

GRAEME MAXTON & JORGEN RANDERS

REINVENTING PROSPERITY

Managing Economic
Reduce Unemployment
and Climate Change

JORGEN RANDERS & GRAEME MAXTON

EIN PROZENT IST GENUG

Mit wenig Wachstum
soziale Ungleichheit, Arbeitslosigkeit
und Klimawandel
bekämpfen

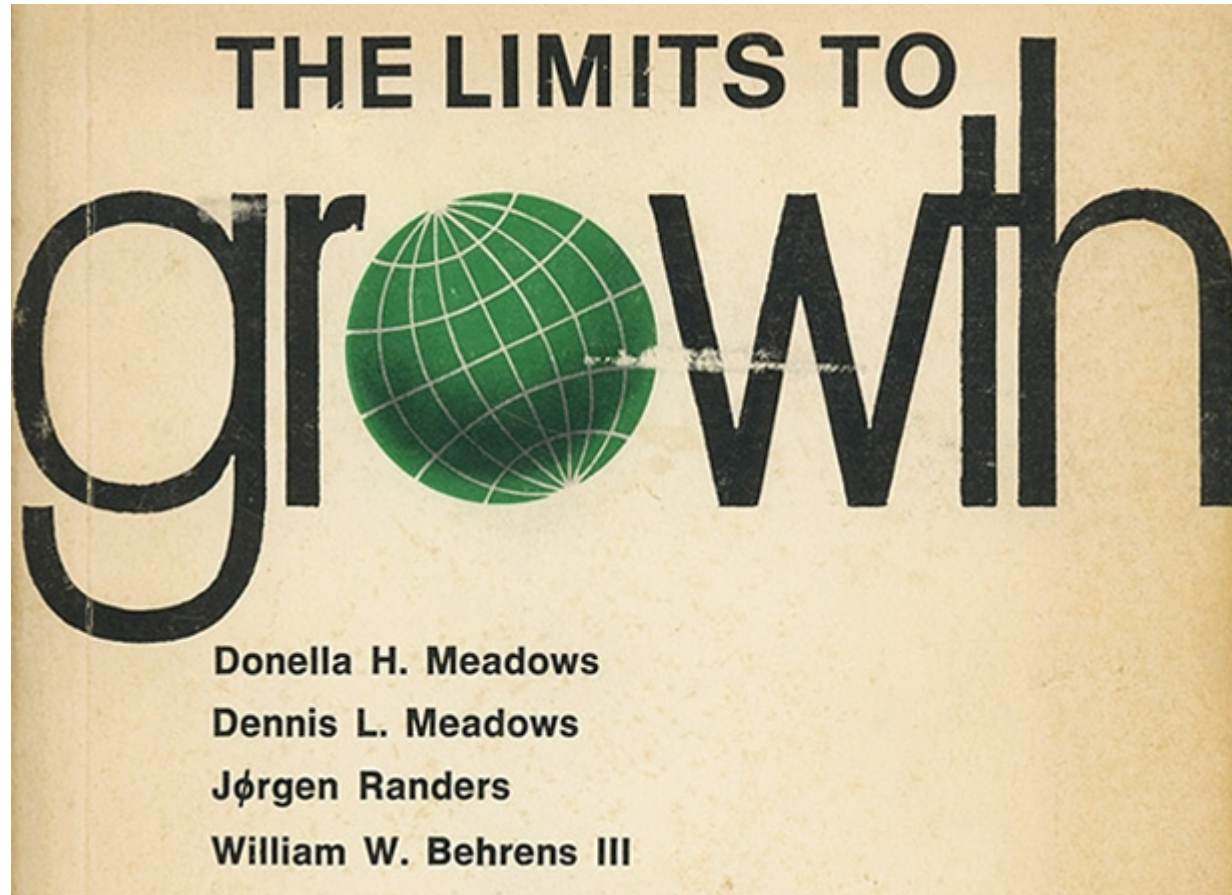


oekom

