









Jueves 4 mayo 10:00

"Come on! Pasos hacia una sociedad realmente sostenible"

Come on! Steps towards a truly sustainable world society

Prof. Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker

Co-President





Come On!

is likely to be the first
Report by the Club of Rome, after
some fifty Reports to the Club of Rome.
Because it has been written by some thirty
members of the Club of Rome and because it
attempts to break new ground
for the 21st century.

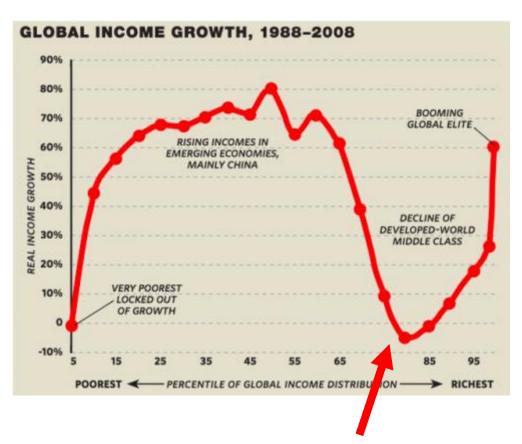
The book starts with a chapter "The world in disarray".

We all know that. Despite unprecedented wealth and incredible technological achievements, the overall sentiments tend to be angry, pessimistic, lacking orientation. We see terrible situations in places like Somalia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Venezuela ...



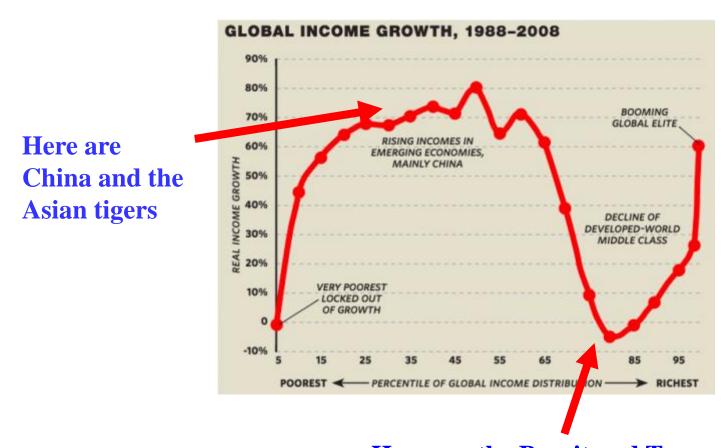
Donald Trump and his allies in Britain, Turkey, Philippines and elsewhere express anger against "the establishment", globalization and other imagined enemies.

Much of the explanation relates to the "Elephant Curve"

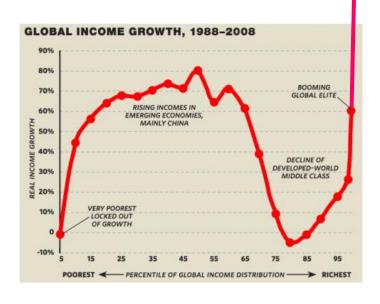


Here are the Brexit and Trump voters, and, alas, millions of Spaniards.

We in the West tend to ignore that globalization also had billions of real winners. But they were mostly in Asia.



Here are the Brexit and Trump voters, and, alas, millions of Spaniards.



Besides: the Elephant Curve is incomplete. The <u>real</u> winners were the <u>very</u> rich, the billionaires!

- at Wall Street
- in California
- in China
- in Russia
- in India
- in Brazil
- etc.

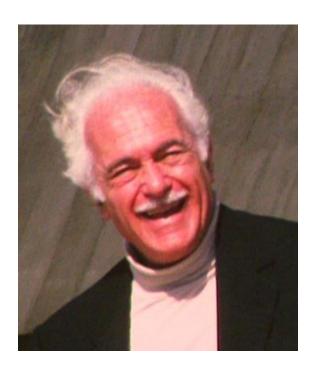
But the Elephant Curve is only at the surface of our "disarray".

More alarming for all of humanity is climate change, wrotten oceans, and the death of millions of species. Here some government change will not help. We are in need of a new philosophy!

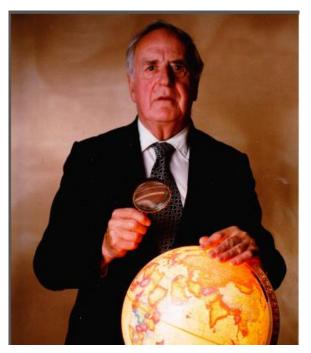
That's at the core of "Come On!"



