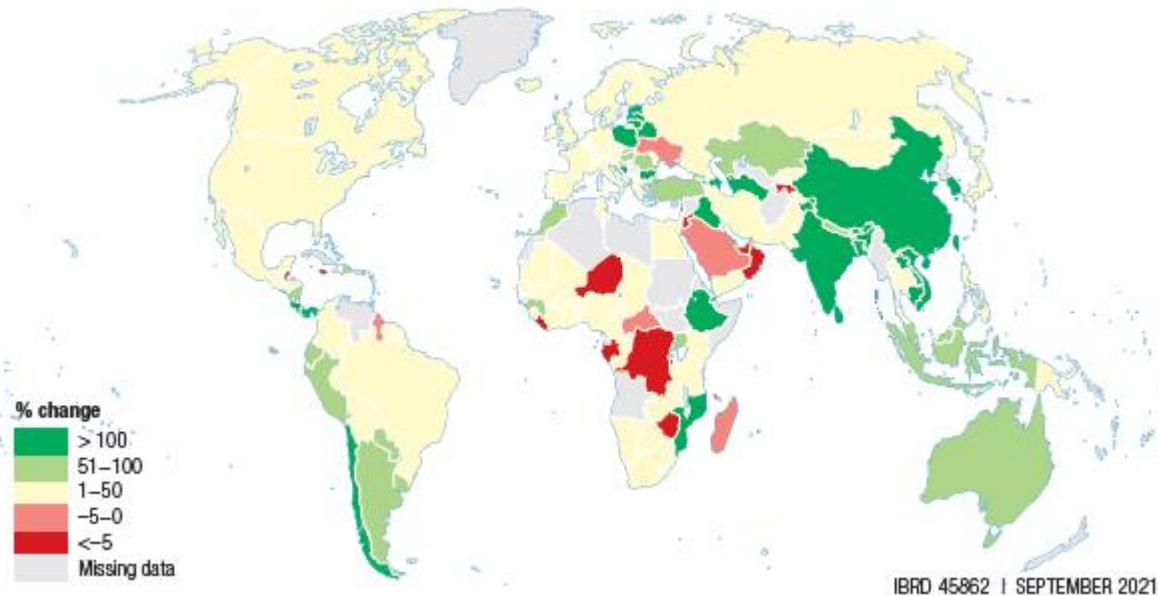


- The current update of CWON will
  - Measure wealth in MER, PPP and as a volume-based index
  - Add renewable energy, and carbon retention services



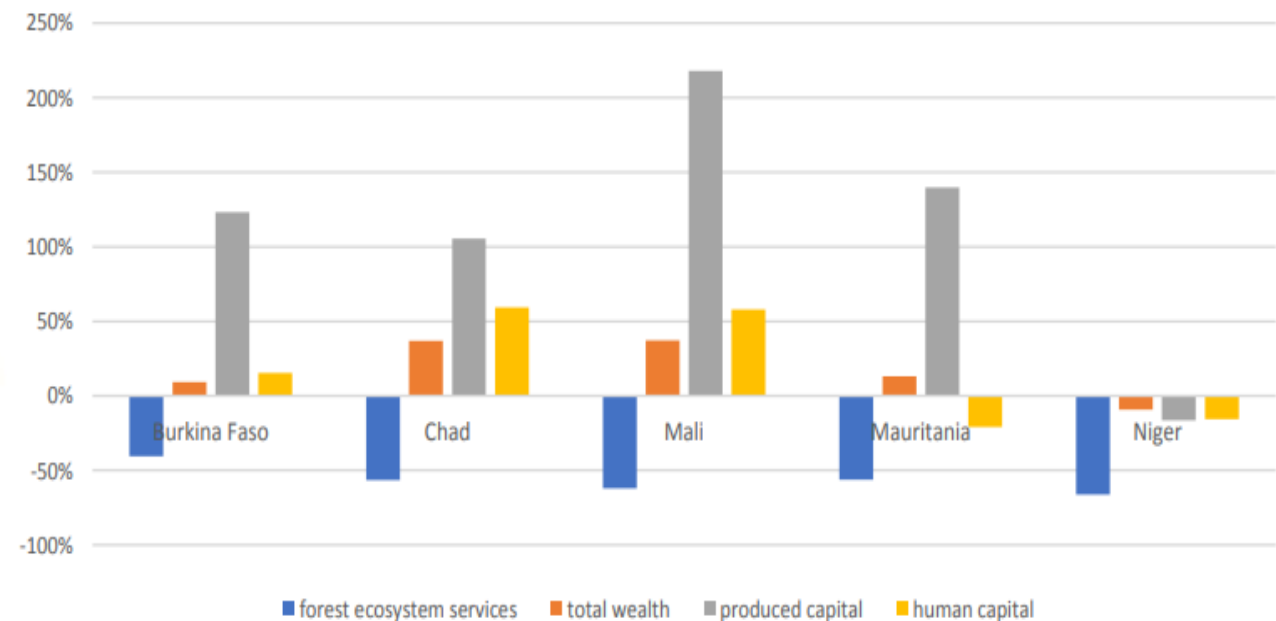
# While wealth per capita has been generally increasing, but not for all countries and assets

