# From Limits to Growth to Earth4All A new vision of prosperity

EESC, 26 Febuary, 2024 Sandrine Dixson-Declève, Keynote

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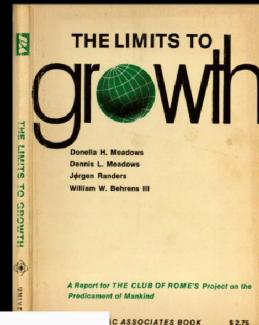
Commissioner Climate Governance Commission

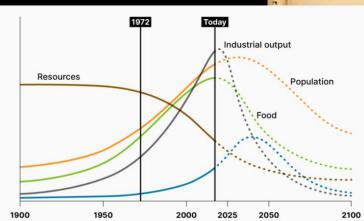




#### **50 YEARS AGO**

In 1972, The Limits to Growth warned that if growth trends continued, we would overshoot Earth's capacity.



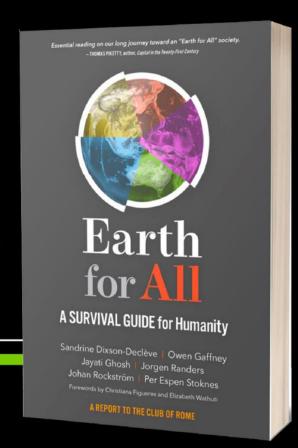




#### **TODAY**

There is still time to change course.

Earth for All provides a pathway to help steer humanity away from social and ecological catastrophe.



#### Top 10 Risks



"Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period"

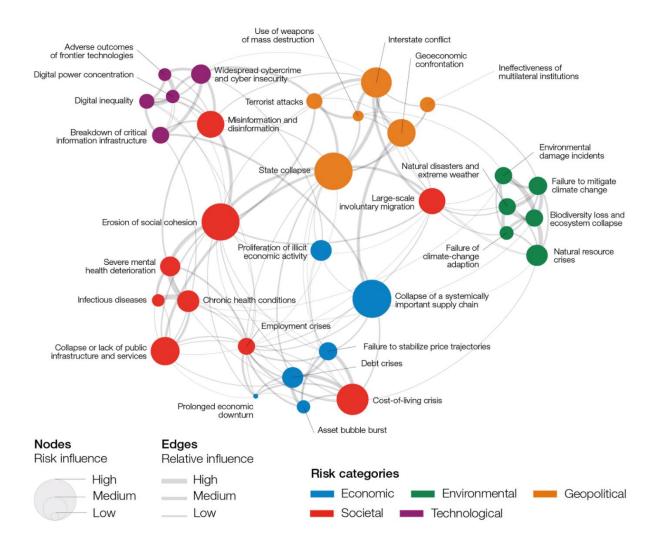


Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks Perception Survey 2022-2023