But let me first offer a glimpse at the history of the Club of Rome



Aurelio Peccei 1908 – 1984 Source: lastcallthefilm.com



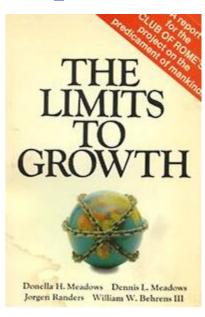
Alexander King 1909-2007 courtesy Catherine Peckham (daughter)

Founders were Aurelio Peccei and Alexander King.

The fame of the Club came with The Limits to Growth.

The team writing *The Limits to Growth*. The book became a mega bestseller (ca 30 million copies sold)



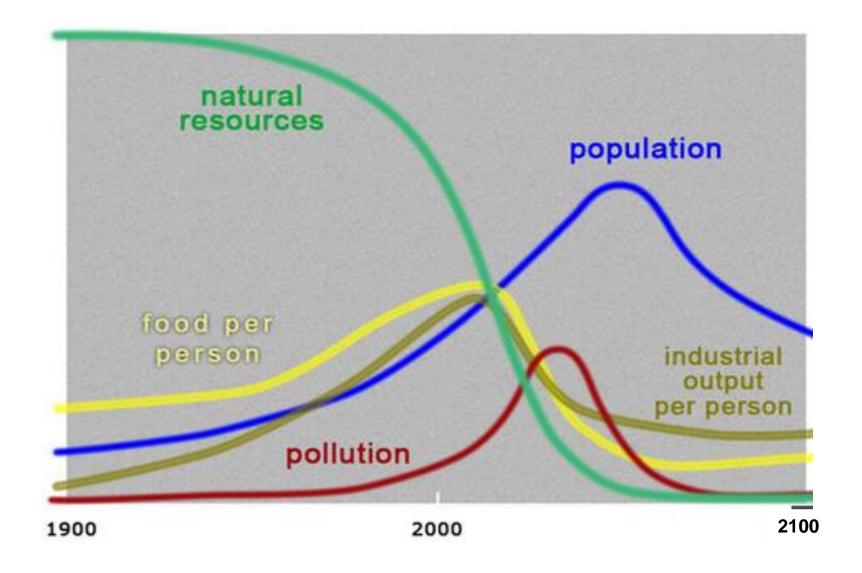




Jørgen Randers, Jay W. Forrester, Donella Meadows, Dennis Meadows, William Behrens

Source: raunerlibrary.blogspot.com

Limits to Growth (1972): collapse of natural resources (geologically a mistake, but the general *limits* message is correct).



But some people *hated* Limits to Growth.



www.reagan.utexas.edu

Ronald Reagan said: "There are no such things as limits to growth", and got very popular with such statements. (1983)

Thatcher about Reagan: "Others saw only limits to growth. He transformed a stagnant economy into an engine of opportunity." (2004, obituary comments)

Some twenty good reports followed, including

Mankind at the Turning Point,

Reshaping the International Order,

Beyond the Age of Waste,

Microelectronics and Society,

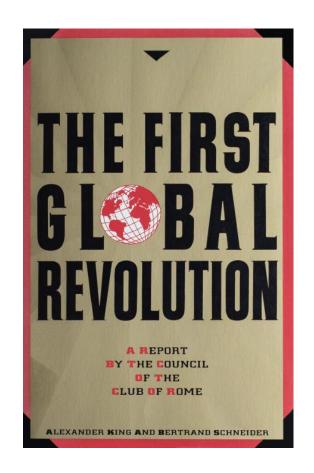
and The Barefoot Revolution,

But none of them enjoyed anything like the spectacular sales number as The Limits to Growth.

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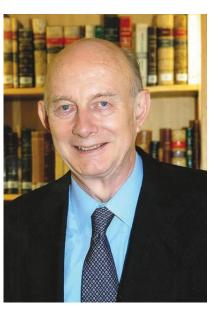
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Only one made comparable headlines, in 1991, after the end of the Cold War.



A report by the Council of the Club of Rome!

