

# Strategije ekonomskog razvoja

Ishod 6

# Oxfam report Survival of the richest - 2023

- In the last 10 years, billionaires have doubled their wealth, making nearly six times more than the increase in wealth seen by the bottom 50%.<sup>56</sup>
- For every \$100 of wealth created in the last 10 years, \$54.40 went to the top 1% and \$0.70 went to the bottom 50%.<sup>57</sup>
- The top 1% have gained 74 times more wealth than the bottom 50% in the last 10 years.<sup>58</sup>



Most recently, the COVID-19 pandemic and rising food and fuel-price crisis have made inequality even worse.

- Since 2020, for every dollar the bottom 90% have gained, billionaires have gained \$1.7m.<sup>59</sup>
- For every \$100 of new wealth created in the global economy between December 2019 and December 2021, \$63 went to the top 1%, while the bottom 90% gained \$10.<sup>60</sup>
- Since 2020, billionaire wealth has grown by \$2.7bn a day.<sup>61</sup>
- During the worst of the pandemic, according to the World Bank, the income losses among the poorest 40% of humanity were twice as large as among the richest 20%, and global income inequality has risen for the first time in decades.<sup>62</sup>

## Did you know?

- Today, 2,668 billionaires – 573 more than in 2020 – own **\$12.7 trillion**, an increase of \$3.78 trillion.
- The world's **ten richest men** own more wealth than the bottom 40 percent of humanity, 3.1 billion people.
- A worker in the bottom 50 percent would have to work for **112 years** to earn what a person in the top 1 percent gets in a single year.
- High informality and overload due to care tasks have kept 4 million women in Latin America and the Caribbean out of the workforce. Half of working women of color in the US earn less than **\$15 an hour**.
- The pandemic has created 40 new pharma billionaires. Pharmaceutical corporations like Moderna and Pfizer are making **\$1,000 profit every second** just from their monopoly control of the COVID-19 vaccine.
- An annual wealth tax on millionaires starting **at just 2 percent**, and 5 percent on billionaires, could generate \$2.52 trillion a year – enough to lift 2.3 billion people out of poverty, make enough vaccines for the world, and deliver universal healthcare and social protection for everyone living in low- and lower middle-income countries.

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In September 2020, Jeff Bezos could have paid all 876,000 Amazon employees a

**\$105,000  
BONUS**

and still be as wealthy as he was before the pandemic.<sup>31</sup>

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# Značajke zemalja u razvoju

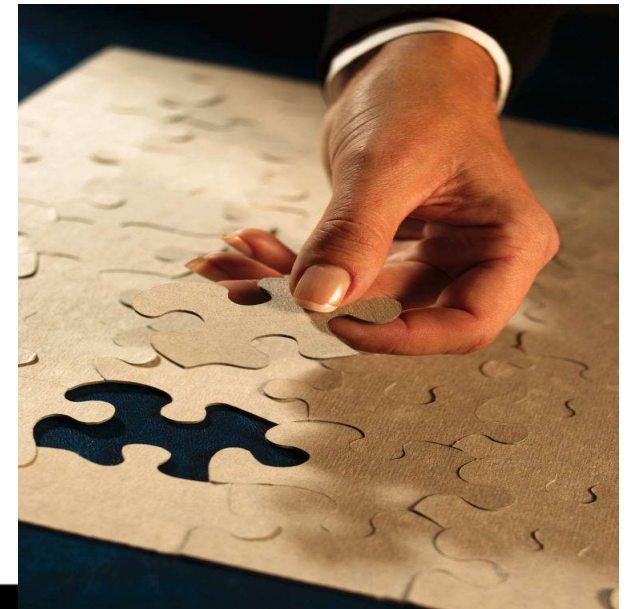
- Nizak dohodak po glavi stanovnika
- Socijalne posljedice: loše zdravlje, niska razina pismenosti, neuhranjenost, nedostatak kapitala
- Zarađuju oko 1/12 onoga što zarađuju ljudi u zemljama visokog dohotka
- Mnoge zemlje u razvoju imaju slabo razvijene države, probleme sa korupcijom i građanskim ratovima
- Uz to imaju visoki prirodni prirast stanovništva, ali i visoku stopu odlazne migracije posebice školovanog stanovništva

