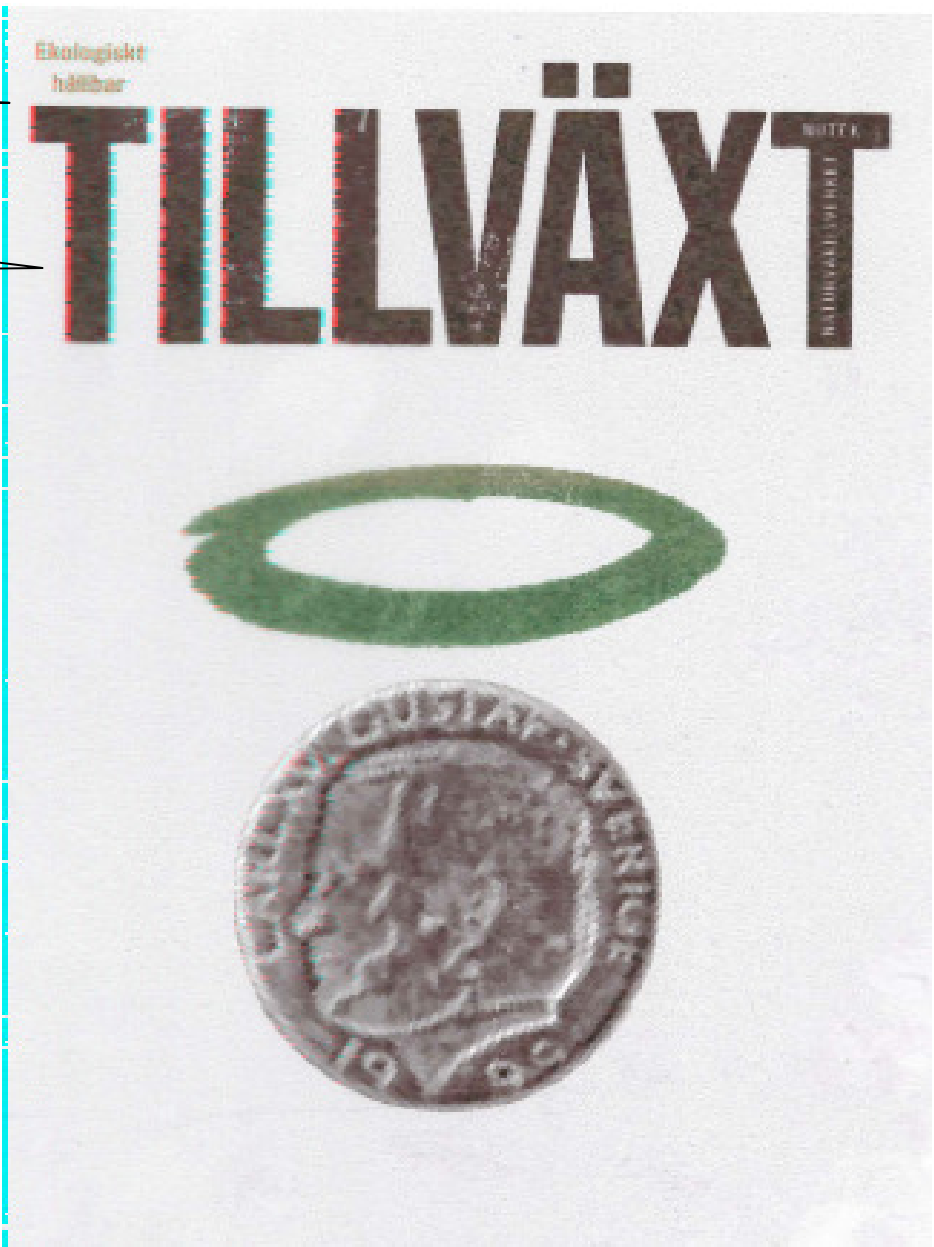


Ecologically sustainable

GROWTH



Christer Sanne  
Wachstum im Wandel  
Wien 2010-01-29

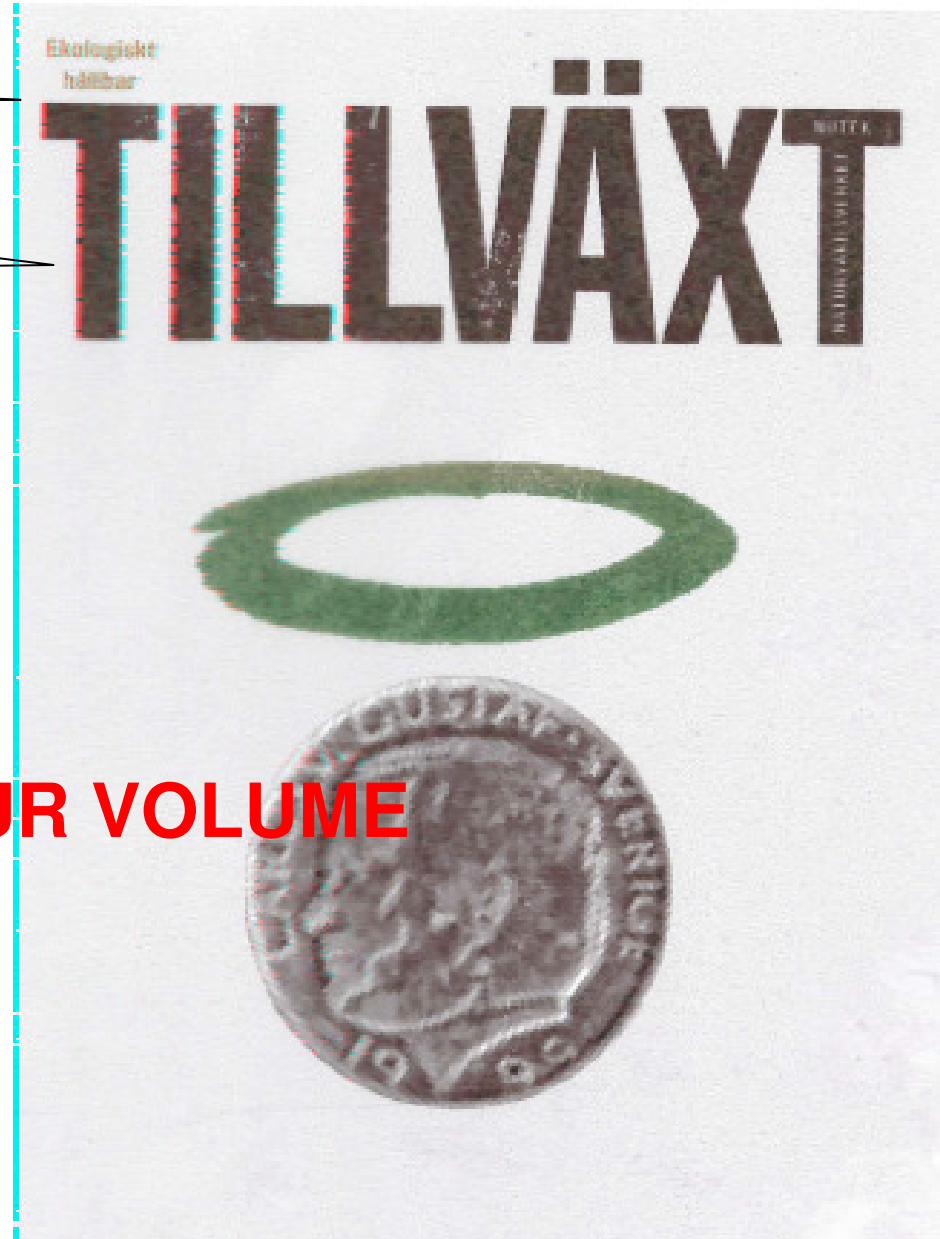
Ecologically sustainable

GROWTH

Growth =

$\Delta$  Gross Domestic Product

=  $\Delta$  productivity \*  $\Delta$  **LABOUR VOLUME**





# THE GLOBAL GAPS

2005

BRIC countries

per capita income, \$ 1.200

total GDP,  $10^{12}$  \$ 3

G6 countries

per capita income, \$ 33.000

total GDP,  $10^{12}$  \$ 23

# THE GLOBAL GAPS

	<u>2005</u>		<u>2050</u>
BRIC countries			
per capita income, \$	1.200	>>>	24.000
total GDP, 10 <sup>12</sup> \$		3	>>> 84
G6 countries			
per capita income, \$	33.000	>	71.000
total GDP, 10 <sup>12</sup> \$	23	>	54

"Business as usual" gives moderate **income gap** 2050  
but emissions increase 3-4;  
should be reduced to half (IPPC)  
Gives "impossible" **climate gap** of 7!



”If we don’t change our direction,  
we will probably end up  
where we are heading”

(unknown)

# THE GLOBAL GAPS

*ALTERNATIVE with less growth:*