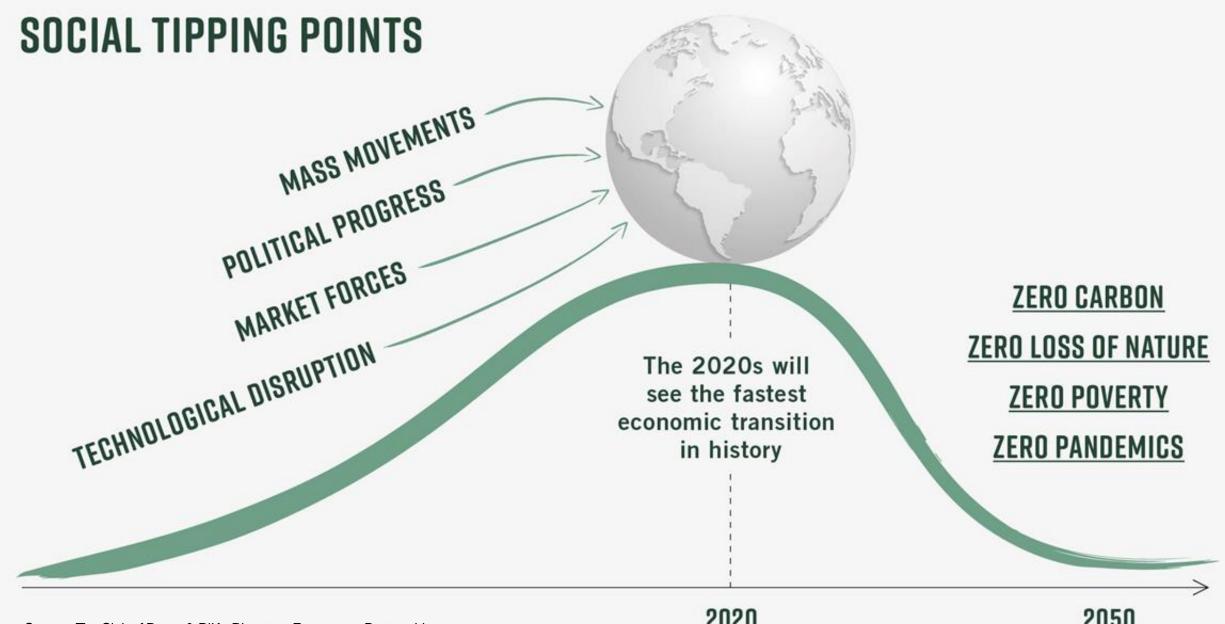
Global Risks Report 2023

# Global risks landscape: an interconnections map



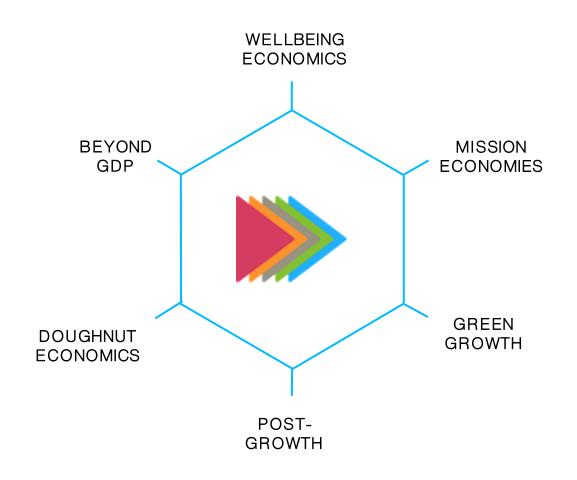


Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks Perception Survey 2022-2023



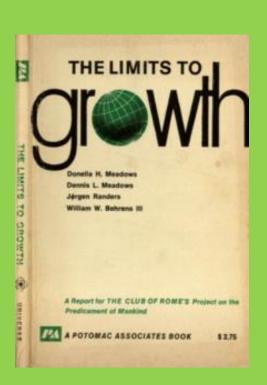


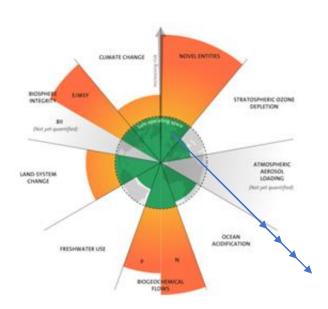
## Transformational economics for the 21st century

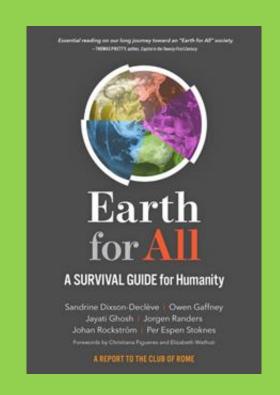


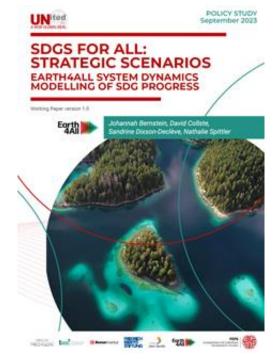
- Shift from an Extractive GDP based economy
- Account for social and environmental risk in financial and economic decision-making
- Expand our perspective of public goods and socialise the rewards of environmental and social commons
- Correct the inequity between high and low-income countries created by international finance and trade systems
- Increase the agency of women and workers to drive the direction of the economy