# Kako ocijeniti razvoj neke zemlje?

- Gospodarski rast = ekspanzija realnog BDP-a
- Gospodarski razvoj = ekspanzija potencijalnog BDP-a ili proizvodnje neke zemlje
  - Pomak granice proizvodne mogućnosti prema van
  - Dugoročni rast potencijalne proizvodnje
  - Ne samo kroz ekonomske pokazatelje
  - Zdravlje, očekivano trajanje života

# Četiri razvojna elementa

- Ljudski resursi
- Prirodni resursi
- Akumulacija kapitala
- Tehnološka promjena i inovacije



# Ljudski resursi

Ponuda rada, obrazovanje, vještine, motivacija, kontrola bolesti, poboljšanje zdravlja i ishrane



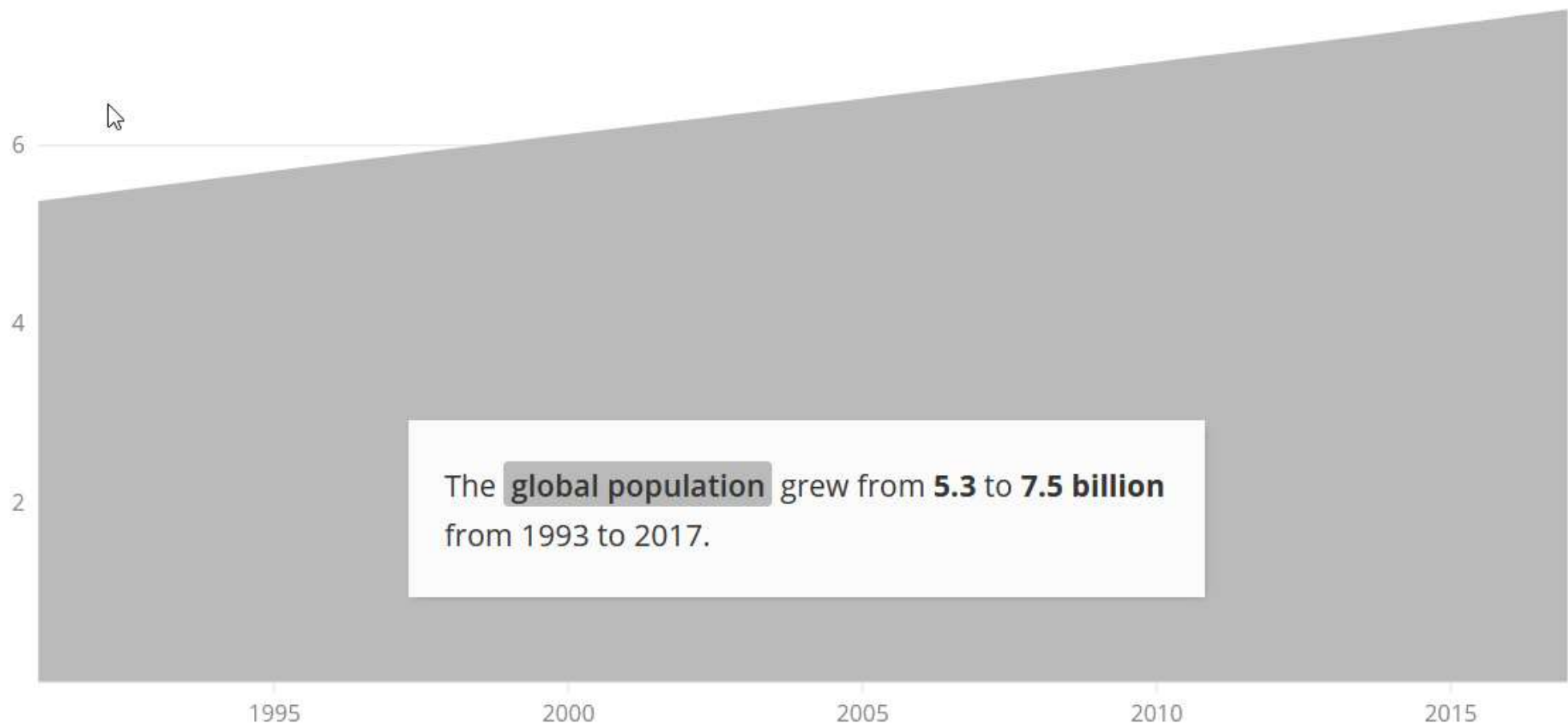
# Ljudski resursi

- Malthusov “Zakon stanovništva”
  - Stanovništvo se razmnožava brže (geometrijska stopa 1,2,4,8,16,) nego što raste proizvodnja hrane (aritmetička stopa – 1,2,3,4,)
  - Svaki član rastućeg stanovništva imao bi sve manje i manje zemlje i prirodnih proizvodnih faktora s kojima bi mogao raditi.
  - Zbog nepromijenjene količine tla i zakona opadajućih prinosa, proizvodnja hrane neće moći pratiti geometrijsku stopu rasta stanovništva
  - Proizvodnja po osobi imala bi tendenciju pada tako nisko dok se bi stabilizirala na razini preživljavanja stanovništva sličnoj gladovanju.
  - Malthusa i njegove sljedbenike kritizirali su za neuvažavanje mogućnosti tehnološkog napretka (rast realnih nadnica) i za previd značaja kontrole rađanja u snižavanju rasta stanovništva.

- Prema Malthusu pozitivne zapreke koje povećavaju smrtnost su: kuga, glad i rat. A populacija bi mogla usporiti i kroz kontrolu rađanja i odgođene brakove
- Malthusov argument je korišten kao potpora u donošenju zakona kako bi se siromaštvo učinilo što je neugodnijim (primjerice Velika Britanija). Država nije mogla poboljšati blagostanje za siromašni dio populacije jer svako povećanje prihoda siromašnih ljudi znači da će se radnici samo množiti sve dok ne budu svedeni na goli opstanak.

- Neomaltuzijanci – Rimski klub – “The limits to growth” (1970) i “Beyond the limits (1992)
- “ Ne promijeni li se trenutačni smjer porasta ljudske populacije, industrijalizacije, zagađenja, problema s hranom i iscrpljivanja prirodnih izvora, u slijedećih ćemo sto godina doseći granicu rasta na ovom planetu. Najvjerojatnije posljedice će biti prilično nenadano i neobuzdano opadanje populacije i industrijskog kapaciteta”