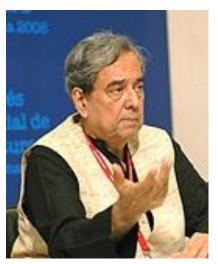
Leaders after Aurelio Peccei and Alex King



Ricardo Díez Hochleitner President 1990-2000

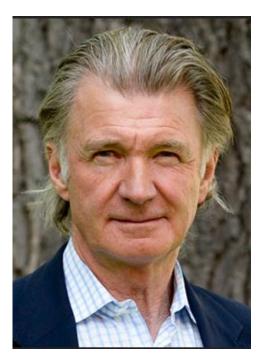


H.R.H. Prince El Hassan Bin Talal, President 2000 - 2006



Dr. Ashok Khosla and Eberhard von Koerber **Co-Presidents 2008 - 2012**

Since 2012 I am sharing the Presidency with Dr. Anders Wijkman



Anders Wijkman Former MEP!



... and since 2014 we have Graeme Maxton as Secretary General

We strategically rejuvenated the Club.



Dr. Michael Dorsey USA



Dr. Maja Goepel Germany



Dr. Charlie Hargroves
Australia



Dame Ellen MacArthur UK

Some of the new members

We also added prominent members, among them.









Dr. Mathis Wackernagel Ecological Footprints

Prof. Joseph Stiglitz
Nobel Prize

Prof. Yoshitsugu Hayashi Guru of mobility science

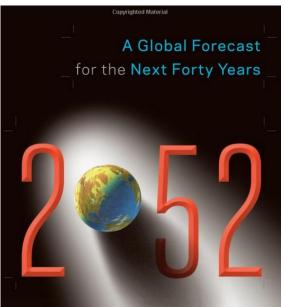
Alfred Ritter ,Chocolate King'

("We", that is the Executive Committee, including Joan Rosas Xicota!)

And we received more good reports, including

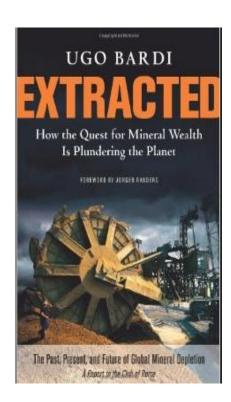
2052 by Jørgen Randers, in 2012.

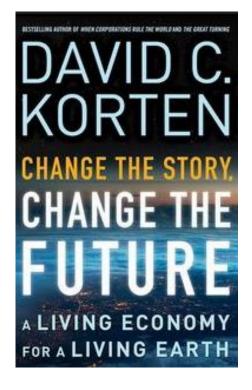


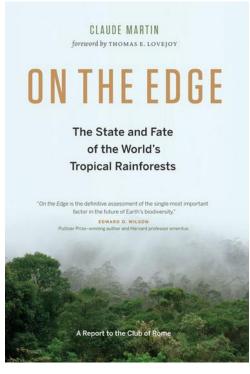




Other new Reports included:









2014

Ugo Bardi



2014

David Korten



2015

Claude Martin





The most successful report after Limits to Growth

Building the Blue Economy

10 years, 100 innovations, 100 million jobs



Blue economy examples

- attracted ca \$4 billion
- creating 3 million jobs.



Gunter Pauli

So much for the history. Let us now return to "Come On!" The title has two different meanings.

C'mon, don't try to fool me! And Come on! Join me on an exciting adventure!

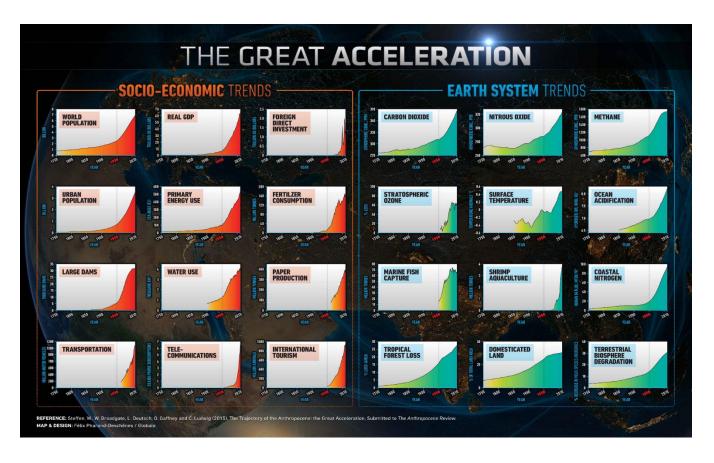
The book has three parts:

Part One: C'mon Don't tell me the current trends are sustainable!

