



REPORTING ON CLIMATE FROM A DEGROWTH PERSPECTIVE

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“Degrowth challenges the hegemony of growth and calls for a democratically led redistributive downscaling of production and consumption in industrialised countries as a means to achieve environmental sustainability, social justice and well-being.”

Demaria, F. et al.: What is Degrowth?
From an Activist Slogan to a Social Movement



IS GREEN GROWTH HAPPENING?

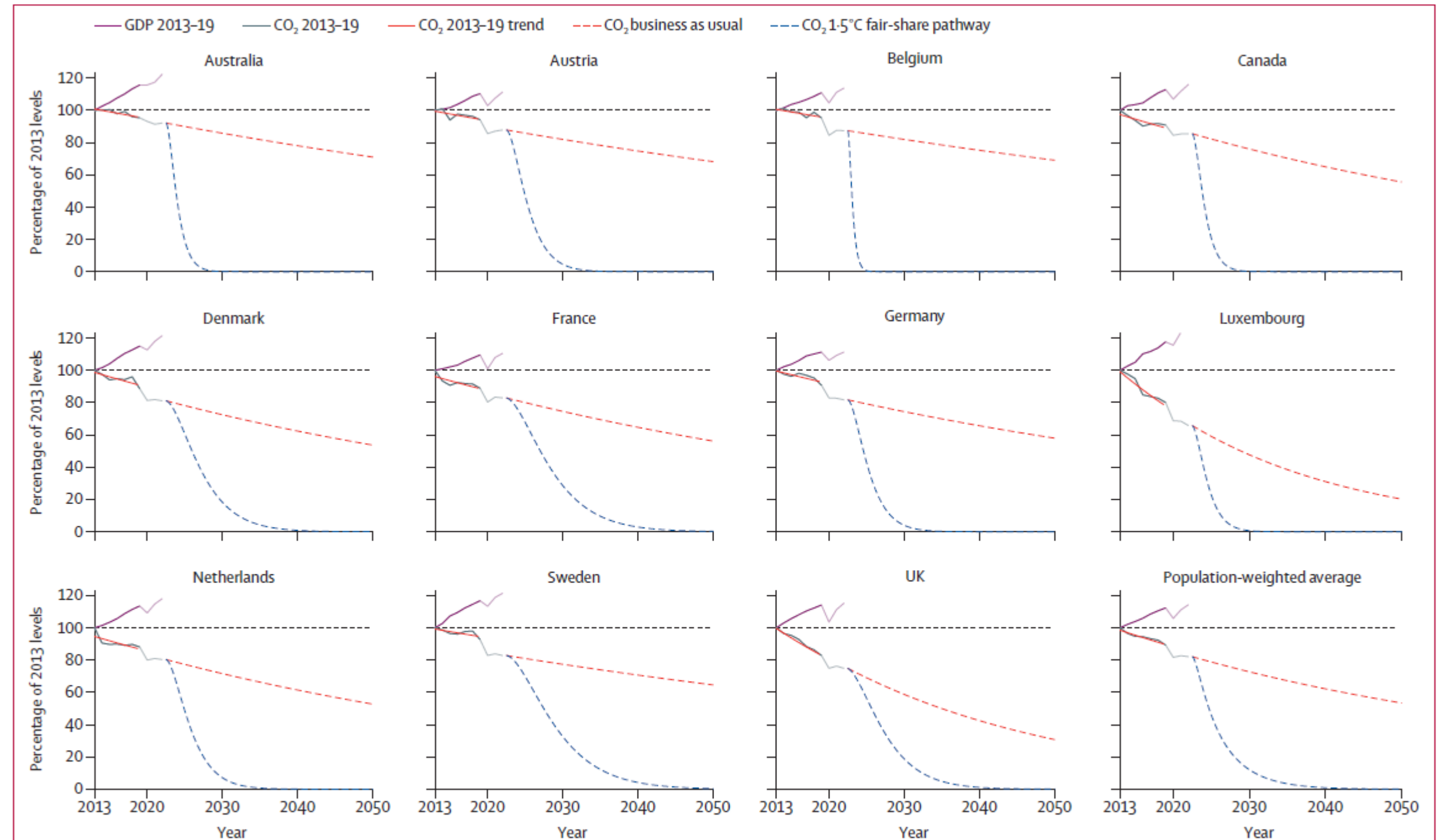


Figure 2: In all high-income countries that have recently achieved absolute decoupling, the achieved emission reductions are far from the emission reductions required to comply with their 1.5°C fair-shares