3/29/2022

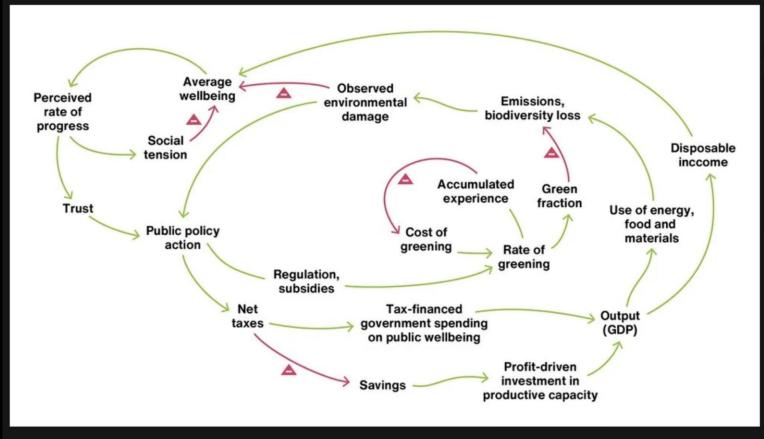








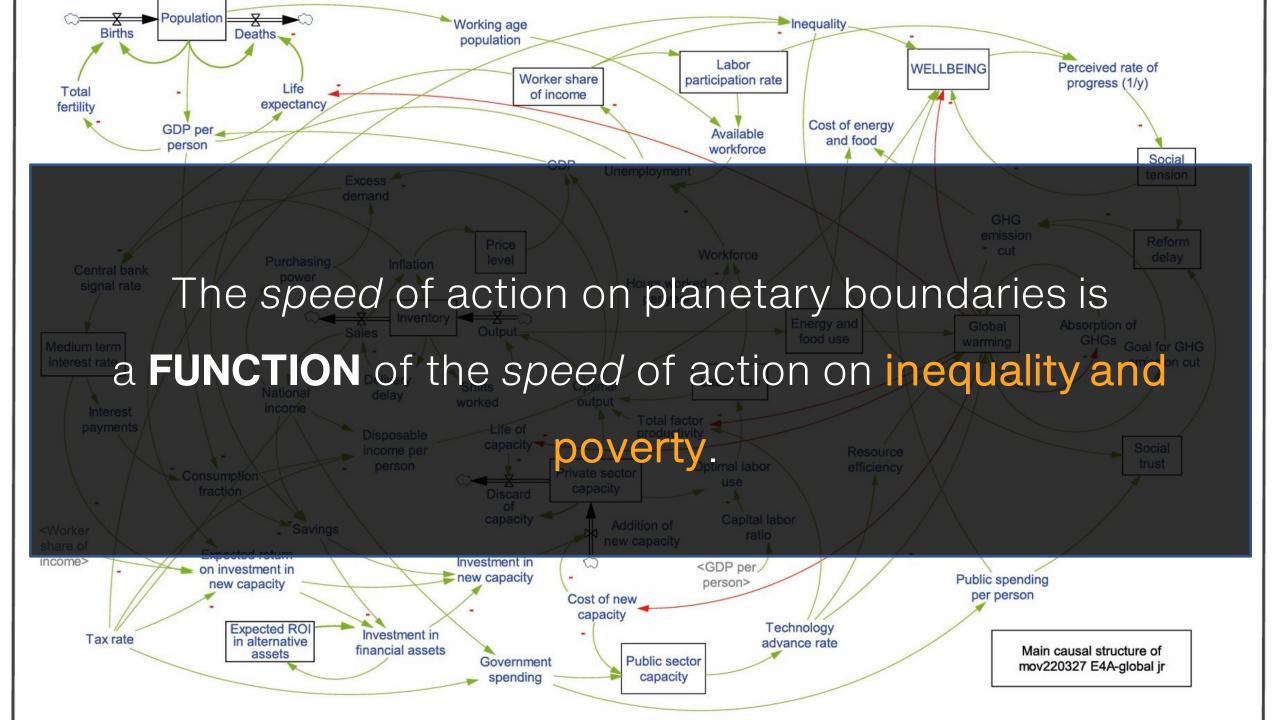
## The Earth4All Model



Simplified version of over 700 variables triangulated in the global model and over 2000 in the regional models.

The Earth4All system dynamic model uses scenarios to show how different policies are likely to affect human wellbeing, societies and ecosystems in the short and longterm.





## The Earth4All model



INEQUALITY **ECOLOGY** 3 PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCE LABOR 6 POPULATION

WELLBEING

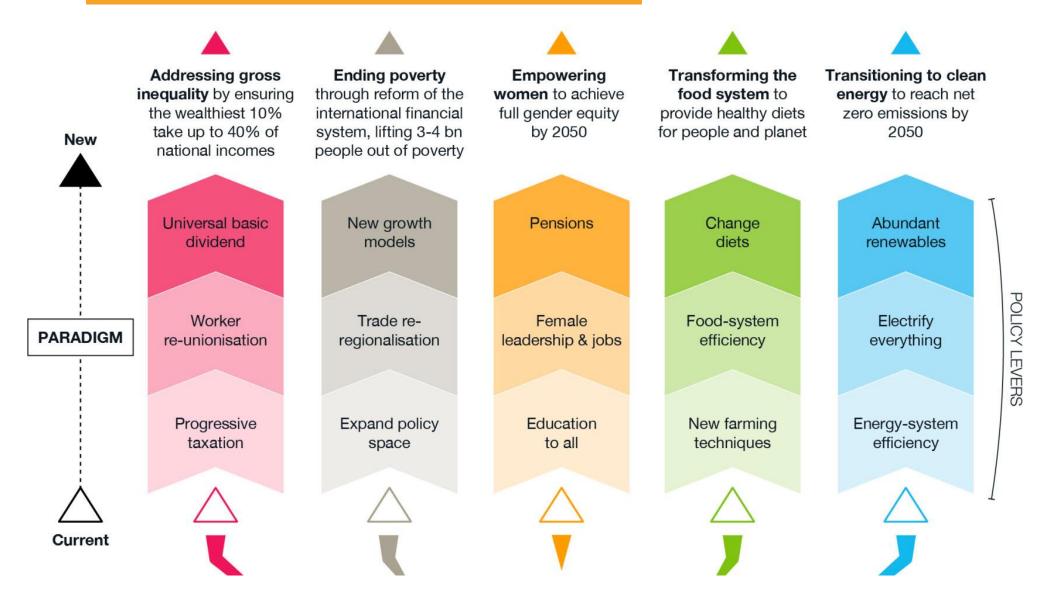
- We investigate the distributional effects in terms of owner & worker share of output from both private investment and public sector activities, confirming the preliminary evidence in favor of the relevance of distributional patters for the determination of sustainable policy-making (Rao et al, 2017)
- We include the wider effect of the human economy on the main planetary boundaries (climate, nutrients, forests, biodiversity), the impact of the natural boundaries on economic development and their complex feedback effects (Harfoot et al., 2014)
- We model an active public sector with public infrastructure capacity, welfare policies and an active climate-change mitigation policy stance (Mazzucato, 2021)
- We include the effects from debt and money supply, central bank interest rates and corporate capital costs, addressing the call for further integration of financial mechanisms with IAMs (Battiston et al, 2021)
- We are able to simulate a recurrent 10-year unemployment cycle and its macroeconomic consequences, a global first (Ciarli & Savona, 2019)
- In contrast to UN's statistical approach, we have endogenous population dynamics affected by investment levels in public spending, education and income levels, improving on existing IAM with demographic sectors (McIsaac, 2020)
- We integrate a wellbeing index, and social tension index (as a function of GDPpp, unemployment, income
  inequality, debt burden, government services, local/regional pollution, perceived global warming),
  illustrating the connection between environmental and social sustainability and integrating the latter
  within a IAM for the first time (Eizenberg & Jabareen, 2017)



One future, one choice, two scenarios.



