

The Limits to Growth and a Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years

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My perspective: A small and fragile world





Source: KPMG, 2010

The LTG warning: Overshoot and collapse



Slow global response has allowed overshoot



Human CO₂ emissions and its effect





For all numerical data and the forecast model, consult the book website www.2052.info

The five regions used in the 2052 forecast

Region	Population 2010	GDP 2010	GDP per person 2010
	(billion people)	(trillion \$ pr year)	(1000 \$ pr person-year)
US	0,3	13	41
China	1,3	10	7
OECD-less-US (1)	0,7	22	30
BRISE (2)	2,4	14	6
ROW (3)	2,1	8	4
Sum world	6,9	67	10

(1) Old industrial world, including EU, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand etc
(2) Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa and the ten biggest emerging economies
(3) The remaining ca 140 countries of the world

World population will peak in 2040



Scales: Population (0 - 9 billion people), Birth and death rate (0 - 4 % per year)

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Source: Jorgen Randers, 2052, Chelsea Green, Vermont, May 2012

Global GDP growth will slow down



Energy use will peak in 2040



World CO₂ emissions will peak in 2030



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

Scales: CO2 Emissions (0 – 45 billion tons of CO2 per year), Energy use (0 – 20 billion tons of oil equivalents per year), Climate intensity (0 – 4 tons of CO2 per ton oil equivalent), Fraction renewable energy (0 – 40 %)

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Source: Jorgen Randers, 2052, Chelsea Green, Vermont, May 2012

Temperature and sea-level will rise



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Source: Jorgen Randers, 2052, Chelsea Green, Vermont, May 2012

Average disposable income – 1970 to 2050

(in 2005 PPP \$ per person-year)



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Source: Jorgen Randers, 2052, Chelsea Green, Vermont, May 2012

Share of GDP in investment will grow



Figure 4-4: Production and Consumption – World 1970 to 2050 Scales: Consumption and GDP (0 - 150 trillion \$ per year), Investment share (0 - 40 %)

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Source: Jorgen Randers, 2052, Chelsea Green, Vermont, May 2012

Democratic decision making takes time





COP 15 meeting in December 2009

Fertility decline in EU-15 – 1950 to 2010



Slowing productivity growth, US 1950-2010



Figure A4-2 Change in gross labour productivity – US 1950 to 2010 Definition: Labour productivity = GDP divided by People aged 15 to 65 Scales: Change in labour productivity (-6.0 to 10.0 % per year); GDP (0 – 14 trillion \$)

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Source: Jorgen Randers, 2052, Chelsea Green, Vermont, May 2012

Food will satisfy demand – but not need



Fossil fuels will prevail



Figure 5-2: Energy Uses – World 1970 to 2050 Scales: Energy uses (0 – 7 billion tons of oil equivalents per year)

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Source: Jorgen Randers, 2052, Chelsea Green, Vermont, May 2012

Unused biocapacity ("nature") will plunge



What to do – improve global governance

To create a better world for our grandchildren:

- Strengthen the ability of the institutions of capitalism and democracy to include long term effects when making decisions
- Increase the *willingness of the voter* to support solutions with beneficial long term effects
- Promote supranational governance, to counter national short-termism
- In short: gain some societal control over investment flows so they are guided by need, not only by profitability

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What to do – reduce human footprint

To create a better world for our grandchildren

- Have fewer children, especially in the rich world
- Reduce the ecological footprint, first by reducing the use of coal, oil and gas
- Construct a low-carbon energy system in the poor world, paid for by the rich
- Create global institutions that can act fast

This is simpler if there is full employment and limited income disparity

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What to do - the Brazil case

Be a world leader in forest protection

- Ensure the sustainability of Brazilian agriculture
- Push sugar-cane bio-ethanol

 Promote a new architecture for global climate gas reductions (Commit to cut when Brazil CO2/person-yr exceeds rich world CO2/person-yr, and convince G70 to do the same.)

I don't like what I see!





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World state of affairs – 1970 to 2050



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Source: Jorgen Randers, 2052, Chelsea Green, Vermont, May 2012

BRISE state of affairs – 1970 to 2050