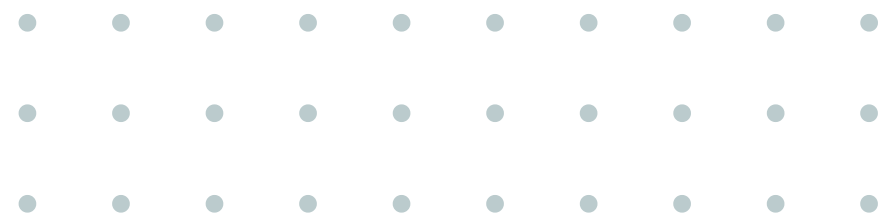
GDP and consumption-based CO₂ emissions (expressed as percentages of the respective 2013 levels) for the 11 high-income countries that have recently achieved absolute decoupling, and for their population-weighted average (last panel) are shown. For the period 2013–19, GDP is shown in purple, and CO₂ emissions are shown in dark grey, with the 2013–19 emissions trend superimposed in red. For the volatile period since the COVID-19 crisis (2020–22), GDP is shown in light purple, and CO₂ emissions are shown in grey. The dashed red curves show projected emissions for a continuation of 2013–19 average GDP growth rates and decoupling rates (business as usual). The dashed blue curves show emissions pathways that would limit the future emissions of countries to their fair-shares in the remaining global carbon budget for a 50% chance of staying below 1.5°C. GDP=gross domestic product.

Vogel, J. & Hickel, J.: Is green growth happening? An empirical analysis of achieved versus Paris compliant CO₂–GDP decoupling in high-income countries

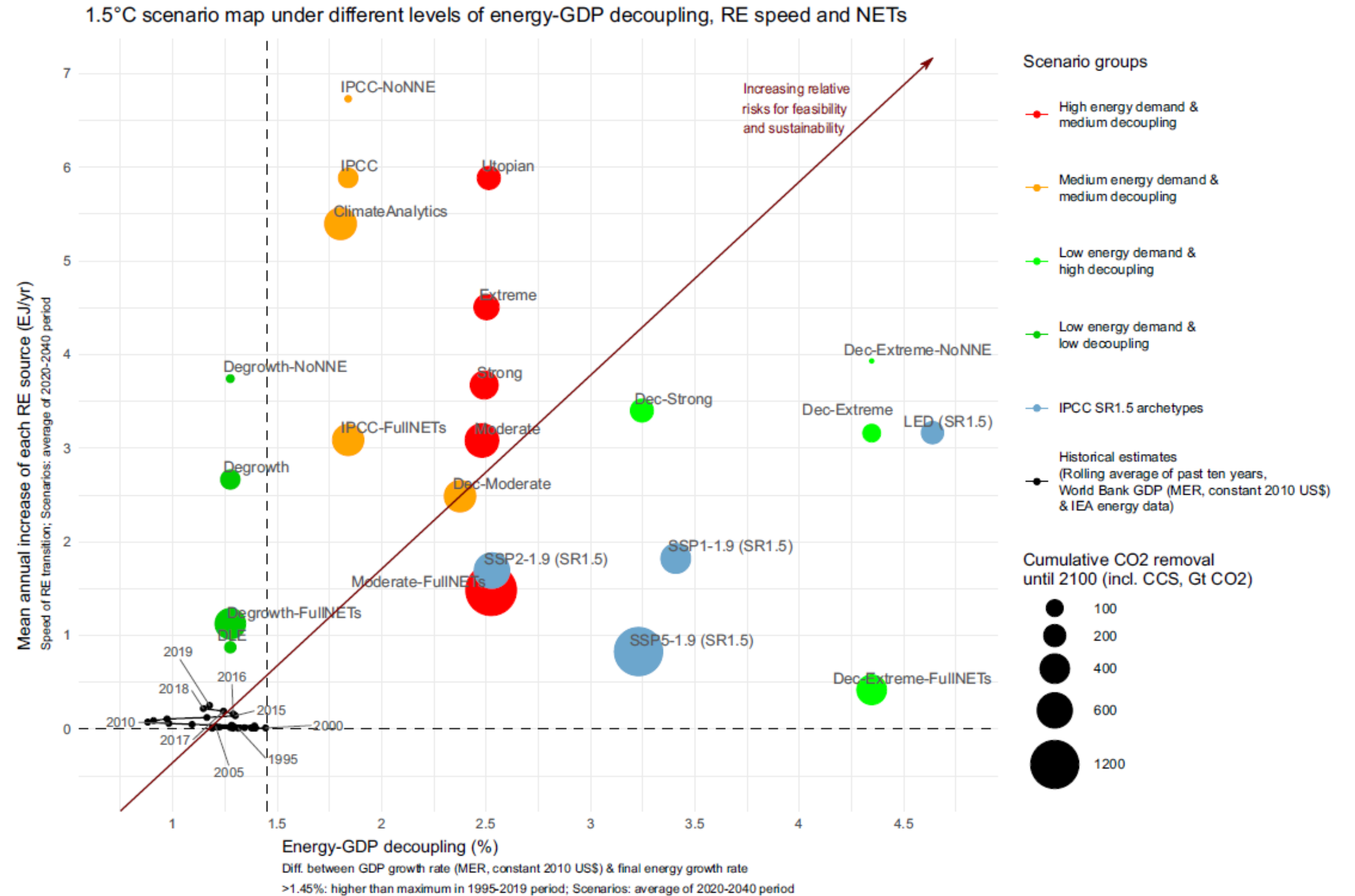
IPCC PATHWAYS ARE MOSTLY BASED ON GREEN GROWTH