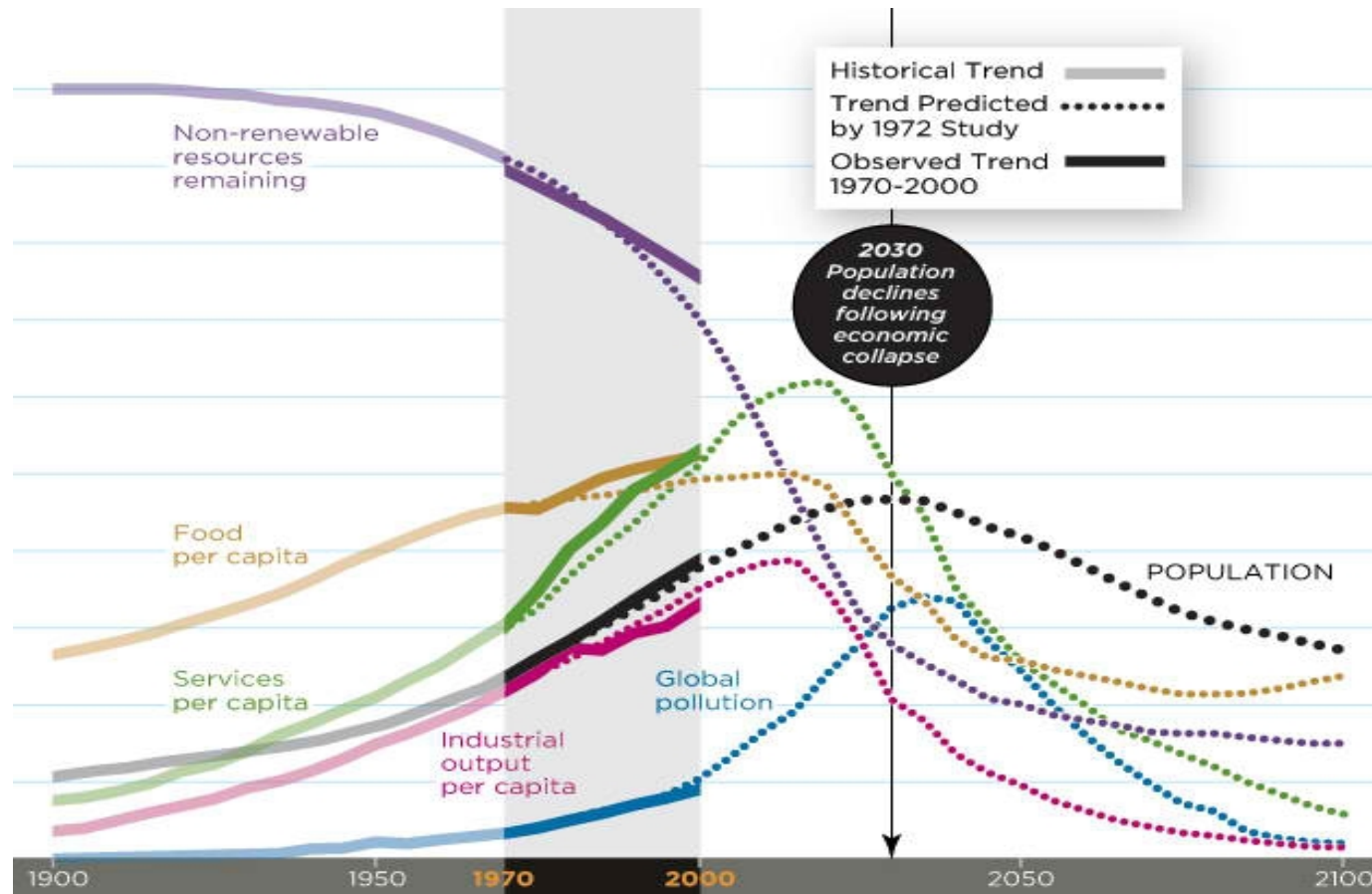


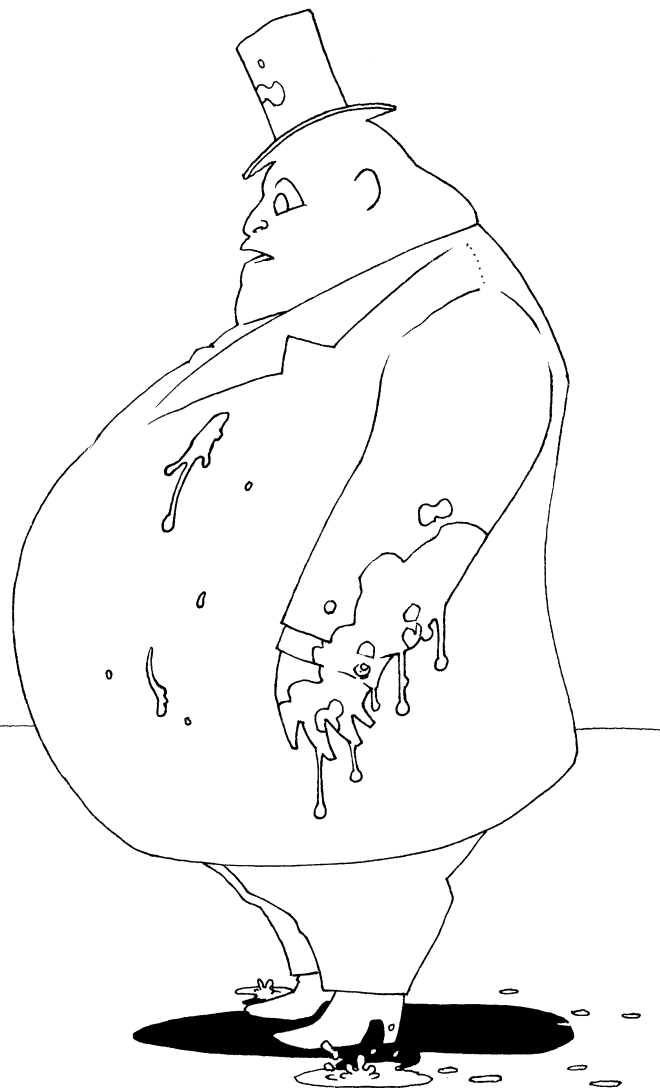
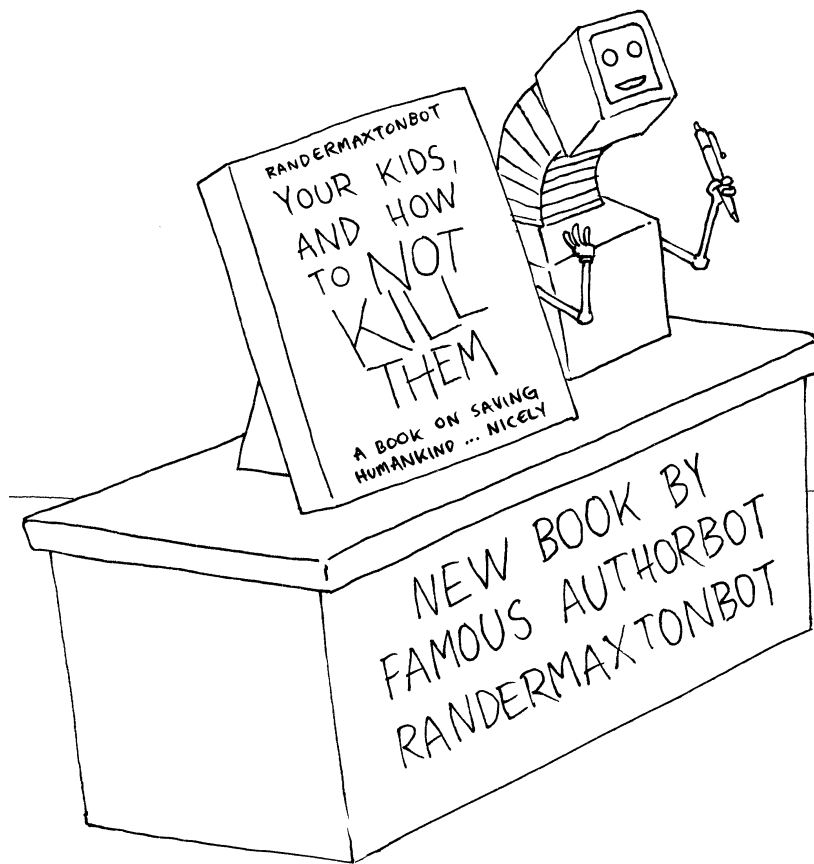
- The start – Limits to Growth
- The world today – unsustainable
- Why we have these problems
- Reinventing Prosperity
- 13 proposals for a better world
- The Club of Rome's focus

