Our World in 2030

Scenarios on the future trends of globalization are developed in 3 student teams. Each team has to present its considerations in three development stages. The following charts show examples from various final presentations since 2008.

Definition of scenarios – Basic directions

Vertical axis:
Degree of integration of European states

"One Europe"
Forces for one single European Governance strengthened/ succeeding (all states pulling on one end of the rope)

" One Silo in a silo world"

Team 2

"Renaissance in one world"

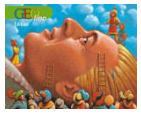
Team 1

"Silos"
Formal and factual barriers between trading zones increased

"One world"
Further reduced formal and factual barriers

Horizontal axis:
Degree of liberalism in global trade

Team 3

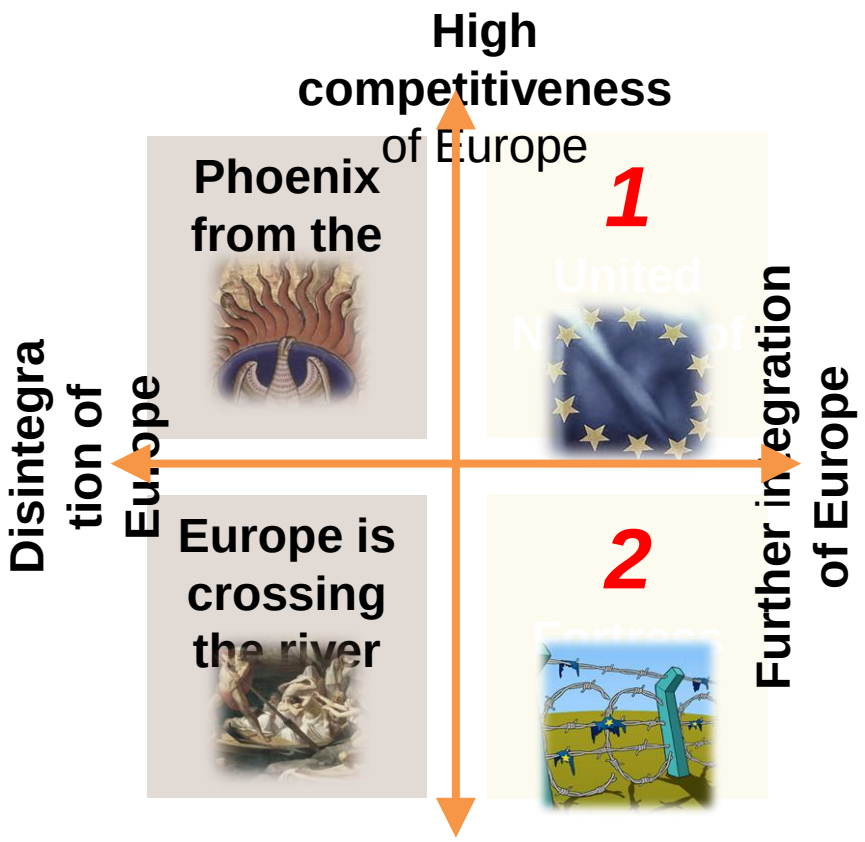


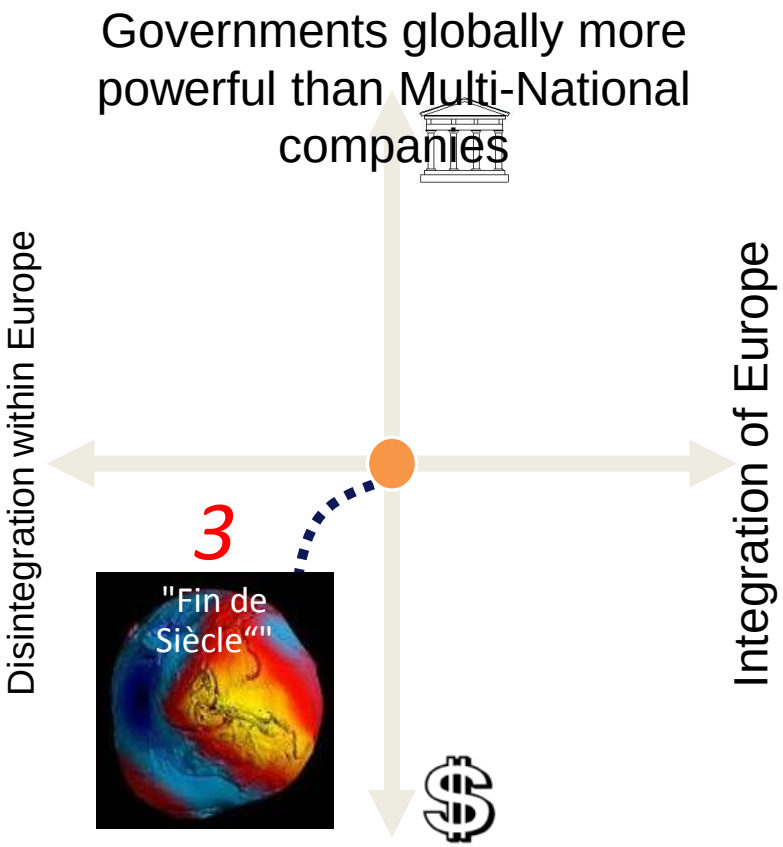
"My home is my fortress"