## **15 Policy Actions**



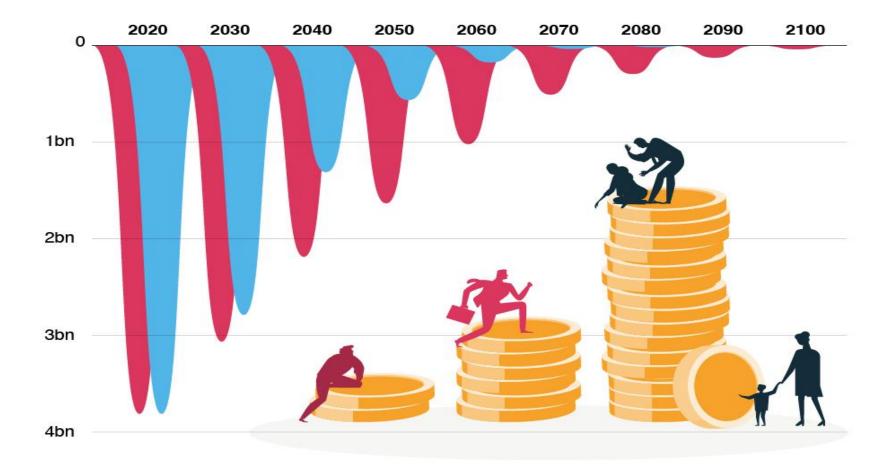




# Global **poverty** would be drastically reduced by 2050 with a **Giant Leap**

Millions of people below \$6.85 per day

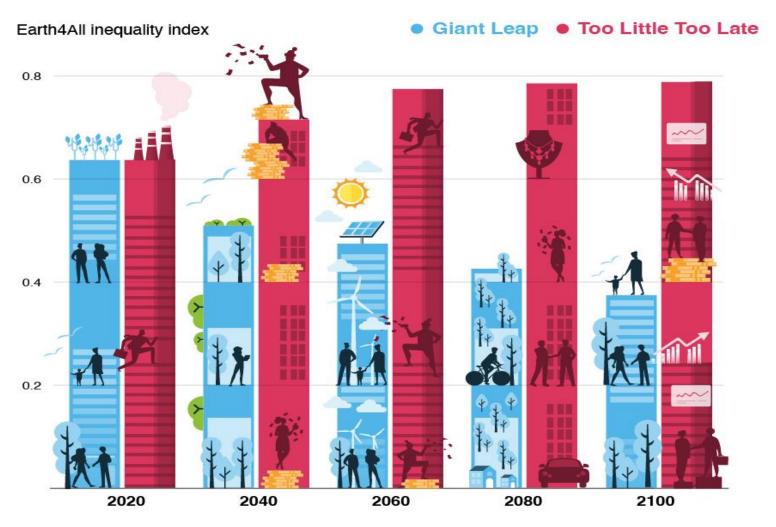








### A world with less inequality with a Giant Leap



Footnote: The Earth4All inequality index measures the relative size of workers' incomes in relation to the incomes of capital owners in the Earth4All model.