A book for today too

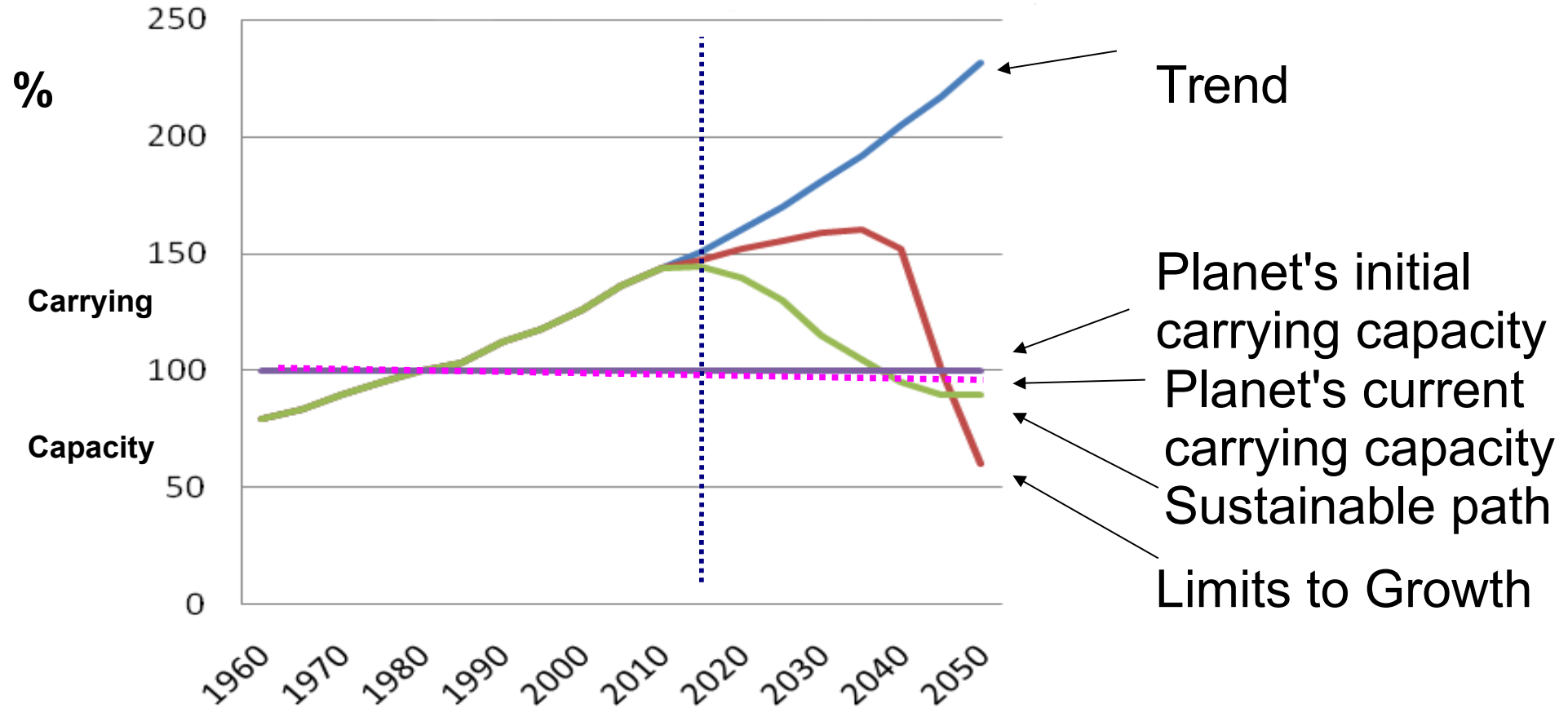


Standard Run





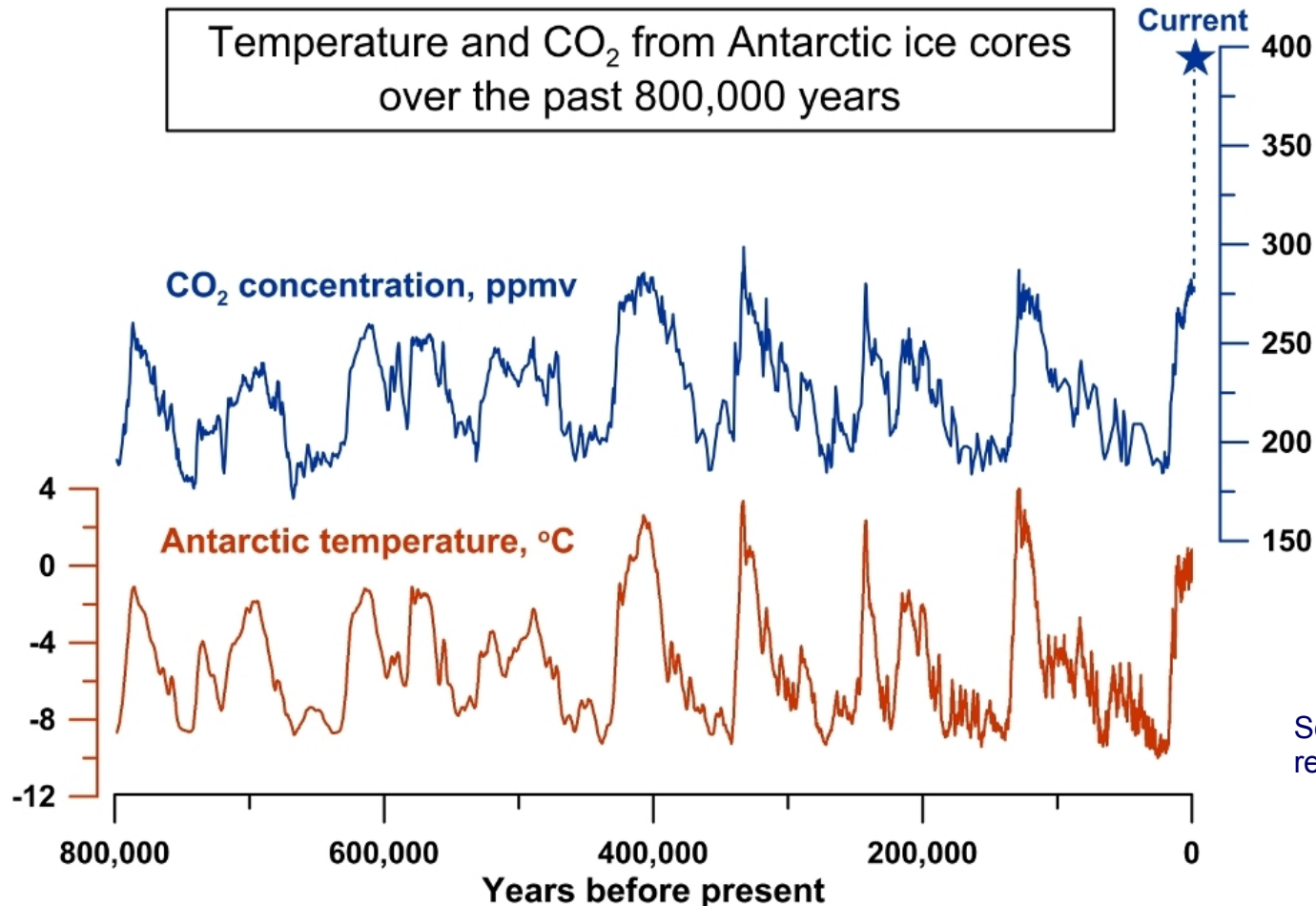
Because nothing changed, we now live in overshoot