- Problemi današnjice vezani su uglavnom uz eksternalije – globalno zatopljenje, izumiranje životinjskih vrsta, migracije, nuklearno naoružanje

8 billion people



Source: World Bank [PovcalNet](#). World Development Indicators (SI.POV.DDAY; SP.POP.TOTL).

The world is due to reach [8 billion people today, November 15!](#) This very precise date hides an uncomfortable truth – we don't really know exactly how many people there are in the world. This is especially true in lower-income countries; those where population growth is increasingly concentrated. While these milestones such as reaching 8 billion people are important in raising public awareness of population issues - such as unmet needs for family planning or changing population-age-structures - they can give a somewhat misleading impression of the certainty of our knowledge on population.

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The population in Asia and the Pacific reached 4.67 billion in 2021, accounting for 59 per cent of the world's population. The region is projected to be home to 5.17 billion people by 2050. But for both the regional and global population, there is actually a large degree of uncertainty over the exact number.

### **So how do we know when the world will reach 8 billion?**

The day on which the world reaches 8 billion is determined by experts in the [Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#) and is based on estimates and projections for each country.

# Ljudski resursi (nast.)

- Siromašne zemlje teško mogu prevladati siromaštvo tako visokim stopama rasta stanovništva - Afrika
- Obrazovanje (opće), kampanje kontrole rađanja, prosvijećenost žena, smanjenje smrtnosti dojenčadi – žene manje svojeg vremena troše na trudnoću a više na bolje obrazovanje manjeg broja djece
- S druge strane neke zemlje se suočavaju s niskom stopom nataliteta – Meksiko, Koreja, Tajland

# Ljudski kapital

- Osim prekomjernog rasta stanovništva, zemlje u razvoju trebaju brinuti i za kvalitetu svojih ljudskih resursa
  - Kontrolirati bolesti i poboljšanje zdravlja i prehrane – dostupnost zdravlja svima
  - Poboljšati obrazovanje, smanjiti nepismenost, obučiti radnike – učiti u inozemstvu, primijeniti kod kuće
  - Prihvatiti važnost ljudskih resursa (potencijala) - većina rada odgaja se i dobiva kod kuće!