Part Two: C'mon! Don't stick to outdated philosophies!

Part Three: Come On! Join us on an exciting journey towards a sustainable world!

Part One is kind of an update of *Limits*. It addresses the Anthropocene. 50 years of explosive acceleration.



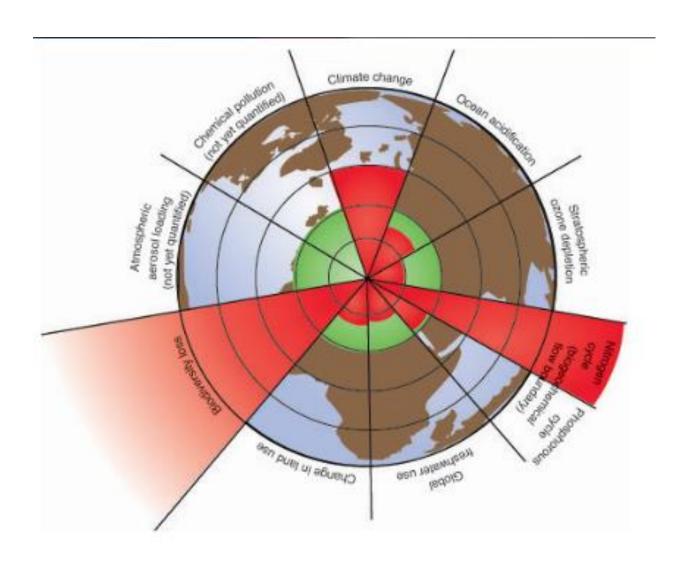
Source: Globaia 2011. Picture after Will Steffens, Paul. J. Crutzen, John R. McNeill. 2007. The Anthropocene: Are Humans Now Overwhelming the Great Forces of Nature? Ambio 36

Part One: One paradigm for the anthropocene are the body weights of land-living vertebrates:

30% humans, 66% domesticated animals, - leaving a mere 3% for wild animals!



Part One also refers to the Planetary Boundaries (J. Rockström)





Part One has a big chapter on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.







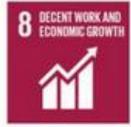






























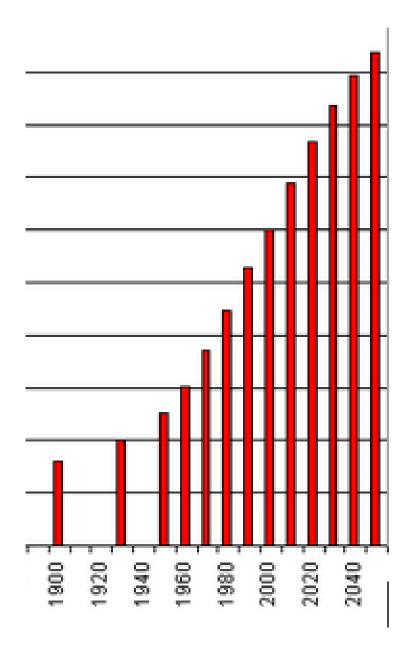


Part One

But if 8 or 9 billion people enjoy

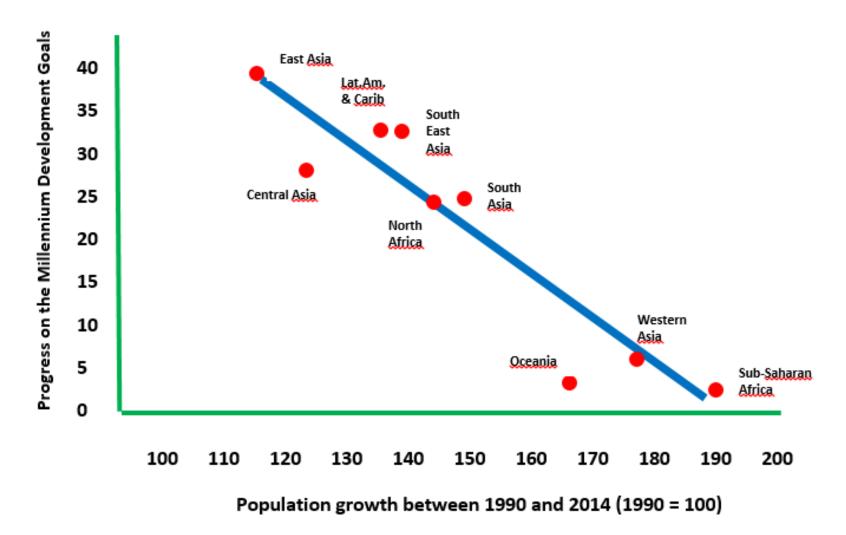
- the end of poverty,
- the end of hunger,
- the end of unemployment etc.,

the conditions for climate, biodiversity, oceans would be positively disastrous!