Assumptions:

- energy-GDP decoupling rate a lot higher than historically
- expansion of renewable energy a lot faster than historically
- huge amounts of negative emissions



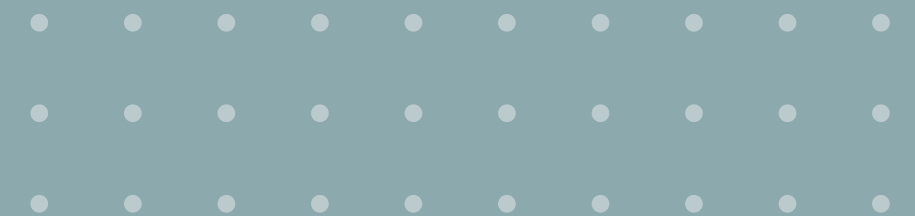
GREEN GROWTH IN IPCC INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT MODELS



Keyßer, L. & Lenzen, M.: 1.5 °C degrowth scenarios suggest the need for new mitigation pathways

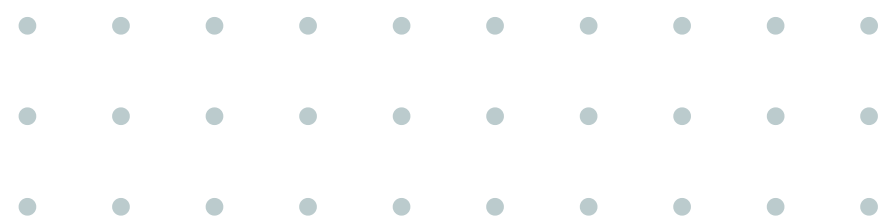


WHAT IF WE QUESTION GROWTH?

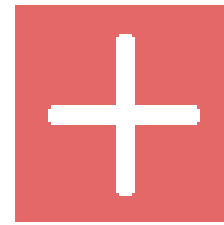


IF TECHNOLOGY CAN'T FIX IT, WE NEED TO ASK DIFFERENT QUESTIONS

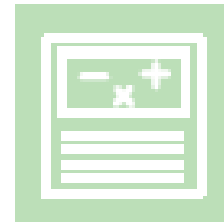
- How can countries provide for people losing their jobs in carbon-intensive industries?
- How can governments maintain good public services while degrowing their economies?
- How can we have democratic conversations about which industries we need for a good life?
- How can we make sure investments go to the “right” industries?



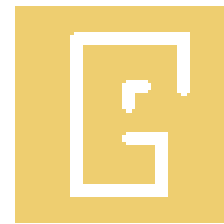
UNIVERSAL BASIC SERVICES



HEALTHCARE



EDUCATION



DEMOCRACY +
LEGAL SERVICES



SHELTER



FOOD



TRANSPORT



INFORMATION

Institute for Global Prosperity:
Social prosperity for the future:
A proposal for Universal Basic Services



THANK YOU

Feel free to contact me!

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