

## **THE POLYCRISIS ... CANNOT BE SOLVED.**

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The nature and significance of the multifactorial Poly crisis confronting the world is not well understood. The following discussion begins with an outline of its components, the trajectory and the serious implications, concluding that they are likely to culminate in catastrophic global breakdown. The Predicament cannot be solved without eventual huge degrowth. Current systems structures, institutions and culture are incapable of implementing the required change. However the coming time of great troubles will eliminate inadequate systems, possibly terminating civilization, but it will open the way for the emergence of sustainable and just social forms. Implications for new structures and strategies for their eventual achievement are put forward.

In 1972 the book The Limits to Growth was one of the first to point out that the world is heading for a collapse due to overproduction and over consumption. It indicated that this might be having serious effects by 2050.

Turner (2014) reassessed the findings of the original study and concluded that the world is on the track it predicted. The latest review (Nebel et al. 2025) has confirmed the general 1972 findings, while concluding that peaks are now being reached and curves will accelerate downwards in the early 2030s. If this is so It is difficult to imagine how industrial affluent consumer society can avoid dramatic dissolution before long.

The report says, “The updated World3 model, recalibrated with empirical data through 2022, projects that key human development indicators—including industrial output, food production, and population growth—will peak and begin a steep decline between the mid-2020s and early 2030s. ...Resource depletion is now recognized as the primary driver of the approaching tipping point. ....” The study predicts “ ... sharp declines in industrial output, food production, and human welfare between 2024 and 2030.” It is saying that “...the world is entering an era of managed or unmanaged degrowth.”

The original book didn't list the problems. It is important to be aware of the number, diversity and combined magnitude of the components of the Poly crisis in order to grasp its nature and seriousness, and to be in a position to grapple with the implications.

### **1: AN OUTLINE OF THE POLYCRISIS.**

There are four major areas in which many major problems are evident; resource scarcity, environmental impacts, economic and financial systems, and social

cohesion. The following brief outline makes clear the complexity and magnitude of the predicament, thereby supporting the conclusion that it will not and cannot be solved.

## **1.1 Resource depletion.**

### **Mineral resources.**

These are becoming more scarce and expensive. "...ore grades across the world started to fall significantly over the past few decades. (Analytics 2025.) For instance the average grade of copper ores being mine have halved in 25 years. Annual deposit discovery rates have fallen from 15 in 2007 to 1 in 2021. Now one tonne of copper requires the use of enough energy to mine 140 tonnes of ore. Silver, gold and even steel are experiencing this decline. Similar declines are occurring for lead, zinc, nickel, and silver.

The increasing scarcity of minerals and materials is raising the prices of goods and services.

### **Fresh water.**

This is a major problem in many areas. Global sources have declined markedly, especially since 2014. (Nasa, 2024.) About 2.2 billion people do not have access to sufficient safe water. Increasing urbanisation, agricultural demand and climate change will worsen the situation.

Since 2000, glaciers have shrunk by an average of 5 per cent globally but in the European Alps and Pyrenees it is around 40 per cent. Around two billion humans rely on glacier melt for drinking water and agriculture. (Sainsbury, 2025.)

### **Sand**

Even sand is becoming scarce. It is one of the main resources required given its role in the production of cement for the construction industry. Only particular types of sand are suitable. Access to it especially in poor countries is causing environmental damage.

### **Rubber.**

Rubber has unique properties which make it widely demanded for industrial purposes. It too is becoming more difficult to supply.

### **Fertilisers.**

These are energy-intensive to produce, especially nitrogen. Without artificial nitrogen world population would be half its present numbers. Its production is highly energy intensive, dependent on natural gas as a hydrogen source and therefore a major contributor to carbon emissions. To replace it with hydrogen would probably multiply cost of this input by four. (Ihnen 2024) Fertiliser runoff from agriculture causes major

environmental problems including soil acidification and dead zones where rivers run into the sea.

### Biological resources.

The World Wildlife Fund's "footprint" measure indicates that humans are using biological resources including timber and plants at almost twice the rate at which nature can sustainably provide them. (2024.) The world's total amount of productive land is about 12 billion hectares, meaning the amount per capita is around 1.5 hectares. However the Australian per capita rate of use of productive land is about 6 to 7 hectares. If one-third of the productive land was left to nature the Australian per capita use would be over four times as much as would be sustainable if shared by all people. Australians are able to do this because they are running down biological stocks, for instance by using forest products faster than forests can regrow.

