







INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

# NEOCLASSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Filip Černoch

Environmental aspects of energy

### Energy in modern societies

Households energy costs (electricity): UK 5 %, Germany 2,5 %.

Energy cost shares in basic prices (in	n '	%	01	gross	outpu	t)
--	-----	---	----	-------	-------	----

		Total e	conomy		Manufacturing				
	1995	2000	2007	2011	1995	2000	2007	2011	
EU-27	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.8	6.3	7.5	
China	5.2	5.9	7.7	7.7	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.1	
Japan	2.8	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.4	4.6	7.3	8.0	
US	2.8	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	6.5	10.2	11.3	









# Economic policy

- $\Box$  = refers to the actions that govt takes in the economic field. It covers taxation, budget, the money supply, interest rates, labor market, national ownership...
  - Macroeconomic stabilisation policy
  - Trade policy
  - Support of growth and development
  - Redistribution of income, property (wealth)
  - Regulatory, anti-trust, industrial...policy







# Neoclasical economics (NE)

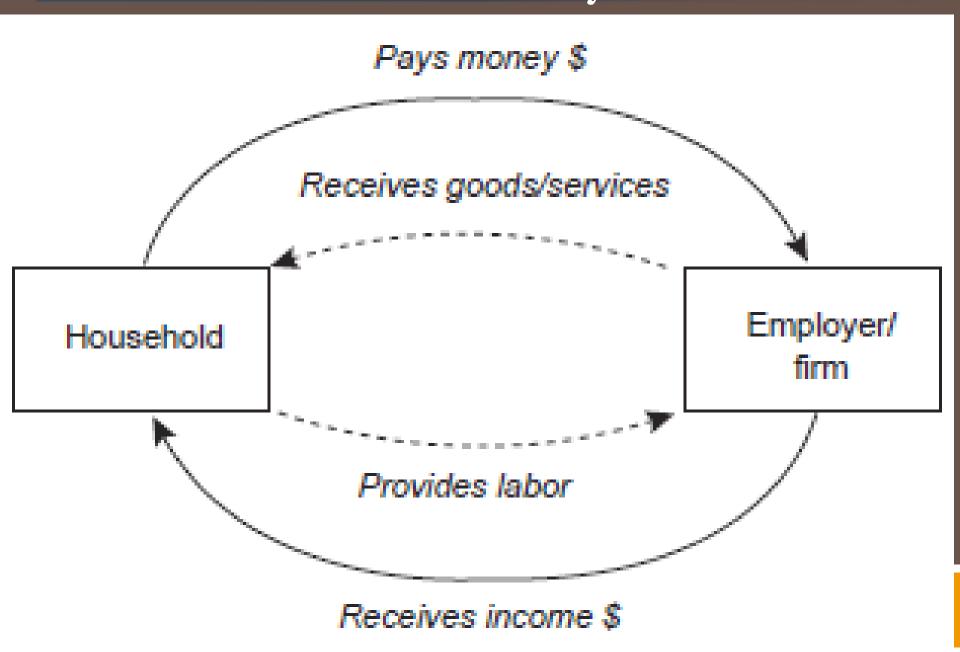
- Sources distributed in markets through supply and demand (rational choice theory).
- Emphasis on economic growth = labor + capital (+ natural resources, mainly land)
- Energy as an input is marginalised = market forces arrange sufficient supply through substitution or other measures.



