



Achieving a resource efficient economy in Europe in 2050: Modelling results

**A Presentation to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's
Disruptive Innovation Festival by**

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Background

The model and the scenarios

Background

► The GINFORS model

⇒ GINFORS = global dynamic EE-MRIO

⇒ Coverage and degree of detail of current version 3:

- 38 countries + region „Rest of World“
- 59 product groups, 35 industries, 27 energy carriers, 7 raw materials, 13 crop groups, 4 water abstraction sectors
- National sector accounts with more than 100 posting items

⇒ Theoretical foundation: Neo-Keynesian

⇒ Empirical foundation:

- WIOD as main database
- Behavioural parameters derived by econometric analysis

► In POLFREE linked with LPJmL

⇒ Global bio-physical model by PIK, that projects crop growth

Background

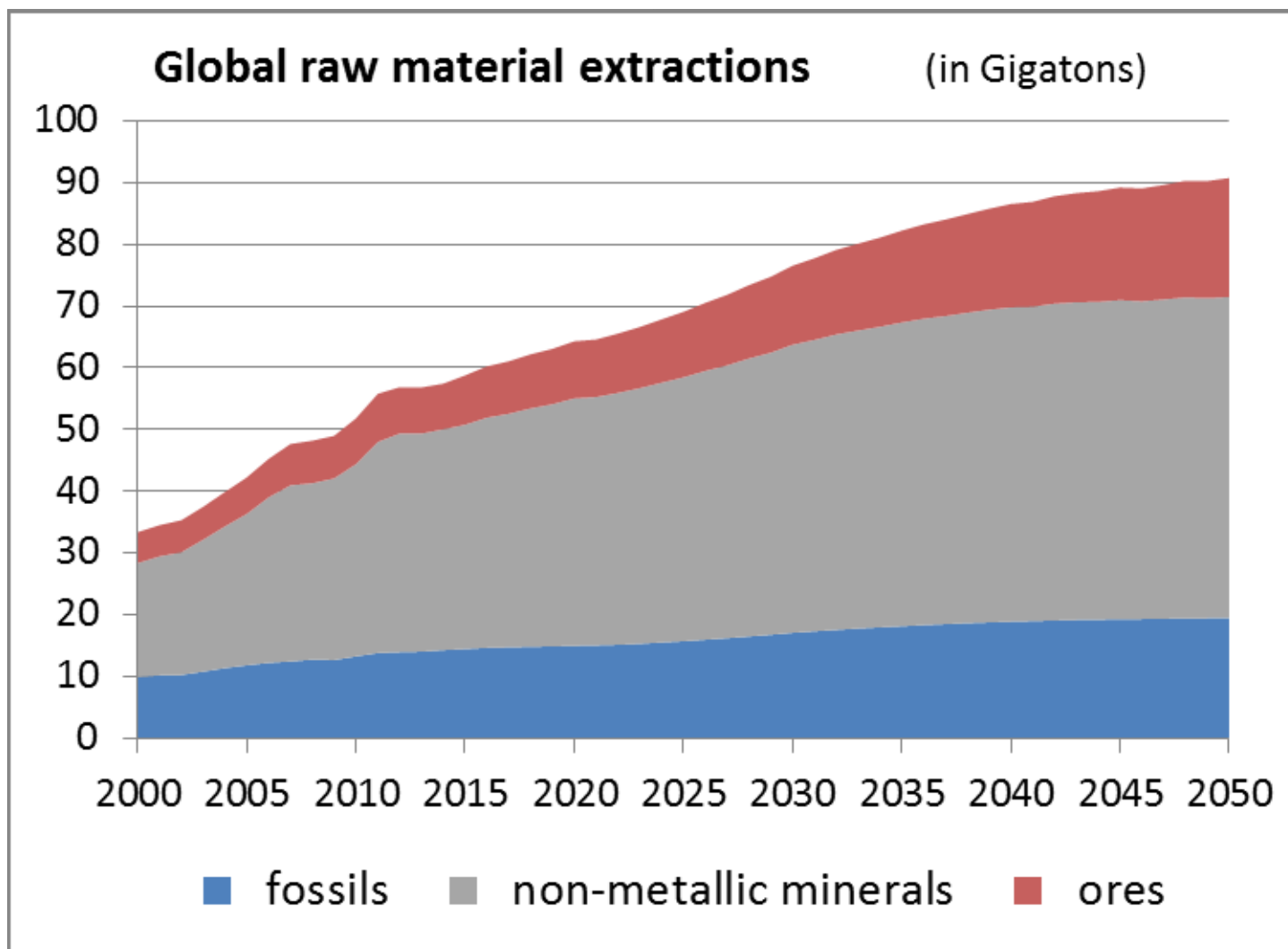
The Scenarios (up to 2050)