- **An estimated 5.6 million people die every year for lack of access to healthcare in poor countries.** Healthcare of good quality is a human right, but too often treated as a luxury for rich people. Having more money in your pocket not only buys you access to healthcare; it also buys you a longer and healthier life. For example, in São Paulo, Brazil, people in the richest areas can expect to live 14 years longer than those who live in the poorest areas.<sup>45, 46</sup>
- **At a minimum, 67,000 women die each year due to female genital mutilation, or murder at the hands of a former or current partner<sup>47</sup>—** gender-based violence rooted in patriarchy and sexist economic systems. In addition to this, it is estimated that 143 million women are missing worldwide due to a combination of excess female mortality and sex-selective abortions (son preference): in 2020, there were an estimated 1.7 million excess female deaths and 1.5 million sex-selective abortions.<sup>48</sup>

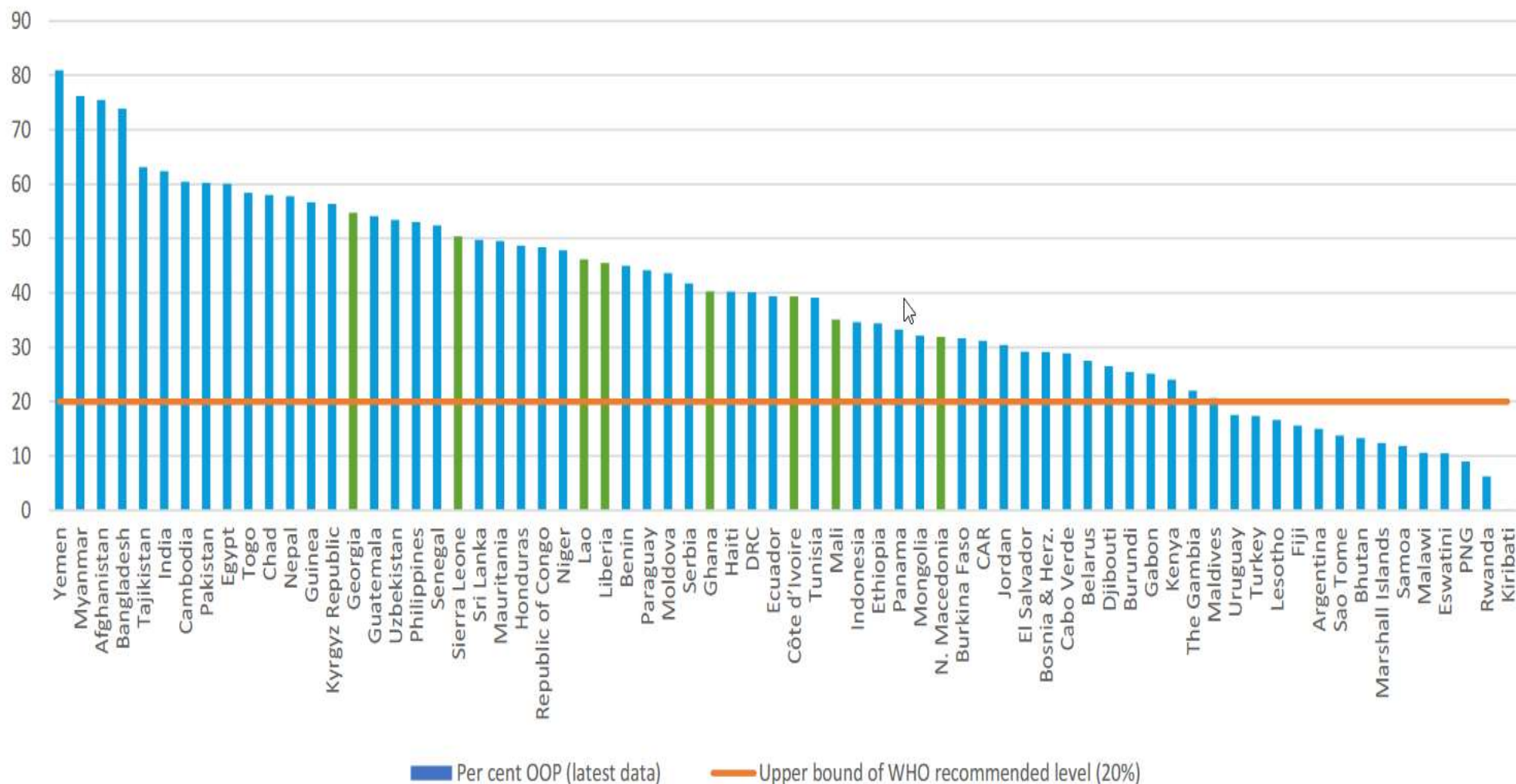


Health user fees and other out-of-pocket health expenditure put the lives of the poorest at greatest risk.<sup>12</sup> Every year, user fees prevent one billion people from accessing healthcare,<sup>13</sup> and countries with higher levels of out-of-pocket spending on health have a higher rate of premature deaths.<sup>14</sup> Women and girls are at greatest risk; they are more likely than men to lack the means to access fee-charging medical services.<sup>15</sup>

The extreme and widespread health risks of COVID-19 make it all the more urgent that all financial barriers to accessing healthcare are removed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) highlighted in its June 2020 guidance.<sup>16</sup> It warned that fees not only block access to healthcare but can cause avoidable deaths and increased transmission.

**Figure 1: Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of current health expenditure, compared to WHO suggested maximum threshold**

For 70 of the 71 countries analysed; no data available for Kosovo



Source: Oxfam graph using data from WHO Global Health Observatory (retrieved Sept 2020). Countries receiving support from the World Bank to reduce financial barriers are highlighted in green.

In 2017, an estimated 9.2 percent of the global population still lived below the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day, which is based on poverty lines in some of the poorest economies in the world. This amounts to 689 million extreme poor, 52 million fewer than in 2015.

Now, the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic has reversed the gains in global poverty for the first time in a generation. About 120 million additional people are living in poverty as a result of the pandemic, with the **total expected to rise to about 150 million by the end of 2021.**