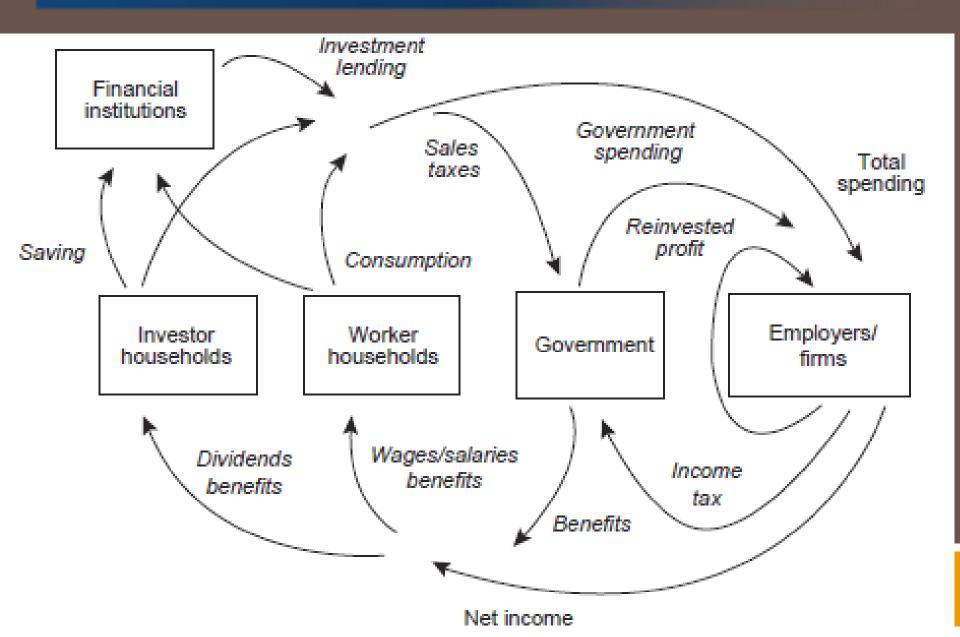




# Neoclassical economics – cyclical model



#### Neoclassical economics - extended c. model



#### Neoclassical economics

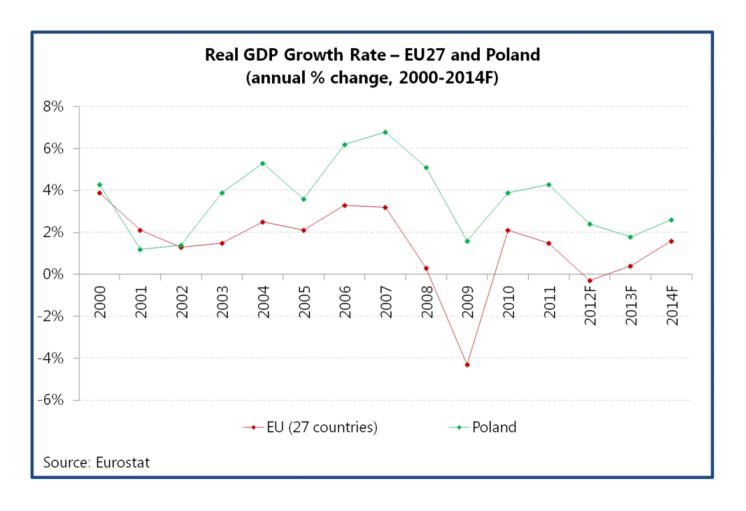
- □ Infinite economic growth possible
- Individuals act rationally
- Primarily concerned with efficient allocation of resources
- Economy is the whole, ecosystem a part
- Natural capital can be replaced with technology or human capital







#### Neoclassical economics



Zdroj: Eosintelligence











# Environmental economics critique

Classical econmists assume that the economy exists in a vacuum, a complete little private universe that can be understood on its owh, without considering externalities in the form of the resources that cycle in and the waste that cycle out...

They assume that needed resources will magically arise because the market place demands them...

The only world in which conventional economics make sense is in a world without limites, where no resource constraints exist...

Order and complexity arise in any open system if and only if energy is consumed...

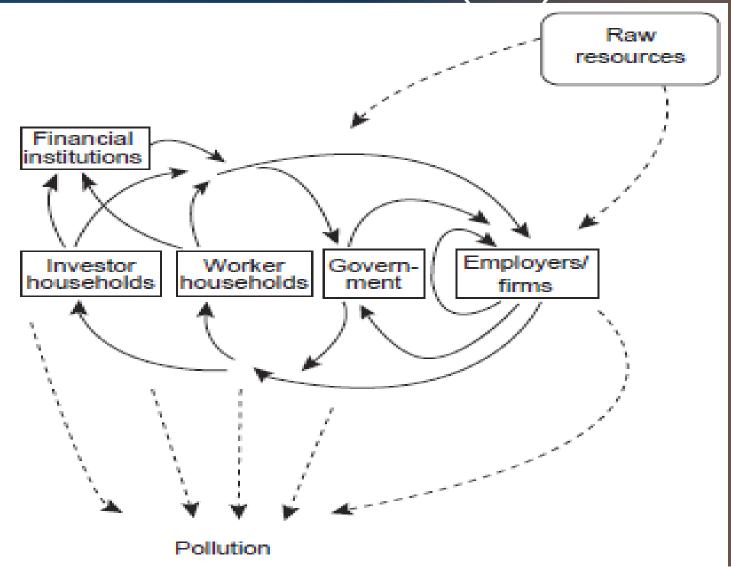
Once fossil fuels are consumed our economy's growth in complexity will also stall at first and then go into reverse...







