

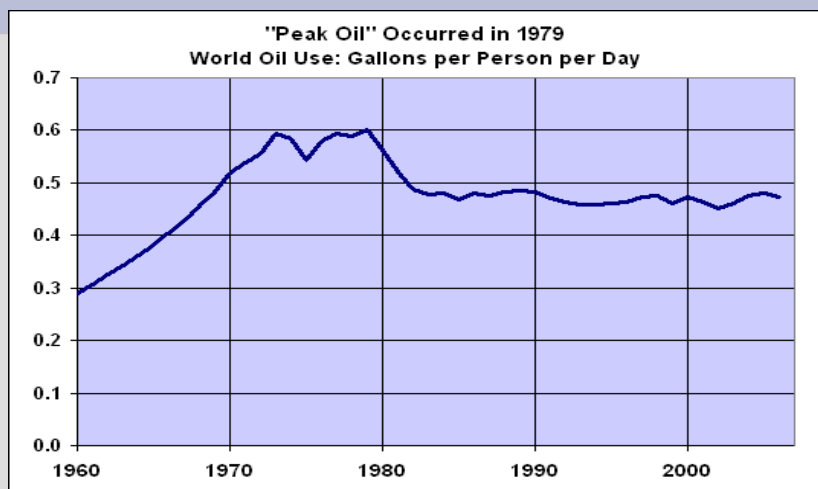
# Using Cap and Share to share energy use