### Energy resources

Dependence on fossil fuels, especially petroleum, will continue for decades, regardless of the adoption of renewable sources. (Their increasing contribution is not presently enabling reduction in fossil fuel use.) But liquid fuel supply is likely to peak in the next decade or so as the fracking sector is expected to decline steeply. (Milulka 2024, Berman 2024, Blanchard 2024, Hienberg 2025, Goehring and Rozencranz 2025.)

It is important to shift to renewable energy but there are strong reasons to think that this will run into increasing difficulties and involve much higher costs. When there is no sun or wind total demand would have to come from an entirely separate system, such as batteries. (Trainer, 2023.) In addition substantial costs are being recognised in the transmission, transformation, storage and distribution sectors, along with the likely availability of materials. It is becoming more plausible that the combined difficulties and costs, along with the scarcity of relevant materials are likely to prohibit high penetration of renewables. A number of ventures intending to set up large scale off-shore wind and hydrogen systems have recently been abandoned as costs have become clearer.

The energy cost of producing energy is rising. Gomes and Trotter (2025) find that the global EROI decreased at an annual rate of 1.6% over the period 1995 to 2020. Morgan (2025) estimates that the energy cost of producing energy has risen from 2.0% in 1980 to 11.3% today. Some believe that the EROI has to be above 7 to sustain industrial society. As energy is required to produce everything else this means the cost of all operations will rise in future. There is already widespread concern about the rising cost of energy.

## **1.2. Environmental damage.**

### Climate change.

Little needs to be said here about this factor and the many damaging effects it is having. Emissions are rising.

### Loss of species.

We are in what is being labelled the sixth extinction holocaust in the last half billion years. The average population size of wildlife has declined by a staggering 73% between 1970 and 2020.” (WWF 2024.) This is mainly because humans are taking so much natural habitat. Humans plus their cattle, sheep and pigs make up an astounding 99% of the large animal biomass on the planet! (Cribb, 2025a.)

The rate at which species are becoming extinct is at least one thousand times as fast as it would be without the human contribution. It is estimated that around 150 species are lost every day. (Not including micro-organisms.) (ABC, 2025.)

The main cause is loss of habitat is land taken by humans for agriculture, dams, settlements etc. There are high rates of land clearing (See below.) Another major factor is the very large amount of chemicals being released into the environment. (See below.)

### Forests.

The world forest cover has fallen from 57% originally to 31% today meaning that nearly half the original area of forest has been eliminated. About 10 million ha are lost each year. (Cribb, 2025a.) What remains is far from healthy. (Cribb, 2025c.) Forests are being lost mainly because land clearing is taking place at an unacceptable rate. Australia’s rate is one of the worst in the world, over half a million ha per year and increasing 40% in 2025. (Cribb, 2025c.)

### Oceans.

These are being degraded at an accelerating rate, becoming warmer, more acidic and polluted, forming ocean dead zones due to fertilizer and nutrient run off, carrying high plastic loads, and expanding due to heat absorption. Climate change is reducing the Atlantic currents keeping Europe warm.

Since the 1850s, the acidity of the oceans has increased by around 30-40%. The implications for sea life are immense: it directly affects organisms with calcium carbonate shells and skeletons, such as corals, shellfish and many kinds of plankton. “The size and number of marine dead zones, areas where the deep water is so low in dissolved oxygen that fish and other sea creatures cannot survive, have grown explosively in the past half-century.” (Cribb 2025a.) More than 500 ocean dead zones have been detected around the world. (IERE Team, 2025.) These are driven by the over-enrichment of sea water by fertiliser, eroded topsoil, human sewage and industrial wastes. Seabirds have declined by more than 70% since the 1950s. (Cribb 2025a.)

The loss of oxygen from the world’s oceans is approaching critical levels. Globally, the ocean has lost about 2% of dissolved oxygen since the 1950s and is expected to have lost up to 7% by 2100. (Cribb, 2025a.)

### Ice.

“Polar ice sheets are approaching tipping points, committing the world to several metres of irreversible sea-level rise that will affect hundreds of millions. (Cribb 2025a.)

### Fish.

Most world fisheries are being harvested beyond sustainable rates and many are collapsing. “Overfishing, pollution, habitat destruction, and climate change are decimating marine species at frightening speeds.” Catches have been declining since the 1990s. (Marine Stewardship Council Undated.)