"Lilliput-Europe"

"Provinces"
Provincial forces strengthened / succeeded (states partly pulling on different ends of the rope)

Scenarios prepared in 2011



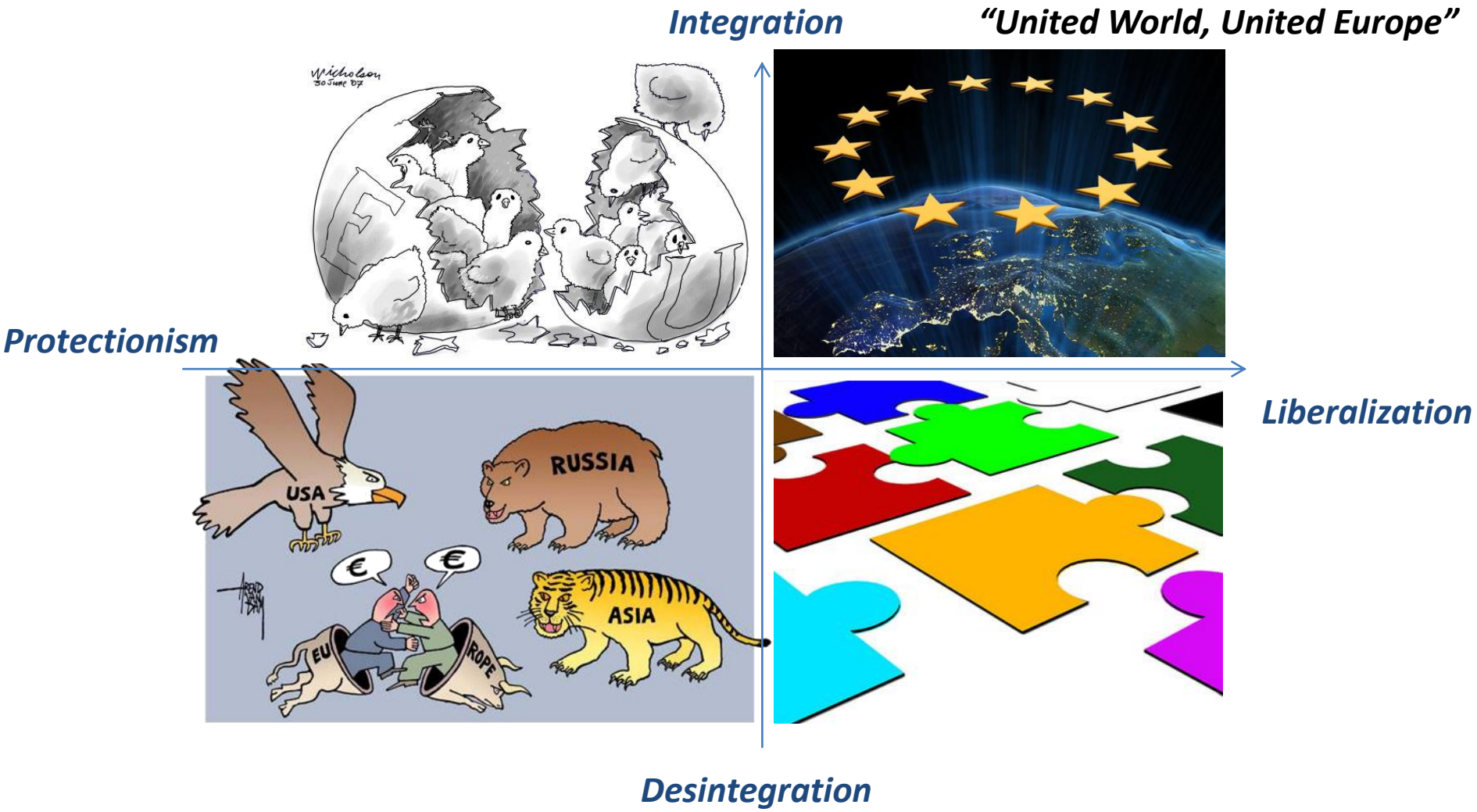


Catarina Poppe Figueiredo / Maja Bogdan / Magda Majewska / Marcus Lebesmühlbacher/ Peter