	<u>2005</u>		<u>2050</u>
BRIC countries			13.000
per capita income, \$	1.200	>>>	<del>24.000</del>
total GDP, 10 <sup>12</sup> \$	3	>>>	84 46
G6 countries			40.000
per capita income, \$	33.000	>	<del>71.000</del>
total GDP, 10 <sup>12</sup> \$	23	>	54 31

*Gives moderate **income gap** and  
doubling of emissions = **climate gap 4***

# THE GLOBAL GAPS

CAN WE HANDLE THIS:

- hold back incomes and
- reduce emissions to a quarter?



## ANALYSIS IN SEVERAL STEPS:

*Too much resource waste*

due to

*too much consumption*

due to

*too much production*

due to

*too much work*

”One day, my son,  
all this will be yours”

*Too much resource waste*

due to

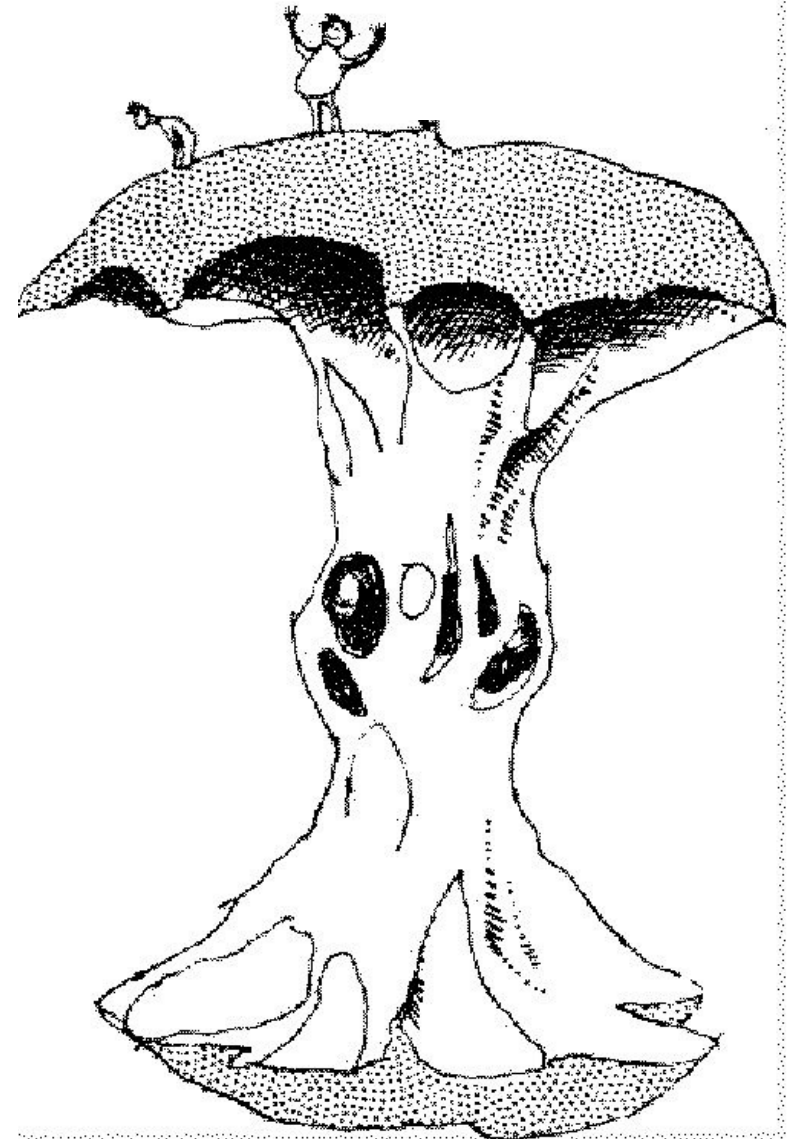
*too much consumption*

due to

*too much production*

due to

*too much work*



# Keynes barnbarn

EN BÄTTRE FRAMTID MED ARBETE OCH VÄLFÄRD



Christer Sanne



”Keynes’ grandchildren”

[goto.glocalnet.net/christersanne](http://goto.glocalnet.net/christersanne)

# Keynes barnbarn

EN BÄTTRE FRAMTID MED ARBETE OCH VÄLFÄRD



”Keynes’ grandchildren”

