

# Estimating the Date of Earth Overshoot Day 2024

David Lin, Ph.D, Mathis Wackernagel, Ph.D.

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## Overview: Earth Overshoot Day Calculation

Earth Overshoot Day is the day of the year on which humanity's demand on nature exceeds the Earth's annual biological capacity to regenerate. **In 2024, Earth Overshoot Day falls on August 1<sup>st</sup>**, meaning that between January 1<sup>st</sup> and August 1<sup>st</sup>, humanity's demand for biological regeneration is equivalent to the planet's entire annual regeneration.

## The Need for Nowcasting

The [National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts](#) (NFBA) are built on official UN datasets. However, this data comes with a time delay. The most recently reported UN data typically has a time lag of about 3 to 4 years. As a result, the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts reports also have a lag time.

Earth Overshoot Day is an estimate of the current year's consumption, therefore, nowcasting is needed to provide an estimate of where

humanity's [Ecological Footprint](#) stands compared to the planet's [biocapacity](#). To generate results for the World's Ecological Footprint and biocapacity, Global Footprint Network uses the latest data from the NFBA and incorporates input data from additional sources to estimate the World's Ecological Footprint and biocapacity for the current year.

Nowcasting is distinct from forecasting. While forecasting uses models to extrapolate data into the future, based on assumptions of how the forecasted item operated in the past, nowcasting uses actual data associated with the nowcasted years. Generally, this is proxy data, such as yield fluctuations in some crops to estimate fluctuation in entire harvest, car usage, electricity intensity, and change in housing stock. Such proxy data can be used to estimate relative changes in Footprint of biocapacity related resource aspects and may be superimposed over the more complete NFBA's that end 4 years prior.

Timely estimates are needed by decision makers. Therefore, nowcasting is common for economic indicators like GDP, which in some cases are reported quarterly. Although Ecological Footprint and biocapacity does not shift rapidly and historical trends are informative, a 4-year time lag may be too long for decision makers as these results may not reflect how their resource consumption and their decisions impacted the trends. Thanks to the nowcasted estimates, the COVID-lockdown effect can now be seen in the trajectories of many countries.

## **Methodological Overview: Accounting for Biocapacity**

The Ecological Footprint's underlying research question is straightforward: How much mutually exclusive, biologically productive area<sup>1</sup> is necessary to renew people's demand for nature's products and services? The demands on nature that compete for biocapacity include:

- food, fibre, and timber
- space for roads and structures,
- energy production (from hydropower to biomass), and
- waste absorption, incl. CO<sub>2</sub> from fossil fuel or cement production.

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<sup>1</sup> Before adding up the areas, they are first productivity adjusted, hence measured in global hectares. This makes biocapacity and Footprints comparable across time and space, since the areas are weighed proportionally to their biocapacity.

Both biocapacity and Ecological Footprint can be tracked and compared against each other, based on two simple principles:

- (1) **Commensurability:** by scaling these areas proportional to their biological productivity, they become commensurable.
- (2) **Additionality:** all the competing demands on productive surfaces, i.e., the surfaces that contain the planet's biocapacity, can be added up.

The measurement unit used is “global hectare,” which is a biologically productive hectare with world-average productivity. More details about the principles and mechanics of this accounting system are documented extensively in [this literature](#) and on Global Footprint Network's [website](#). An overview of the principles is available in open-access papers in [Sustainability](#) and in [Nature Sustainability](#), as well as the [supplementary information](#) of the latter.

Calculations for countries and for the world are done through the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, based on up to 15,000 data points per country per year.