The World Bank now has **three benchmarks for measuring poverty**. The “headline” extreme poverty threshold of \$1.90/day will stay, but two new international poverty lines were added for lower middle-income (\$3.20/day) and upper middle-income (\$5.50/day) countries. While

Low-income countries are those with \$1,025 per capita GDP per year; middle-income countries have a per capita GDP between \$1,025 and \$12,475; while high-income countries have over \$12,475 per year per capita income.

The pandemic has led to a sharp increase in poverty around the world. There are now 163 million more people projected to be living on less than \$5.50 a day than there were when the pandemic began.<sup>259</sup> The crisis has shown that, for most of humanity, there has been no permanent exit from poverty and insecurity. Instead, at best, there has been a temporary yet deeply vulnerable reprieve.

In 2018, four out of five people below the international poverty line lived in rural areas.

- Half of the poor are children. Women represent a majority of the poor in most regions and among some age groups. About 70 percent of the global poor aged 15 and over have no schooling or only some basic education.
- Almost half of poor people in Sub-Saharan Africa live in just five countries: Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Madagascar.
- More than 40 percent of the global poor live in economies affected by fragility, conflict and violence, and that number is expected to rise to 67 percent in the next decade. Those economies have just 10 percent of the world's population.
- About 132 million of the global poor live in areas with high flood risk.

Many people who had barely escaped extreme poverty could be forced back into it by the convergence of COVID-19, conflict, and climate change.

The "new poor" probably will:

- Be more urban than the chronic poor.
- Be more engaged in informal services and manufacturing and less in agriculture.
- Live in congested urban settings and work in the sectors most affected by lockdowns and mobility restrictions.

Women, who have suffered the harshest economic impacts of the pandemic, collectively lost \$800bn in earnings in 2020.<sup>136</sup> While employment for men is recovering more quickly, 13 million fewer women are expected to have been in employment in 2021 compared with 2019; Latin America, for example, has experienced a reduction of 9.4% in women's employment.<sup>137</sup> Over 20 million girls are at risk of never returning to school,<sup>138</sup> while women and girls have faced a significant increase in unpaid care work, which was estimated at 12.5bn hours each day even prior to the pandemic.<sup>139</sup> Women informal workers have been among the most affected economically, facing a "triple crisis" of COVID-19, increased unpaid care work, and insecure and precarious paid work, pushing many further into poverty.<sup>140</sup>

# Prirodni resursi

Zemlja, minerali, goriva, kvaliteta okoliša, posjedništvo nad zemljom, klimatske promjene