Richard Douthwaite

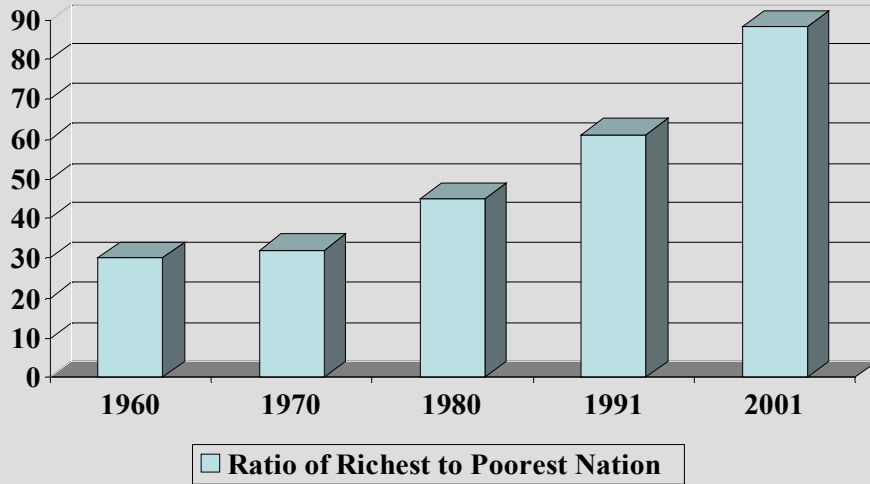
Feasta

The Foundation for the Economics of Sustainability, Dublin

## Oil use per person on the planet is already falling

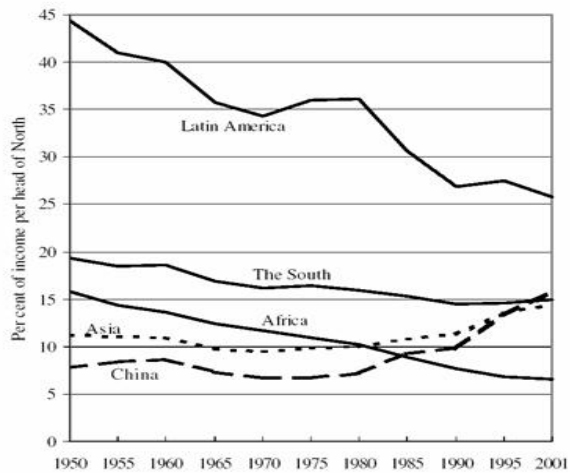


The gap between rich countries and poor countries has tripled since 1970