#### Environmental economics (EE)





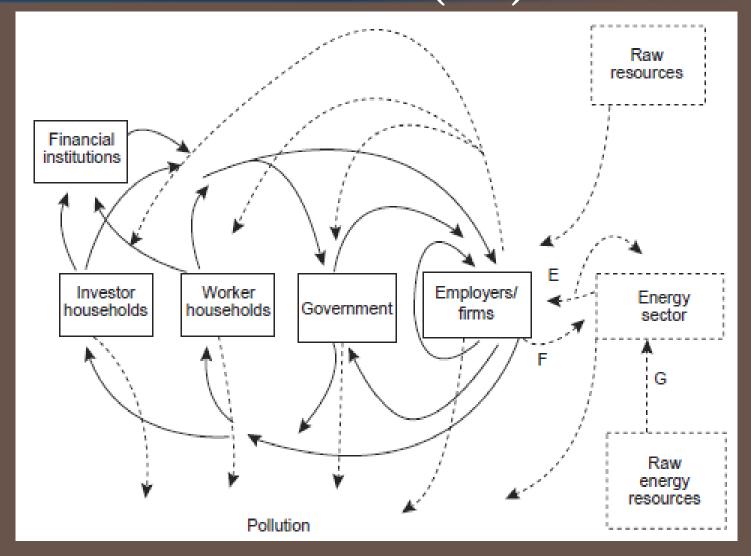








# Environmental economics (EE)



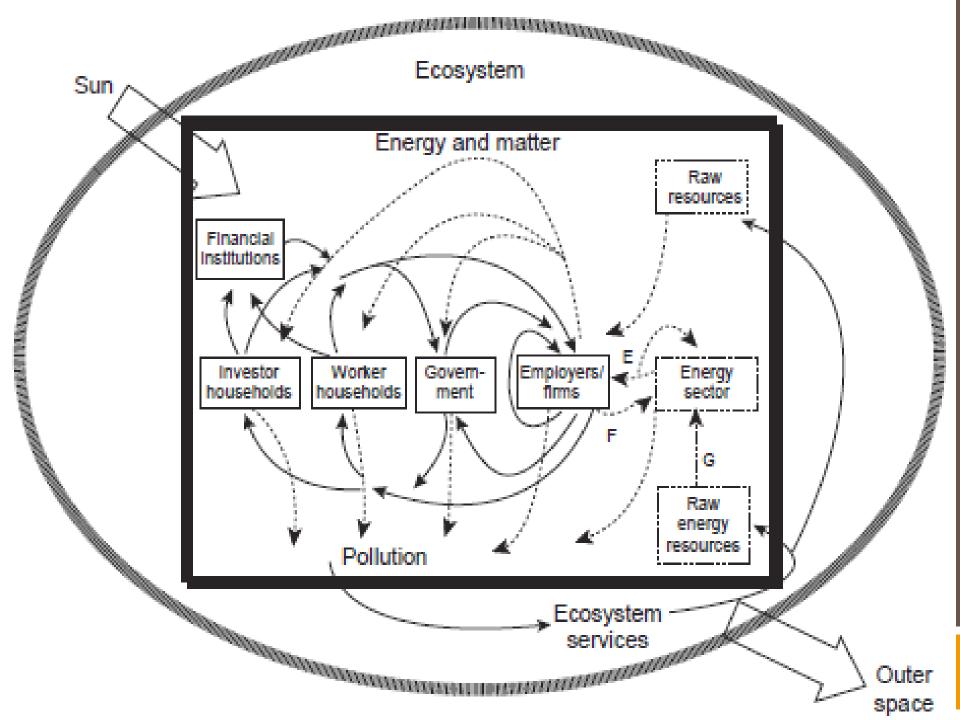












Infinite economic growth
possible and desirable

# EE

Growth constrained by material and energy stocks and flows, and waste accumulation. Market growth may be undesirable due to