# Prirodni resursi

- Obradivo tlo, minerali, goriva, kvaliteta okoliša, tko posjeduje obradivu zemlju?
- Nafta ili ruda – blagoslov?

poslovni.hr

## Prirodna bogatstva Africi donose sukobe, a ne prosperitet

*Za prirodnim resursima vlada veliko zanimanje, ali oni koji ih imaju nisu uvijek bogati*

Prirodna bogatstva trebala bi predstavljati dobrobit za svaku državu koja ima sreću da posjeduje nalazišta dijamanta, zlata, nafte ili plina. Kako za prirodnim resursima uvijek vlada veliko zanimanje u proračune država koje ih posjeduju trebali bi se, logično, slijevati milijuni dolara, koji bi im pomogli da ostvare snažan ekonomski rast i prosperitet za sve stanovnike. No, često to nije tako. Zemlje Afrike najbolji su primjer kako imati prirodna bogatstva nije uvijek dobro.

Zlato, nafta i dijamanti često su razlog izbijanja novih ili zaoštavanja već postojećih sukoba, a ta bi se neprijateljstva uskoro mogla u većoj mjeri voditi i oko vode. Sadašnji sukob u Demokratskoj Republici Kongo u posljednje vrijeme puni stupce mnogih novina. Iako se konflikt može opisati kao etnički, s obzirom na sukobljene Hutue i Tutsije, on se uvelike može zahvaliti i dijamantima, zlatu, drvnjoj građi, a posebice dijamantima. Političari, vojska i lokalne milicije žele steći snažnu kontrolu nad prirodnim bogatstvima zemlje, a novac namjeravaju staviti isključivo u svoj džep.

# Stanje prirodnih resursa u zemljama u razvoju

- zemlja i rude koje posjeduju trebali bi biti podijeljeni među velikim brojem stanovnika, no tako stvoreno bogatstvo bilo je često predmet pljačke i uzurpacije od strane korumpiranih vođa i vojnih klika. Stanovništvo nije imalo nikakav benefit od rudnog bogatstva – benefit se slio u ruke vladajućeg režima i multinacionalnih kompanija koje koriste rude
- najvrjedniji prirodni resurs zemalja u razvoju je obradivo zemljište. Velik dio radne snage u zemljama u razvoju zaposlen je u poljoprivredi.
- Važno je omogućiti produktivno korištenje zemlje – gnojidba, obrada tla itd kako bi se povećala produktivnost. Isto tako je problem sa propadanjem hrane od polja do stola zbog neadekvatne tehnologije očuvanja hrane (skladištenje, hladnjače itd. u mnogim zemljama su nepostojeće čime hrana propada i ne dolazi niti do kupaca)
- Za ulaganje u zemlju ključno je da mali poljoprivrednici posjeduju obradivu zemlju – to dovodi do želje za ulaganjem u kapital i tehnologije koje povećavaju prinose.
- Kada poljoprivrednici posjeduju vlastitu zemlju, imaju bolje poticaje za poboljšanje, kao što su sustavi navodnjavanja, i poduzimanje odgovarajućih praksi očuvanja.
- Uz to je ključno da mali poljoprivrednici imaju sustav dolaska do kapitala (bankarskih kredita) – u mnogim zemljama to im je nedostupno



Today, it is estimated that there are approximately 608 million farms in the world, and most are still family farms. However, the largest 1% of farms operate more than 70% of the world's farmland and are integrated into the corporate food system, while over 80% are smallholdings of less than two hectares that are generally excluded from global food chains. Although patterns vary

In most countries, land inequality is growing. Worse, new measures and analysis published in this synthesis report show that land inequality is significantly higher than previously reported. This trend directly threatens the livelihoods of an estimated 2.5 billion people worldwide involved in smallholder agriculture.

There is clear evidence that small-scale and family farmers and indigenous peoples generally produce more net value per unit area than large enterprises, and their land use practices tend to support biodiversity and healthier soils, forests, and water supplies. Women's land rights and collective land rights are particularly important in this context. Driven by the logic of heritage and stewardship rather than short-term profits, they have much to offer the global objectives of equitable and sustainable development, yet they are increasingly excluded while global trends favour land concentration.