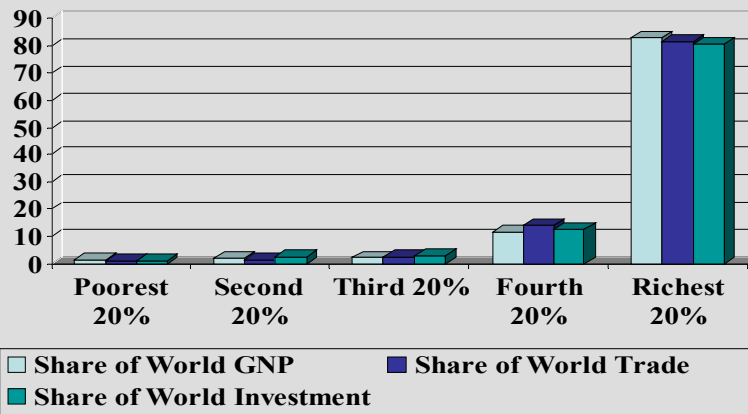


### Increasing International Inequality

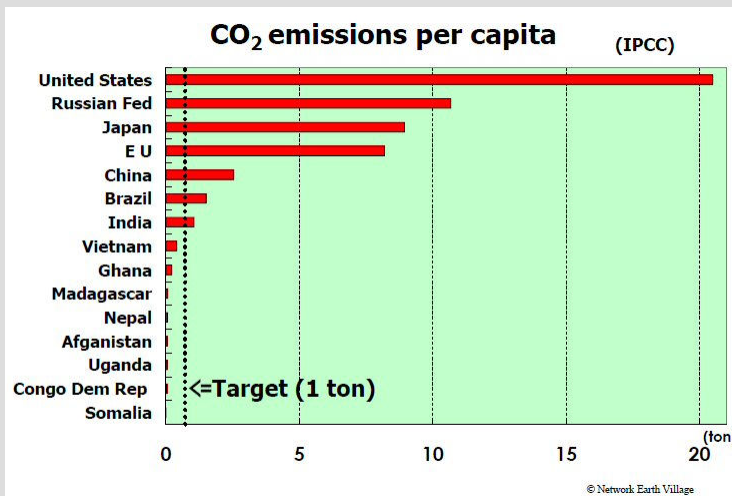
Income per Head as Percentage of North



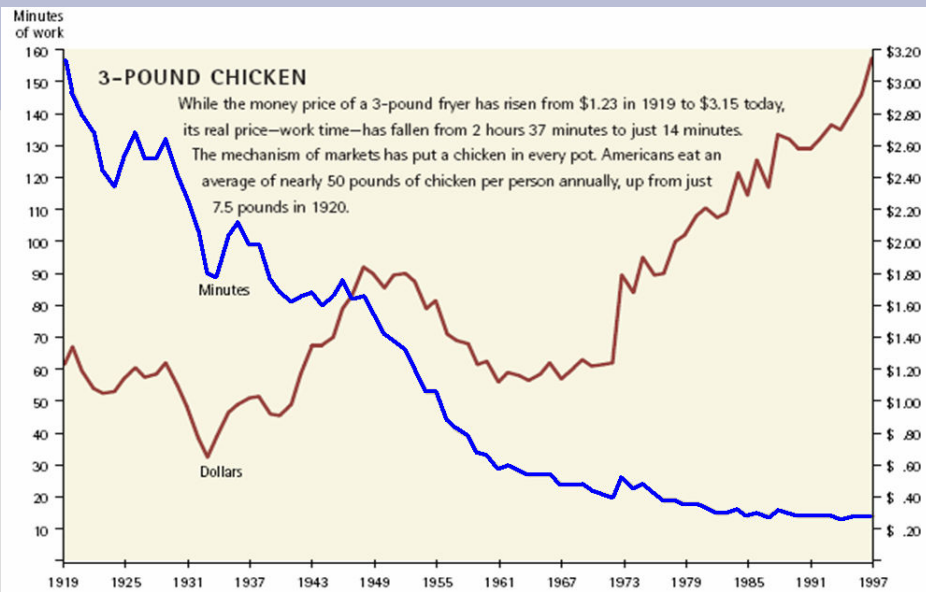
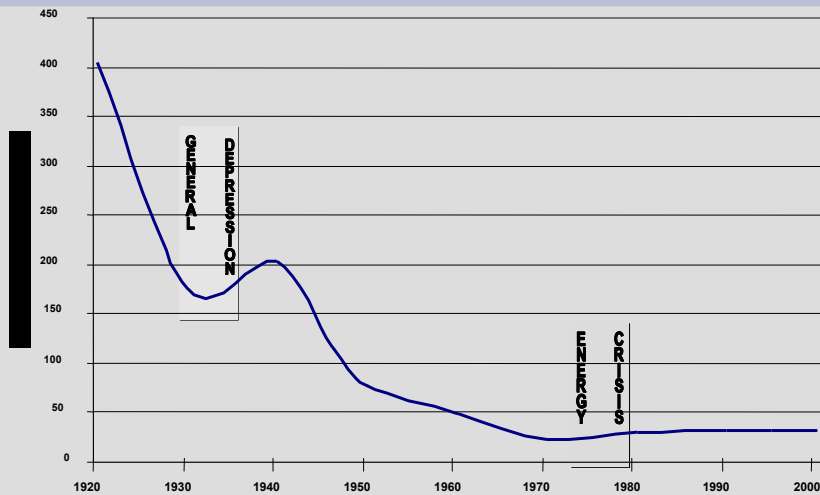
The richest 20% of countries have captured most of the world's income