Growth of Total Wealth per Capita, 1995–2018



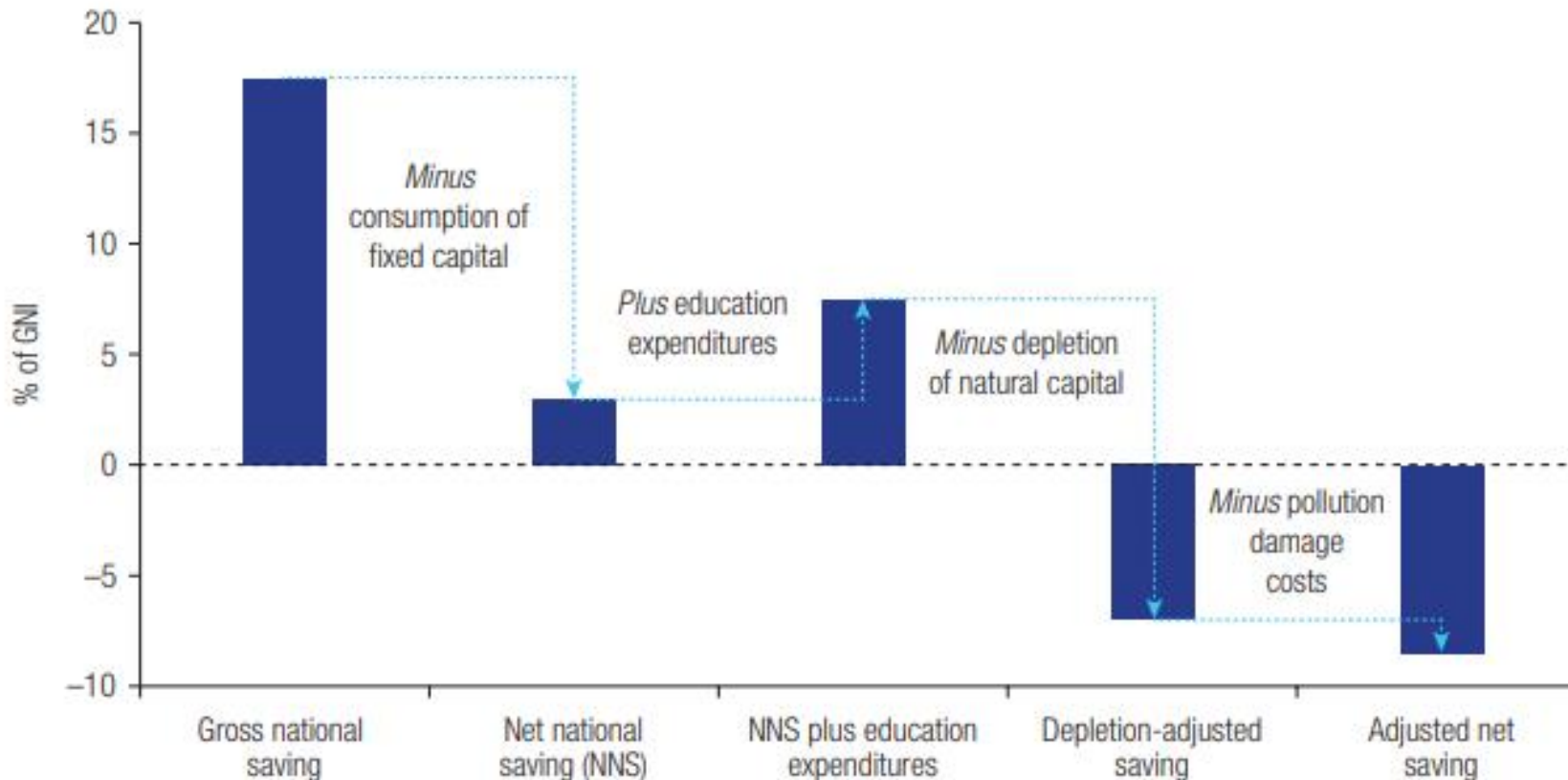
Source: The World Bank, The Changing Wealth of Nations 2021