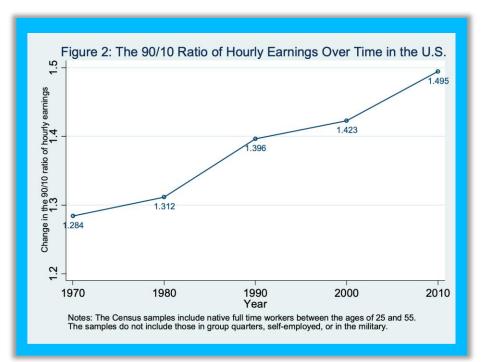




## **Inequality Reduces Trust**

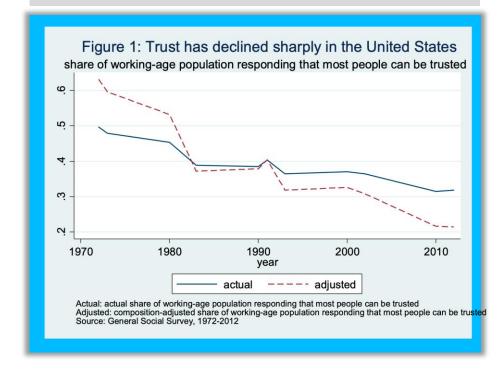


Wage inequality (based on 90/10 ratio) in the US has increased 14% between 1970 - 2010 and since 1978 US CEO salaries have increased by 1460%; employee salaries by 18.1% (EPI, 2022)





At the same time, surveys of US citizens show decreasing levels of trust in people especially government and business



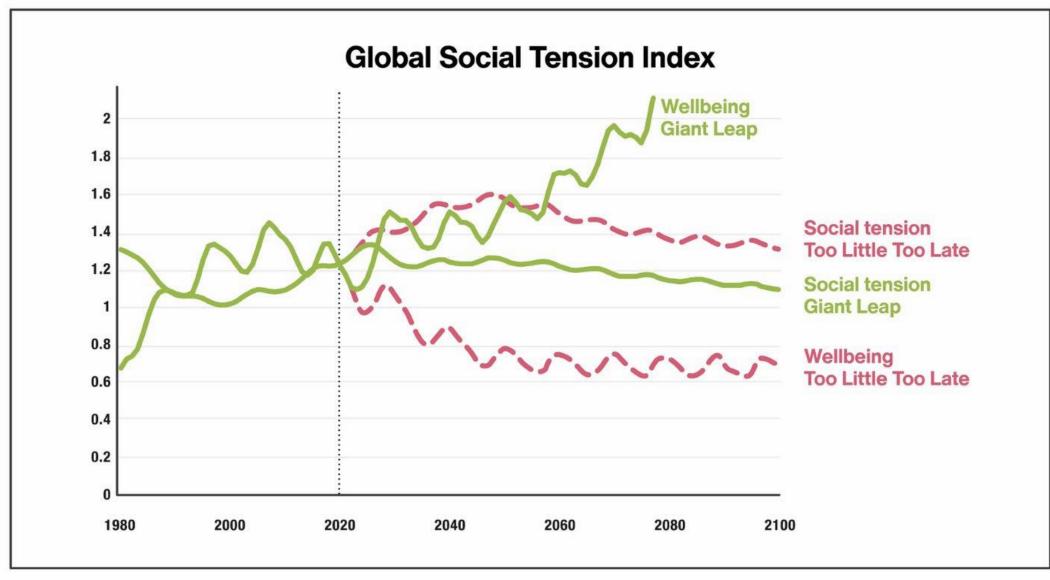
Sources: *IMF* - Gould, Eric D, and Alexander Hijzen. Growing Apart, Losing Trust? The Impact of Inequality on Social Capital. International Monetary Fund, 2016.



## **Global wellbeing is declining TODAY**

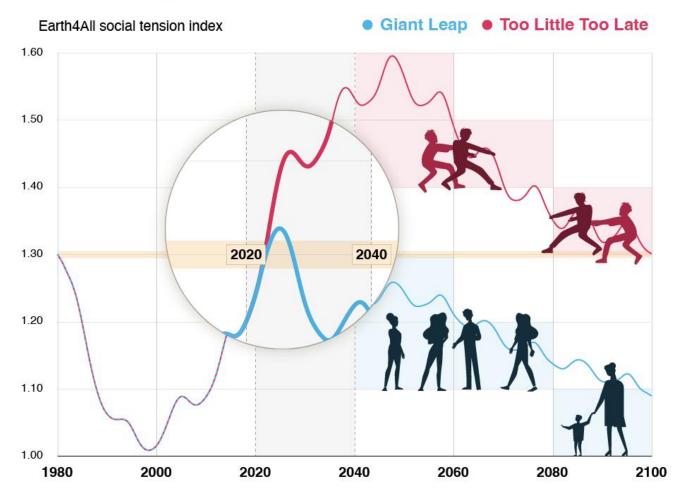
74% of G20 citizens want a well being economy\*