### Soils, agricultural land.

These are being damaged and lost due to erosion, overuse of fertilizers, loss of their carbon, acidification, compaction, pollutants and non-return of nutrients  
There is concern that agricultural capacity will be seriously reduced by 2050. 60% of the Earth’s land area is now in a precarious state of degradation.” (Cribb 2025a.)  
“Every day, the food you eat and resources you use cost the planet at least 12 kilos of lost topsoil.” (Cribb 2025a.) “Soil loss and resulting food scarcity is fast becoming the biggest unseen threat to the human future.” (Warui 2024.)

### Poisoning the planet.

“Humans discharge as much as 220 billion tonnes of chemical emissions into the environment every year, poisoning every person and living creature.” (Cribb, 2025b.) This is one of the “planetary boundaries” we have exceeded.

### The biological systems that maintain the conditions sustaining all life on earth are being damaged.

Included in this crucial factor are the impacts on the pollinators, on the insects and fungi that break organisms down and recycle their elements to the soil, processes that keep temperatures stable, block out harmful radiation from the sun, store water in soils and ice enabling constant year round flows, maintain the Atlantic currents that keep Europe warm, etc., and the melting of ice and glaciers that is raising sea levels; they might be around two metres higher by 2100. Climate change is increasing damage by storms, fires, drought and floods, driving up insurance costs and reducing property values. The loss of oxygen from the world’s oceans is approaching critical levels. The huge volume of chemicals and pollutants being put into the environment, especially plastics, pesticides, industrial wastes, sewage and CO2 are poisoning these life-sustaining ecosystems. Scientists have identified safe “Planetary Boundaries” for nine major factors. We have already exceeded seven of them. (Rockstrom et al., 2009, 2023.)

These many biophysical factors add, combine and multiply. Difficulties and costs are accelerating. Their combined effect will be far greater by 2050.

## 1.3. The economic system.

Because the economic system by nature involves growth it generates and exacerbates most if not all of these problems. It is driven by market forces which ensure that it attends mainly to the demand of the rich as distinct from providing frugal sufficiency for all, thereby creating greater impacts on resource and environments. It obliges poor countries to adhere to a development model which enriches rich world corporations and consumers, transferring trillions of dollars in net wealth from poor countries to rich investors and shoppers every year. (Hickle, Sullivan and Zoomkawalla 2021.) This prevents them from applying their resources to developing the systems that would provide for their people. People in rich countries could not live so affluently if they were not benefiting from these unjust flows.

The unacceptable economic situation cannot be remedied without large scale degrowth in the rich world and a shift to a very different system involving more just distribution, needs not profits or market forces as the drivers, as well as far less total production and consumption.

The system also inevitably generates increased inequality. Those possessing monetary wealth are able to invest it receiving profits and interest, while the majority with little or no savings cannot do this. Eventually inequality leads to unequal political power, discontent and deteriorating social cohesion. (See further below.)

#### 1.4. **Social breakdown.**

A general loss of social cohesion is gathering momentum. (Hienberg 2022, Pizzigatti 2020, Ward 2024, Sattmann-Frese 2026, Mackay 2018, Lee 2020.) The incidence of personal stress is increasing, including family breakdown drug and alcohol abuse, crime and violence, youth suicide, loneliness, an epidemic of stress, anxiety and depression and mental illness, eating disorders and obesity, increase in the proportion of people who live alone, reductions in the average number of close friends, number of neighbours known, parents who would allow their children to roam the neighbourhood, the number of voluntary organisations and associations, organised sport, number of close friends, membership of political parties, and money donated.

In addition to these personal effects social systems are being seen as increasingly dysfunctional and incapable of meeting demands. Societies are becoming polarised between rich and poor. Around 34% of the Australian population are finding it difficult to get by on their current income. (Eckersley, 2025.) Young people have diminishing expectation of owning a home and are experiencing more struggle and worse conditions than their parents. More than half of Australians believe life will be worse for the next generation. Some countries have appointed ministers for loneliness. Country towns and rural life are decaying. Over 120,000 people in Australia are homeless. (On average they live 28 years less than the rest. (Knaus 2024.)

The rapid increase in inequality is seen by some as one of several components of the polycrisis which on their own could cause global system collapse. Hudson (2012, 2013, 2022) and Kemp (2025) detail the way this factor has led to the self-destruction of many societies and empires throughout history.

