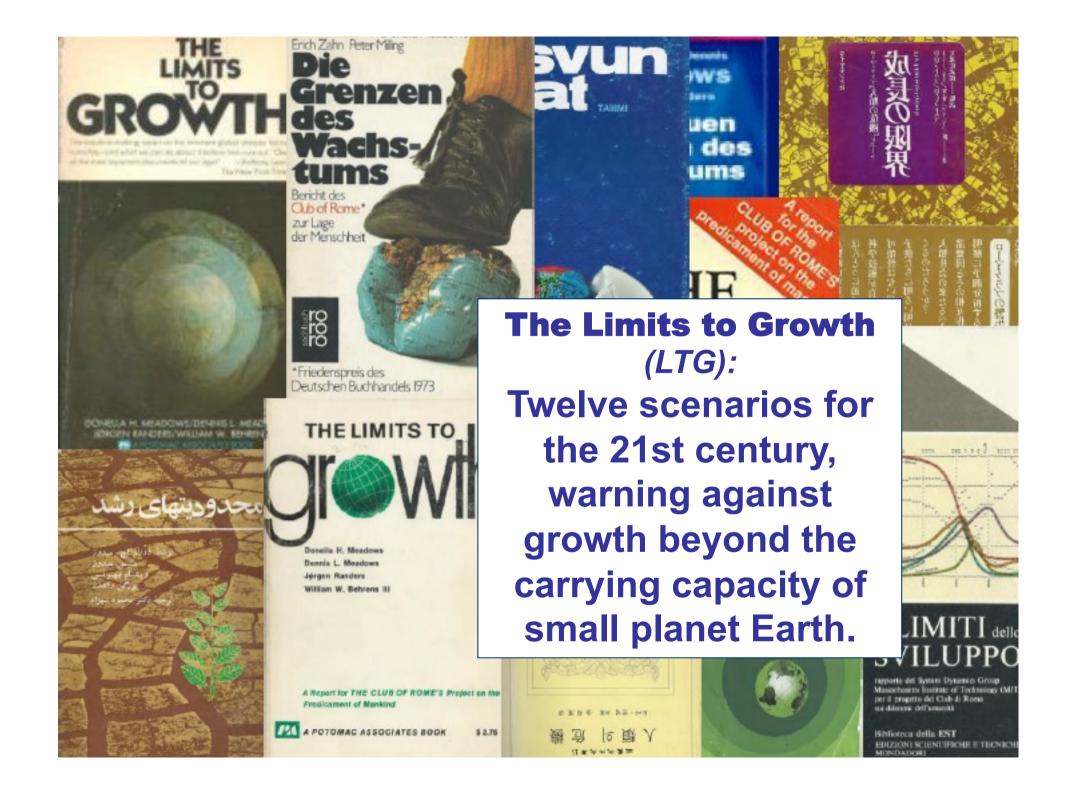


2052 – A Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years: The role of the Club of Rome

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Center for Climate Strategy
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Club of Rome Fundraiser Berlin, September 4th, 2015

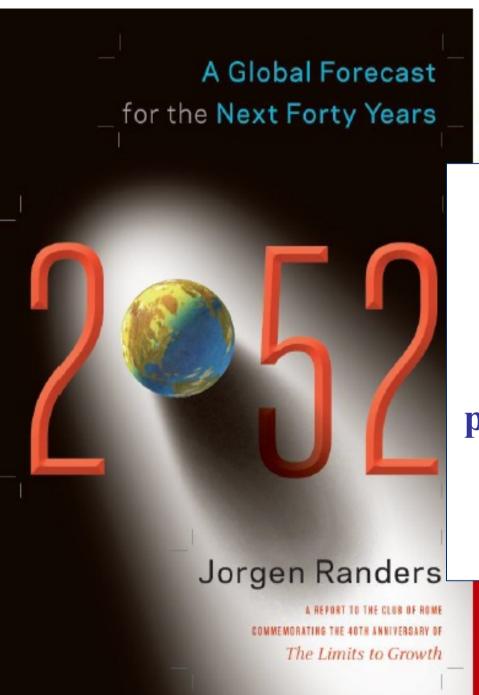


A much better future is possible

- 1. Solving the climate challenge is not impossibly costly
- 2. It requires a shift of 2 % of the world's labor and capital from "dirty" to "clean" sectors
- 3. Sadly, it is difficult to find support for this solution

Plan for today

- 1. What is likely to happen over the next 35 years, to 2050?
- 2. What needs to be done to improve on this future?
- 3. What forces will work against this solution?
- 4. What can be done to reduce this resistance?
- 5. What should the Club of Rome do?