The most serious consequence is climate change



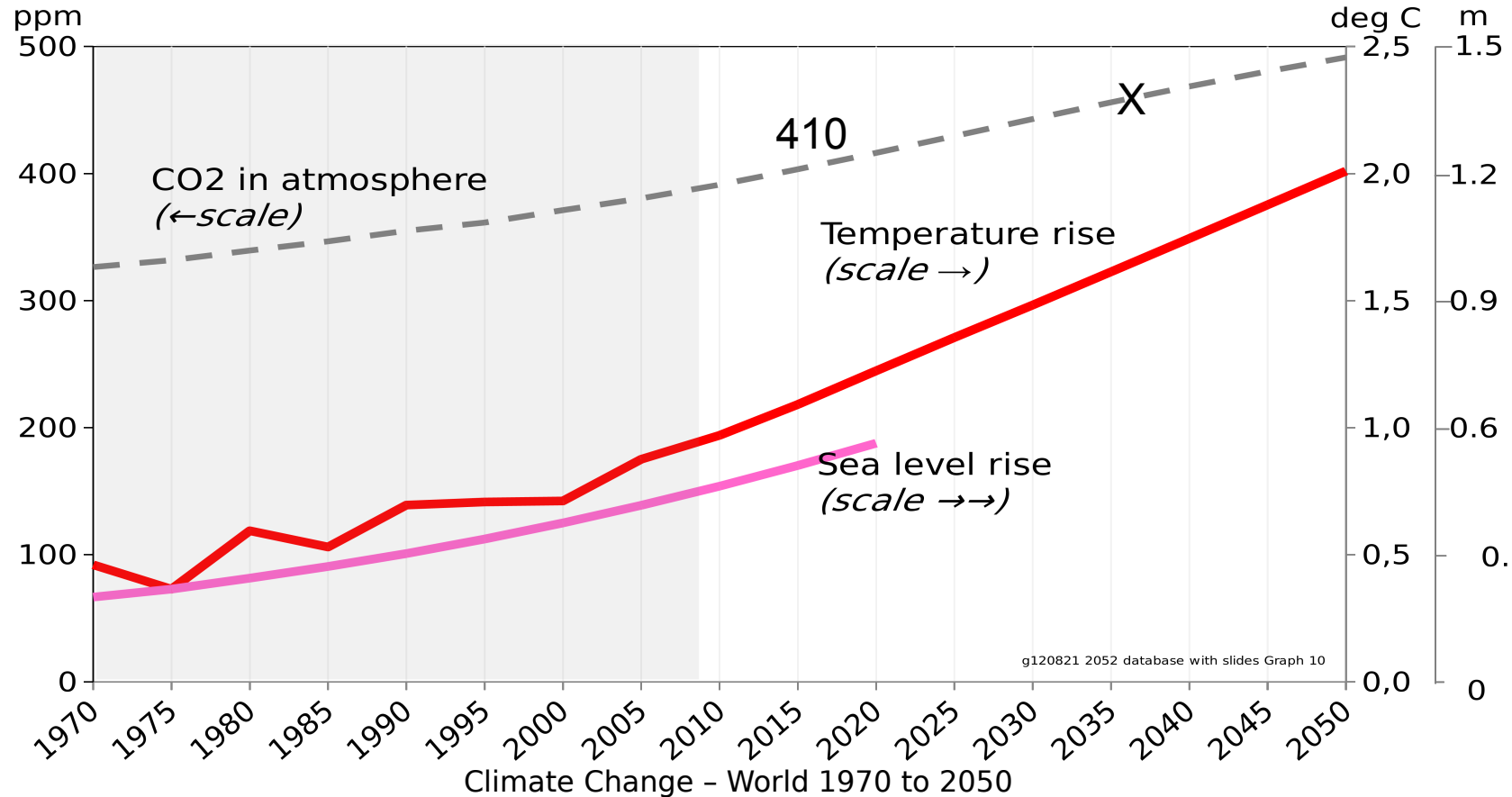
Because of rising emissions



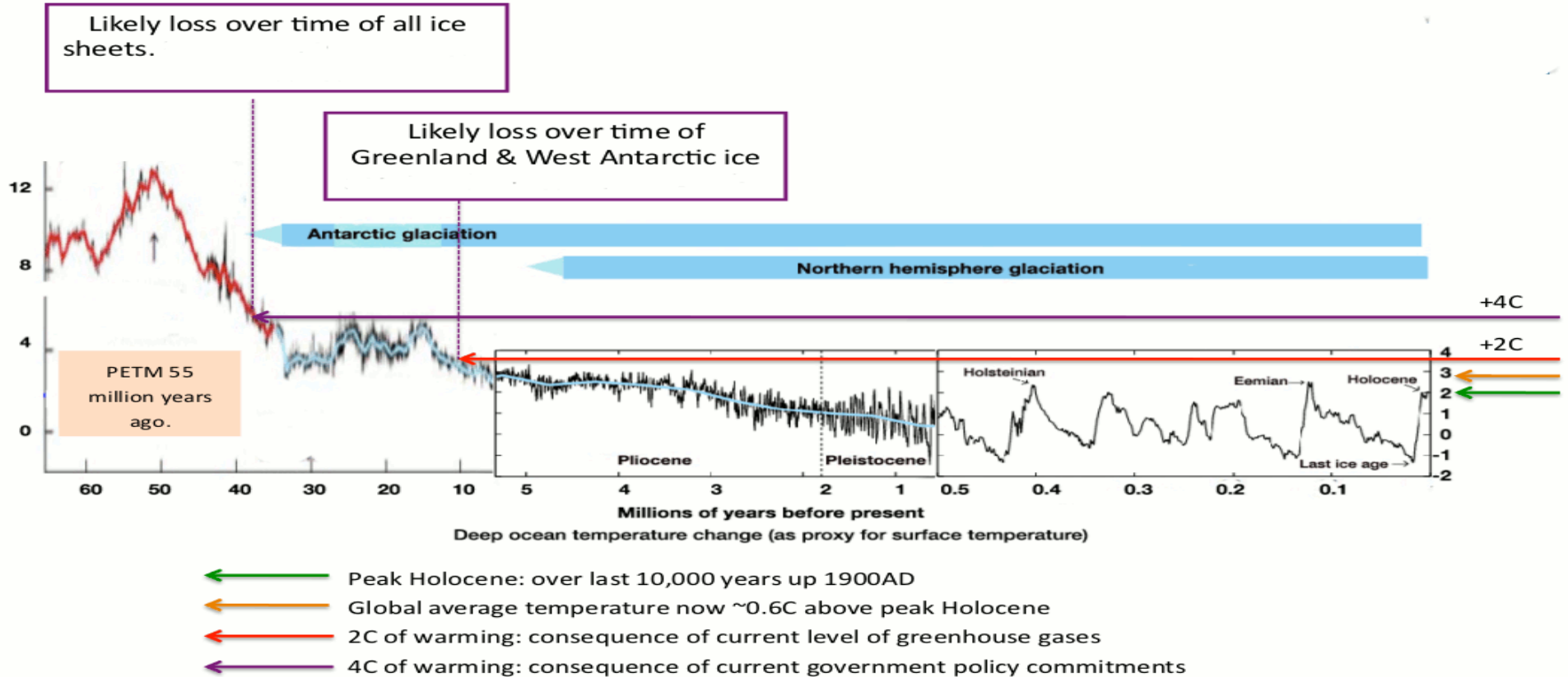
The correlation for methane is almost identical CO₂ is 82% of emissions, methane is 10%. Nitrous Oxide is 5%, fluorinated gases are 3%

Source: Vostok ice core records

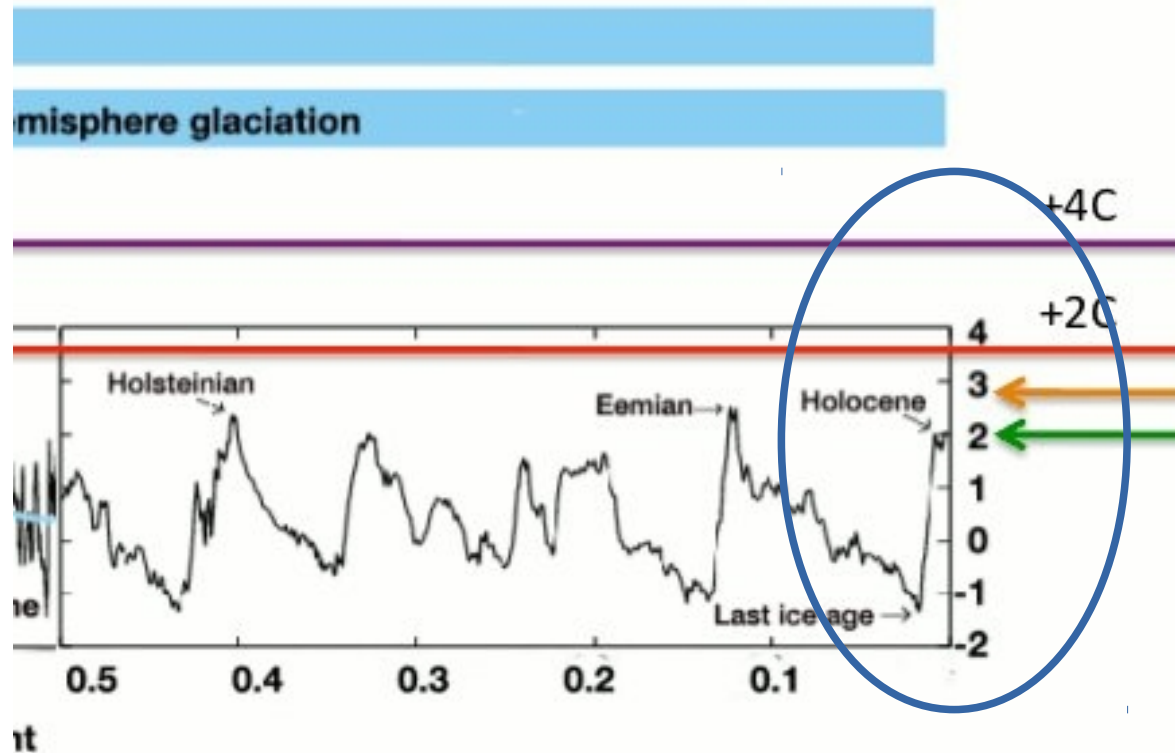
Without change, a +2°C rise will become inevitable in 15-20 years