The economic possibilities of our grandchildren  
J M Keynes 1930

Christer Sanne

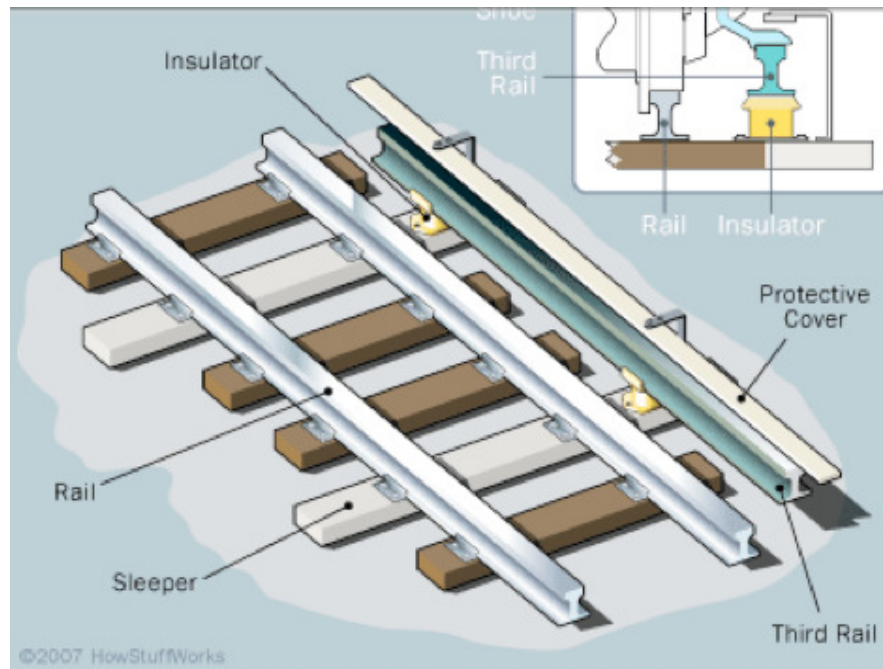


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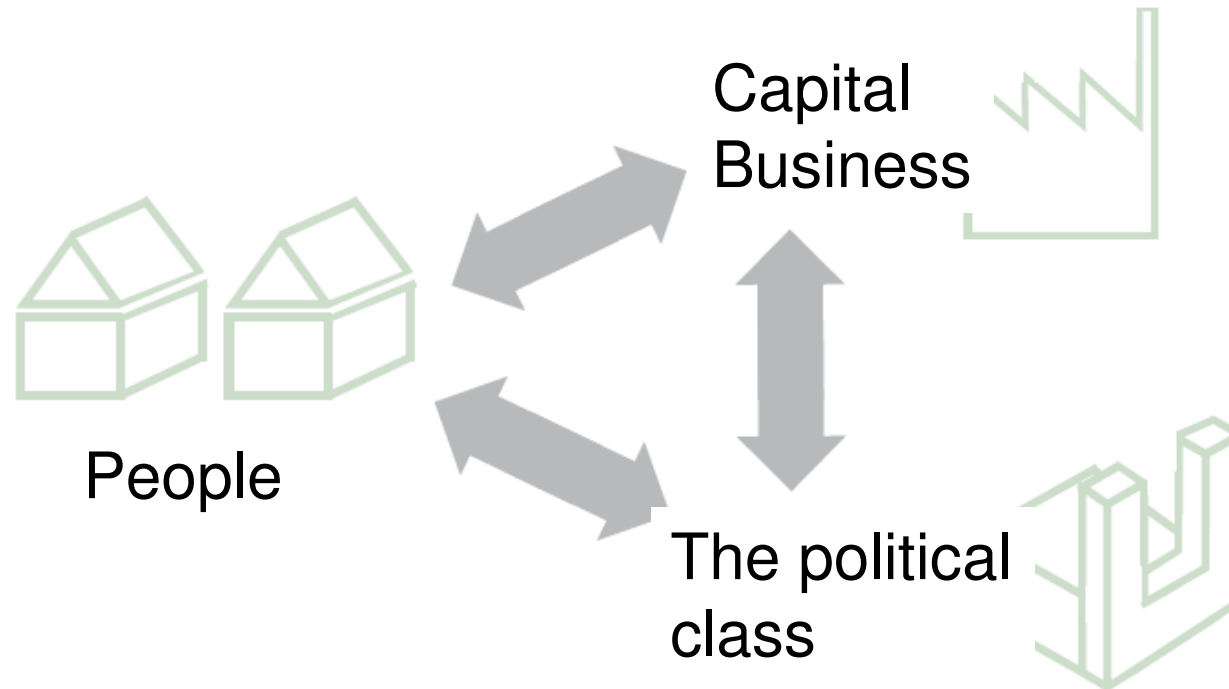
Shorter hours was a key issue for the labour movement from its very start!

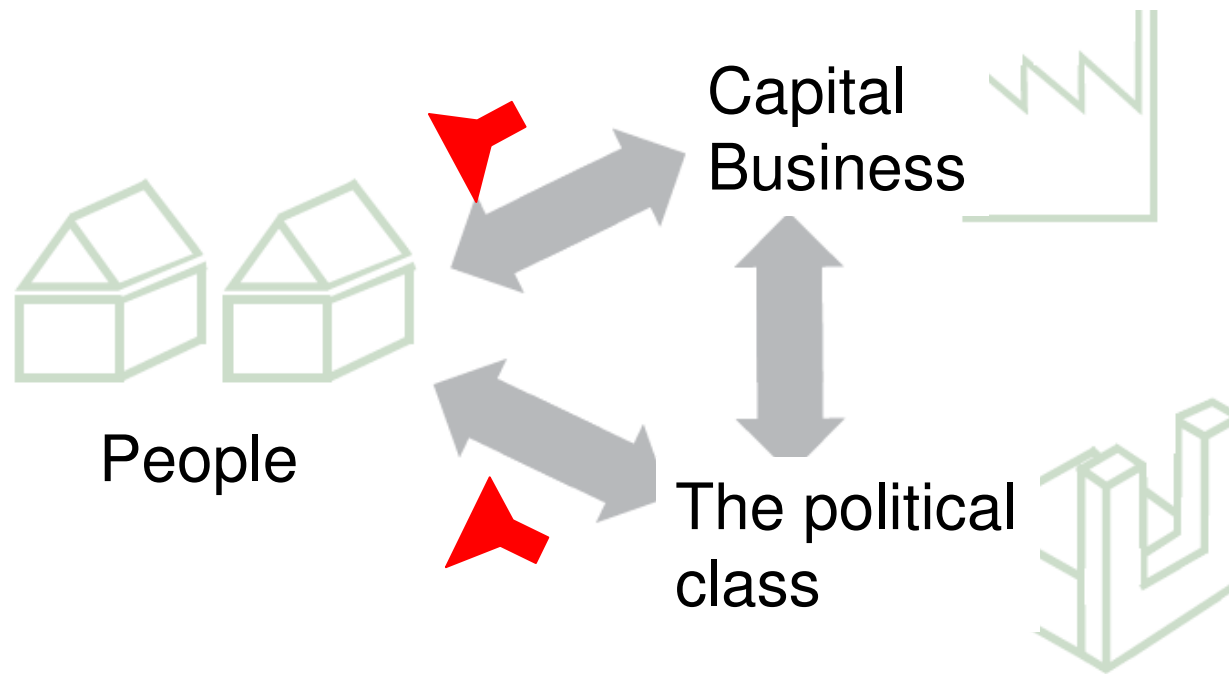
but today shorter work hours has become a "third rail issue"!



