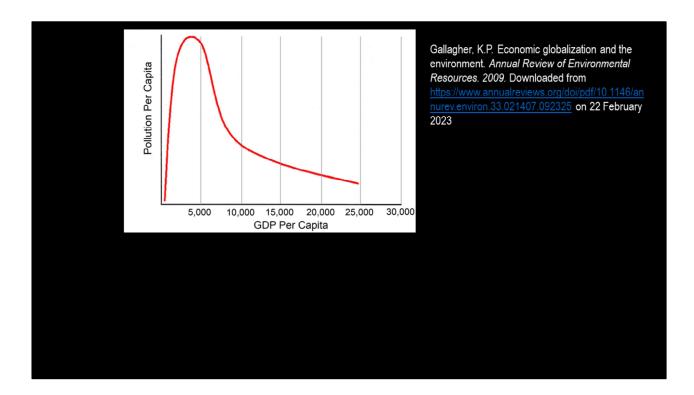


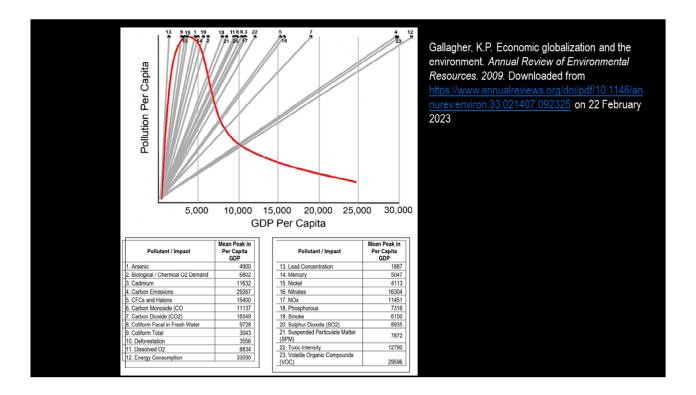
- Will increasing wealth reduce pollution?
- It can.
- Under certain conditions.

Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC)

- The Environmental Kuznets Curve (called the EKC) was first shown to exist in 1991, noting a correlation that as the GDP of a country increases the amount of pollution decreases.
- Then, in 1992, the World Bank generalized the EKC and claimed that although trade-led economic growth would cause increases in environmental degradation (especially pollution) during the early stages of economic growth, the degradation would taper off as countries reached turning points ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000 GDP per person.



- This is a generalized version of what that EKC curve looks like.
- GDP per person is on the horizontal axis and pollution is on the vertical axis.
- The graph shows how pollution increases during the early stages of a country's economic growth, but then, as the country achieves greater wealth, pollution tapers off.
- To this day, generalizations of this finding have been used to make the claim that countries should grow now through increased free trade and worry about the environment later.
- But the EKC is not generalizable to all pollutants, and certainly not to all environmental impacts.



- This graph shows a selection of environmental pollutants and impacts along with the GDP that is believed to be where the transition point is.
- Many of the pollutants/impacts require higher levels of GDP than the World Bank claims before any transition occurs, implying that countries have to endure environmental impacts for many years.
- For example, toxic intensity (#22) isn't until \$12,790 and nitrate pollution isn't until \$16,304.
- Some of the pollutants/impacts appear to continually increase as wealth increases and may have no transition at all.
- For example, carbon emissions and VOCs require very high GDP levels and may continue to increase..
- Clearly, any EKC that might exist varies with the type of pollutant or impact.

"When environmental quality does turn toward the better, such forces are not automatic . . . Indeed, it was conscious orchestration by the state which integrated environmental policy into industrial and innovation policies that led to success."

Gallagher, K.P. Economic globalization and the environment. *Annual Review of Environmental Resources*. 2009, p. 285.. Downloaded from https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.environ.33.021407.092325 on 22 February 2023

- Importantly, environmental improvements are not automatic; they don't necessarily occur because of increases in GDP.
- There is a role for government to play in environmental policy, indeed integrating and balancing environmental impacts with industrial and other policies makes a lot of sense.

"When environmental quality does turn toward the better, such forces are not automatic . . . Indeed, it was conscious orchestration by the state which integrated environmental policy into industrial and innovation policies that led to success."

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"[T]o provide the services which, in the words of Adam Smith, 'though they may be in the highest degree advantageous to a great society, are, however, of such a nature, that the profit could never repay the expense to any individual or small number of individuals' – these tasks provide, indeed, a wide and unquestioned field for state activity. In no system that could be rationally defended would the state just do nothing."

Hayek, F.A. 1944. The Road to Serfdom. As quoted in Bruce Caldwell (editor) 2007. Volume II, The Collected Works of F.A. Hayek, The Road to Serfdom Text and Documents, The Definitive Edition. Routledge London: The University of Chicago Press. P. 88.

- And lest one should think that involvement of the government is just a leftist idea, here is a quote from the well-known, conservative Fredrick Hayek.
- A clean and healthy environment is certainly something that is "advantageous to a great society," and it does seem to fall into the "wide and unquestioned field for state activity."