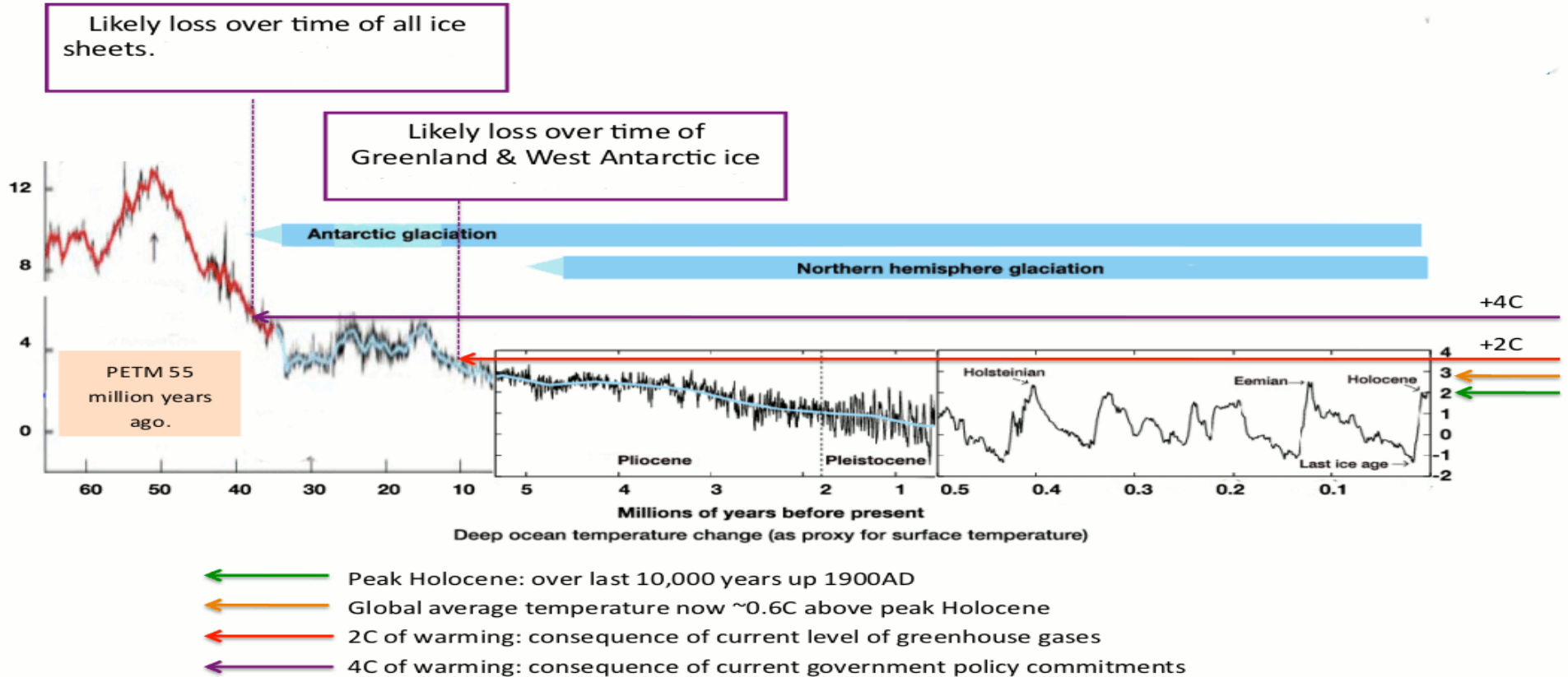
Two degrees is a lot



We're already in a warm period



Two degrees is a lot



So sea levels are rising



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

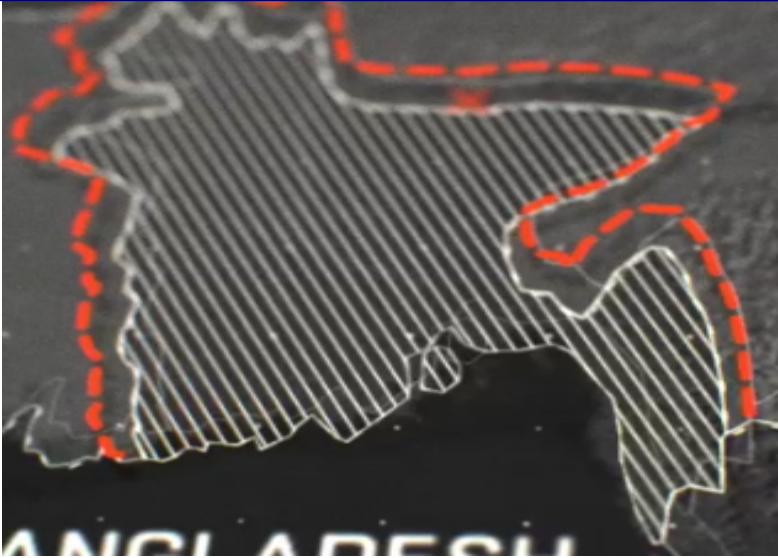
In Siberia's Yamal Peninsula methane is escaping







Migration is rising



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

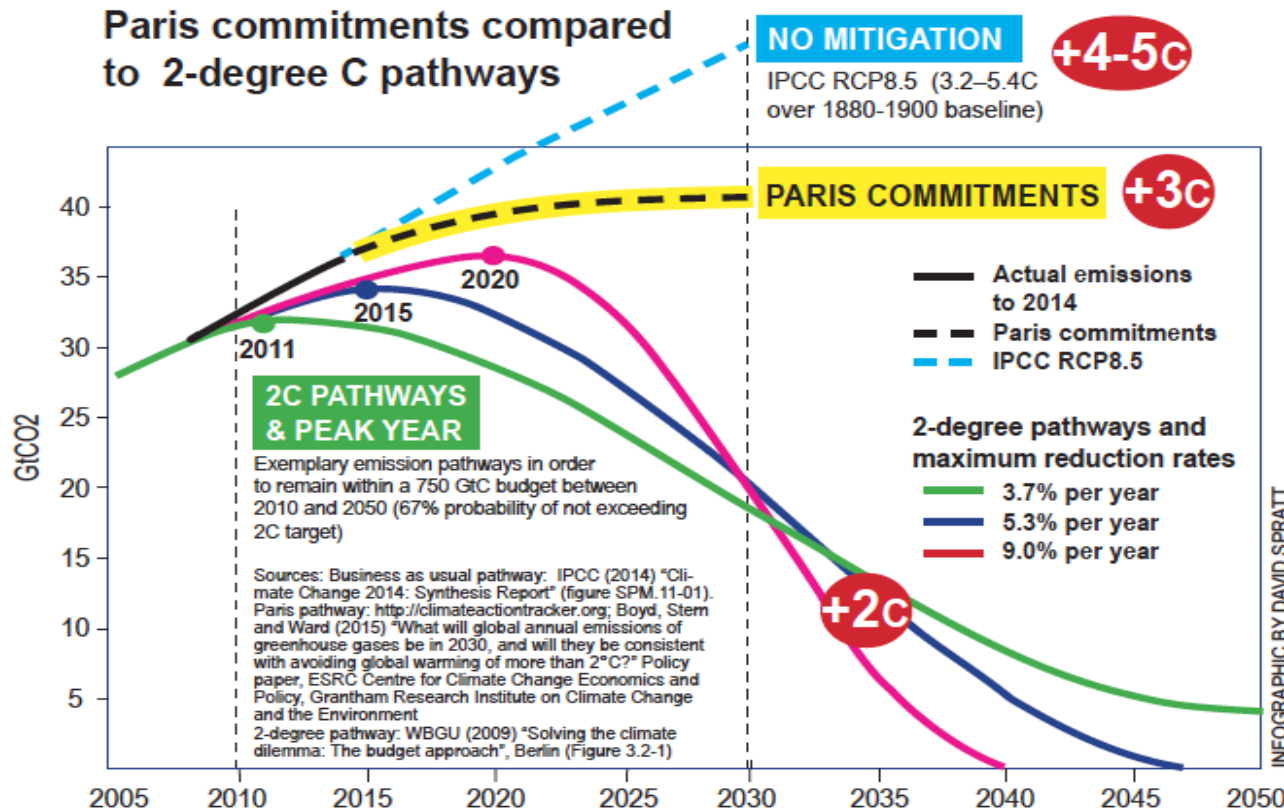
So India has built a double security fence patrolled by 80,000 troops