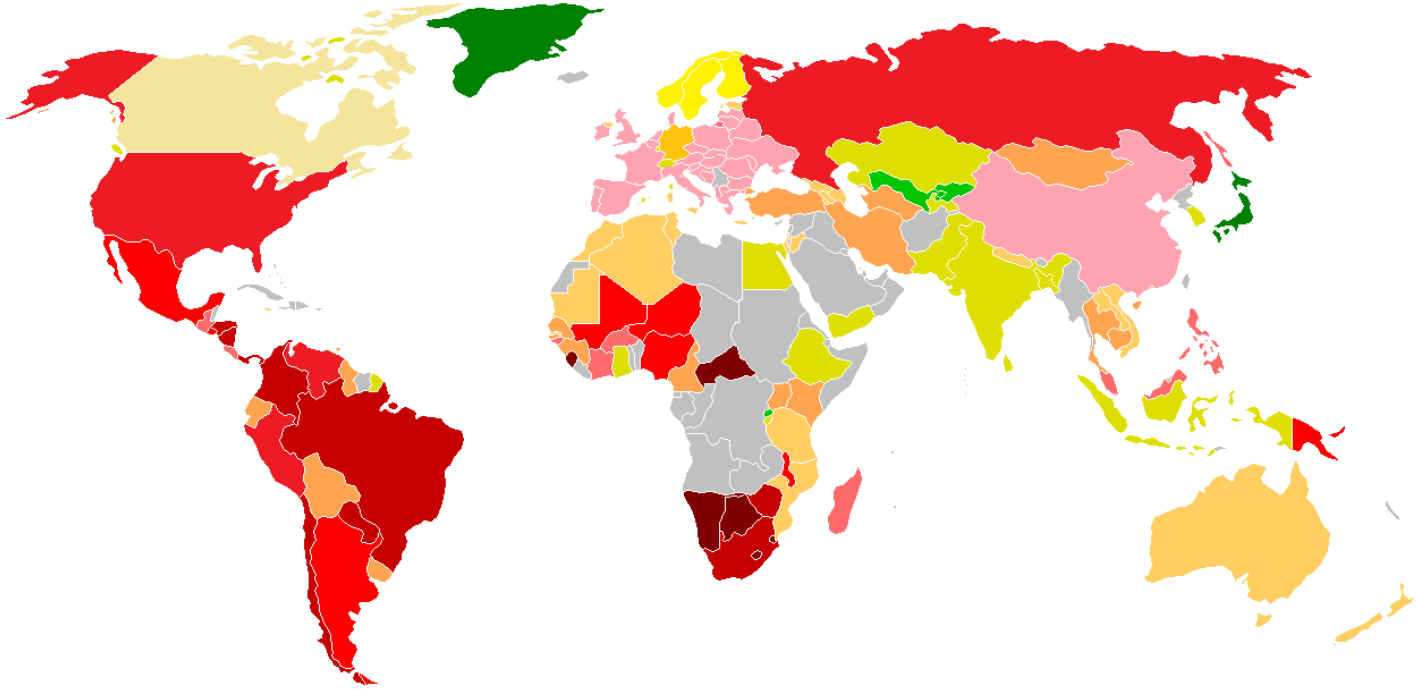
The worst case scenario: The European catastrophe

Global protectionism European integration	Global liberalism European integration
Global protectionism European disintegration	Global liberalism European disintegration