## Starting Point: National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts

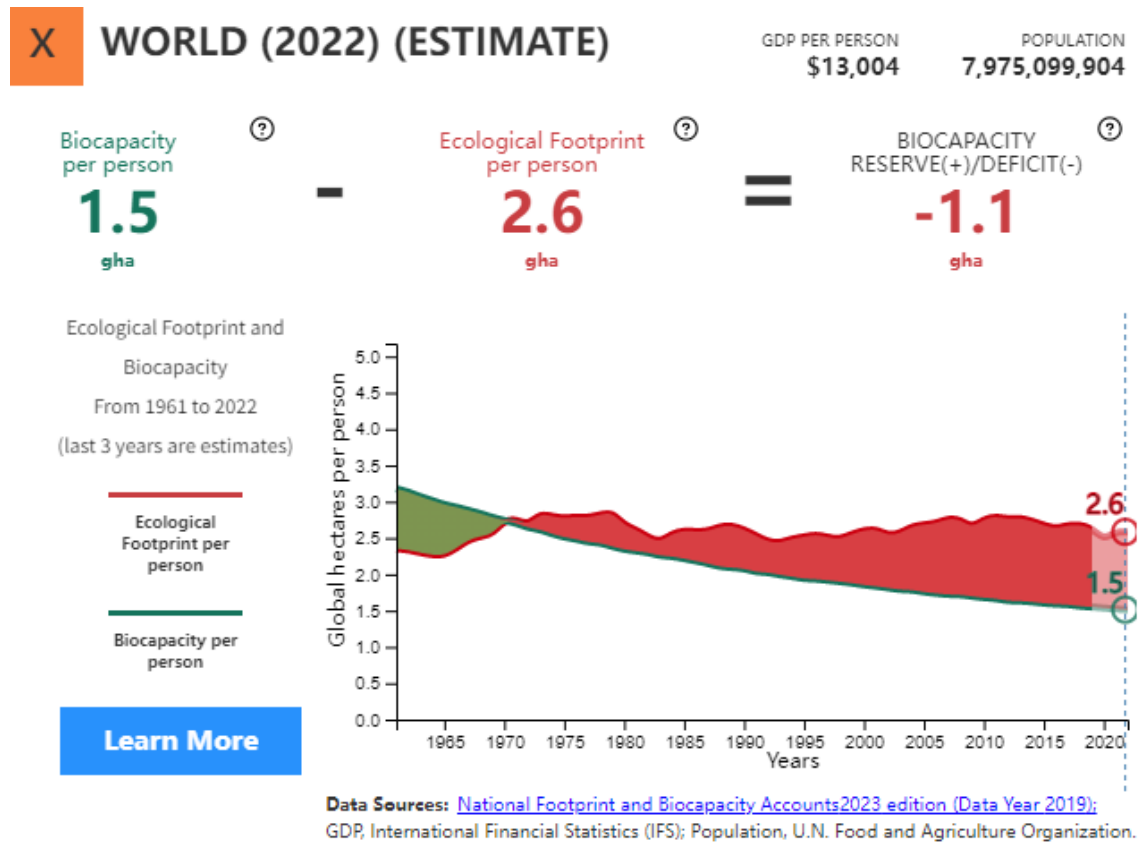
Nowcasting is an extension of the latest available [National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts](#) (2023 edition) including both:

- the latest full results (1961-2019) based on a full set of UN data, and
- estimates (2020-2022) based on an incomplete data set, non-UN data, plus extrapolations.

This means that these accounts therefore offer time series from 1961-2022. Here we explain, how we estimated 2023 and 2024 for the world.

National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts are comprehensive biophysical balance sheets that compare countries' demand on nature with what the planet or that country's ecosystems can renew. They build on the premise that, materially, the most limiting factor for the human economy is our planet's ecosystems' capacity (its “biocapacity”). They inform us about every country's unique sustainability challenges, including climate change and resource constraints.

Recognizing the overarching biological constraints to human metabolisms, these accounts focus on tracking a country's material demands (Ecological Footprint, red line in figure below), as well as the global demand of humanity as a whole.



**Figure 1 – Humanity’s Ecological Footprint and the planet’s biocapacity in global hectares per person from 1961 to 2022 (2023 edition).** [data.footprintnetwork.org](https://data.footprintnetwork.org)

That demand is contrasted with how much biologically productive area is available (biocapacity, green line in figure above) within a country, when countries are analyzed or within the world when the global context is more relevant. Figure 1 shows the per person results of the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts for the world. The same results can also be depicted as [absolute](#), i.e. the total Ecological Footprint and total biocapacity of the world. The ratio between Footprint and biocapacity shown is the same for both perspectives.

