Businesses cut down more trees, mine more minerals, pump more oil. They are driven to cut their costs by laying off workers, reducing environmental protection, and fleeing to jurisdictions where minimal taxation and labor laws are beneficial. And, by laying off workers and exploiting the environment, they are driving the planet toward its tipping point.

But is the total debt of the planet on the path to being balanced? This is the primary driver of economic growth. But in a finite world, can growth be sustained? And the population will continue to grow. Is it reasonable to expect that this growth can be sustained?

Vulnerable countries have collectively asserted that they did not cause climate change. They are not responsible for the damages they have not caused to the poor and the planet. Their debt is owed to the developed nations of the world: the compensation owed to the developed nations of the world.

But are there any alternatives to a debt-based economy? How do we get away from the debt spiral? How can we create money that is not interest-free?
Arguments against usury, freely received from the poor, are as unanswerable as those against the exploitation of the poor by usurers. The practice of usury, like all other forms of exploitation, is a blight on society, and needs to be combated.

In the Hebrew tradition, the 50th year is known as Jubilee, which deals largely with the theme of property, liberty, and property rights. According to Leviticus, debts would be canceled, and the mercy of God would manifest. In Ancient Mesopotamia, rulers would periodically cancel all debt to ensure social peace and stability. This is evident throughout history, and in the religious context, it is a symbol of the religious debt.

In the 6th century BCE in Athens, the law of the 5th centur y canceled all debts and freed debt slaves. The lawmaker Solon instituted a set of laws which canceled all debts and freed debt slaves. In many ancient cities, the destruction of debt was a periodic debt. In the best interest of the state to prevent the living standards of the poor from being too low, Peasant uprisings could be avoided by wiping out debt.