- ▶ A **Reference Scenario** that shows a plausible pathway, if technology and behaviour continues to change like in the past and (environmental) policy does not change.
- ▶ Three transition scenarios **Global Cooperation**, **EU Goes Ahead** and **Civil Society Leads** that ask for policy measures and behavioural changes that are needed for a simultaneous achievement of key environmental targets for the EU
 - ⇒ GHG emissions reduced by > 80% (compared to 1990)
 - ⇒ RMC per capita reduced to less than 5 tons
 - ⇒ Crop land footprint per capita reduced by > 30%
 - ⇒ Water exploitation indices below 20%



Key findings

The development up to 2050 in the
Reference scenario



POLFREE

POLICY OPTIONS FOR A
RESOURCE EFFICIENT ECONOMY



Grant Agreement no. 308371

- ▶ What else?
 - ⇒ Global CO₂-emissions climb up to 45 Gigatons, which means that the world is on a RCP6.0 pathway
 - ⇒ Global agricultural land increases by more than 3.9 mio. km² (nearly half the size of Brazil) within the next 35 years
 - Ongoing deforestation and biodiversity losses
 - ⇒ Further increase of global water abstraction (+5%)
 - Ongoing/increasing pressure on freshwater resources
 - ⇒ Global crop demand for food, feed and processing purposes increases faster than crop production
 - Accelerating crop prices with negative impacts on poverty and food security
 - ⇒ and from a EU27 perspective: despite demographic change ongoing unemployment problems





Key findings

The policy impacts in the transition scenarios

Key findings Policy impacts in the transition scenarios

- Modelling of policy measures and behavioural changes in POLFREE based on research by the Wuppertal Institute
 - In each of the three transition scenarios a set of 20 to 30 single policy measures / behavioural changes is considered

