

**Request Consent / Edits / Objections:**

**EOP FOOTPRINT**

[eop-footprint<sup>1</sup>]

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[1] [EoP Footprint: Sustainable procreation and consumption footprint](#)<sup>2</sup>.

[2] The EoP Footprint [eop-footprint<sup>3</sup>] is the Ecology of Peace culture's answer to the EoP John Brown – how to get along without overbreeding / consuming / deceiving – Question: What is a Sustainable Procreation and Consumption footprint?

[2.1] Ecological Carrying Capacity Limits:

[A] A Sustainable society practices Sustainable Procreation and Sustainable Natural Resource Utilization Behaviour; i.e. all of its citizens consume and procreate below carrying capacity. Sustainable Natural Resource Utilization behaviour involves the utilization of renewable natural resources—water, cropland, pastureland, forests, and wildlife—exclusively, which can be depleted only at levels less than or equal to the levels at which they are replenished by Nature. The utilization of non-renewable natural resources (NNR's)—fossil fuels, metals, and minerals—at any level, is not sustainable<sup>4</sup>.

[2.2] Carrying Capacity Sustainability: I=PAT Equation:

[A] For activities to be genuinely sustainable it must be possible for them to continue indefinitely. The impact of humanity on the environment and the demands that people place on the resources available on the planet can be summarised by what is known as the Ehrlich or IPAT equation, I=PAT. I = impact on the environment or demand for resources, P = population size, A = affluence and T = technology. The two most important conclusions deriving from this IPAT footprint<sup>5</sup> relationship are

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<sup>1</sup> <http://eop-nwo-sco.tygae.org.za/eop-nwo-scp/eop-footprint/> archive.is/Guli3

<sup>2</sup> <http://eop-nwo-sco.tygae.org.za/eop-nwo-scp/eop-footprint/> archive.is/Guli3

<sup>3</sup> <http://eop-nwo-sco.tygae.org.za/eop-nwo-scp/eop-footprint/> archive.is/Guli3

<sup>4</sup> Sustainability Defined, Chris Clugston, WakeUpAmerika

<sup>5</sup> EcoFootprint: The difference between the biocapacity and Ecological Footprint of a region or country. A biocapacity deficit occurs when the Footprint of a population exceeds the biocapacity of the area available to that population. If there is a regional or national biocapacity deficit, it means that the region is importing biocapacity through trade or liquidating regional ecological assets. Global biocapacity deficit cannot be compensated through trade, and is overshoot.

that: (i) the Earth can support only a limited number of people, at a certain level of affluence, in a sustainable manner; and (ii) Population and Consumption must be reduced to below EoP Footprint carrying capacity.

[2.3] Carrying Capacity aka Biocapacity Limits:

[A] The maximum number of individuals that can be supported sustainably by a given environment is known as its 'carrying capacity'. Worldwide the total amount of biologically productive land and sea amounts to 12 billion global hectares (gha); or 1.8 gha each if divided by 6.7 billion each. In accordance with the proactive conservation policies of Bhutan<sup>6</sup> and recommendations by The Global Deal for Nature<sup>7</sup>, EoP Footprint sets aside 60% of biologically productive land to be returned to its natural state, for other species and wildlife conservation purposes. That means that the total amount of biologically productive carrying capacity land available to humans is 40% of 12 billion; which amounts to 4.8 billion gha total; or 40% of 1.8 gha, which is 0.72 gha each.

[B] Population factor is relevant, because the more humans there are, the less biologically productive land there is for everyone else. For example: Biocapacity limits of 6.7, 3.5, 1 Billion, 500, 250 & 100 Million: 4.8 billion global hectares of biologically productive land and water divided by (a) 6.7 billion humans, equals: 0.71 gha each; (b) 3.5 billion equals 1.37 gha each; (c) 1 billion equals 4.8 gha each; (d) 500 million equals 9.6 gha each; (e) 250 million equals 19.2 gha; (f) 100 million equals 48 gha each.