We have 3 or 4 years to avoid 1.5°C

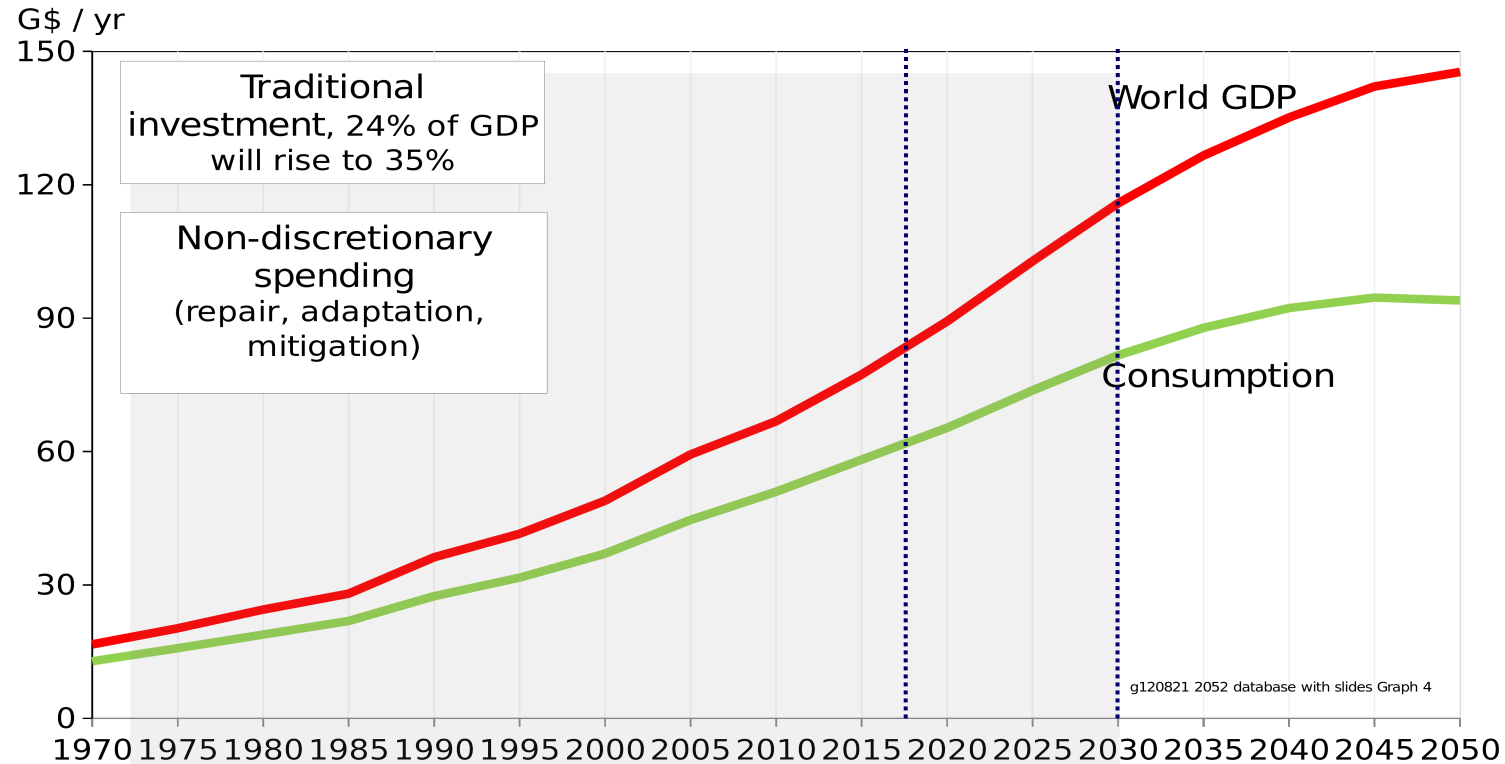


Paris is not going to fix it



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

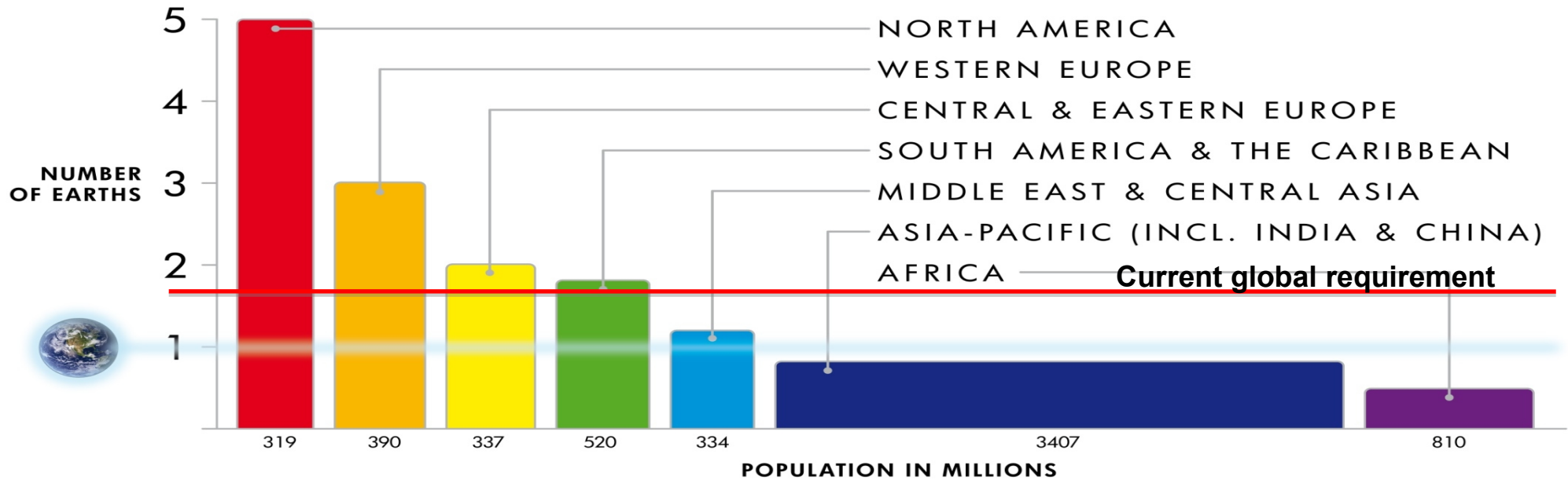
Consumption will flatten as government spending is diverted to repairs