There is increasing discontent with governments, leading to political apathy and cynicism, diminishing belief in democracy and increasing support for authoritarian governments.

There is also the increasing discontent with the undesirable cultural effects of an economy driven by individualistic winner-take-all competition, and deceptive and predatory marketing. It preoccupies people with struggling to succeed in the quest for monetary wealth, when a high-tech society could eliminate most work and allow people to devote their attention to enjoyable and more important pursuits. It imposes patriarchal relations as all exist in hierarchies of power and domination. There is not a strong a climate of camaraderie, concern for the welfare of all and pride in society. Matte and Matte point out how these conditions are taken as “normal” although they are responsible for stressful life experience and significant health costs.

These increasing psychological and social difficulties and costs are largely consequences of an economy and a culture focused on the pursuit of affluence, growth and profit maximisation within a context of diminishing resources. Government capacity to meet individual, social and ecological demands is shrinking, generating discontented masses increasingly prepared to support authoritarian leaders. The emergence of the “Degrowth” movement indicates increasing recognition of the need for extensive and radical system change. Current trends in the USA indicate that the loss of social cohesion could be the most serious of the polycrisis threats.

### **1.5. Financial instability and the potential for rapid collapse.**

Many now believe the global financial system is heading for a global financial collapse within the next decade or so. World debt levels are extremely high, over three times their magnitude before the GFC, they are increasing rapidly and regarded by various analysts as beyond repayable. (Hudson, 2012,2013, 2023 Kemp 2025.) In the US federal interest payments now exceed military expenditure. At some point in the near future lenders are likely to see that they are not going to get their money back and will cease making capital available. The immediate consequence is likely to be bank closures, widespread loss of savings, bankruptcies and inability to finance investment or trade. Given these worsening trends it is difficult to see how the system can avoid rapid collapse.

A basic cause of the economic problem is the diminishing disposable income of most people, as the proportion of national income going to the rich increases. Governments try to stimulate the economy by making more money available but borrowers can not set up new ventures because people do not have the money to purchase more products, so borrowers use the money to buy up more assets to rent.

It is far from clear how these trajectories can be halted or reversed. Resource scarcity and costs will continue to increase, and most people will see their purchasing power continue to diminish, making profitable investment more difficult. Governments will be impacted by rising costs and greater demands and sluggish income growth, leading to drastic cuts in spending on welfare, and therefore to rising hardship and discontent and increasing political turmoil. But it is the sudden collapse of banks that is the most likely outcome.

## 1.6. Geopolitical conflict.

Most of the violent conflict in the world is caused by the struggle to secure scarce resources. (Trainer 2025.) As they become more scarce and capitalism continues to seek to increased production and consumption, it is most likely that armed conflict will inevitably increase.

## 1.7 The “Decoupling” claim.

The common argument against this limits to growth analysis of the situation is that growth of GDP can continue because it can be “decoupled” from resource demand and environmental impact. But this faith is contradicted by many recent studies. The lengthy reviews by Hickel and Kallis (2019), Parrique et al., (2019) (300 studies reviewed), and Haberl et al. (2020) (800 studies) conclude unambiguously that despite constant effort to increase efficiency and cut costs absolute de-coupling of resource use and environmental impact from GDP growth is not occurring, and that it is most unlikely to be achieved in future. In fact most trends are getting worse. For instance, a 1% increase in world GDP (measured in PPP) is now accompanied by a 1.9% increase in metal consumption. (Lenzen et al. 2022, Zheng et al. 2018.)

## 1.8 Conclusions on the predicament.

The components of the polycrisis interact with multiplicative effects. For instance dwindling ore grades create demand for more energy consumption, more storms boost insurance costs and damage food producing land and thus raise food prices. Atmospheric warming melts ice which decreases the planet’s albedo, reducing its white surface and thus absorbing more solar radiation.

These many problems are clearly the result of seriously mistaken systems, policies and values, especially regarding the obsession with limitless growth in production and consumption despite levels already being far beyond sustainable. Global per capita consumption figures show that it would be impossible for all people to rise to the levels of consumption people in rich countries have. If the 9-10 billion expected by 2050 were to rise to the present Australian GDP per capita there would be 5-6 times as much producing and consuming going on in the world as there is at present. The emergence of the degrowth movement represents increasing recognition that it is not possible to conceive of a just and sustainable world order unless rich world levels of affluence are dramatically reduced.