Key findings Policy impacts in the transition scenarios

1. Set the prices right

- Examples: ETR / ETS; fade out of EHS

2. Regulation

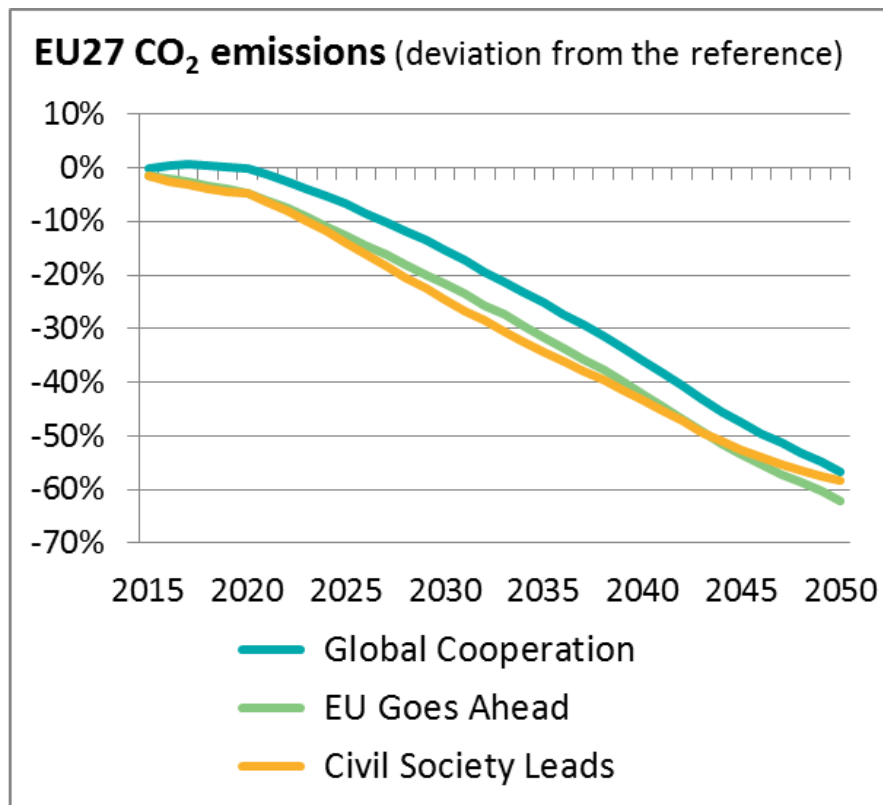
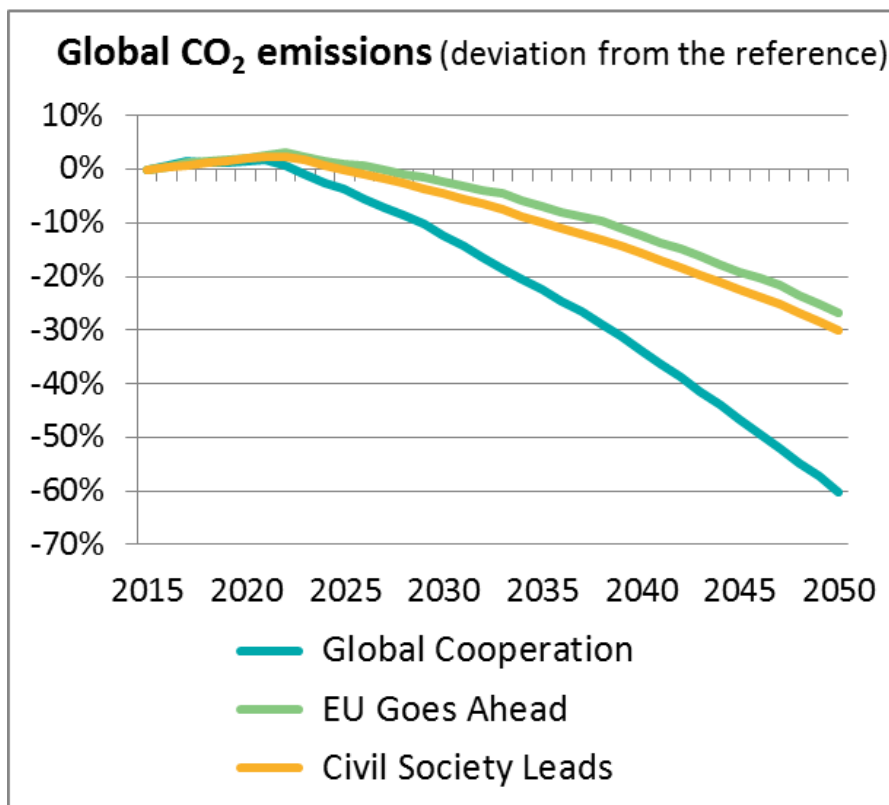
- Examples: Binding targets for e.g. Renewables, Recycling; Land and Water

3. Information and incentives

- Examples: Public innovation fund; food waste; insulation

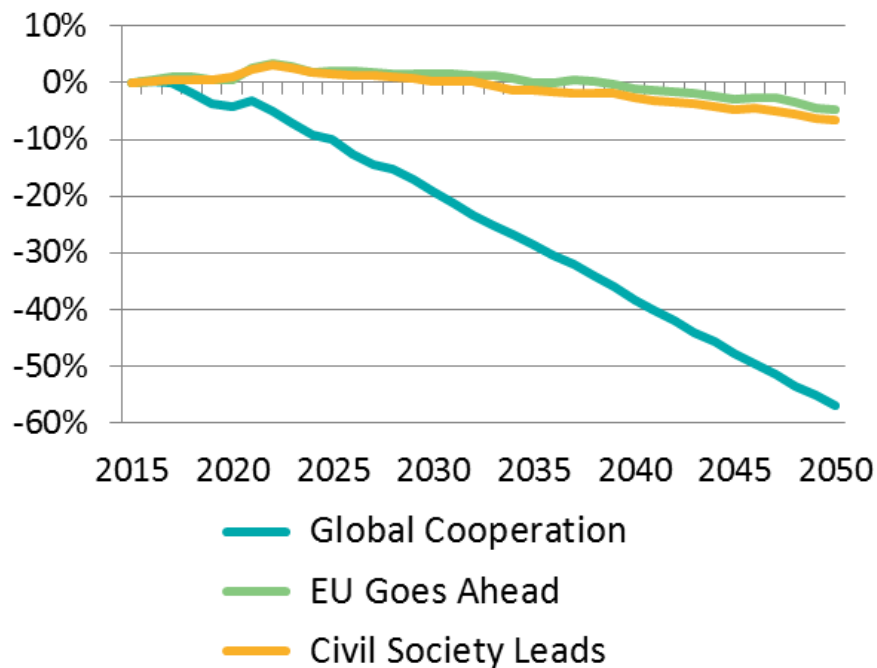
4. Behavioural changes of consumers / citizens