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

THE WORLD'S POPULATION

The seven most populous countries

In 2011

China
1.33 billion

India
1.17 billion

U.S.A.
306.8m

Indonesia
243.3m

Brazil
191.5m

Pakistan
180.8m

Nigeria
162.3m

EU 27
502m

1
to 1800

1800

1800

Sources : UN, IRED

In 2050

India
1.69 billion

China
1.31 billion

Nigeria
433m

U.S.A.
423m

Pakistan
314m

Indonesia
309m

Bangladesh
226m

EU 27
513m

2

1930

3

1960

4

1974

5

1987

6

1999

7

2011

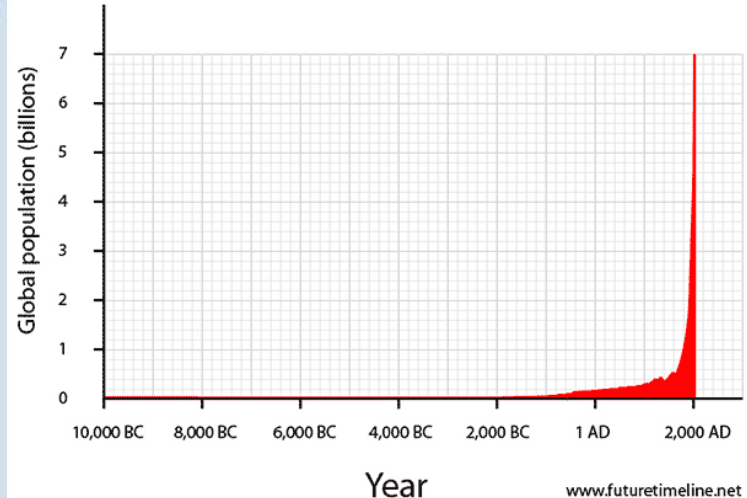
Evolution of
the World's
Population

in billions

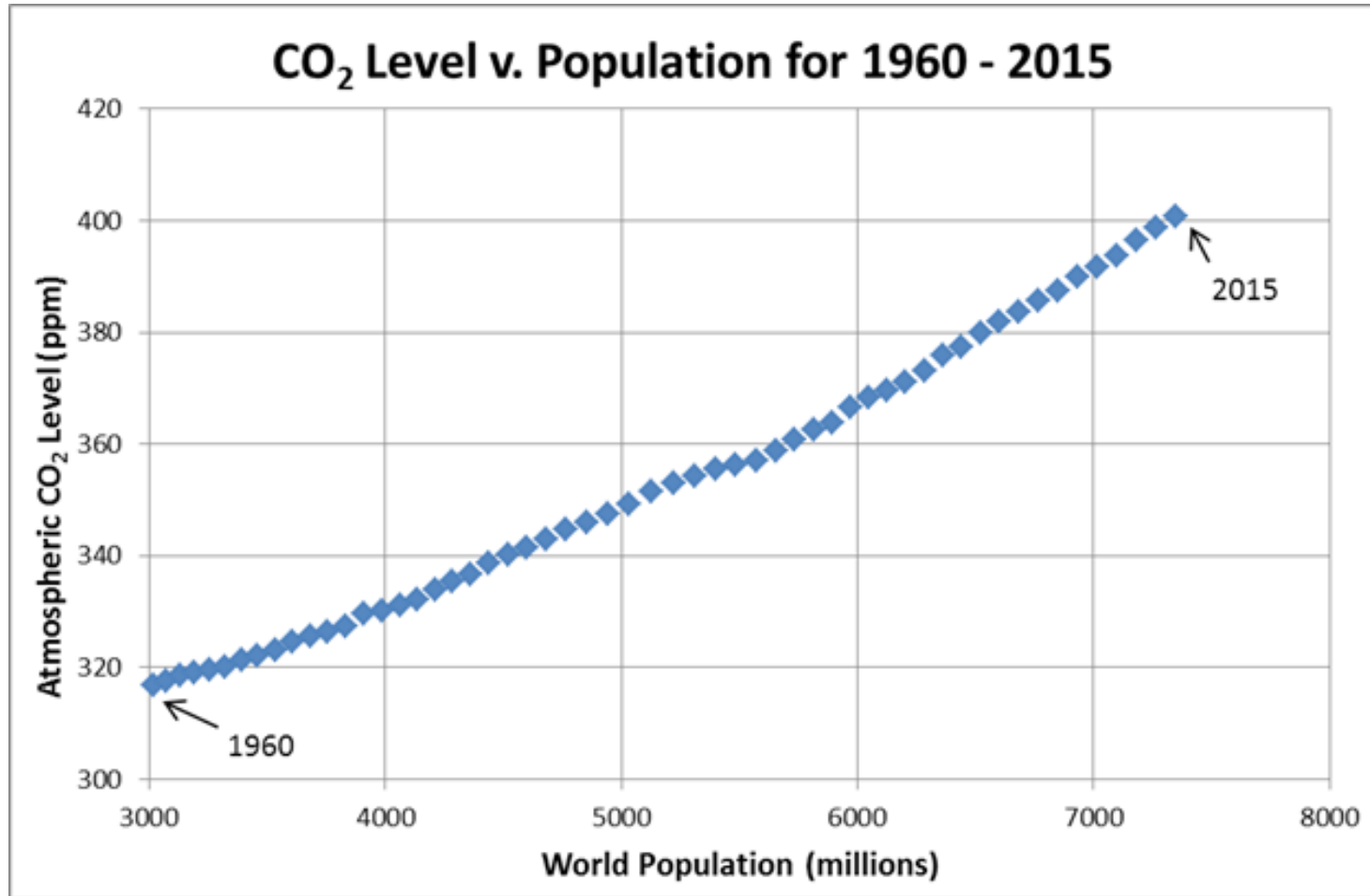
2000

Idé REUTERS

7 Billion
Humans
end 2011



Emissions and population rising together



2. The economic system



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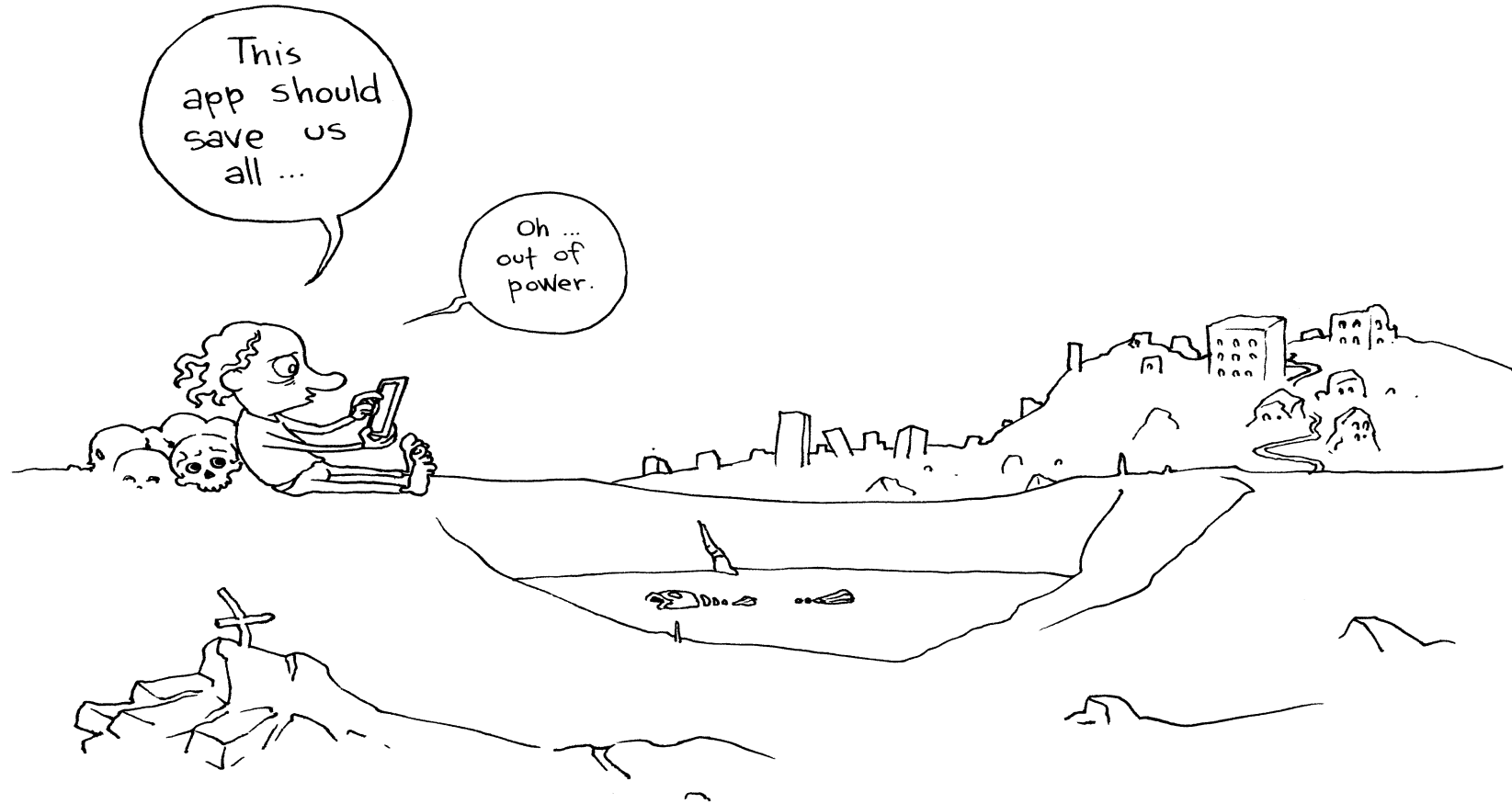
THIRTEEN PROPOSALS TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT, INEQUALITY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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