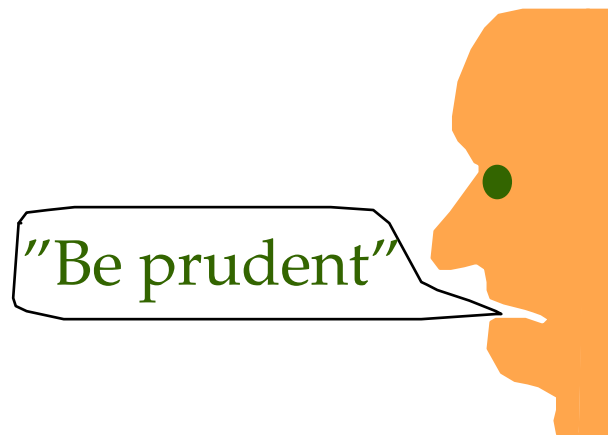
"Touch it and you are dead!"

# Three main actors in the market economy

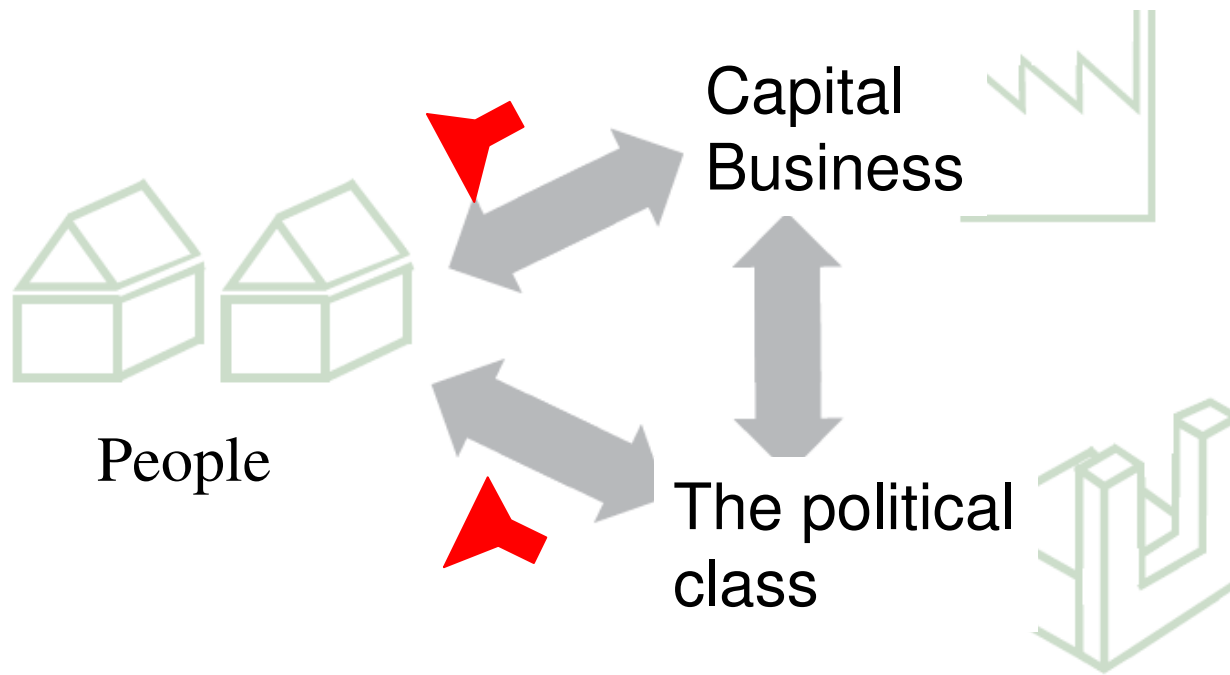




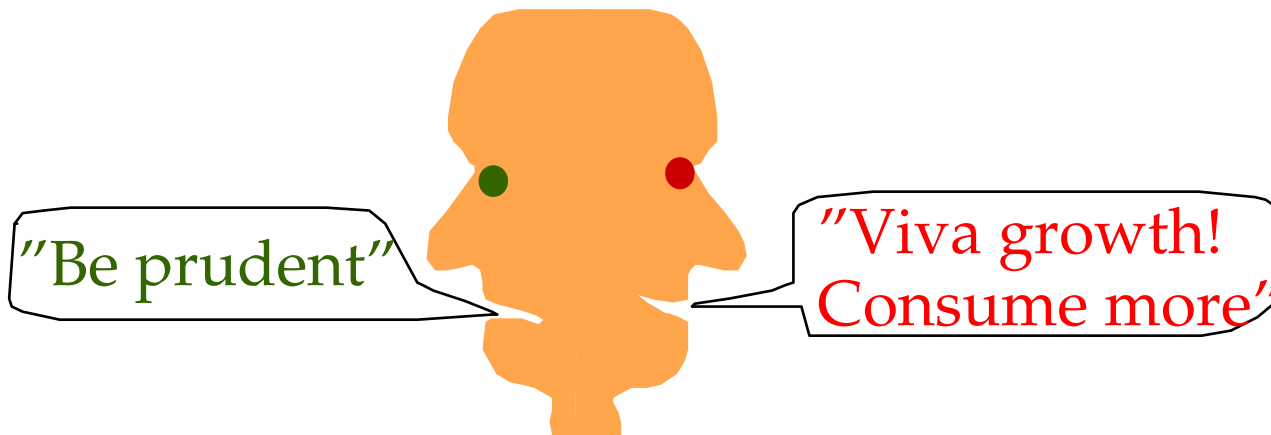
so people were told by the other actors:



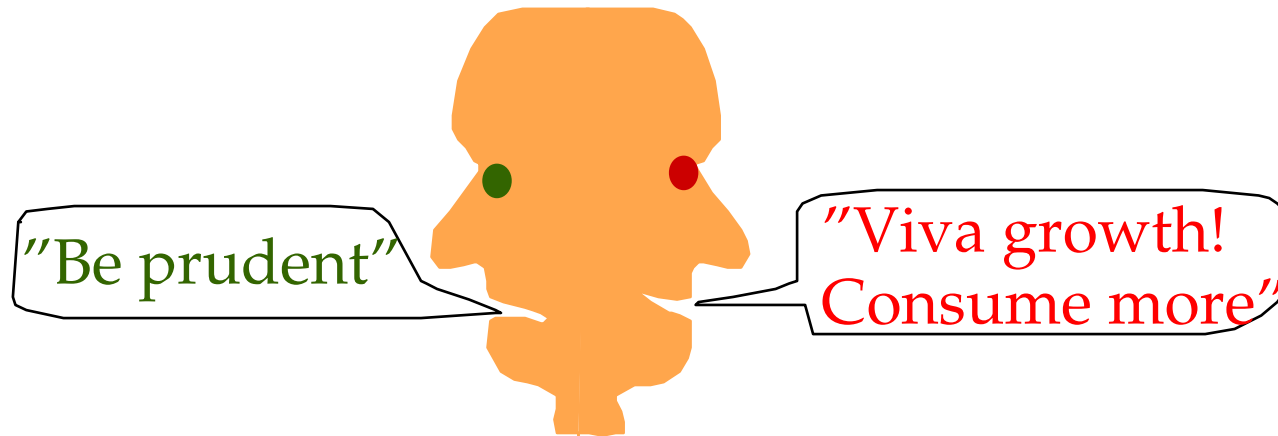




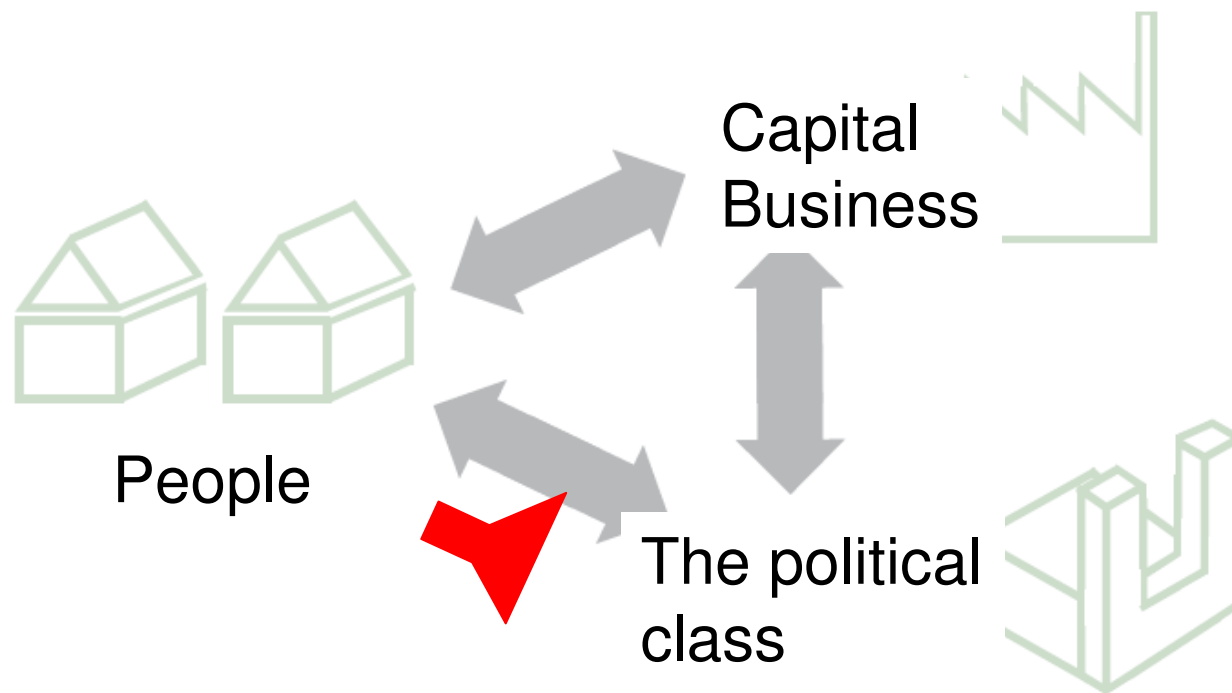
and more:



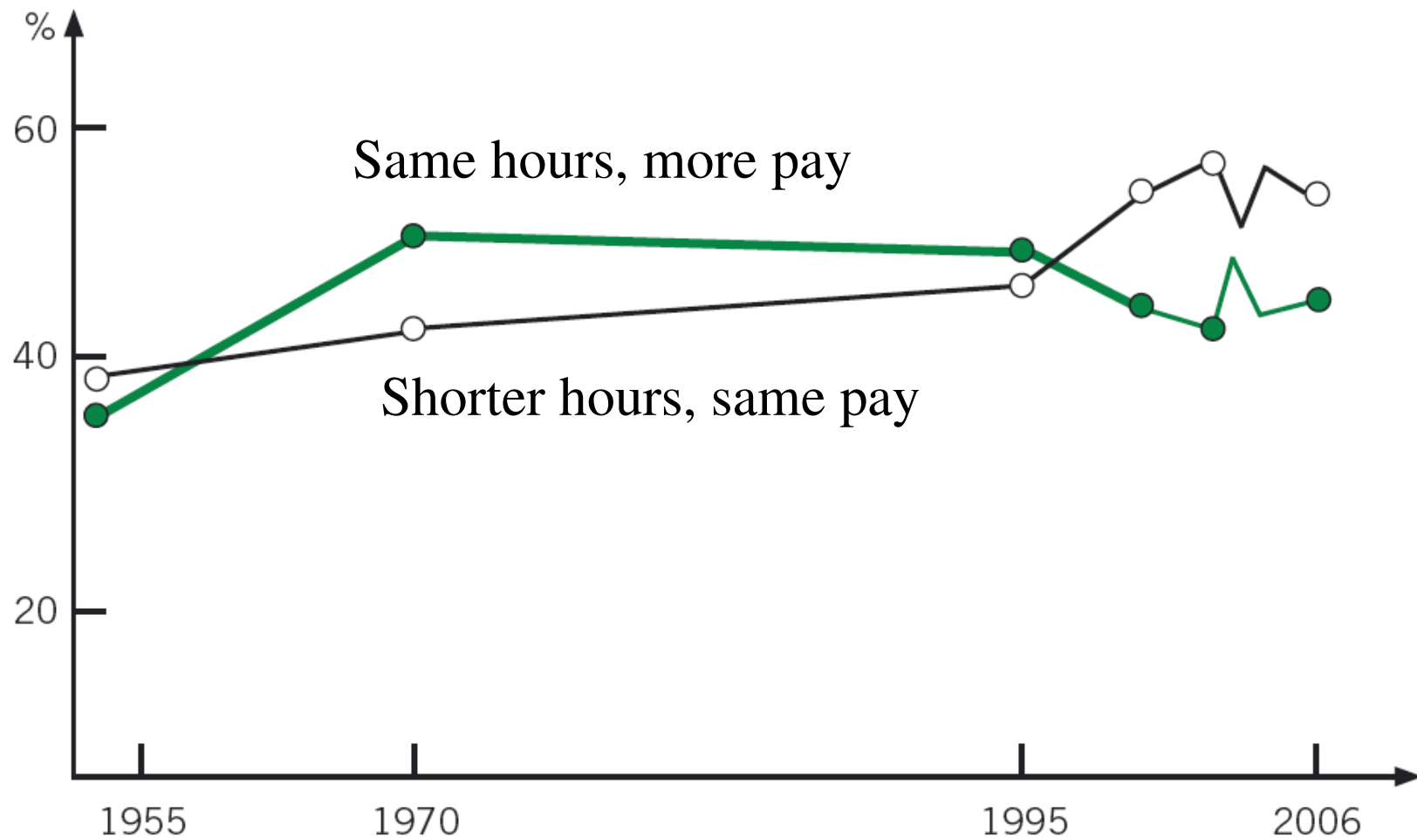
It is really a confusing "Janus face"