► Carbon

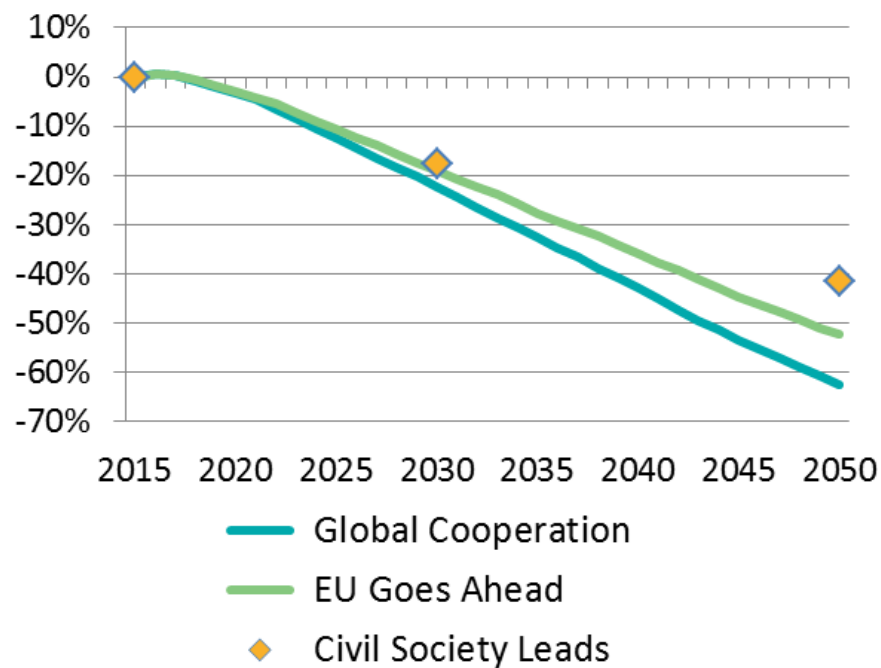


► Abiotic raw materials

Global abiotic raw material extractions
(deviation from the reference)