Introduction

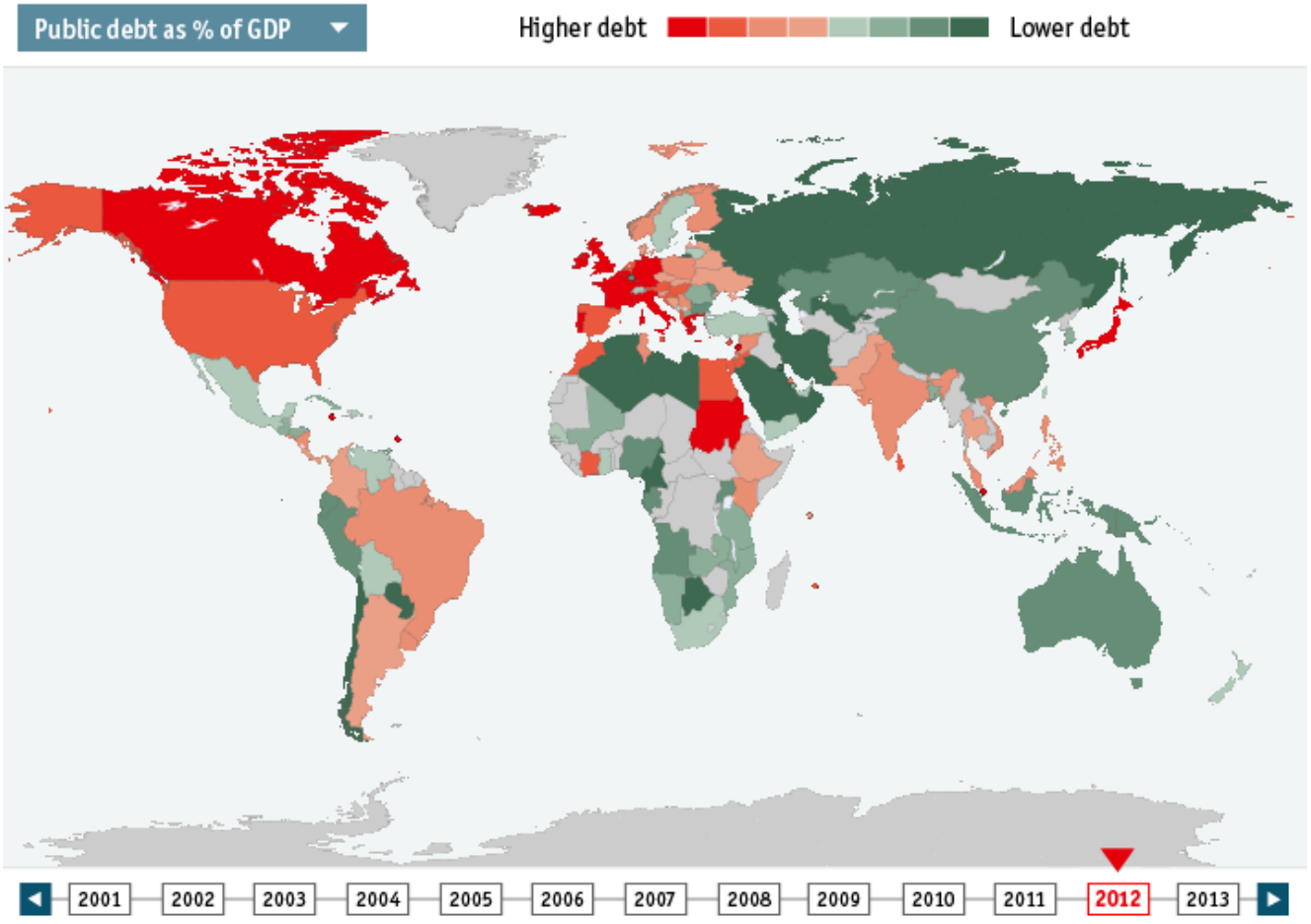


Austerity measures and urbanization increase poverty and income inequality drastically which leads to increased power for populist political parties