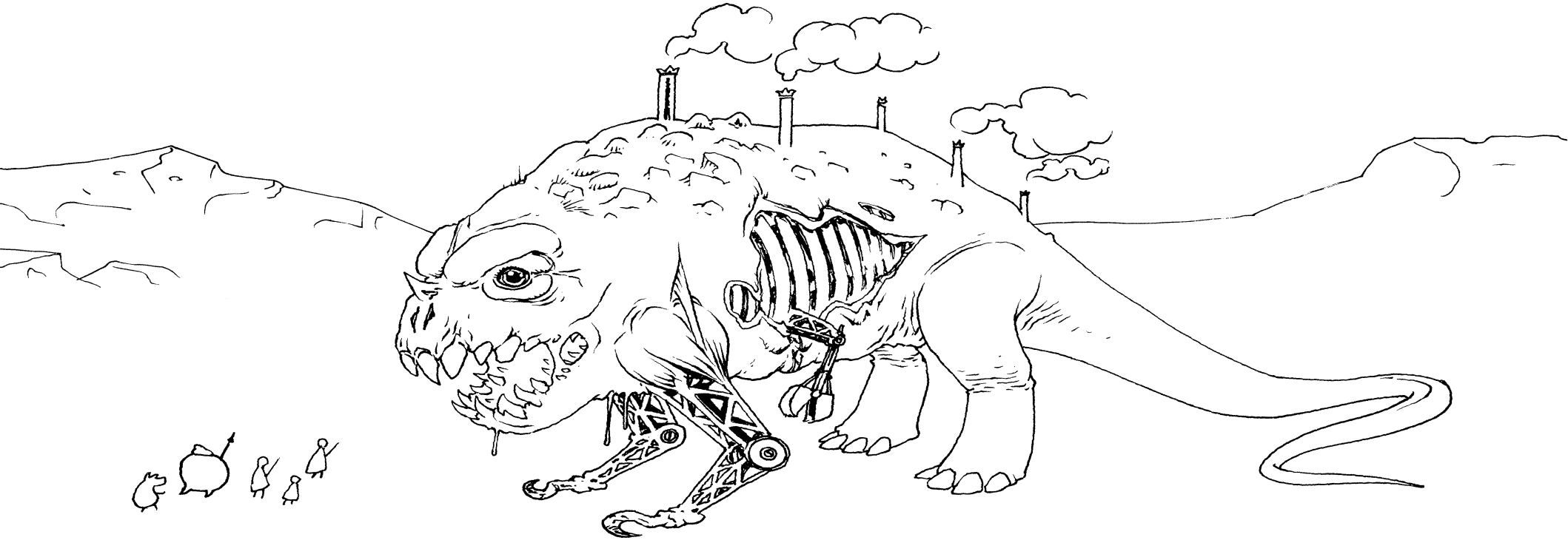
8. Shift taxes from employment to emissions and resource use to reduce the ecological footprint, protect jobs, and cut raw materials use U, C
9. Increase death taxes to reduce inequality and philanthropy while boosting government income I
10. Encourage unionization to boost incomes and reduce exploitation 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

SAVING THE WORLD



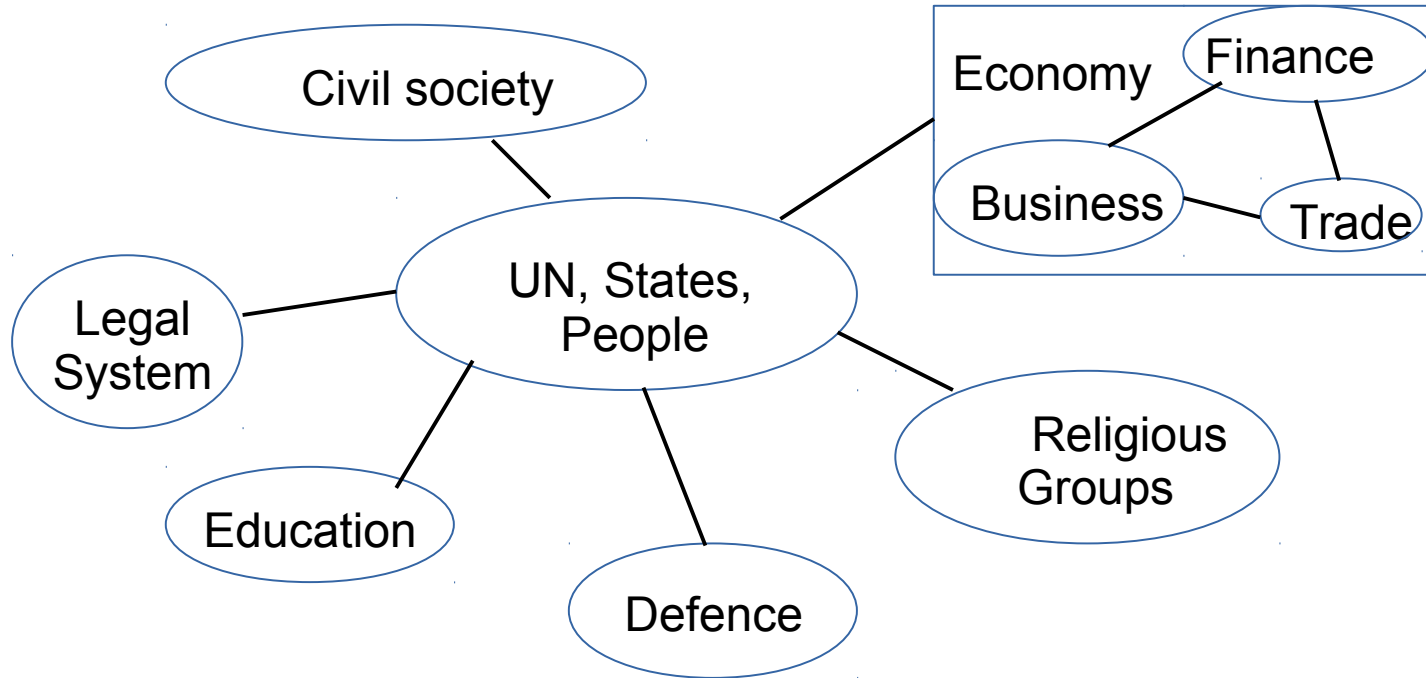
Our approach will increase average well-being, slow resource destruction, cut greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce environmental damage.

THE EPIC BATTLE TO COME



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



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!