## 2. The solution?

The foregoing list of components of the polycrisis provide a strong case that it will not and cannot be solved. Many of its elements are on their own capable of terminating the existing socio-economic system. Above all there is little recognition on the part of governments, the economics profession or general publics of the nature and seriousness of the predicament. Many analysts have commented on the fifty year failure/refusal to address the limits to growth case. The foregoing account indicates that no solution is possible without dramatic degrowth in rich country and world resource consumption, and transition to a very different economic system, involving

far less production, consumption, investment, industry, travel, urbanisation, trade or GDP. Yet the supreme goal of governments, economists and publics is to increase economic output as fast as possible and without limit. Governments give no attention to the general Polycrisis or the probability of it causing global collapse. Billions are spent on “national security” but there would seem to be no official agencies or think tanks considering what might be done to deal with the possibility of a global system mega collapse.

In view of the magnitude, complexity and seriousness of the Polycrisis there would seem to be little option but to conclude that it will not and cannot be solved. Existing governmental Institutions and deeply entrenched social assumptions and values are incapable of facing up to dramatic levels of degrowth, phasing out most industrial production, corporate activity, investment and trade, while reducing consumption from affluence to frugality, in a cultural climate which would regard such proposals as repulsive, outrageous and deranged.

Yet it is not difficult to put forward a theoretical solution, an indication of the general social form that would defuse all components of the polycrisis. For several decades this has been the concern of The Simpler Way Project. (The Simpler Way 2020.) Following is a brief outline, indicating the grounds for its claims.

### 2.1 The Simpler Way solution.

Given that the basic cause of the polycrisis is that far too much production and consumption is taking place, the solution has to be transition to ways which enable a high quality of life for all involving very low per capita levels of resource use and environmental impact. This can only be done if the basic social form has the following four components.

- 1 Most people live in small, highly self-sufficient settlements.
2. These settlements are largely self-governing, within national guidelines.
3. They are highly cooperative and collective.
4. Their citizens willingly accept frugal ways.

The essential element is that the town takes control over its own functioning and fate, ensuring that processes and structures are designed to maximise the welfare of individuals, the town and its ecosystems, not determined by profit or market forces or investors. Many within the degrowth, Ecovillage, Transition Towns, Campesino and related movements share this perspective and are seeking to implement the relevant practices. Following is a brief indication of how these communities might function, and the how they can defuse the Polycrisis.

Most of the basic resources needed for a frugal but high quality of life can come from resources within or close to settlements, especially food, construction materials, community services including education aged and medical care, and leisure resources. Settlements would be densely planted with home gardens, community gardens, “edible landscapes” including productive trees and herb patches beside

footpaths, commons such as orchards in public parks, and nearby small farms and plantations, some privately owned and some community cooperatives. These arrangements would dramatically reduce transport needs, especially for travel to work places and for trucking goods in. Many other reductions would be achieved automatically, including in packaging, advertising super-marketing, and especially in dealing with “wastes”.

Very low cost construction would use earth as the basic building material, along with local timber, stone, straw and glass. Many goods such as pottery, preserves, clothing and furniture would come via craft and hobby production. Simple technologies would enable most villagers to repair and fix most devices.

Many functions would be carried out by community working bees, such as maintaining roads, parks, orchards, buildings and windmills, and contributing to care of aged people.

Many committees would monitor and organise in many domains including aged care, agriculture, youth affairs, leisure and quality of life indices, reducing the need for local councils and expensive professionals.

Because citizens would live frugally within technically simple systems people would need to work for money only about two days a week, therefore having much time for arts and crafts, community involvement and personal development.

The crucial point here is that only in small, and highly integrated communities can per capita resource and ecological costs be dramatically reduced. This is illustrated by a study comparing egg supply via the normal supermarket path with that from backyards and local poultry cooperatives. The dollar and energy costs of the former were found to be in the order of 50 to 200 times those of the latter.

The supermarket egg has a vast and complex global input supply chain involving fishing fleets, agribusiness, shipping and trucking transport, warehousing, chemicals, infrastructures, supermarkets, storage, freezers, packaging, marketing, finance, advertising and insurance industries, waste removal and dumping, computers, a commuting workforce, OH&S provisions, and highly trained technicians. It also involves damage to ecosystems, especially via carbon emissions and agribusiness effects including the non-return of nutrients to soils.