The starting point for any emissions reduction proposal: the massive inequality



## Number of seconds of work required to earn the money to buy a unit of electricity

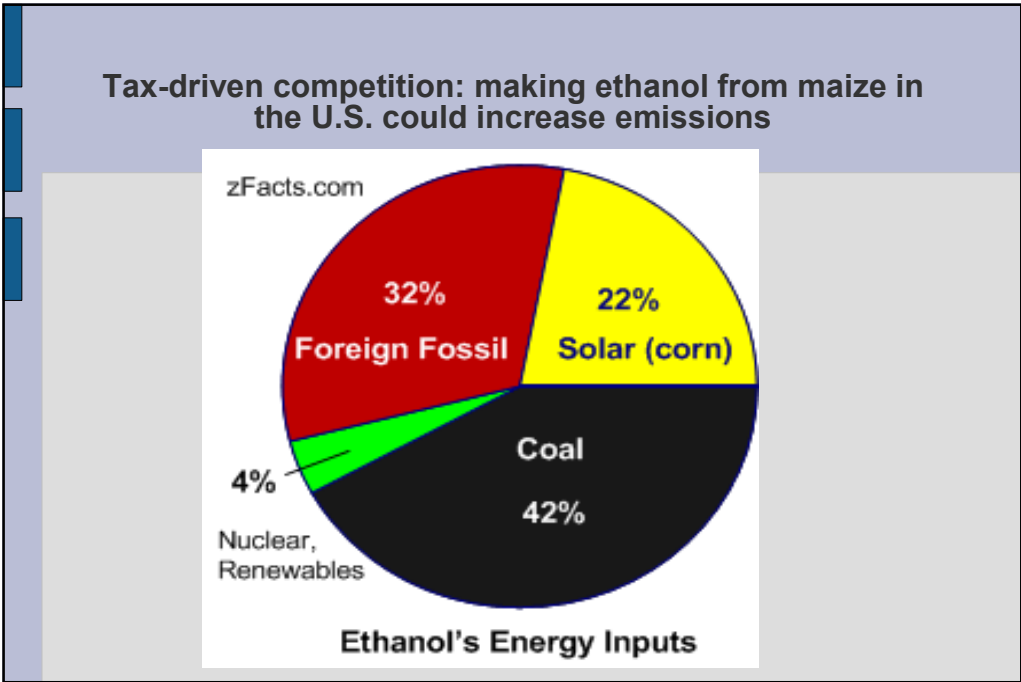
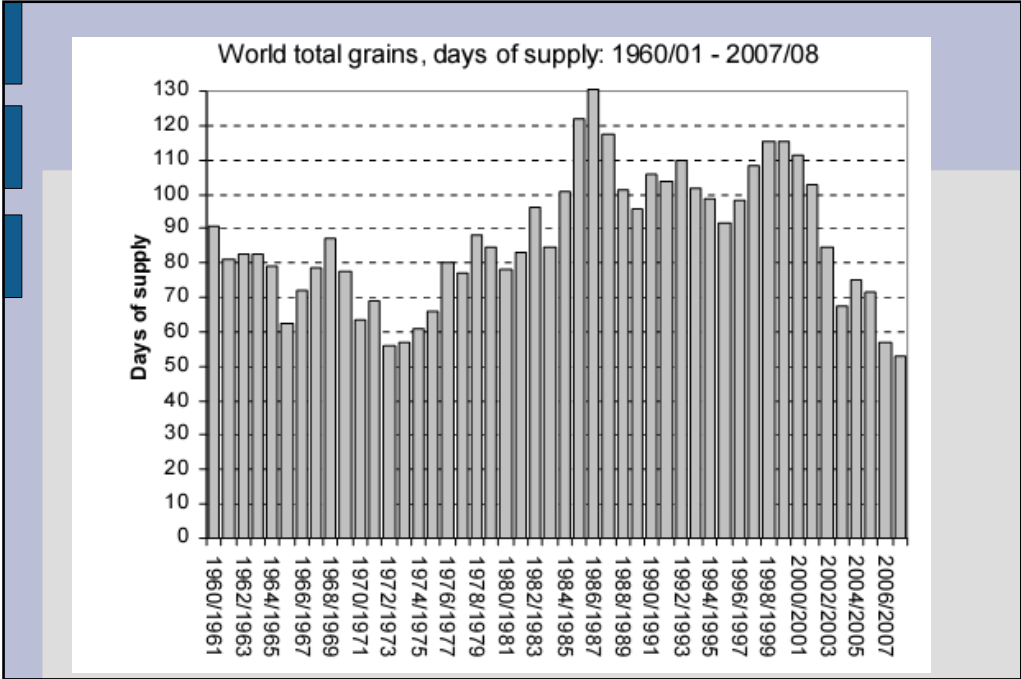


**FOOD ITEMS,  
IN MINUTES OF WORK**

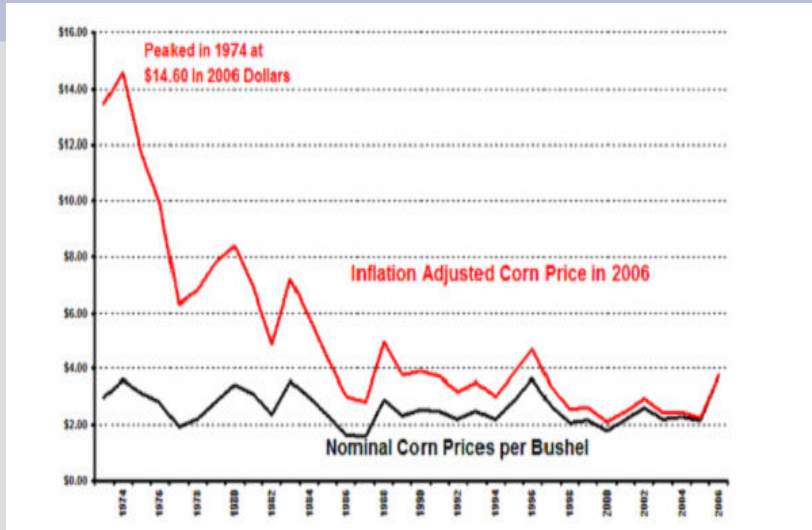
	1919	1997
Tomatoes, 3 lb.	101	18
Eggs, 1 dozen	80	5
Sugar, 5 lb.	72	10
Bacon, 1 lb.	70	12
Oranges, 1 dozen	68	9
Coffee, 1 lb.	55	17
Milk, half-gallon	39	7
Ground beef, 1 lb.	30	6
Lettuce, 1 lb.	17	3
Beans, 1 lb.	16	3
Bread, 1 lb.	13	4
Onions, 1 lb.	9	2