A key outcome of the current trend is an increasingly polarised land and agri-food system, with growing inequalities between the smallest landholders and the largest. Globally dominant food systems are controlled by a small number of corporations and financial institutions, driven by the logic of return on large-scale investments through economies of scale. At the other end of the spectrum are locally dominant agri-food systems, largely made up of small-scale producers and family farmers, connected to particular pieces of land. These are not completely separate systems; there are many points of intersection, but they represent two approaches that are moving further and further apart.

Underestimated. Overall, research carried out for this project has found that the top 10% of rural populations across the sampled countries capture 60% of agricultural land value, while the bottom 50% of rural populations, who are generally more dependent on agriculture, capture only 3% of land value (Bauluz et al., 2020). Compared with traditional

- At a conservative estimate, 231,000 people each year could be killed by the climate crisis in poor countries by 2030.<sup>51</sup> Millions could die in the second half of this century. One study estimates that the greenhouse gases emitted by 273 Americans in 2020 will kill one person during the rest of this century through heat waves alone.<sup>52</sup> Meanwhile, the emissions of the richest people are driving this crisis, with the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 20 of the richest billionaires estimated on average to be 8,000 times that of the billion poorest people.<sup>53</sup>

The damage a person does to the climate increases with their level of wealth. Based on consumption data estimates, Roman Abramovich, a Russian-Israeli billionaire and owner of Chelsea Football Club whose assets include a superyacht and a custom-designed Boeing 767, is responsible for at least 33,859 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions consumption in a year.<sup>249</sup> It would take the average person over 7,000 years to use the same amount.<sup>250</sup>

While the richest people are able to afford greater protection against the worst impacts of the climate crisis—indeed, some billionaires have reportedly bought bunkers to prepare for worst-case scenarios<sup>251</sup>—it is the poorest people who have contributed least to this crisis who suffer the most.

# Akumulacija kapitala

Strojevi, tvornice, intelektualno vlasništvo, ceste,  
elektrifikacija (općenito infrastruktura zemlje)

# Akumulacija kapitala

- Kapital (strojevi, tvornice, ceste, intelektualno vlasništvo itd.)
- Prvobitna akumulacija kapitala vrlo često izostaje u nerazvijenim zemljama
- Odustajanje od tekuće potrošnje radi ulaganja u proizvodnju – na taj način akumuliramo kapital
- Siromašne zemlje nemaju mogućnost smanjenja tekuće potrošnje
- Države s najvećim rastom ulažu oko 20% proizvodnje u akumulaciju kapitala
- Najsiromašnije 5% i manje – odlazi na opskrbu rastućeg stanovništva prostorom za stanovanje i nabavku jednostavnih alata
- Ovisnost ulaganja i štednje – niska razina štednje = niska razina ulaganja
- Uloga države – stvaranje infrastrukture za razvoj – program javnog zdravstva (pr. cijepljenje, bolnička zaštita), gradnja cesta, elektrifikacija, gradnja škola,

# Problemi akumulacije

- Preniska štednja dovodi do premalih ulaganja u proizvodni kapital koji je nužan za gospodarski napredak



# Tehnološka promjena i inovacije

(znanost, poduzetništvo, dostupnost tehnologije, menadžment)

# Tehnološka promjena i inovacije

- Oponašanje tehnologije
  - siromašne zemlje mogu koristiti blagodati postojećih tehnologija koje su sve jeftinije i dostupnije
- Poduzetništvo i inovacija
  - Ovisi o prirodnim bogatstvima i ljudskom kapitalu, jasnim vlasničkim pravima, nižim porezima i niskoj korupciji
  - Poduzetnici – pokretač ekonomskog razvoja



# Začarani krug siromaštva

# Začarani krug siromaštva



# Začarani krug siromaštva

- **Niski dohoci** (velika većina dohotka u državi se troši u tekućoj potrošnji) - **niska štednja** (razine štednje u zemlji su niske, banke nemaju otkuda davati kredite) – **spori rast kapitala koji je uz to i neprikladan** (obično se ne nabavljaju novi strojevi koji bi povećali produktivnost nego se kupuju polovni ili popravljaju stari) – **niska produktivnost** (pr. Polovnim traktorom ili korištenjem samo motike na polju dobivaju se manji urodi nego kad imaš novi i dobro opremljeni traktor) – **niski dohoci** (to ponovno stvara niske dohotke jer se malo zaradi)

- Siromaštvo je praćeno niskim razinama obrazovanja, pismenosti i stručnosti te rastom nataliteta – ne uvode se nove tehnologije, stanovništvo brže raste i izjeda poboljšanja u proizvodnji, osobito proizvodnju hrane.