Change in Per Capita Asset values by asset class in the Sahel Region, 1995-2018



Source: The World Bank, Country Climate Development Report: G5 Sahel, 2022

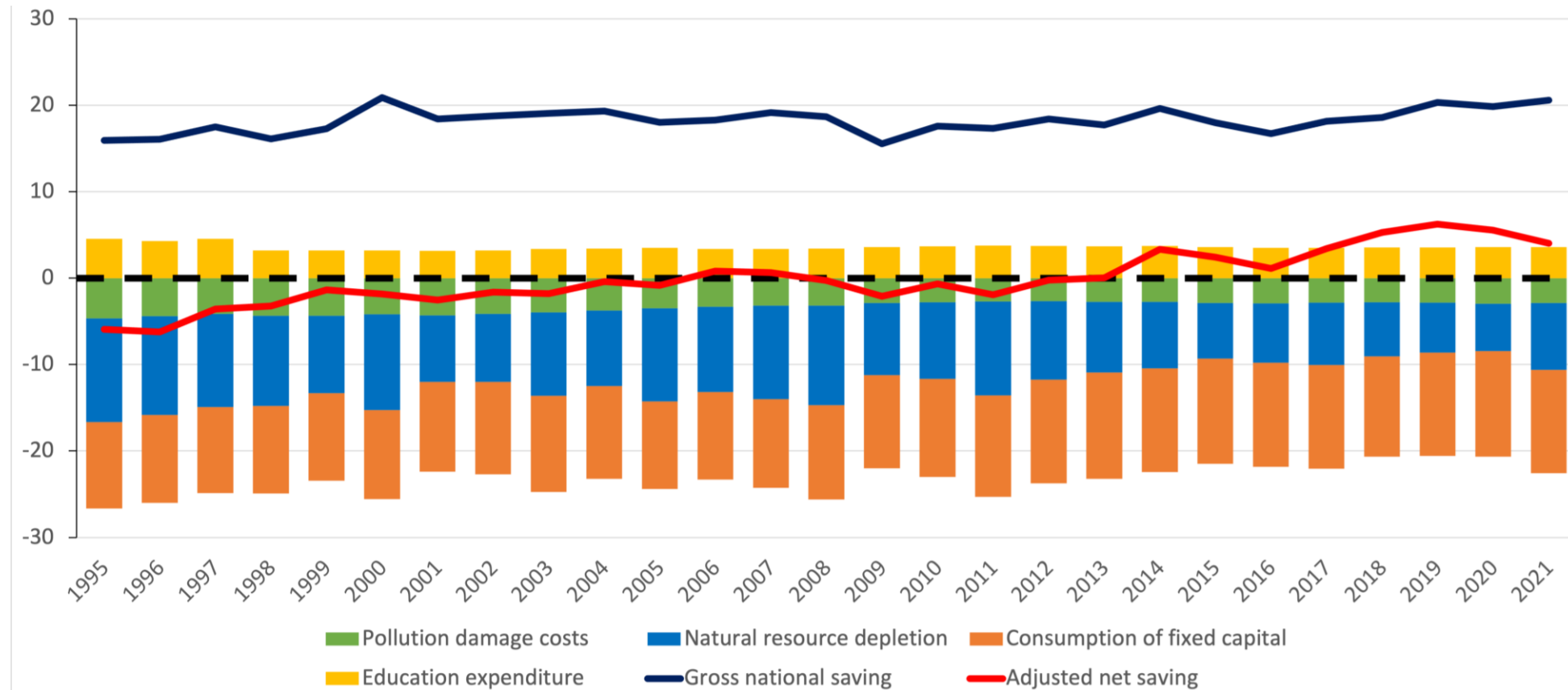
# The World Bank has also been producing a flow measure: Adjusted Net Savings (ANS)...



ANS is complementary to wealth accounts, as it illustrates the dynamics that drive changes in wealth from one period to the next. If ANS as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) is negative, the country is consuming more than it is saving, which will undermine long term sustainability; if ANS is positive, it is adding to wealth and future well-being.