[2.4] Procreation Factor:

[A] As noted, the more people there are; the less biologically productive land there is available for everyone else. According to the research of Paul Murtaugh, the procreation factor that should be added by ecology

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<sup>6</sup> Bhutan Proactive Conservation: Bhutan is seen as a model for proactive conservation initiatives. The Kingdom has received international acclaim for its commitment to the maintenance of its biodiversity. This is reflected in the decision to maintain at least sixty percent of the land area under forest cover, to designate more than 40% of its territory as national parks, reserves and other protected areas, and most recently to identify a further nine percent of land area as biodiversity corridors linking the protected areas. Environmental conservation has been placed at the core of the nation's development strategy, the middle path. It is not treated as a sector but rather as a set of concerns that must be mainstreamed in Bhutan's overall approach to development planning and to be buttressed by the force of law. – "Parks of Bhutan". Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation online. Bhutan Trust Fund.

<sup>7</sup> Science Advances: 19 Apr 2019: Eric Dinerstein et al: A Global Deal For Nature: Guiding principles, milestones, and targets <https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/4/eaaw2869> | Bioscience. 05 Apr 2017: An Ecoregion-Based Approach to Protecting Half the Terrestrial Realm <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5451287/>

footprint organisations to their Consumption footprint calculators, is 20 per child. [Each Child increases a parent's cumulative consumption footprint by factor of 20<sup>8</sup>]

[2.5] Difference between Sustainable Responsible Freedom citizen v Unsustainable Crime of Aggression Scarcity Combatant:

[A] An individual's IPAT footprint is a result of: (A) Consumption Footprint multiplied by (B) Procreation Factor (Every child increases 20 Child Factor). If their IPAT footprint is below carrying capacity limits, they are an Eco-Innocent Leaver; if their IPAT footprint is above carrying capacity limits, they are a Taker Crime of Aggression Scarcity Combatant.

[2.6] Total Footprint = Consumption x Procreation Factor.

[A] EoP SciCult law will designate a particular footprint calculator – presumably Global Footprint Network<sup>9</sup> (copy available at Earth Day<sup>10</sup>) or Center for Sustainable Economy<sup>11</sup> – as the temporary official EoP SciCult law global standard footprint calculator, pending completion of EoP Footprint calculator database.

- a. To work out your Consumption footprint; you will use the Consumption Footprint calculator. Current online footprint calculators: Global Footprint Network<sup>12</sup> (copy available at Earth Day<sup>13</sup>; Center for Sustainable Economy<sup>14</sup>; EcoCampus<sup>15</sup>. See more at Global Footprint's Application Standards<sup>16</sup>, where they detail how their calculators calculate Consumption footprints. The quiz will ask you various questions about your consumption habits, and provide you with a final consumption footprint in global hectares which is your 'consumption footprint'. For the purposes of this calculation; avoid footprint calculator quizzes that do not provide you with your final global consumption footprint amount, such as for example: World Wildlife

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<sup>8</sup> <http://ss-defcon.tygae.org.za/2009/07/31-jul-murtaugh-procreation-factor/> archive.is/99OBA

<sup>9</sup> <http://footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/calculators/>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.earthday.org/footprint-calculator>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.myfootprint.org/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/calculators/>

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.earthday.org/footprint-calculator>

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.myfootprint.org/>

<sup>15</sup> <http://ecocamp.us/eco-footprint-calculator>

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/application\\_standards/](http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/application_standards/)

Fund's footprint calculator<sup>17</sup> or Stanford International Students<sup>18</sup> (which is excellent and has great detail; but does not provide you with a final footprint in gha terms).

[B] Multiply your consumption footprint gha amount by your Procreation Factor: factor of 0.5 for zero children; factor of 20 for each child, one child: 20, two children: 40, three children: 60 and so on.. The total amount is your Total Footprint.

- a. For example: Applicants Consumption Footprint using Sustainable Economy's Myfootprint.org quiz, was 12.75<sup>19</sup> global hectares (gha) [now 15.13<sup>20</sup>, presumably due to increased population since original quiz was taken]. She has no children, consequently her procreation factor is 0.5. Consumption (12.75) x Procreation (0.5) = Total Eco Footprint of between 6.375 gha.

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<sup>17</sup> <http://footprint.wwf.org.uk/> Other Green Footprint calculators:

<http://greenschools.net/article.php?id=271>

<sup>18</sup> <http://footprint.stanford.edu/index.html>

<sup>19</sup> <http://eop-leg-sub.tygae.org.za/2009/10/01-oct-eco-ljohnstone/> <http://archive.fo/MryWT>

<sup>20</sup> [http://myfootprint.org/en/your\\_results?id=2559685](http://myfootprint.org/en/your_results?id=2559685) <http://archive.is/rIOwE>