Wheat to oil price ratio

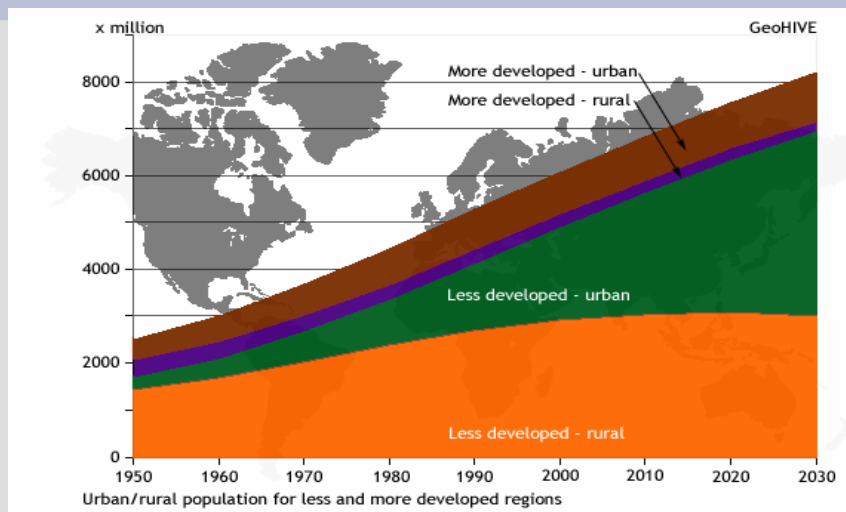
Year	Bushel wheat (dollars)	Barrel of oil (dollars)	Bushel per barrel (ratio)
1950	1.89	1.71	1
1960	1.58	1.85	1
1970	1.49	1.79	1
1975	4.06	11.45	3
1980	4.70	35.71	8
1990	3.69	22.90	6
1995	4.82	17.20	4
2000	3.10	28.23	9
2005	3.90	52.00	13