Individuals act rationally

encroachment on non-market benefits Individuals sometimes act for other than rational motives Primarily concerned with scale of economy

Primarily concerned with efficient allocation of resourses

and justice of distribution; secondarily concerned with efficient allocation of resources

Economy is the whole, ecosystem a part Natural capital can be

replaced with technology or

Economy exists within global ekosystem and is subject to ecological constraints Thermodynamics rules about matter and energy

human capital NVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

■ NE: Technology-based substitution

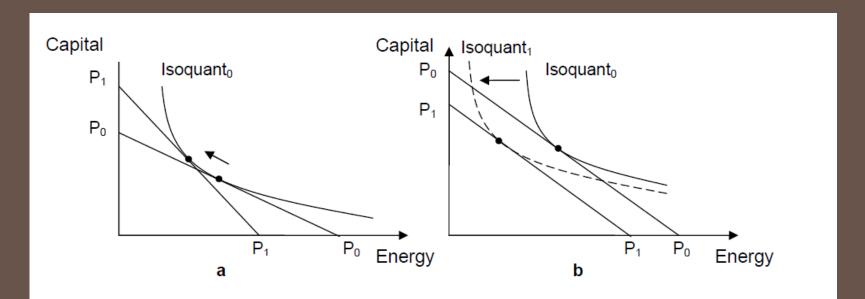


Figure 1 (a) Energy efficiency-improving substitution versus (b) energy-saving technological change.







EE: Thermodynamics argumentation:

- 1) energy can neither be created nor destroyed
- 2) Evergy transformation always losses at least a little energy in the form of diffuse heat (entropy)
- 3) In any process some energy is always needed full suplementation of energy with technology is not possible (Steam engine – from 0,5% efficiency to 60 % efficiency at best).







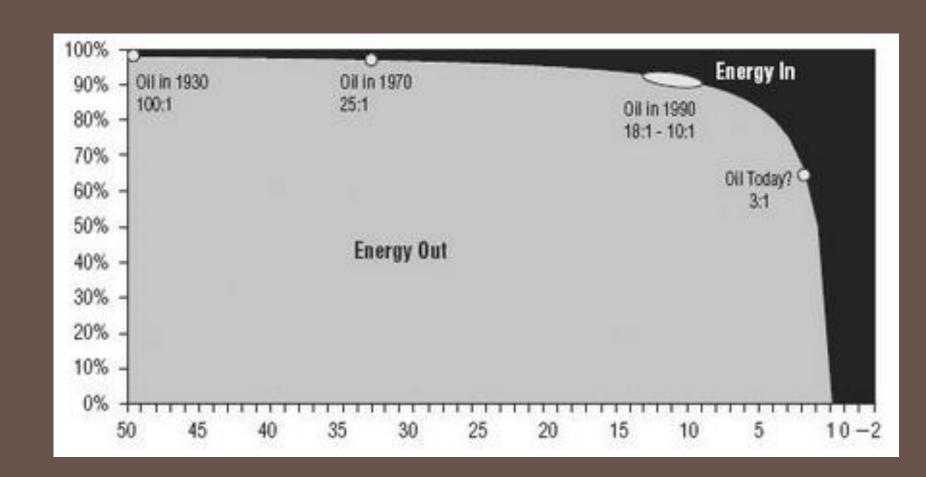
■ NE: New sources of known energy

- $\blacksquare$  EE: EROEI = usable energy output/energy consumed
- Net energy = energy output energy consumed
- Global EROEI is declining (= you need to produce more gross energy to satisfy the same consumption)









Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky.









- NE: New source of energy
- EE: Is ,,somewhere out there" the new source?
- EE: Path dependence