While Footprint and biocapacity assessments are possible at any scale, National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts are a useful reference point

as they are based on data from UN statistics as well as on clear accounting principles.<sup>2</sup>

The accounts have been published and improved annually since 1997. They have also been [tested by over ten national government agencies](#). The mechanics of the accounts and the results they produce have been confirmed. For instance, both the French and the Swiss government reviews reproduced the results within 3%.

As our priority is to emphasize the impartiality of the accounts, as of 2019 we have outsourced the production of the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts. To serve this very purpose, Global Footprint Network has established a new organization with external partners. This new home for the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts is the "[Footprint Data Foundation](#)", initiated by [York University](#) and Global Footprint Network. Its sole purpose is to maintain and improve the accounts. The [new institutional](#) arrangement for producing the accounts is governed through an independent board to secure neutrality and scientific rigor.

Results of the latest National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts are available on the open data platform at [data.footprintnetwork.org](https://data.footprintnetwork.org), as well as through a downloadable spreadsheet workbook ([public data package](#)). The 2023 edition is the latest available edition. Its results stretch to 2019, with estimates extending to 2022. The 2024 edition, produced by York University for FoDaFo, will be available in the summer of 2024.

The 2023 edition [included the following updates](#) compared to prior editions:

- Results up to year prior (which is 2022 for the 2023 edition) are incorporated to produce estimates beyond the UN and para-UN data.
- Fishing grounds footprint was enhanced with unreported catch and aquaculture data.
- National crop intensity was improved to better reflect multi-cropping.

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<sup>2</sup> National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts are the reference point for all other Footprint analyses at other scales, down to the product level. Footprint standards ([www.footprintstandards.org](http://www.footprintstandards.org)) provide guidance on how to make assessments at any scale consistent.

- Ocean carbon sequestration data was fully sourced from the Global Carbon Budget; this newer data set reports higher carbon sequestration of oceans, leading to a decrease in global Ecological Footprint estimates in the 2023 edition.  
Nationally reported land use and cover is used consistently for all European countries.

# Nowcasting: Extending the Trends of the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts

To determine Earth Overshoot Day of a given year, we calculate the ratio between Earth's biocapacity and its Ecological Footprint of that year. To estimate this year's date, we used a three-step process. First, we started with the latest National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts (2023 edition) reaching to 2022. Second, we reviewed and adjusted last year's Earth Overshoot Day date, i.e., the one for 2023, which builds on the mentioned National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts. Last year's estimate was reconfirmed when reviewing it this year. Third, we extended 2023 to 2024 to estimate this year's date for Earth Overshoot Day. We describe how we estimated the 2024 date in the following section.

## Nowcast results for the world: 2024

The 2024 estimate starts from 2023, and analyses what has changed in that year. For 2024, the total Ecological Footprint increased by 0.5 % compared to the previous year, while total biocapacity increased by 0.4% over the same time span<sup>3</sup>. These effects combined increased the ratio of Footprint to biocapacity by 0.1%. The resulting decline corresponds to Earth Overshoot Day arriving earlier by an estimated 15 hours, still enough to move it from August 2<sup>nd</sup> to August 1<sup>st</sup>. Note that this estimate can change in the future as more reliable data becomes available.

The Carbon Footprint nowcast is based on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data from International Energy Agency (IEA) and Carbon Monitor<sup>4</sup> and ocean carbon sequestration data from the Global Carbon Project (GCP).

As reported by IEA, the 2020 lockdowns induced by the global pandemic resulted in an initial sharp drop in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, but they increased again in the second half of the year. At the end of the year, total emissions were reported to be 5% lower than 2019 emissions. In 2021,

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<sup>3</sup> This number represents the increase over the previous year using 'constant' global hectares, which are defined using data from the latest year. Because global hectares as a unit represent the productivity of a bioproductive hectare on earth with average productivity, any increase in world productivity is mirrored by a growth in the amount of productivity represented by a single global hectare. This means that if the value of a global hectare is recalculated for each year, world biocapacity – as measured by global hectares – should be constant.