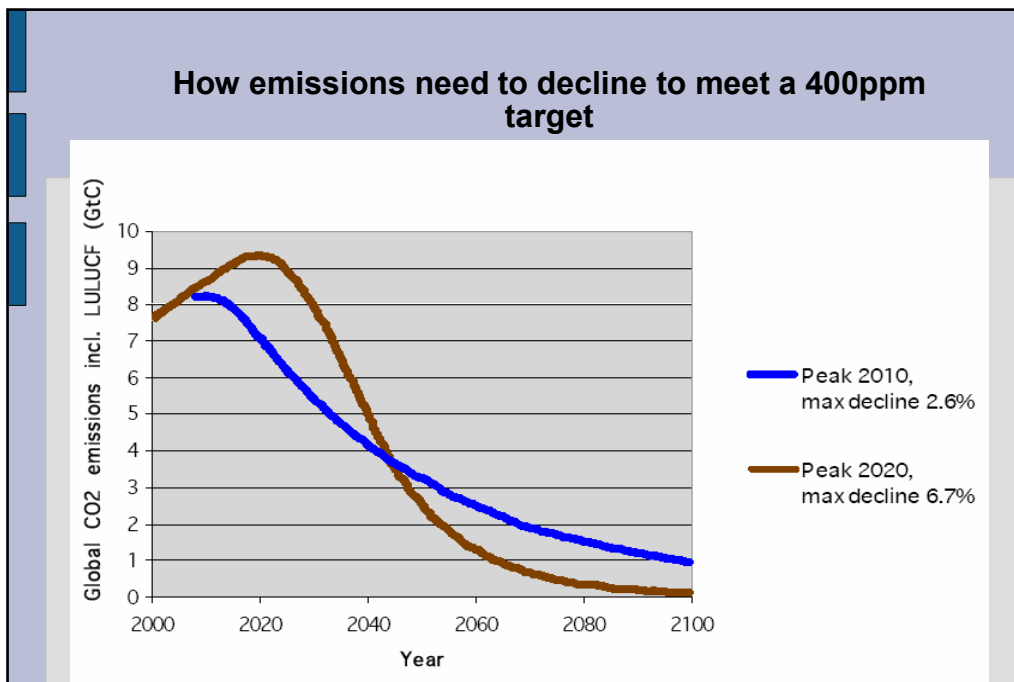
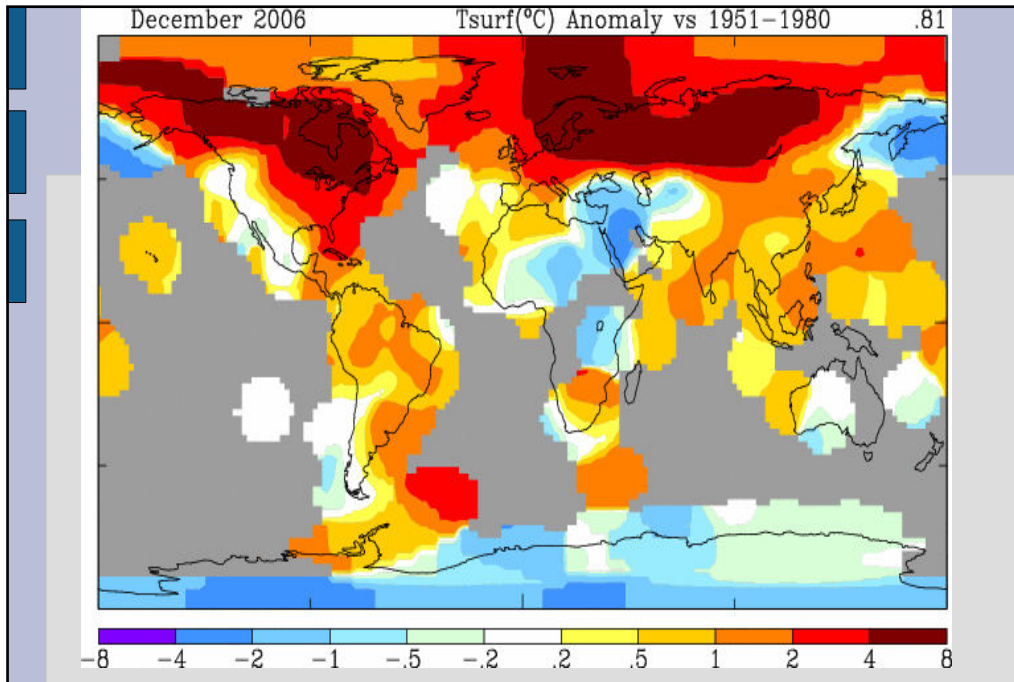


