EIN PROZENT IST GENUG
Mit wenig Wachstum, soziale Ungleichheit, Arbeitslosigkeit und Klimawandel bekämpfen

REINVENTING PROSPERITY
Managing Economic Crises, Reduce Unemployment and Climate Change

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THE CLUB OF ROME

oekom
• The start – Limits to Growth
• The world today – unsustainable
• Why we have these problems
• Reinventing Prosperity
• 13 proposals for a better world
• The Club of Rome’s focus
Standard Run

Randermaxtonbot
Your Kids, and How to Not Kill Them
A Book on Saving Humankind... Nicely

New Book by Famous Authorbot
Randermaxtonbot
Because nothing changed, we now live in overshoot.

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Limits to Growth

The graph illustrates the planet's initial and current carrying capacities, along with the sustainable path and the trend towards overshoot.

- **Carrying Capacity**: The graph shows the percentage of the planet's carrying capacity over time.
- **Trend**: The upward trend indicates the increasing demand surpassing the planet's carrying capacity, leading to overshoot.
- **Planet's initial carrying capacity**: The initial capacity before the trend began to rise.
- **Planet's current carrying capacity**: The current capacity as of the year 2020.
- **Sustainable path**: The line indicating the sustainable limit, which is not being reached due to overshoot.
- **Limits to Growth**: The point where the trend line crosses the sustainable path, indicating the unsustainable trajectory.

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The graph emphasizes the critical need to address the unsustainable growth to prevent overshoot and ensure a sustainable future.
The most serious consequence is climate change
Because of rising emissions

The correlation for methane is almost identical.
CO2 is 82% of emissions, methane is 10%. Nitrous Oxide is 5%, fluorinated gases are 3%.

Source: Vostok ice core records
Without change, a +2°C rise will become inevitable in 15-20 years

Source: Randers, 2052 model
Two degrees is a lot

Likely loss over time of all ice sheets.

Likely loss over time of Greenland & West Antarctic ice

PETM 55 million years ago.

Peak Holocene: over last 10,000 years up 1900AD
Global average temperature now ~0.6C above peak Holocene
2C of warming: consequence of current level of greenhouse gases
4C of warming: consequence of current government policy commitments


Ian Durlop 2012
We're already in a warm period
Two degrees is a lot

Likely loss over time of all ice sheets.

Likely loss over time of Greenland & West Antarctic ice

PETM 55 million years ago.

So sea levels are rising

Bekasi, West Java
Villagers wait for waters to recede to bury their dead

Source: The drowning villages of Indonesia, Al Jazeera, July 2017
In Siberia’s Yamal Peninsula methane is escaping
Migration is rising

In Bangladesh a metre sea level rise will displace 30 million people.

So India has built a double security fence patrolled by 80,000 troops.
We have 3 or 4 years to avoid 1.5°C
Paris is not going to fix it

Paris accord has no emissions reductions before 2030. They need to drop by 9% A YEAR – what does that mean for energy?

Source: David Spratt

Ian Dunlop & David Spratt 2017
Consumption will flatten as government spending is diverted to repairs.

Source: Randers, 2052 model.
Climate change is not actually the main problem.....
…. because it is a symptom
The problem is the human ecological footprint

Source: Global Footprint Network
Two reasons 1. Too many people, too fast
Emissions and population rising together

**CO₂ Level v. Population for 1960 - 2015**

- Atmospheric CO₂ Level (ppm) vs. World Population (millions)
- 1960 vs. 2015
2. The economic system
THIRTEEN PROPOSALS TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT, INEQUALITY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Shorten the length of the work year U, I, C.

2. Raise the retirement age to help the elderly provide for themselves U, I

3. Redefine “paid work” to cover those who care for others at home U, I

4. Increase unemployment benefits for the transition U, I

5. Increase the taxation of corporations and the rich to redistribute profits, especially from robotization, I

6. Expand the use of green stimulus packages by printing money or raising taxes to help governments respond to climate change U, I, C

7. Tax fossil energy and return the proceeds in equal amounts to all citizens to make low-carbon energy more competitive I, C
THIRTEEN PROPOSALS TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT, INEQUALITY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

8. Shift taxes from employment to emissions and resource use to reduce the ecological footprint, protect jobs, and cut raw materials use U, C

9. Increase death taxes to reduce inequality and philanthropy while boosting government income I

10. Encourage unionization to boost incomes and reduce exploitation I

11. Restrict trade where necessary to protect jobs, improve well-being, and help the environment U

12. Encourage smaller families to reduce the pressure of humanity on the planet C

13. Introduce a guaranteed livable income for those who need it most and give everyone peace of mind U, I, C
Our approach will increase average well-being, slow resource destruction, cut greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce environmental damage.
The transition from a moribund economic system to a sustainable one will be the epic social, political, and environmental battle of the twenty-first century, and the stakes are high.
A broad coalition to push for change

UN, States, People

Civil society

Legal System

Education

Defence

Religious Groups

Business

Finance

Trade

Economy
What can you do?

It depends on where you live
Acting individually cannot achieve much
Become politically engaged, unionise
Join Reclaim Economics!
Go on strike!