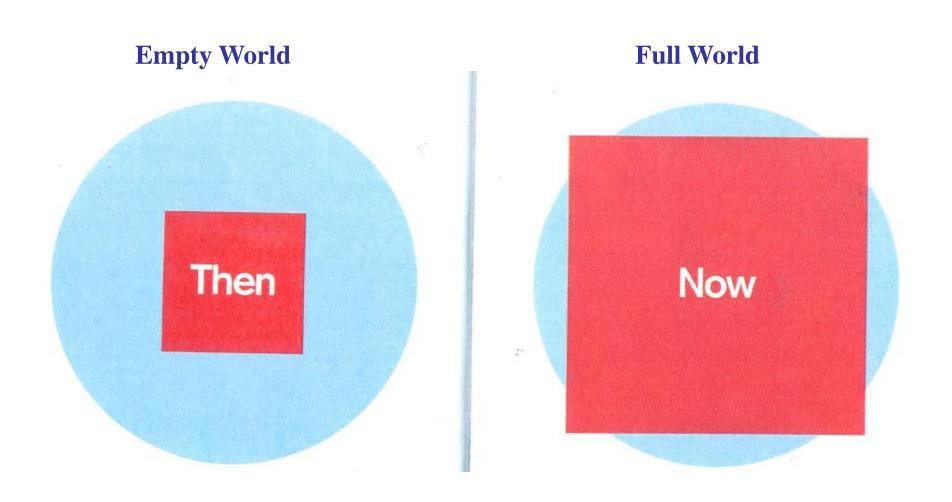
Part One: Population growth has to return to the international agenda!

Strong economic reasons speak for stable population



Nach Michael Herrmann, Reiner Klingholz. 2015. Consequential omissions. How demography shapes development – Lessons from the MDGs for the SDGs. Abb. 11

Part One: Growth economics was ok for the *Empty World*. But it can be wrong for the Full World. (Herman Daly)

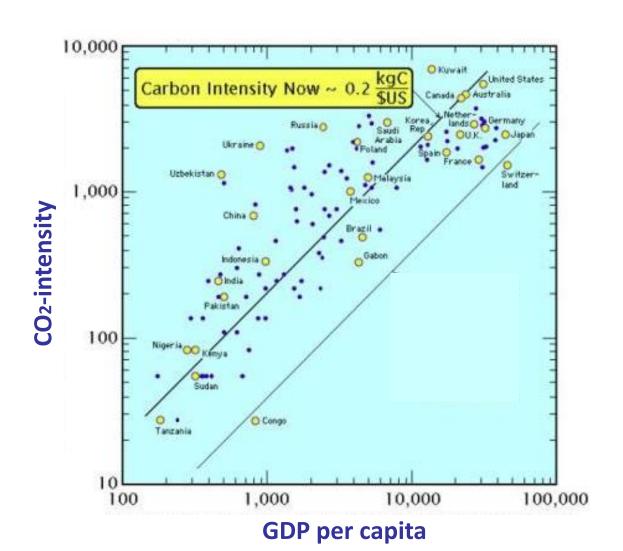


Of course, we are proud and happy having the Paris Climate Agreement. But how do countries respond to it? Their first reaction worldwide is: well, we have to do something on climate. But it's going to be very expensive. So we need a lot more growth!



Is that the right answer??

Under current conditions GDP runs solidly with CO₂-emissions.



Part Two The response to the climate challenge is just one example of the ,,wrong philosophy":

Asking the right questions but invariably giving wrong and even counterproductive answers!

Part Two: Pope Francis addresses the "Philosophical Crisis"

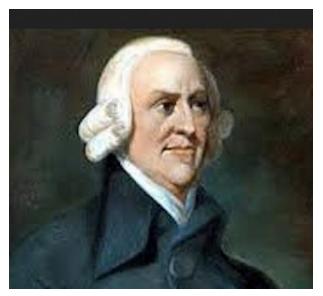


The 2015 Encyclical Letter invites all into a dialogue to save the Common House. The Club of Rome accepts the invitation.