<sup>4</sup> <https://carbonmonitor.org/>

emissions are estimated to have bounced back to the 2019 emissions levels. From 2021 to 2022, emissions are estimated to have increased an additional 1.5%. From 2022-2023, IEA reports that energy-based emissions increased by 1.1% and from 2023-2024 the carbon emissions (expressed as t CO<sub>2eq</sub>) nowcasts are based on data from Carbon Monitor, which estimates that 0.05% decrease in carbon emissions when comparing the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> through March 31<sup>st</sup>.

Carbon sequestration data from GCP, which includes land-use change emissions, ocean sink, land sink, and cement carbonation sink, is available until the year 2022. For 2023 and 2024 we assume that the data maintains the trajectory established since 2000, with a decrease in the ocean carbon absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 0.6%.

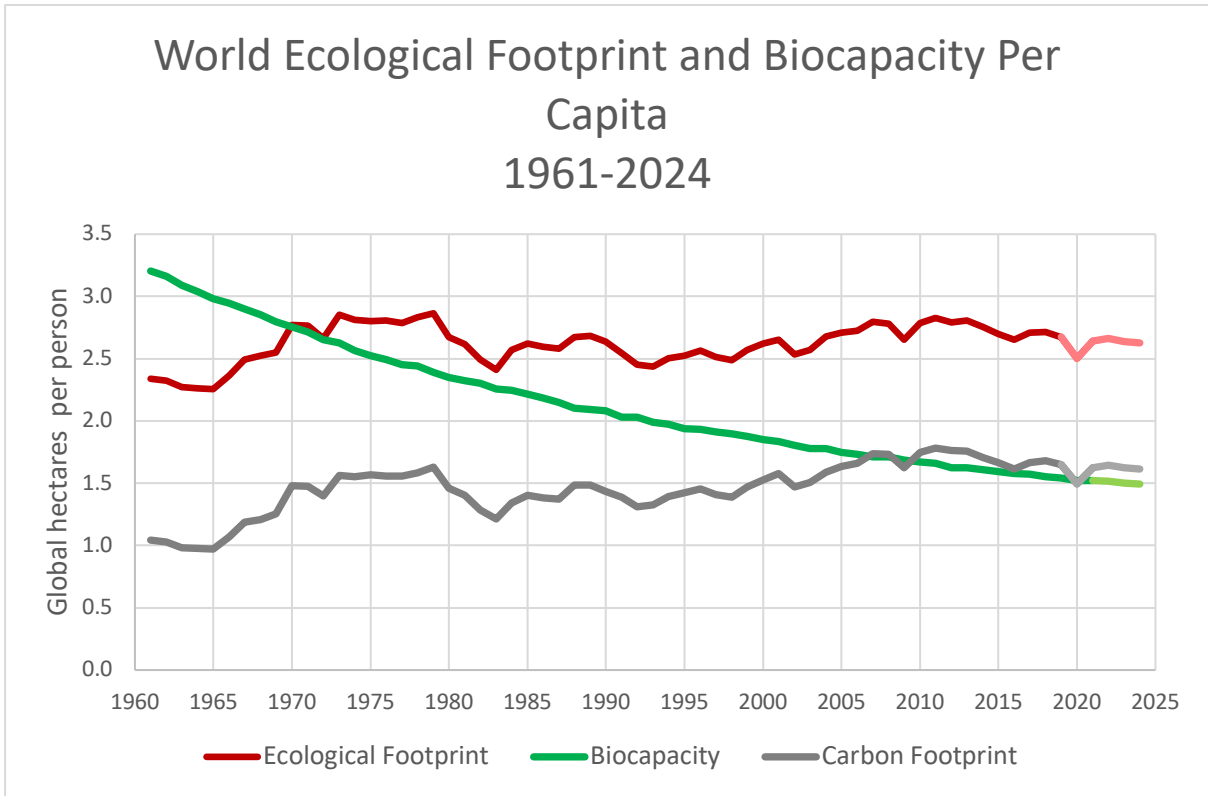
The combined effect of decreased emissions and decreased ocean carbon sink led to an increase in our estimations of global Carbon Footprint, i.e., the carbon component of the total Footprint, by 0.2% from 2023 to 2024.

Figure 2 below shows the nowcasting results for the world up to 2024.