EINE GLOBALE PROGNOSE FÜR DIE NÄCHSTEN 40 IAHRE





A Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years 멈춘세계,나와내아이는 어떤하루를살고있을까

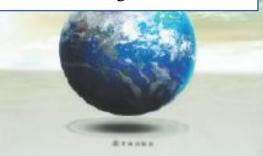
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2052 – A Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years

A forecast of global development to 2052, predicting that the world will follow the *LTG* pollution scenario

See www.2052.info





World population will peak in 2040

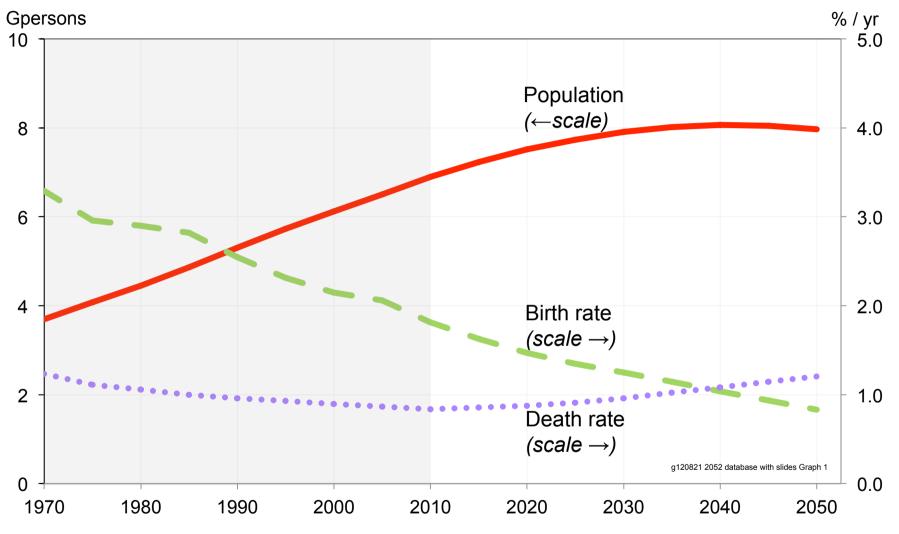


Figure 4-1 Population – World 1970 to 2050

World GDP growth will slow down

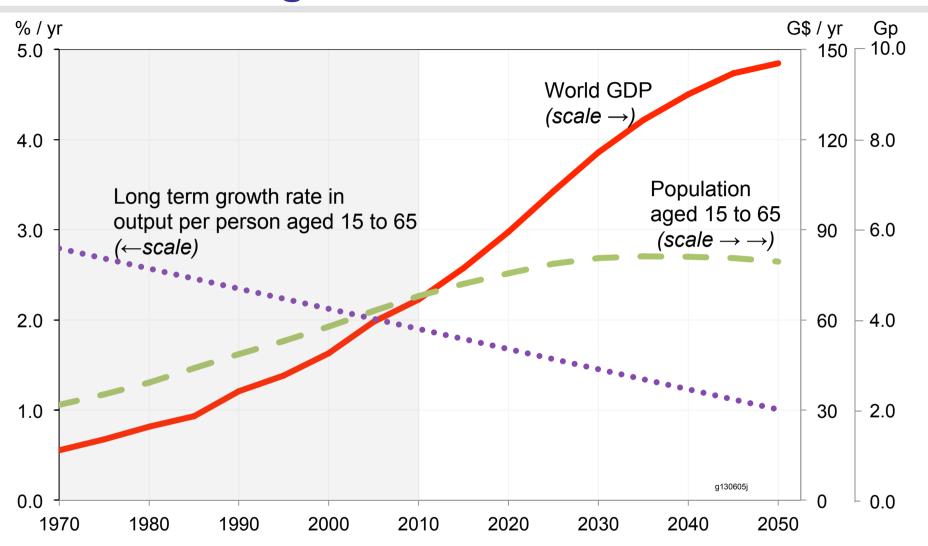


Figure 4-3b: Gross Domestic product – World 1970 to 2050

Definition: GDP = Population aged 15 to 65 years multiplied with Output per member of potential workforce