Part Two Rethinking economics includes re-reading some of the heroes of economics:

- Adam Smith
- David Ricardo
- Charles Darwin.

They were all living in the Empty World.



Picture: Blogs.telegraph.co.uk

For Adam Smith it was clear that the geographical reach of the markets (,invisible hand') was identical with the reach of the law and of morale!

For David Ricardo, capital was not moving accross borders, but goods and traders were moving, - using the "comparative advantages".



picture: david-rick.blogspot.com

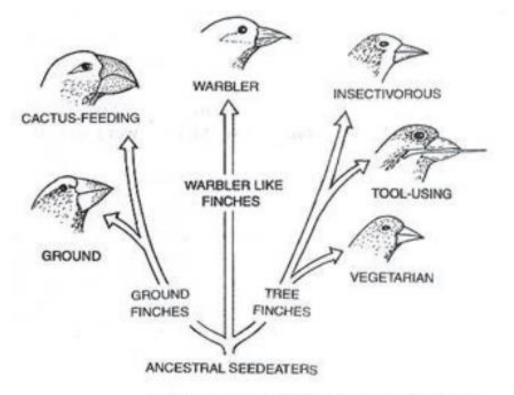
But today, capital is racing around the world in milliseconds and is dominating the material trade. Ricardo would turn in his grave if he was seeing it!



Picture: falmouthartgallery.com

For Charles Darwin, competition was mostly a local affair.
Geographical borders he saw as helpful for evolution.

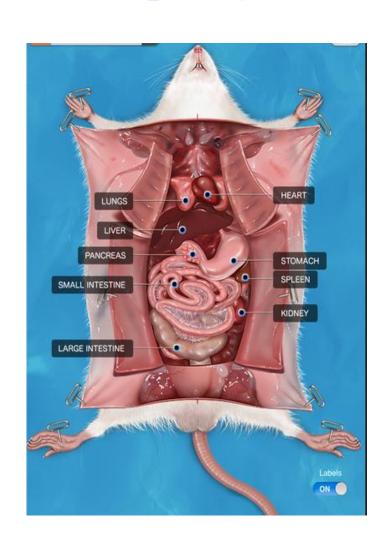
Magnificently confirmed on Galápagos.



Variety of beaks of finches that Darwin found in Galapagos islands.

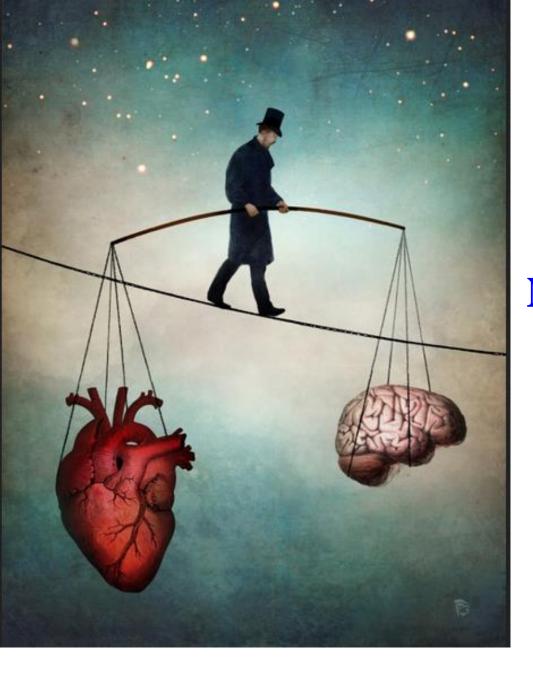
Darwin finches were able to evolve in the absence of competition from birds from the **South American** continent. **Economists always** want to maximise competition.

Part Two: Reductionist philosophy is good at dissecting but cannot say much about life, the future, and complex systems



Part Two Responding to the "Philosophical crisis", we suggest to engage in a new Enlightenment:

Enlightenment 2.0



Balance
is at the core
of the
New Enlightenment!

Balance where?

e.g. between

- humans and nature
- heart and brain
- short term and long term,
- public and private, (state and markets)
- religion and state,
- speed and stability, (beware of "disruption"!)
- feminine and masculine,
- equity and rewards for achievement.

Asian thinking may actually be closer to balance than "Western" thinking (including Islam).



Let us optimistically assume that we are on the right track postulating a new Enlightenment.

But can we wait until 7.5 billion people have gone through the troubles of a new enlightenment.