\*Ipsos Mori survey 2020





# Reduced **social tension** by 2030 if we take a **Giant Leap**



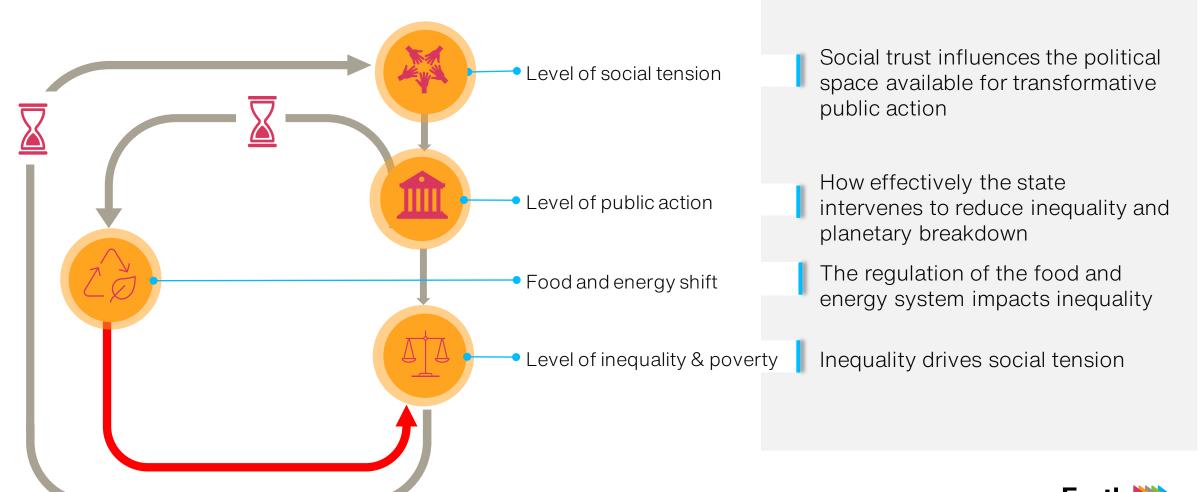
Footnote: The Earth4All social tension index measures the inverse of people's perceived rate of progress, defined as the rate of change in the Earth4All Wellbeing Index.





## The Critical Feedback Loop

Action on planetary boundaries is a function of action on inequality and poverty





## Rentier Capitalism

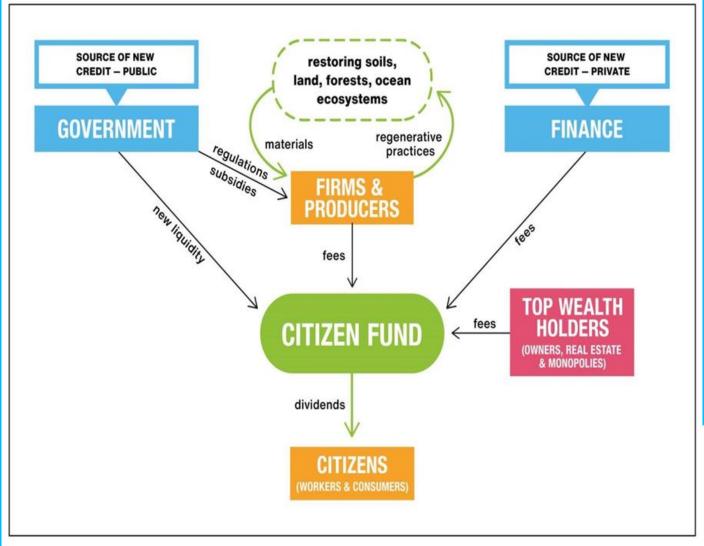
"Gone is the economy most people think we have — one organized around production, consumption, and exchange. Money is made on money and the shifting value of various assets from stocks and bonds to real estate to intellectual property and crypto. The manipulation of these financial assets now dominates economic decision-making across the globe"