More unavoidable repair and adaptation work

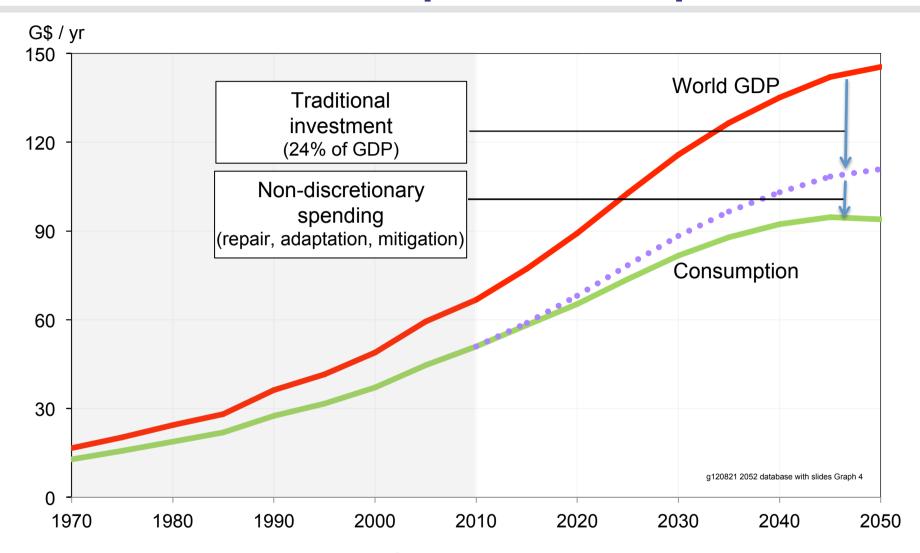


Figure 4-4: Production, Consumption and Investment – World 1970 to 2050

World energy use will peak in 2040

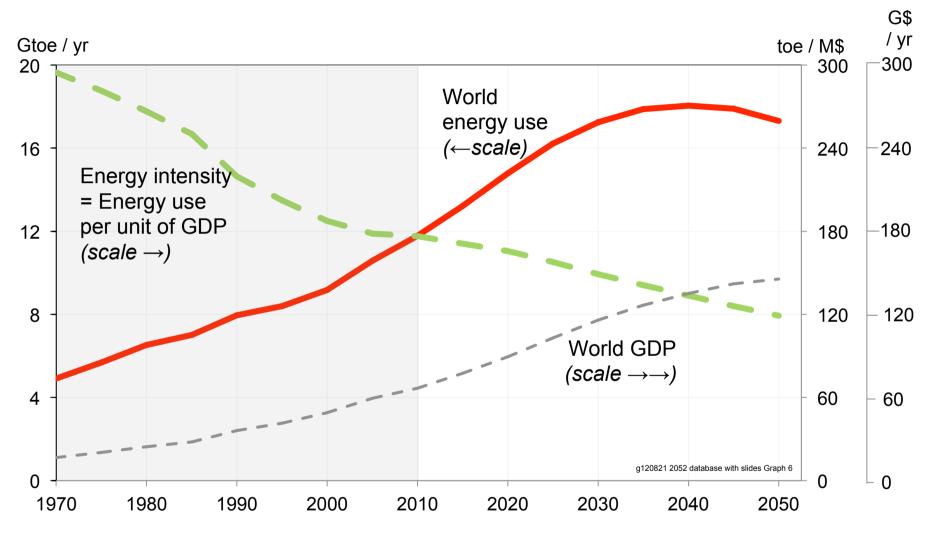
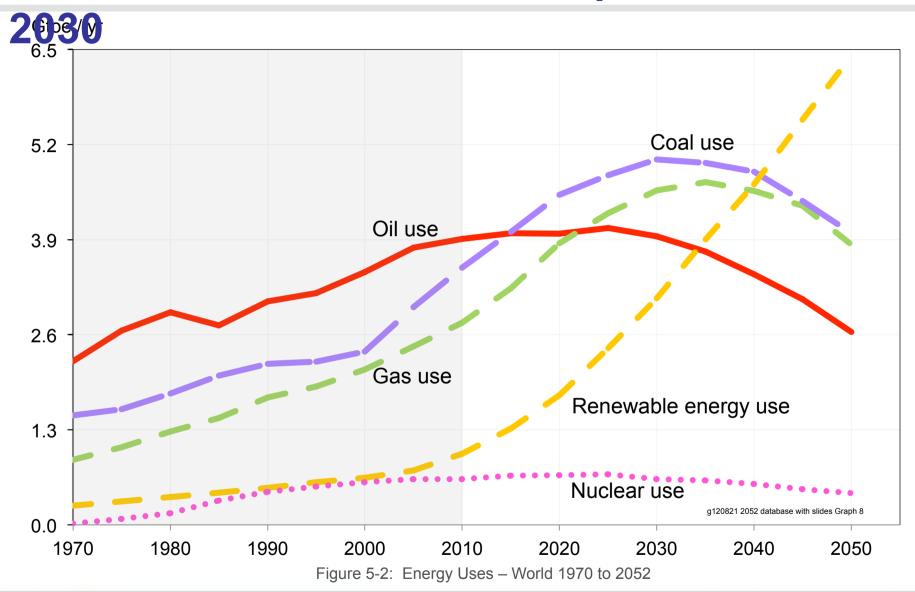