# Neka razmišljanja o ekonomskom razvoju

- Mogućnost pokretanja razvoja:
  - Hipoteza zaostalosti
  - Industrijalizacija u odnosu na poljoprivredu
  - Država u odnosu na tržište
  - Rast i vanjska orijentacija

# Hipoteza zaostalosti

- Relativno zaostajanje zemalja u razvoju
- Zemlje koje su u razvoju sada mogu koristiti već postojeće tehnologije (ne moraju ih razvijati)
- Mogu brže napredovati
- Konvergencija prema tehnološkoj granici – brži rast zemalja koje su imale niske dohotke od onih s visokim dohocima

# Industrijalizacija u odnosu na poljoprivredu

- U većini zemalja dohoci u gradovima (industrija i usluge) veći su od onih u poljoprivredi – to je bila mantra koja je milijune ljudi dovela sa sela u gradove
- Često – razvoj industrijalizacije na štetu poljoprivrede
  - Kapitalno intenzivna industrija razvija se u gradu
  - U gradove privlači radnike i odvlači ih sa sela
  - Stvorena je visoka nezaposlenost i niski dohoci – ti ljudi rade u neformalnoj ekonomiji, slabo plaćene poslove i imaju nesigurnost zaposlenja
  - Viša potrošnja neobnovljivih izvora / zagađenje
- Podizanje produktivnosti u poljoprivredi može zahtijevati manje kapitala, a zaposliti više radnika – nova filozofija ide za time da se ljude ne odvlači od poljoprivrede koja ih može zaposliti, dati im hranu i smisao – posebice ako se uzgajaju stare vrste, pazi na plodored i ne sadi monokultura uz povećano korištenje kemikalija koje uništavaju tlo

# Država u odnosu na tržište

- Tržište je najučinkovitiji mehanizam
- Bitni elementi
  - Prevladava privatno vlasništvo
  - Vanjska orijentacija u trgovinskoj politici
  - Niske carine i mala količinska ograničenja
  - Promicanje malog poduzetništva
  - Jačanje konkurencije
- Tržišta najbolje funkcioniraju u stabilnom makroekonomskom okruženju
  - Predvidljivi porezi
  - Niska inflacija



# Rast i vanjska orijentacija

- Stav države prema međunarodnoj trgovini
- Strategija zamjene uvoza – zemlje u razvoju teže biti samodostatne, zamijeniti uvoz sa domaćim proizvodima i zaštititi domaću industriju visokim carinskim barijerama (korišteno u Latinskoj Americi 80ih godina) ili
- Strategija vanjske orijentacije (otvorenosti)
  - Plaćanje potrebnog uvoza unapređujući učinkovitost i konkurentnost
  - Osvajanje inozemnih tržišta
  - Niske trgovinske prepreke
  - Razvijanje slobodnog tržišta i privatnog vlasništva (Tajvan, Južna Koreja, Singapur)

# Kritika orijentacije prema vani

- “Ideja da smanjenje siromaštva na Jugu (Indija, Afrika i sl.) ovisi o tržištima na Sjeveru (EU, SAD, Japan) je dijete globalizacije. Mi imamo ograničene resurse – zemlju, pitku vodu, energiju. Ako moramo koristiti tu zemlju, vodu i energiju za proizvodnju jedne dodatne salate za britansko domaćinstvo, možete biti sigurni da ste oduzeli Indijcima njihovu rižu i njihovu pšenicu. Uzeli ste Indiji njezinu vodu. U biti stvorili ste situaciju da u zemlje trećeg svijeta i na Jug izvozite glad i sušu.” Dr. Vananda Shiva
- Povrat na samodostatnost, pokret lokalizacije i nove tranzicije
  - Zagovornici globalizacije – samo velike farme koje koriste moderne strojeve mogu nahraniti napušeni planet.
  - Zagovornici lokalizacije - male lokalne farme su produktivnije po količini uroda i broju zaposlenih nego velike industrijalizirane farme. Uz to zagađuju manje.