# ...shows worrying trends in Sub-Saharan Africa

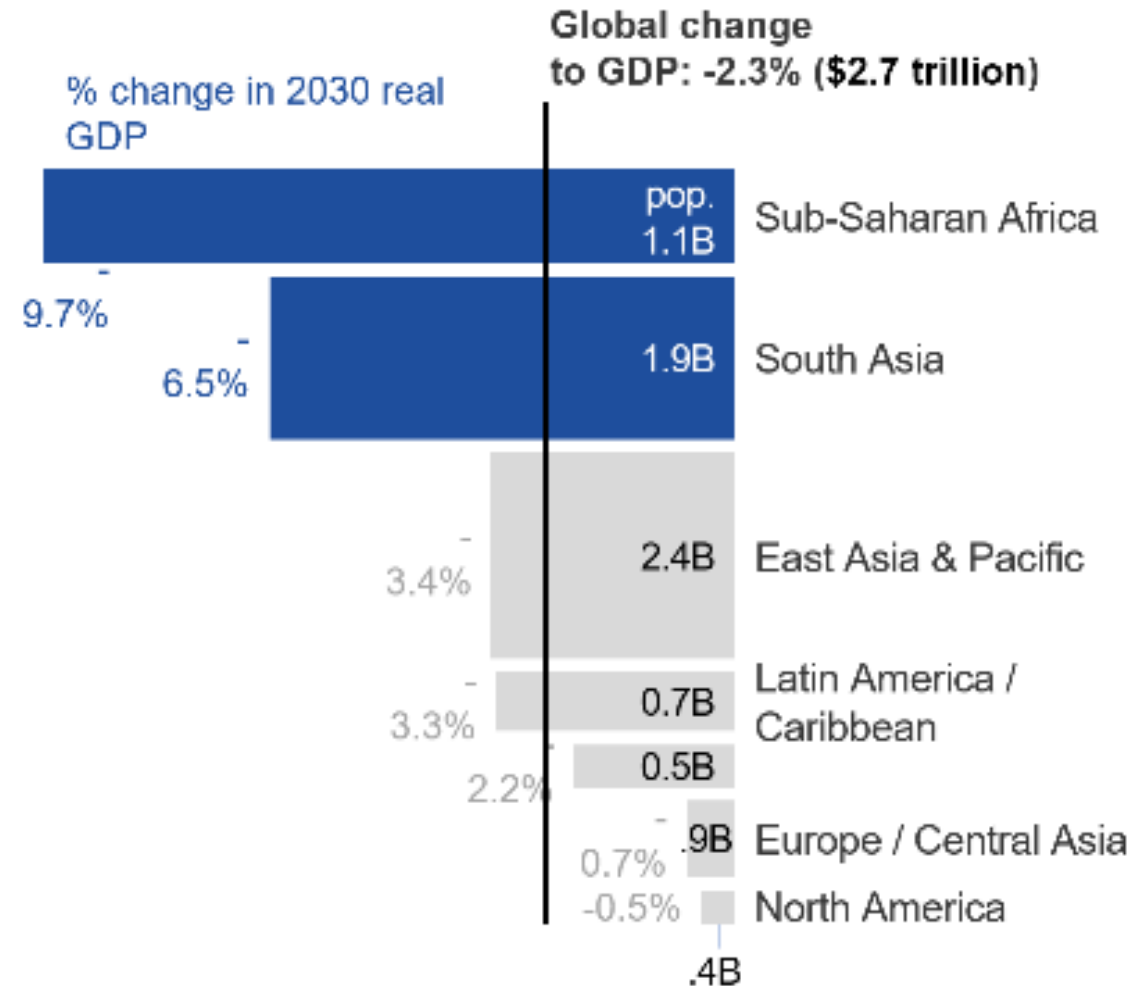
Trends in ANS for Sub-Saharan Africa, 1995–2021 (percent of gross national income)



The region's gross saving averaged at 18 percent of GNI over the past 20 years. Because of its low starting point for savings, its ANS was below zero most of the time. With many resource-dependent countries, Sub-Saharan Africa's average gross saving and investment in education has not been enough to offset the depletion of its natural resources.

# Modeling the impact on GDP of stock depletion

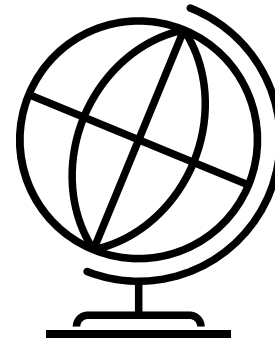
Estimated loss in 2030 GDP caused by a collapse of selected ecosystem services, (pollination, timber, fisheries, carbon storage) compared to a no-collapse scenario



Source: World Bank (2021), [The Economic Case for Nature](#)



# Conclusions



**Vs.**



# Thank you!

Access report and data on [CWON website](#) and [ANS website](#)

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