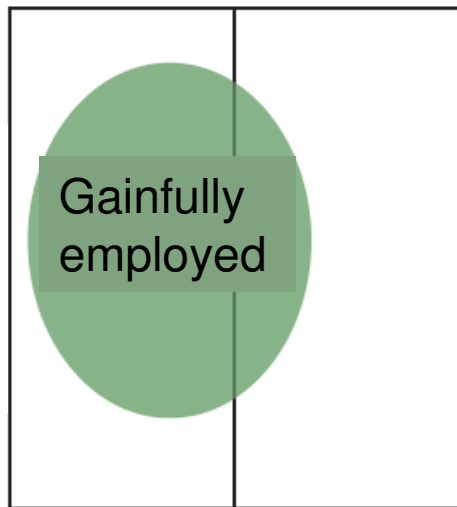
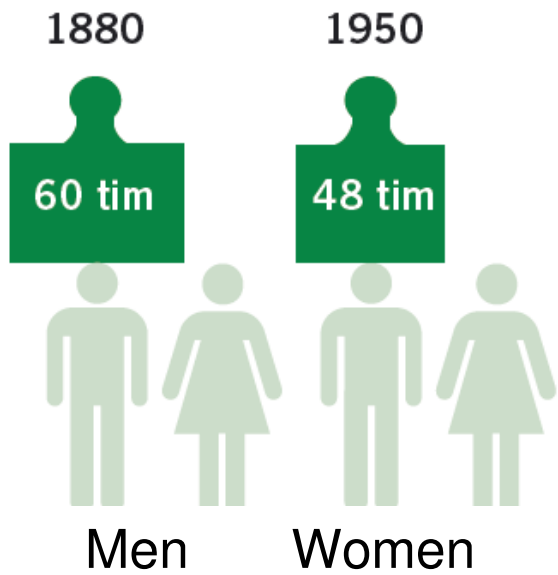
# People speak back....



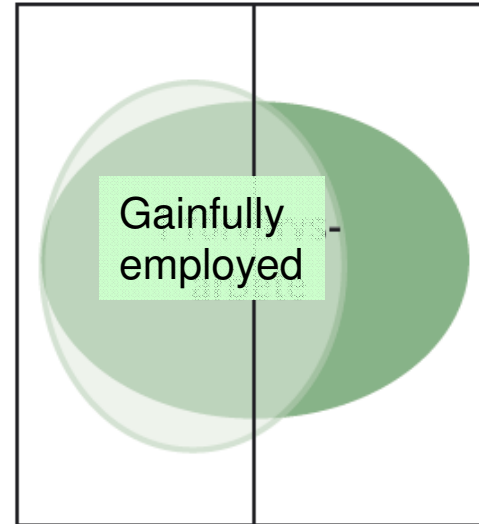
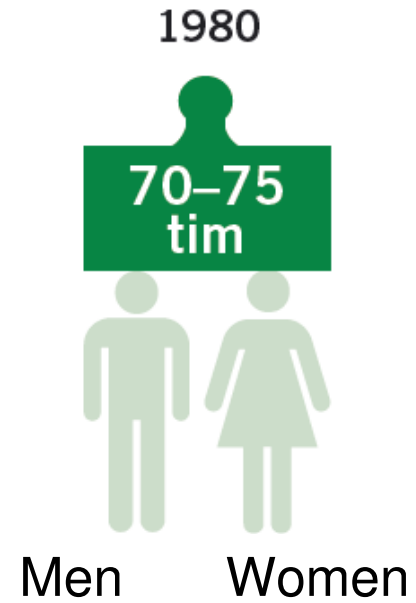
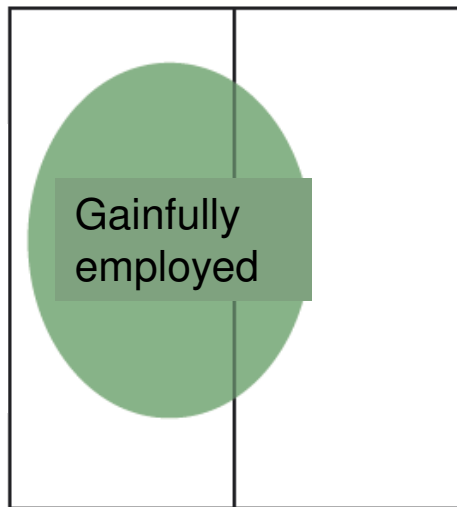
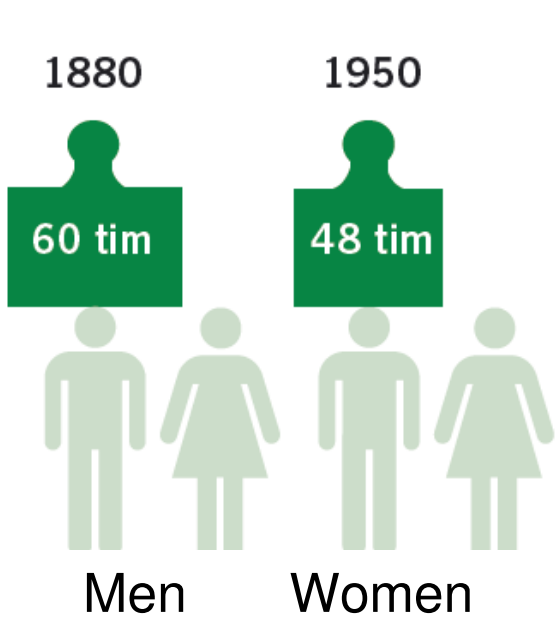
# More people want shorter hours than higher pay!



(from Sweden)



Bread-winner household



Double income household

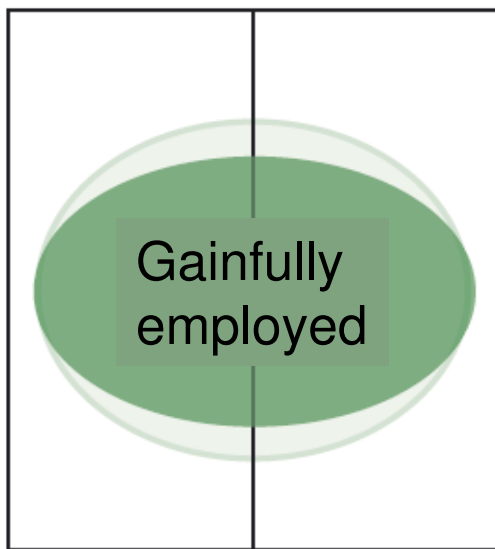
2005

70-75  
tim



Men

Women



”Midlife occupation”