Figure 5-1: Energy Use – World 1970 to 2050

World use of fossil fuels will peak around



World CO₂ emissions will peak in 2030

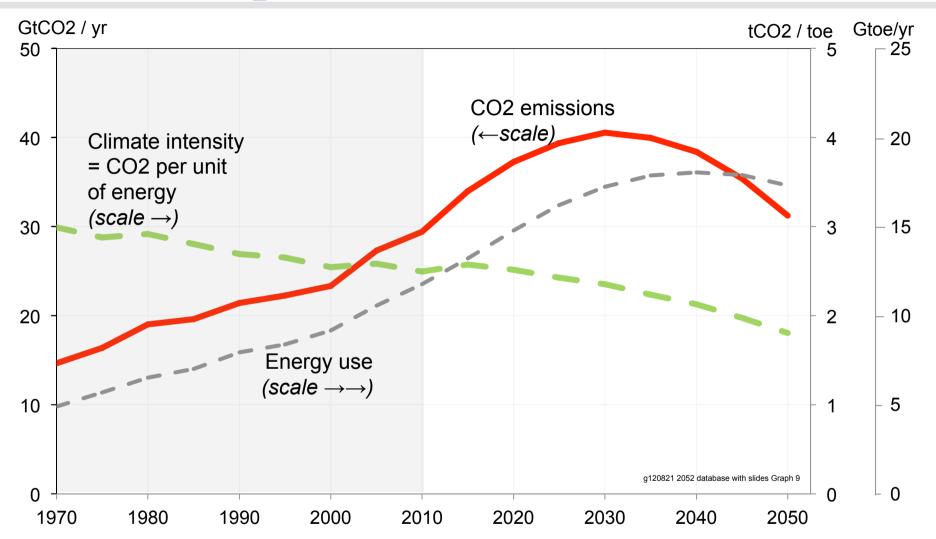


Figure 5-3: CO2 Emissions from Energy Use – World 1970 to 2050.

Temperature will pass +2 degrees C in 2052

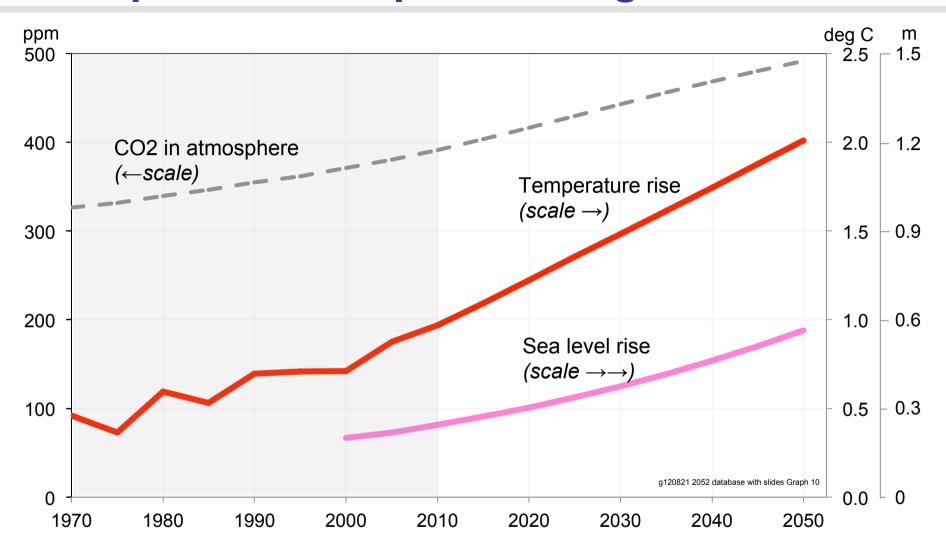
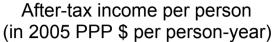
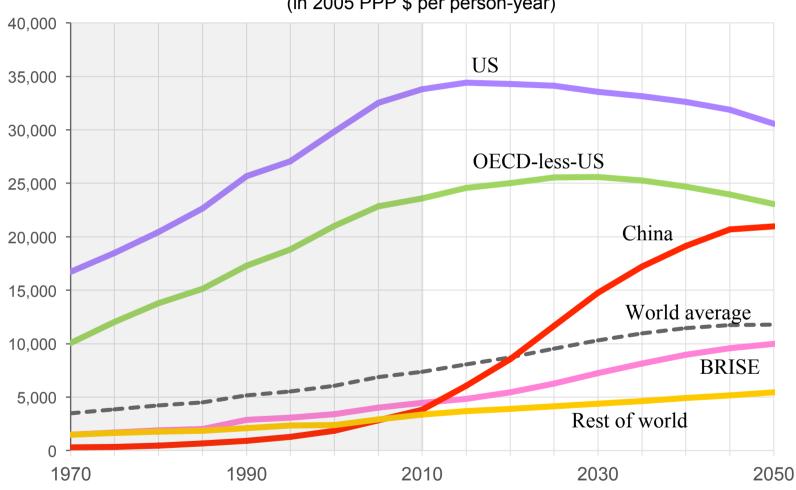