However eggs supplied via integrated village cooperatives can avoid almost all of these costs, while enabling immediate use of all “wastes” and providing collateral benefits. Recycling of kitchen and garden scraps along with free ranging can meet most poultry nutrient needs. Poultry and other animal manures, including human, can be directly fed into compost heaps, methane digesters, algae and fish ponds, thereby eliminating the need for inputs to village food production from the fertilizer industry. No transport needs to be involved. Care and maintenance of systems can be largely informal, via spontaneous discussion and action. In addition cooperative care of animals adds to amenity and leisure resources and facilitates community bonding.

Lockyer's study of Dancing Rabbit Eco-village (2017) reports 90+% reductions in several resource use measures along with high quality of life indices. (See also TSW 2018, and Grinde, 2017.)

These conditions enable similar reductions in many other domains, including other food items, dwelling construction, clothing supply, welfare, educational and other services, and especially in provision for leisure and entertainment.

There would still be an important though much reduced role for some more distant and centralised institutions, such as teaching hospitals, universities, steel works, large factories, railway systems and wind farms. However there would be little or no need for many industries, such as advertising.

Town assemblies would make the decisions following lengthy informal discussions among citizens aimed arriving at consensus regarding the best options for the town. This would be participatory democracy, as distinct from representative democracy, and thus a form of anarchism. Although they would be national guidelines there would be a much reduced role for power in the hands of centralised state bureaucracies and legislatures. Government would therefore be radically transformed, from zero-sum struggles to win add comes benefiting oneself-interested party to Cooperative effort to maximise the world for of all concerned.

The nature and functioning of the town economy would be in the hands of its citizens, and not determined by market forces, profit or the interest of investors. Procedures and structures would be determined by the needs of individuals the town and its ecosystems. All would be provided for. There would be no unemployment as a high priority would be to ensure that all had a livelihood contributing to town welfare. The little amount of development required would be determined by discussion of town needs, and funded by town banks, not investors. If it seemed desirable to phase out one of the bakeries, we would make sure all could shift to other activities, meaning there would be no bankruptcies.

There could be no interest paid on savings on investments. Apart from the significance of interest for the generation of inequality there can be no interest paid in a zero growth economy. Community banks would decide loan requests in terms of the desirable development of the town and the scarcity of the resources the recipient of the loan's will consume.

These procedures could not be implemented without huge change in current idea's values and attitudes. The present predominantly individualistic, competitive and acquisitive culture would have to be replaced by one willingly committed to collective, cooperative and frugal lifestyles. This determines the appropriate transition strategy, which must be led by cultural change. (See below.) The necessary worldview would be automatically reinforced by the conditions in which people found themselves. They would be acutely aware that their own welfare depended entirely on the welfare of the town and that the pursuit of personal gain would make little difference to their quality of life, given that it depended primarily on how well the town was functioning. Thus good citizenship would be required, but it would also be strongly reinforced.

The town would be within a region containing many similar towns and providing for production of many items individual towns need but could not produce for themselves, such as stoves, glass, hardware, irrigation equipment and small machinery. Mostly small factories would be distributed so as to enable all towns to produce some goods to export into the regional economy in order to pay for their imports from it.

Although this vision involves dramatic reduction of per capita consumption rates it does not imply hardship or deprivation. It involves shifting to lifestyles and systems that are sufficient and which enable all to enjoy non-material sources of purpose and satisfaction.

The argument has been that this vision is non-negotiable; there is no alternative capable of solving the problems being generated by growth and affluence society. It need not be said that the probability that such a vast transition will be achieved is currently very low, but that is not central here; the issue is, is there any other way out of the present descent to a probably terminal time of troubles? If not, then the task is to work for the transition regardless of its prospects.

Over the past thirty years a concern to move in this general direction has emerged and is gathering momentum, most evident in the Permaculture, Voluntary Simplicity, Eco-village and Transition Towns literatures. (For illustrative examples see TSW, 2018g, and TSW, 2018h.)

### 3. Implications for transition.

According to The Simpler Way view the coming time of great troubles and breakdown will destroy the existing system but clear the ground for more sensible localised and cooperative communities to be developed. There is no guarantee that the outcome will be satisfactory, but this is the goal to work for.

People will be forced by the failure of the system to provide for them to come together in an effort to build local resilience. The hope is that by then current efforts to establish aspect of localism will be well enough alone to be built on.

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