### Inflation-adjusted maize prices in the U.S. 1973-2006

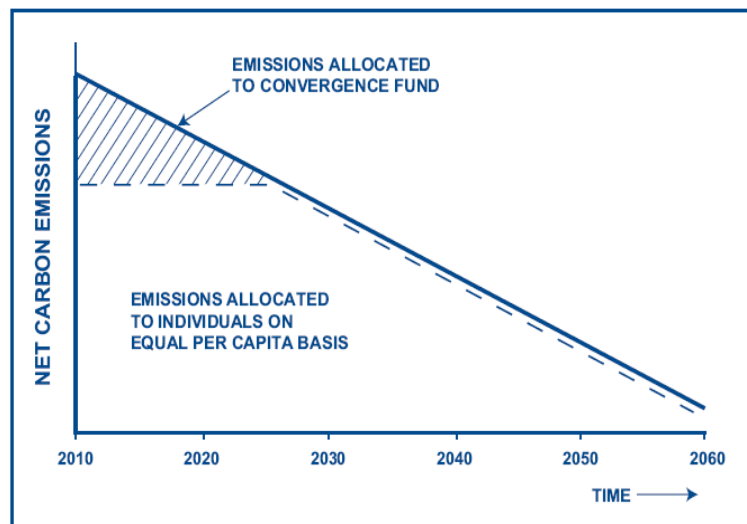


### The world urbanised rapidly

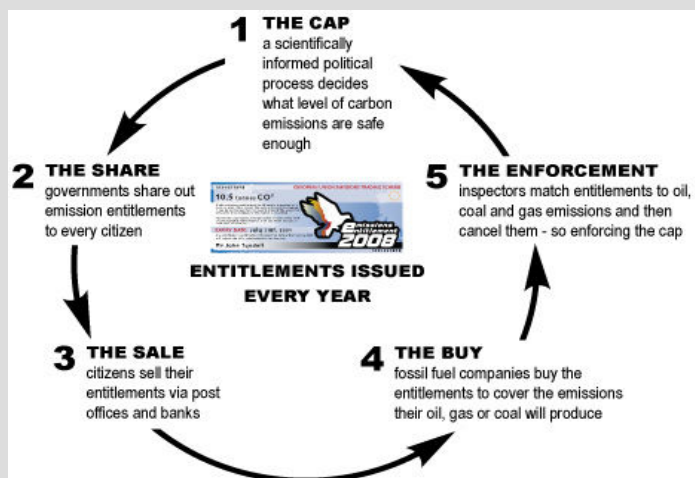


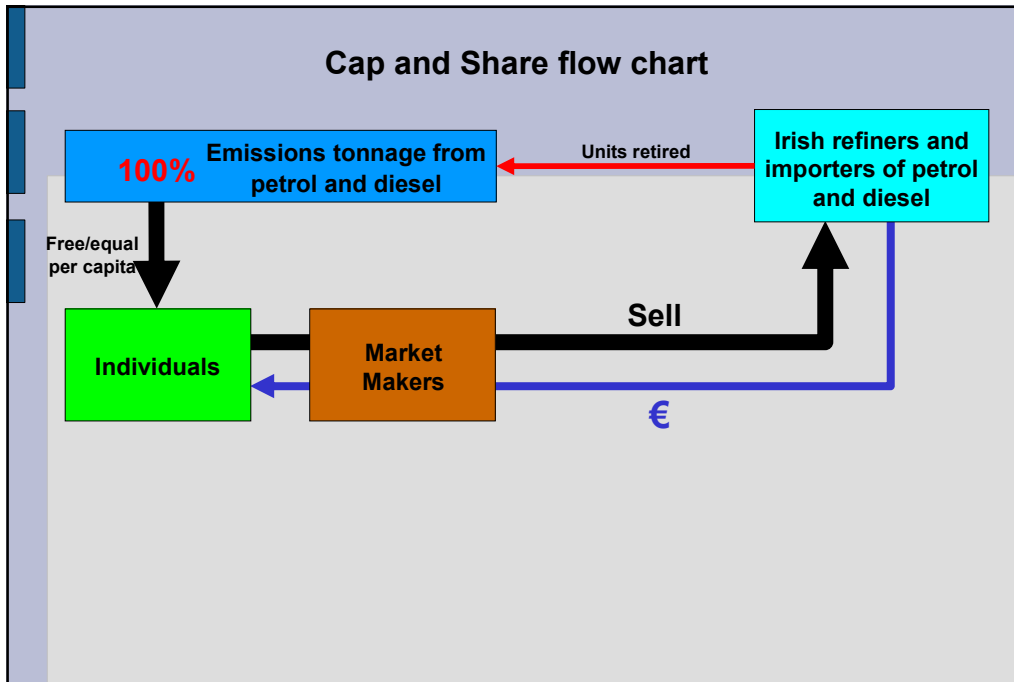


## Features of an global cap and share scheme



## How Cap and Share would operate





## **Advantages of Cap & Share**

Guarantees emissions targets can be met

Would be seen as fair – protects the less well off

Easy to implement

Rations the system, not individuals

Can build up from a national scheme into a world one

**Thank you.**