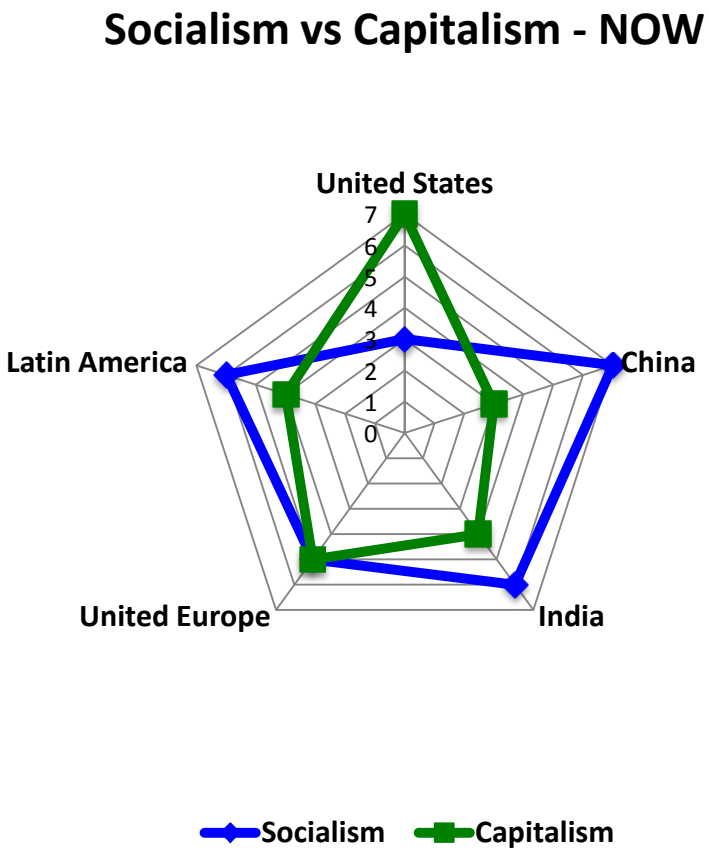


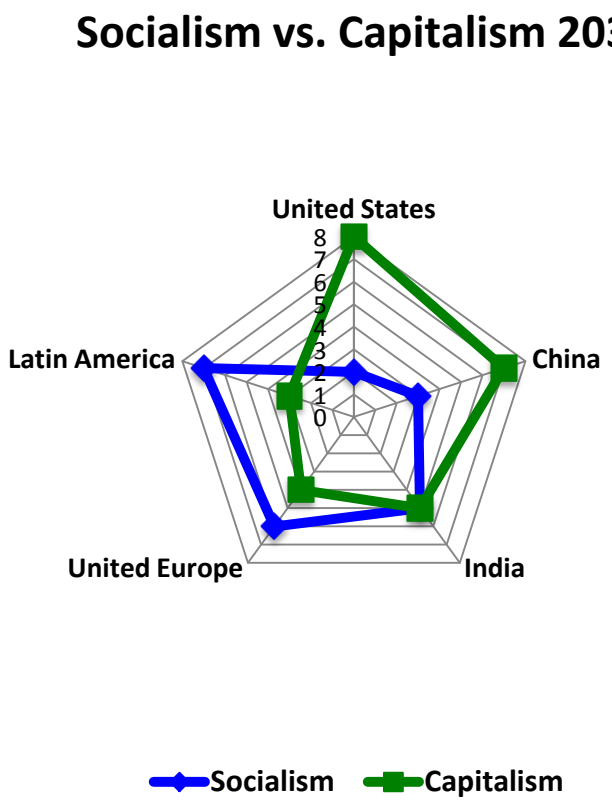
Color	Gini coefficient				
	< 0,25		0,35 - 0,39		0,55 - 0,59
	0,25 - 0,29		0,40 - 0,44		> 0,60
	0,30 - 0,34		0,45 - 0,49		NA
			0,50 - 0,54		

The paradigm shift in economic centers leads to increased public debt in the former economic powers

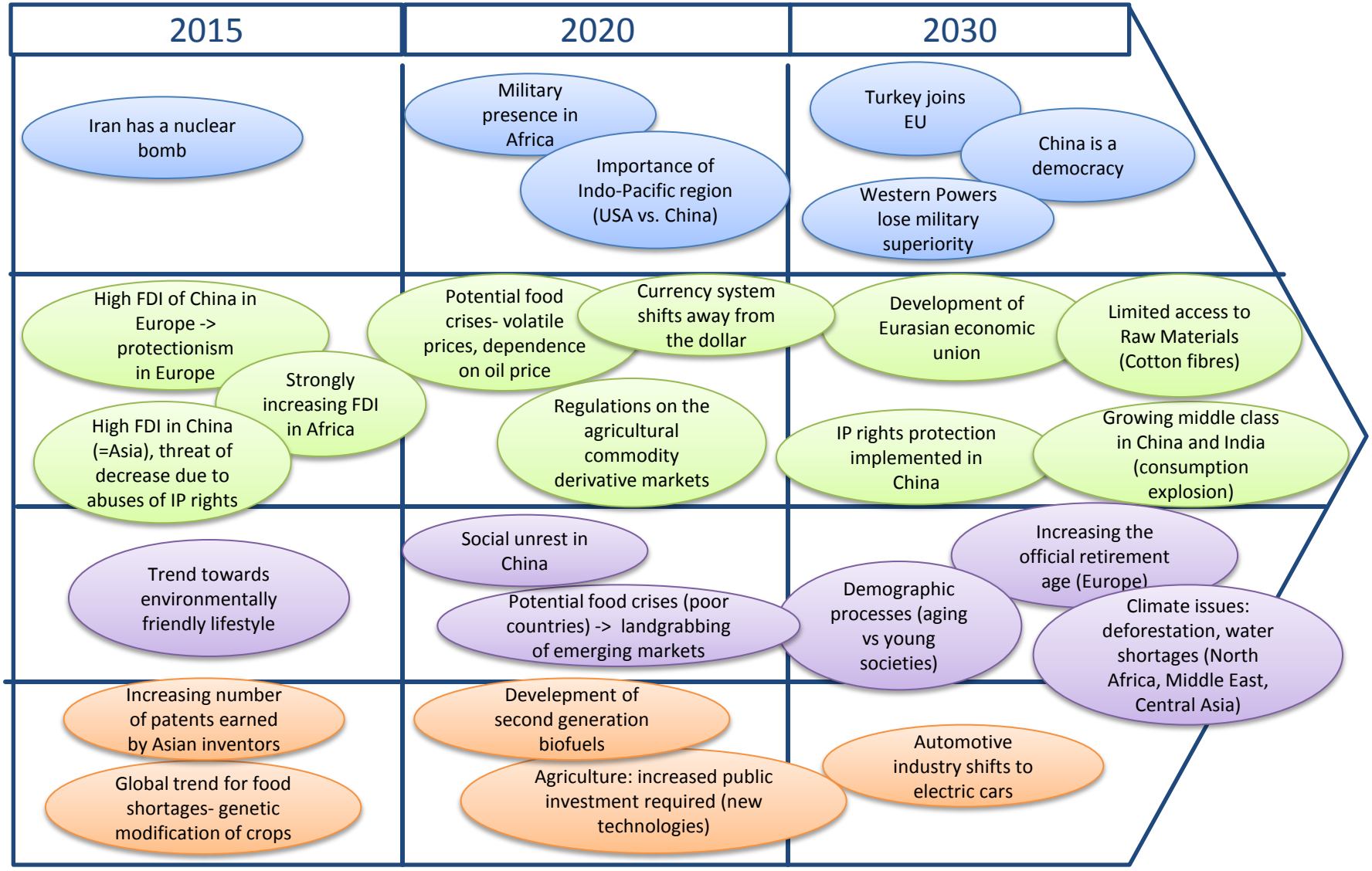


“Me!” vs. “Us!”