Earth4All, pg.149

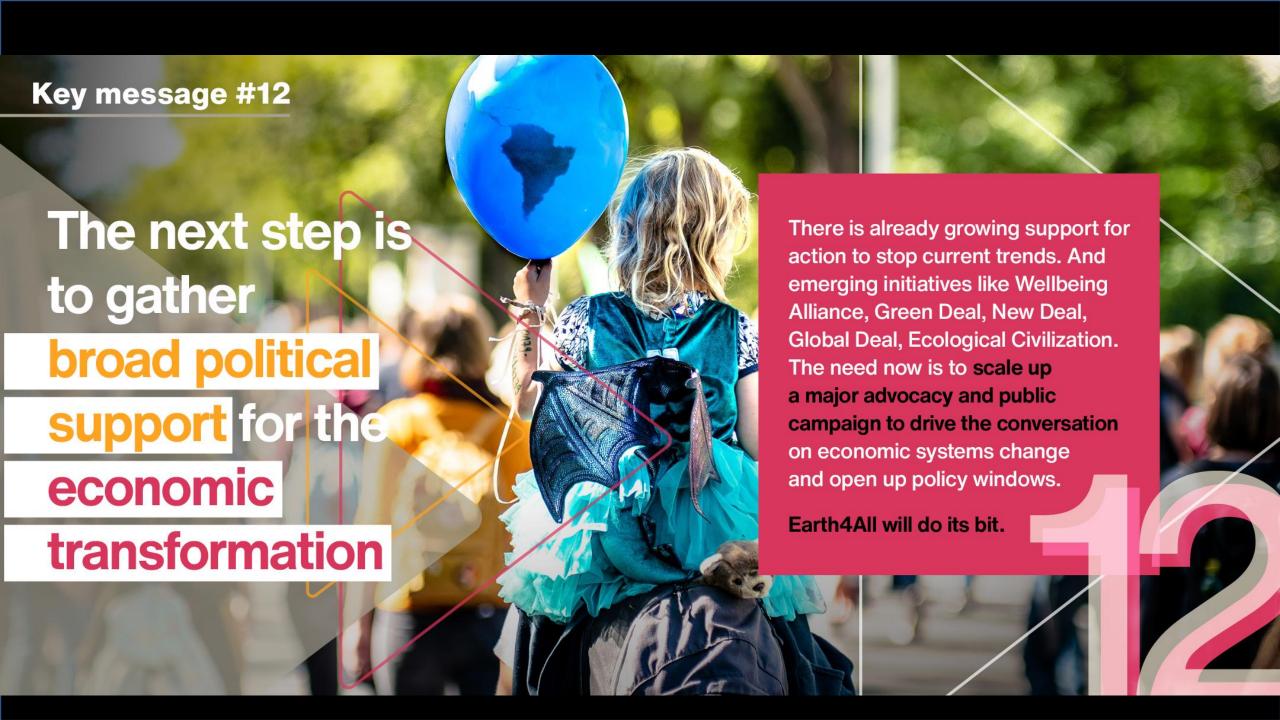


- Setting up citizen funds to distribute the wealth of global commons fairly.
- Government measures (subsidies, incentives, regulations) to expedite restructuring.
- Reforming the international financial system.
- New progress indicators in the context of well-being economies.

## Redrawing the Gameboard









...This is the decisive decade: There is too much bad news for complacency.. There is too much good news for despair! Donella Meadows, Lead author The Limits to Growth