By that time the Planet Earth will be irreversibly wrotten.

We have to act now. That is Part Three.

Part Three of the book is pragmatic, political, and optimistic.

- Energy decentralization
- Circular economy creating jobs
- "Blue Economy"
- Engaging civil society
- Financial reform curbing speculation, tax havens ("Panama") etc.

(5 out of 20 items)

Part Three Let us start with Ashok Khosla's "Development Alternatives".





Over some 30 years, they created some three million sustainable jobs in rural India. Creating livelihoods even for the "untouchable" cast.



Part Three Gunter Pauli's Blue Economy: Cascades of energy and matter, and circular economy



Mushrooms growing on coffee biomass



Part Three Sustainable agriculture

Agriculture at a Crossroads

International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development



Hans Herren



Judy Wakhungu

Part Three Decentralized energy



The German feed-in tariffs law boosted wind, solar, hydro, biomass, - but caused headaches to the centralized utilities.



70+ countries including Spain more or less copied the law.



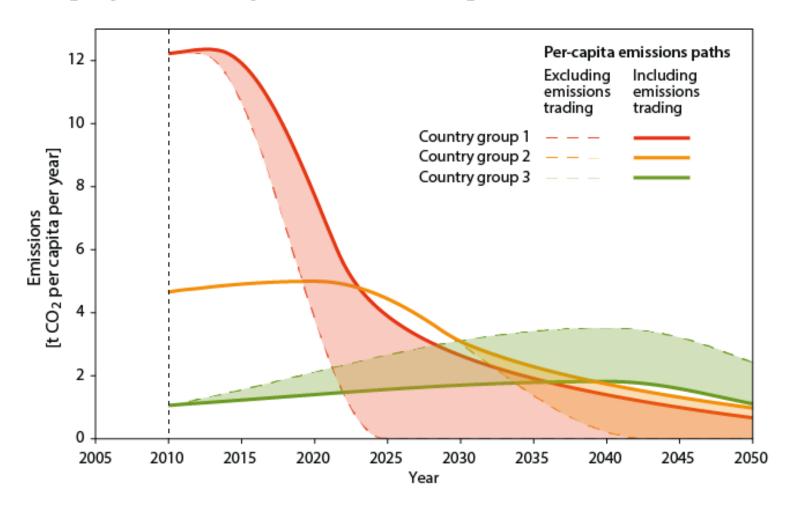
Part Three: A fivefold increase of energy and resource productivity is technically available.

What could politics do?

Some preliminary suggestions.

- 1. Climate: the budget approach.
- 2. New progress (Factor Five etc.):
- 3. A "ping-pong" between energy efficiency gains and energy prices.
- 4. Tobin tax.
- 5. Remove labour taxes, introduce "Bit Tax".

The "Budget Approach". The old industrialized countries (red line) have almost exhausted their carbn budget and will have to go shopping to developing countries (green line) for new permits.

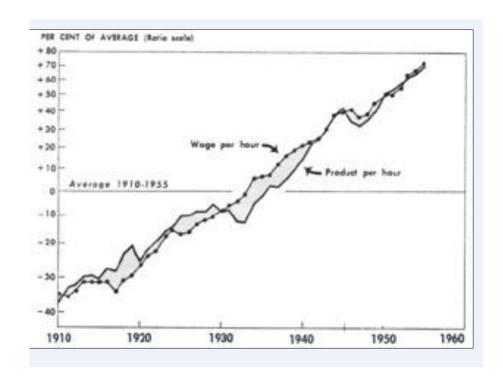


Let me briefly explain what I mean by "ping-pong": Make energy and resource prices rise slowly, in proportion to the documented average efficiency increases.

... meaning a pingpong, similar to the one we had in the Industrial Revolution



Labour productivity rose roughly twentyfold in 150 years, - and so did wages!





Example from the USA from 1910 – 1960 showing how wages followed labour productivity

The new "resource ping-pong" could cause a steady increase, perhaps five-fold, of average resource productivity, in 40 years. Perhaps tenfold in a hundred years.

That would essentially terminate the conflicts between economy and ecology.

Two corrections:

- 1. Life-line tariffs for the poor;
- 2. Revenue neutrality for endangered branches: like with the Swedish NOx tax of 1992.

All in all, Come On is an optimistic book. Club of Rome members are invited to comment on the draft.

By October 2017, the book will be published. I hope for a Spanish edition next year

Thank you!