Socialism vs Capitalism - NOW
United States
China
India
United Europe
Latin America
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
Socialism
Capitalism


Socialism vs. Capitalism 2030
United States
China
India
United Europe
Latin America
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Socialism
Capitalism

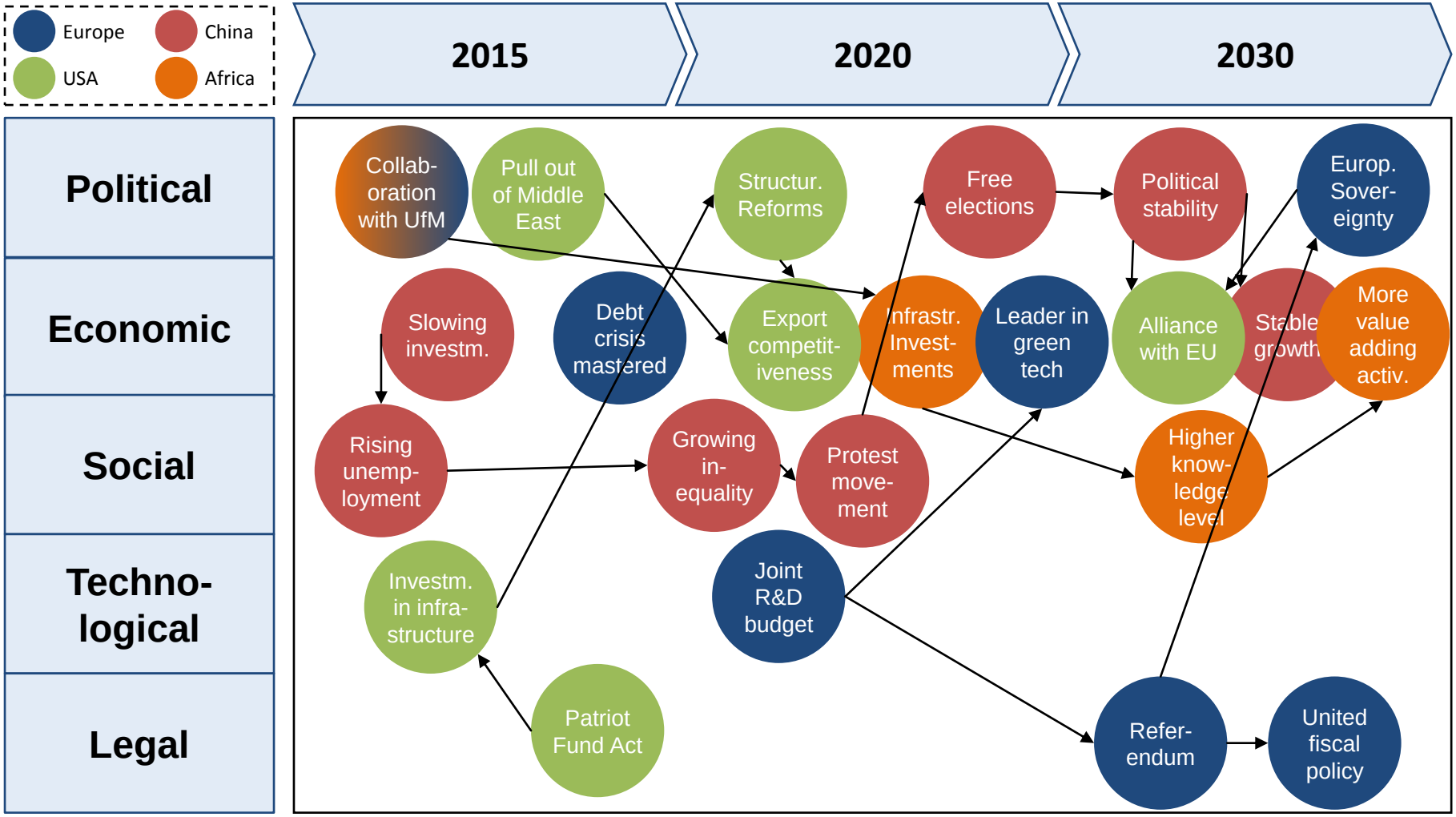
Developments in the World



Political | Economical | Social | Technological

Referendum

Various European and world-wide events lead to a high integration in Europe and the willingness to give up national sovereignty