Figure 5-4: Climate Change – World 1970 to 2050

There will be huge regional differences





Main conclusions from the 2052 forecast

- ♣ World population and economy will grow more slowly towards 2052 than most people expect
 but still fast enough to trigger a climate crisis
- ♣ Consumption will stagnate because society will have to spend ever more labour and capital on repair and adaptation
 - ♣ The short-term nature of man
 reflected in the short term focus
 of democracy and capitalism is the root cause of this development

What needs to be done to improve the future?

1. Remove poverty

Both in the rich and the poor world Using traditional methods But with more respect for central planning (which provided most of the real gains since 1990)

2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

First in the rich world

Means to reduce the use of coal, oil and gas

That is, to increase energy efficiency, renewable
fraction, and CO2 capture and storage (CCS)

Concretely: to reduce energy intensity (energy use per
GDP) and CO2 intensity (CO2 per energy use)

twice as fast as during the last 40 years

What forces will work against this solution?

- 1. The incumbents in the "dirty" sectors

 Both workers and owners

 "Dirty" means energy intensive, CO2 intensive,
 pollution intensive, resource intensive
- 2. Those who dislike high taxes and strong government
 They are many
 Some principled, some based on egoism
 Most based on short term perspective on societal
 development

What can be done to reduce the resistance?

Focus on solutions that give an advantage to a majority of voters in the short term.

- 1. Electric cars in the bus lane to bypass the rush
- 2. Rooftop solar panels for energy independence
- 3. Subsidy systems where the benefit comes first and the cost later (like financing of the Energiewende)
- 4. Green stimulus packages for more jobs
- 5. Wealth tax on the top third to build low-carbon energy plant "free" greening as seen by majority

It is time to act!



What should be done? - Ideally

- 1. Further slow population growth Introduce 1-child policy – first in rich world
- 2. Cut CO2 emissions first in the rich world Ban the use of coal, oil and gas from 2024
- 3. Reduce poverty in the poor world Give a climate-friendly energy system to the poor
- 4. Reduce the ecological footprint of the rich world Legislate more compulsory vacation
- 5. Temper national short termism Establish supra-national institutions
- 6. Reduce the focus on income growth Establish "increased well-being" as the new goal

What can be done? - Realistically (1 of 2)

- 1. Further slow population growth
 - ◆ Give moral support to women with < 2.1 children</p>
 - ◆ Increase the pension age
 Explain that the "support burden" will not grow
- 2. Cut CO2 emissions first in the rich world
 - ♦ Subsidize energy efficiency in all sectors
 - ♦ Build no new coal capacity in the rich world
 - ♦ Tax coal and oil and distribute the money evenly
- 3. Reduce poverty in the poor world
 - ◆ Use most development aid to build renewable energy capacity in the developing world
 - ◆ Copy the planned rise of Japan, South Korea and China – and their use of "strong government"

What can be done? - Realistically (2 of 2)

- 4. Reduce the ecological footprint of the rich world
 - ◆ Simplify shift from dirty to clean production = provide income security in transition
 - ♦ Reduce production growth= reduce length of the work year, i.e. more leisure
- 4. Temper national short termism
 - ♦ Establish a global agreement where all nations promise to emit less CO2 per person than the US
 - ♦ Evolve IPCC to "IPCC 3" (a supernational org. with funding to pay for the most effective cuts)
- 5. Reduce the focus on income growth
 - ♦ Start measuring "growth in well-being" alongside "growth in GDP"