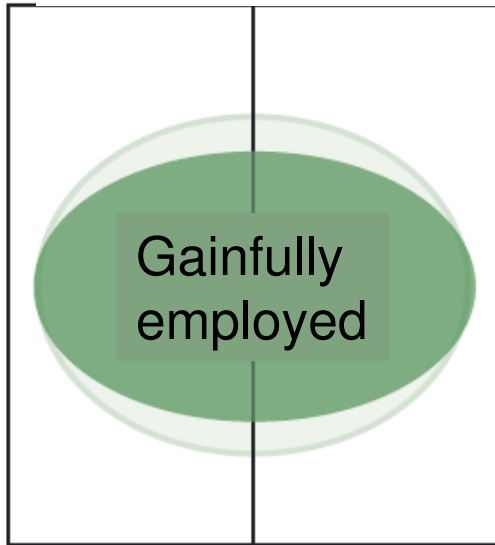
2005

70-75  
tim



Men

Women



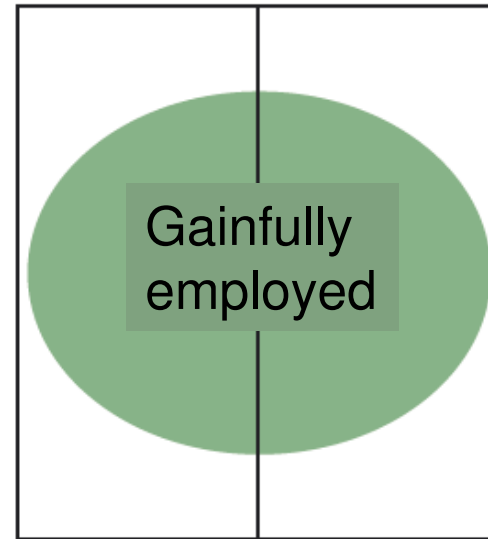
2020?

2x30  
tim



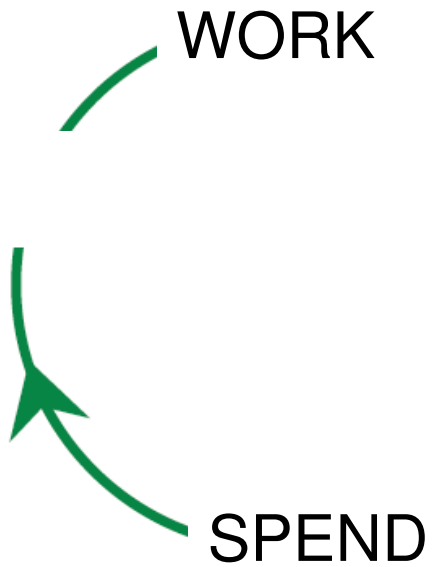
Men

Women

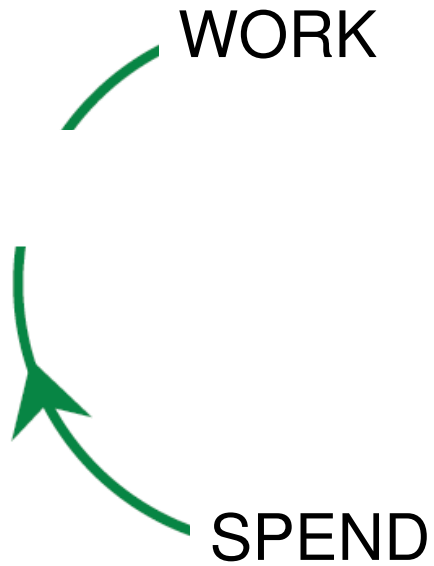


Full occupation – more leisure?

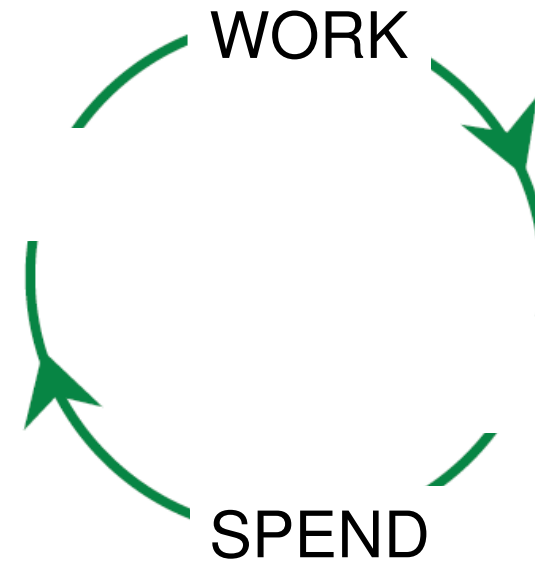




Does spending  
presume work?  
Yes, of course but...