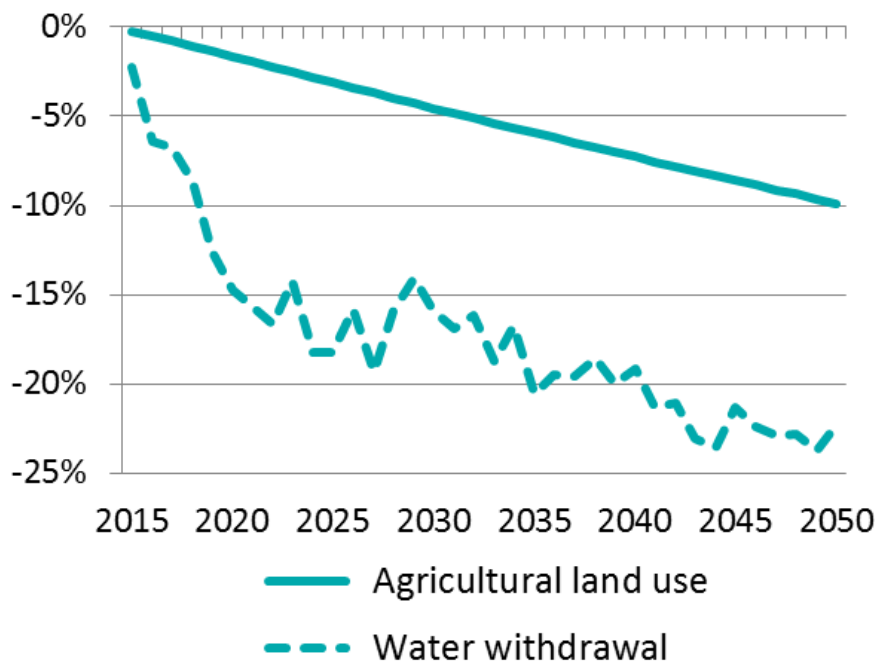


EU27 abiotic resource use [RMC]
(deviation from the reference)