The nowcast produced the following estimates:

- The biocapacity for the world in 2024 is estimated at 1.5 global hectares per person.
- Humanity's Ecological Footprint is 2.6 global hectares per person, of which 61% is its Carbon Footprint.





**Figure 2 – The global Ecological Footprint and biocapacity from 1961 to 2024 in global hectares per person. The red line is the total Ecological Footprint per person, and the gray line is the Carbon Footprint per person (a subset of the Ecological Footprint). The green line shows the biocapacity per person. Results for 2020-2024 are nowcast estimates; remaining data points are directly taken from the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, 2023 edition with latest year change from the 2024 Edition.**

## Relevant publicly available references

- Video introduction to the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, including its underlying method: [www.youtube.com/watch?v= T5M3MiPFW4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T5M3MiPFW4) (2.5 min).
- A more general introduction is provided in the book [Ecological Footprint: Managing our Biocapacity Budget](#).
- Ecological Footprint Results for countries: [data.footprintnetwork.org](https://data.footprintnetwork.org)
- The basics on the accounting method, including a [guidebook](#) on the National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts and a detailed [paper on the calculation method](#) are provided here: [www.footprintnetwork.org/resources/data/](https://www.footprintnetwork.org/resources/data/)
- National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts 2023 edition: Miller, E., Basturk, S., Dworatzek, P., & Nithianantha, A. 2023. National Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, 2023 Edition. (Version 1.0). [Data set and metadata]. Produced for Footprint Data Foundation by York University Ecological Footprint Initiative in partnership with Global Footprint Network. <https://footprint.info.yorku.ca>
- Release Notes: National Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, 2023 Edition, Eric Miller, April 20, 2023. [https://footprint.info.yorku.ca/files/2023/04/NFBA2023\\_release\\_notes\\_v1\\_0.pdf](https://footprint.info.yorku.ca/files/2023/04/NFBA2023_release_notes_v1_0.pdf)
- Accounting Method and recent improvements in the accounting method: [www.mdpi.com/2079-9276/7/3/58](https://www.mdpi.com/2079-9276/7/3/58) (*Ecological Footprint Accounting for Countries: Updates and Results of the National Footprint Accounts, 2012–2018*)
- A free click-through license gives you access to a sample workbook (for Hungary 2014) [www.footprintnetwork.org/licenses/workbook-learning-license](https://www.footprintnetwork.org/licenses/workbook-learning-license)
- A comprehensive workbook with the newest Ecological Footprint and biocapacity contains key results [www.footprintnetwork.org/licenses/public-data-package-free](https://www.footprintnetwork.org/licenses/public-data-package-free)
- Limitations and Criticisms: The Ecological Footprint has clear limitations. And criticism drives the scientific process. All sincere criticism is helpful, whether based on misunderstandings, new insights, or flaws in the methodology. Global Footprint Network summarized [www.footprintnetwork.org/our-work/ecological-footprint/limitations-and-criticisms/](https://www.footprintnetwork.org/our-work/ecological-footprint/limitations-and-criticisms/)
- Nowcasting the global Ecological Footprint for Earth Overshoot 2022: [www.overshootday.org/2022-calculation](https://www.overshootday.org/2022-calculation)
- Rationale and interpretation of country level results: [www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/7/2164/htm](https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/7/2164/htm) (*Defying the Footprint Oracle: Implications of Country Resource Trends*); Section 2 discusses key premises, comparison Footprint to other metrics
- EU [fact sheet on the Ecological Footprint](#) as part of the EC's [Beyond GDP website](#) and results for European countries on the [EEA website](#) (last updated in 2020).
- Biodiversity and other Ecological Footprint applications: <https://www.bipindicators.net/indicators/ecological-footprint/>; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2013.10.019> (Ecological Footprint: Implications for biodiversity)

- The new platform for National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts: [FoDaFo.org](https://FoDaFo.org); [footprint.info.yorku.ca](https://footprint.info.yorku.ca); [www.OnePlanetAlliance.org](https://www.OnePlanetAlliance.org)
- Short video from 2005 explaining the Footprint concepts in 3 min (old, but still provides an accurate description) [www.youtube.com/watch?v=EjyrAHzthTo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EjyrAHzthTo).