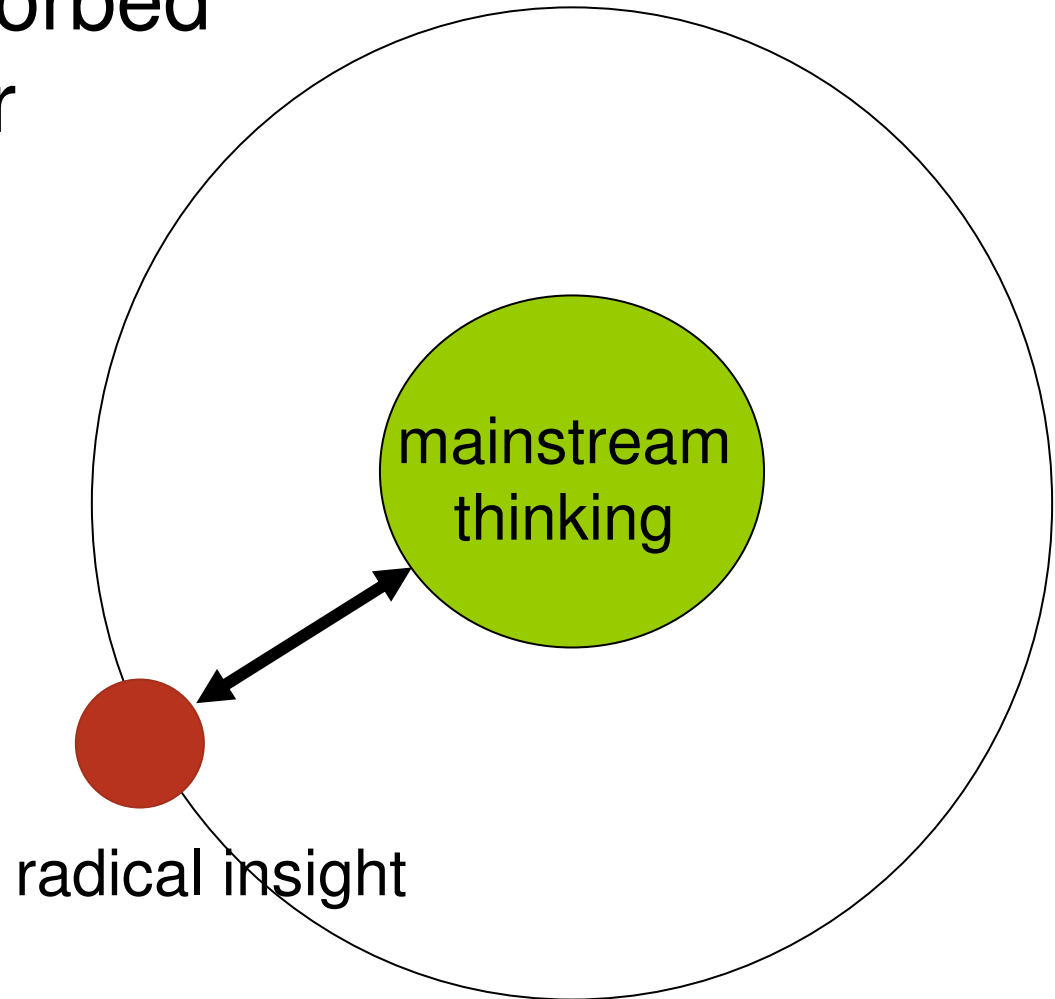
Does spending  
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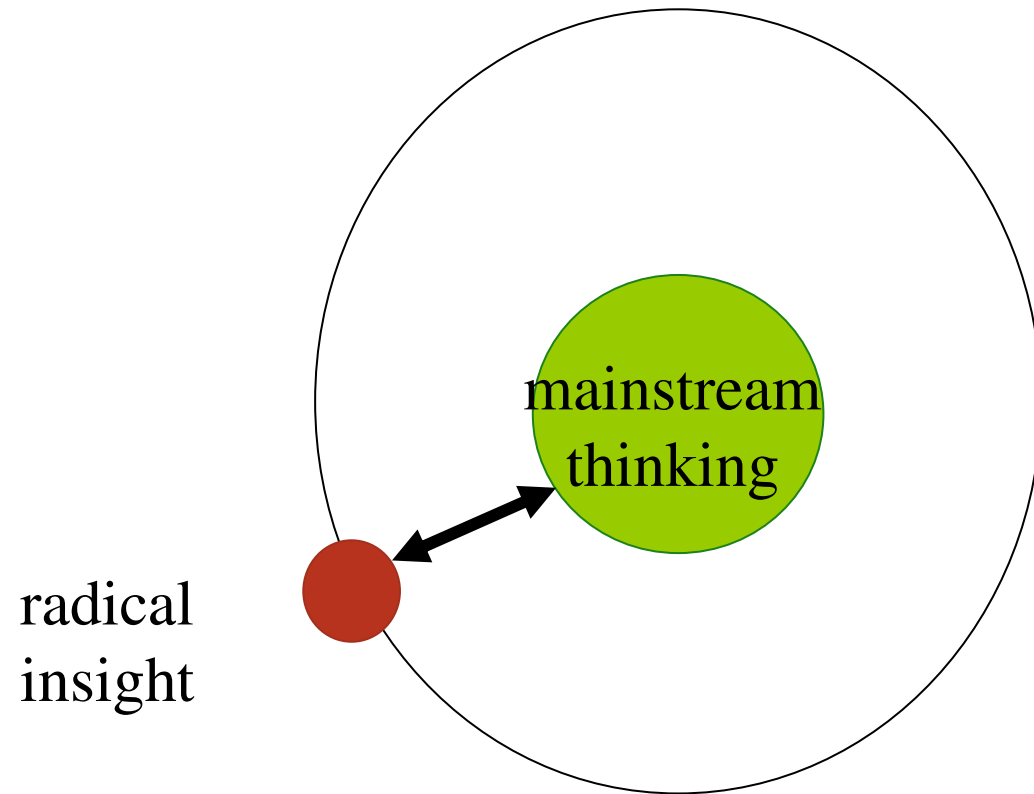


..... work also  
inspires spending!

How far is "lagom"?

What is the right distance to have an influence but neither be absorbed by mainstream nor get lost in space of irrelevance?

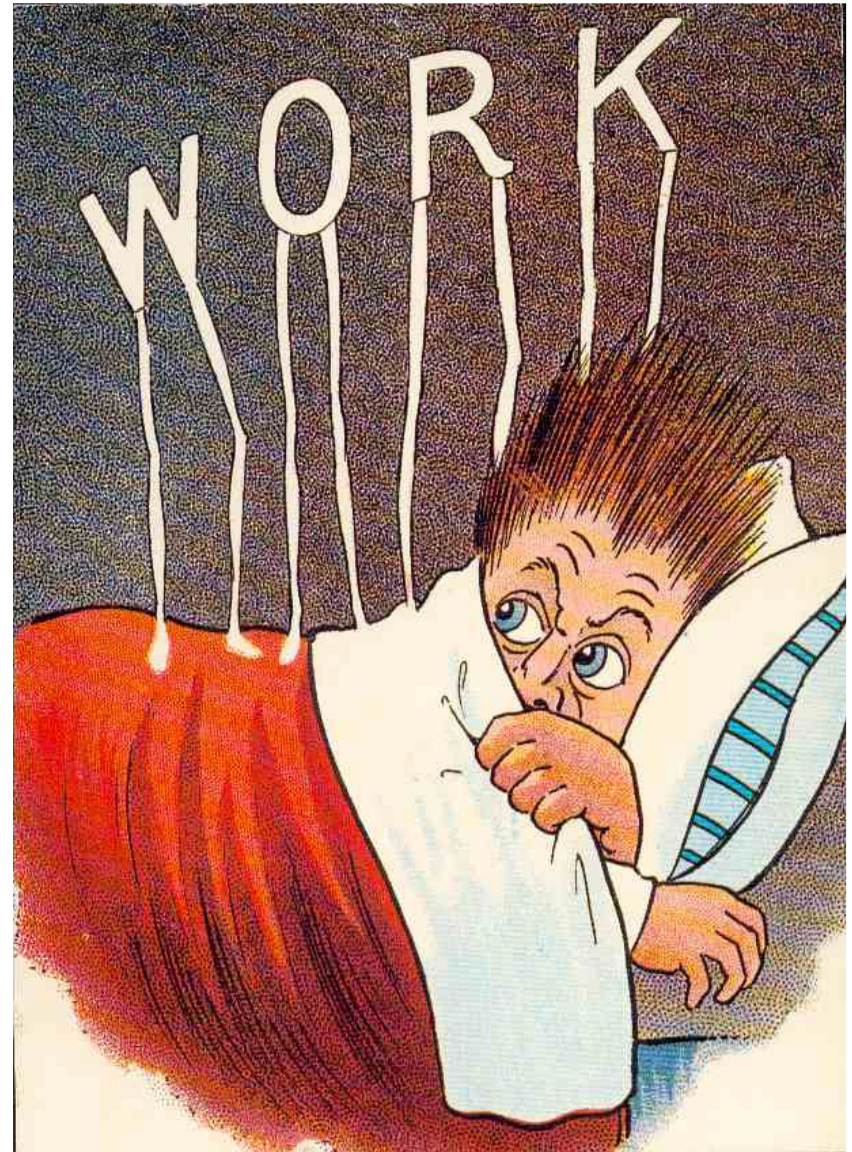




...and to absorb some part of the unwanted surplus by increasing leisure, more holidays (which are a wonderfully good way of getting rid of money) and shorter hours."

From "The Long Term Problem of Full Employment" in The Collected Writing of John Maynard Keynes, vol. 27, p. 320-325. (May 25, 1943)

Thank you!



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