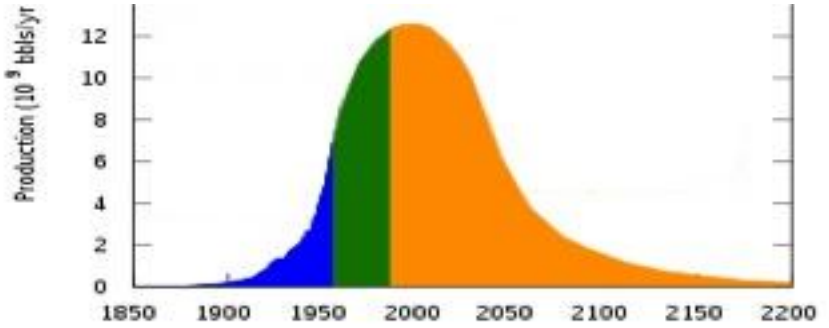


Florian Beck | Kim De Smedt | Martin Fraissler | Florian Klein | Nikita Kuchenov Lukas Papula | Juliane Stephan |

Energy Demand and environmental issues

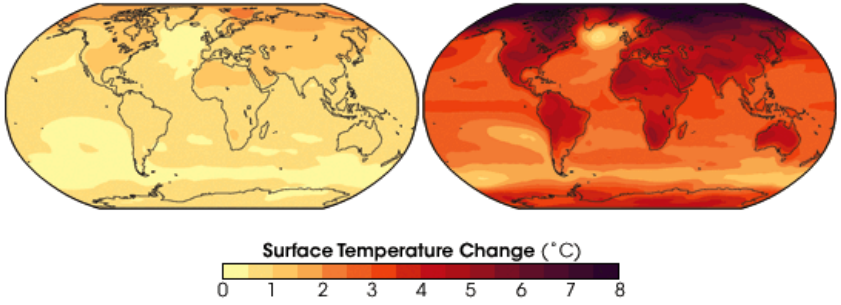
Natural disasters and a crude oil supply crunch in 2020 initiate a paradigm shift in energy supply

Peak oil



- Peak oil in **2015**: maximum rate of global petroleum extraction is reached
- By **2020**: oil supply crunch observable: Crude oil is becoming increasingly scarce
- Severe oil shortage in **2030**: demand: 118 mbpd, supply: 100mbod
- Investments in renewables start to pay off
- Europe is leading in green technology

2030 Surface Temperature Change



- "Lost decade" for environmentalism. Attention and financial resources focused on global economic crisis.
- Devastating natural disasters in the 2020ies due to global warming
- China sources 15% of its energy from non-fossil fuels
- **FCCC Beijing Agreement on GHG Emissions:** 194 signatory states: including US and China

- Oil continues to play an important role in the next 20 years. However in the frantic search for alternatives, green energy sources are becoming more efficient and cheaper
- European renewable energy companies benefit from escalating crude oil prices, rising energy demands and paradigm shift initiated by the FCCC Beijing Agreement on GHG Emissions