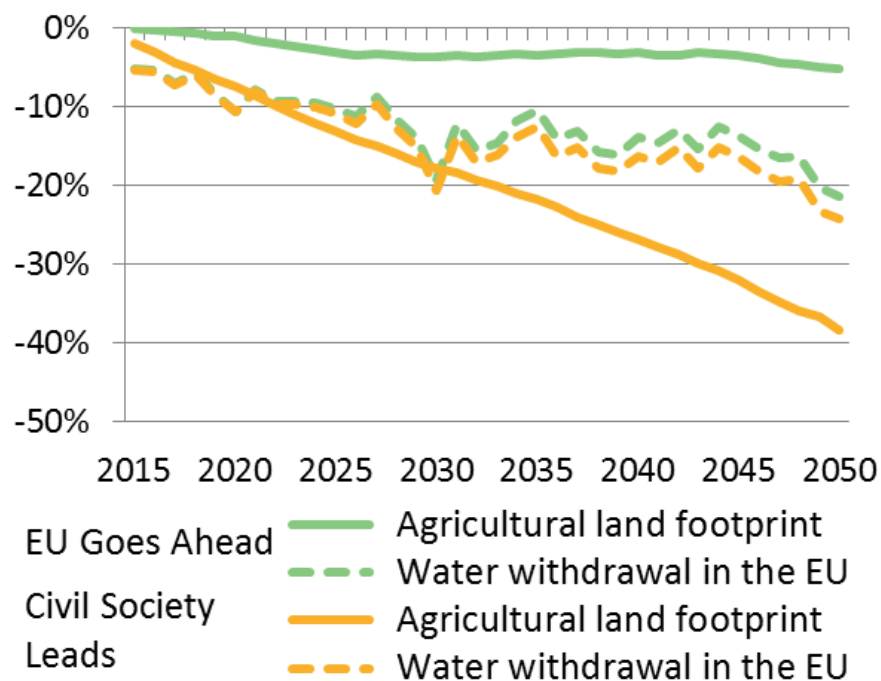


► Land & Water

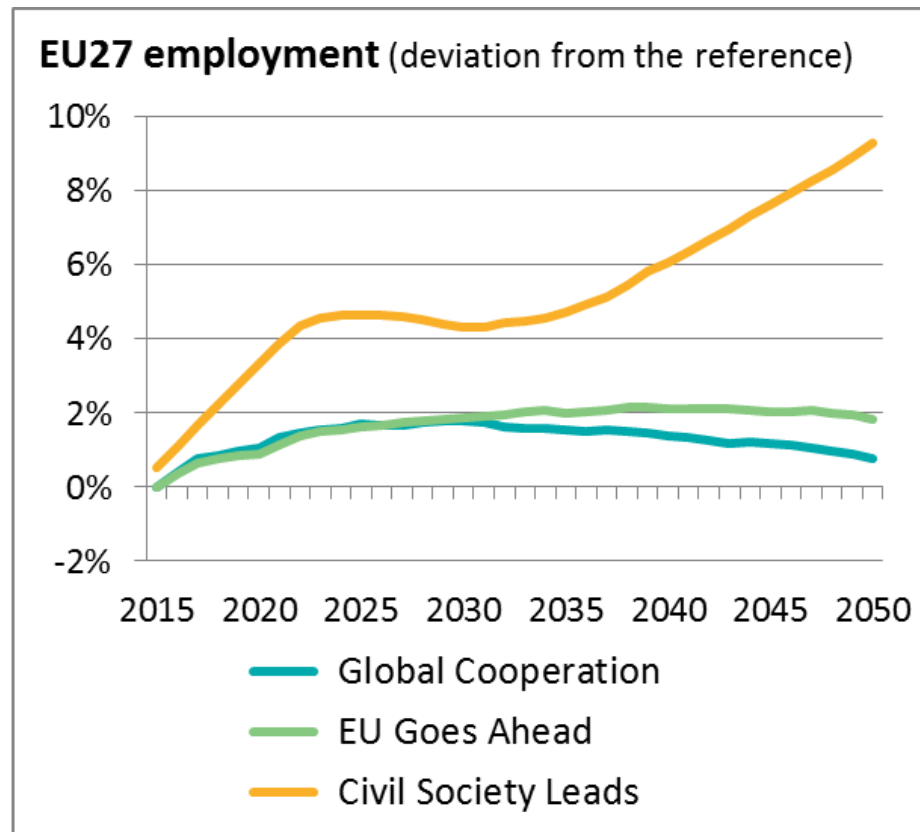
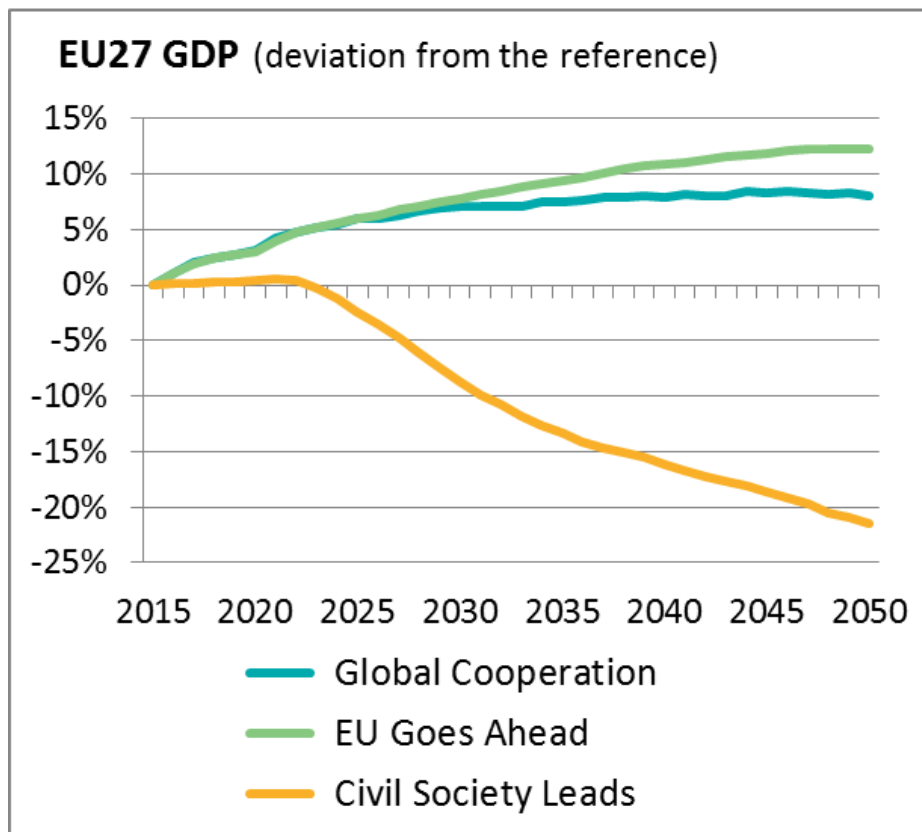
Global land and water use in the scenario
Global Cooperation (deviation from the reference)



EU27 land and water use in the transition scenarios (deviation from the reference)



► Impact on jobs and growth in the EU



- ▶ Achievement of environmental targets is possible,
- ▶ but only with a clear and comprehensive policy intervention that improves resource efficiency in industry as well as bringing about reductions in resource use by citizens
- ▶ Continuing economic growth, and positive impacts of employment, are possible with reduce resource use