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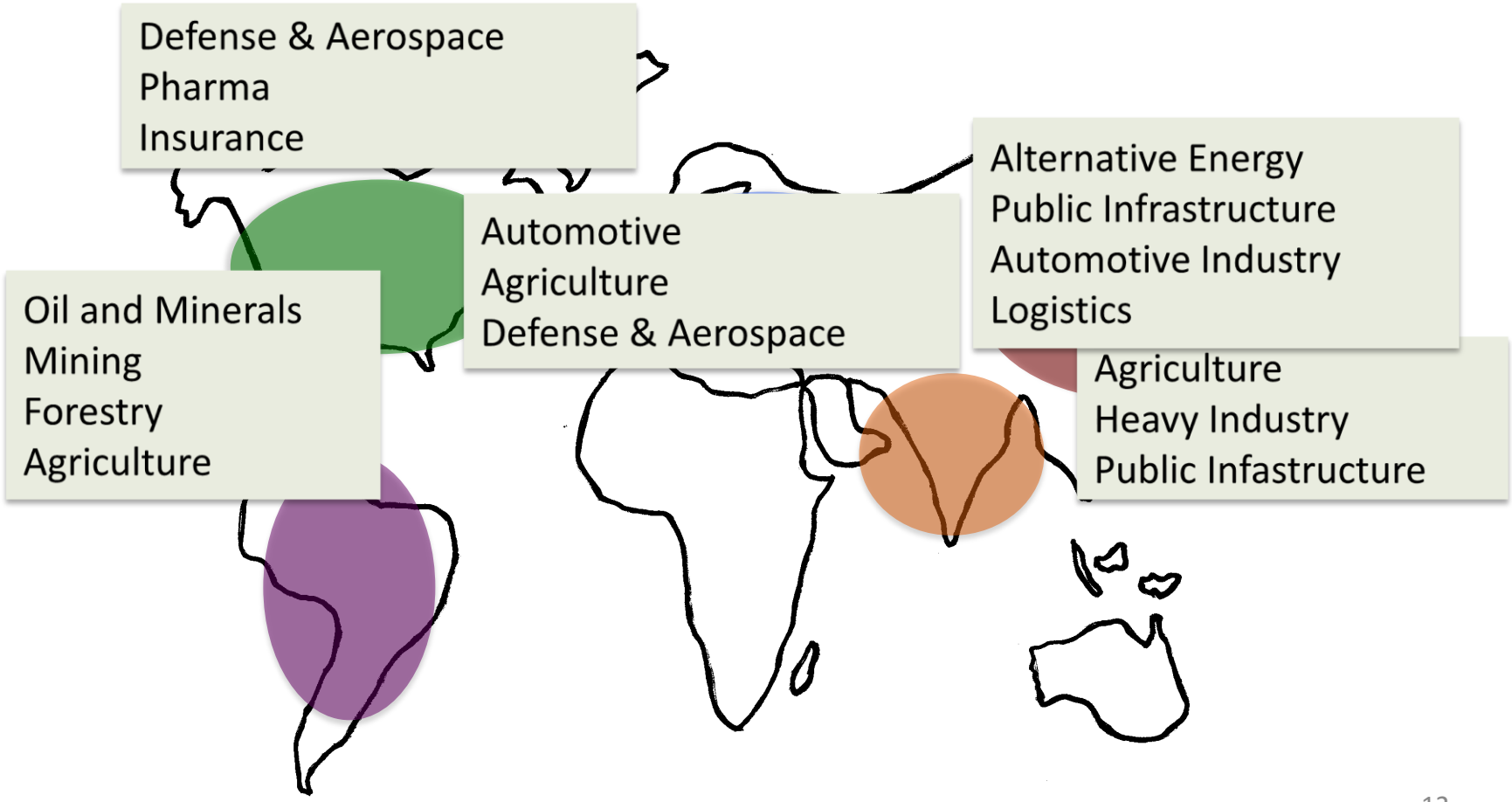
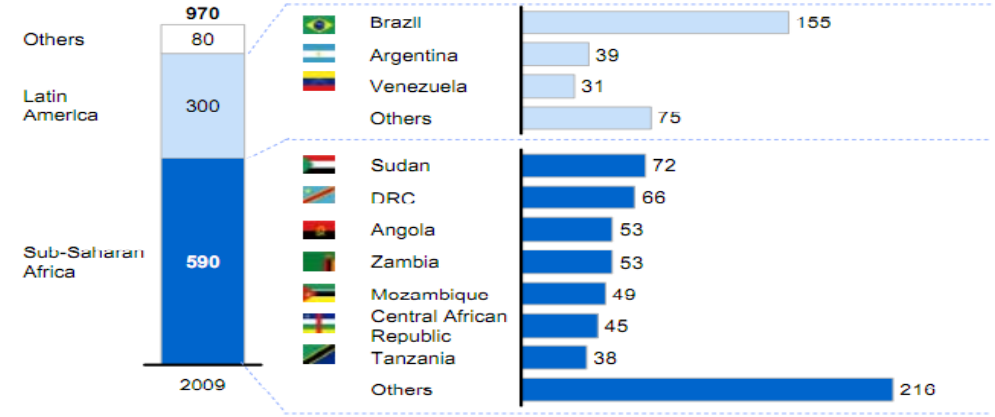
What Matters in 2030



AFRICA'S POTENTIAL: LAND AND LABOR RESOURCES

Africa represents about 60 percent of the potentially available cropland in the world

Additional available cropland, 2009[1]
Million hectares



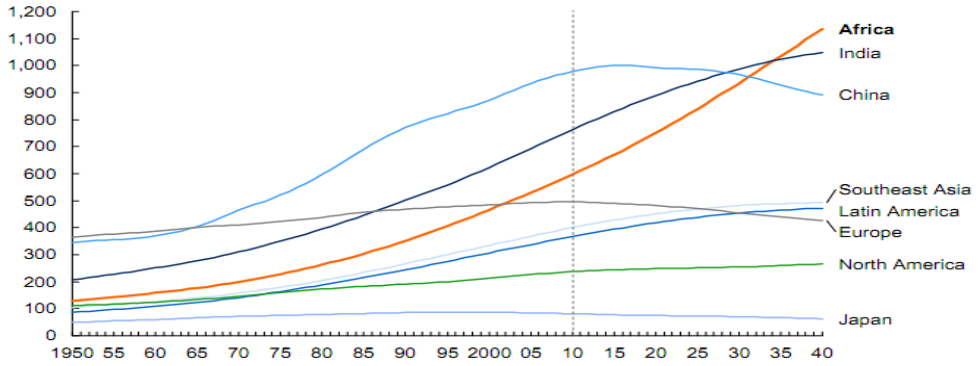
1 Cropland defined as land producing output greater than 40% of maximum yield under rain-fed conditions, excluding forest areas.

SOURCE: World Bank/Food and Agriculture Organization, *Awakening Africa's sleeping giant*; McKinsey Global Institute

Agriculture: further land expansion in Africa

Africa's workforce will become the world's largest by 2040

Size of the working-age[1] population
Million

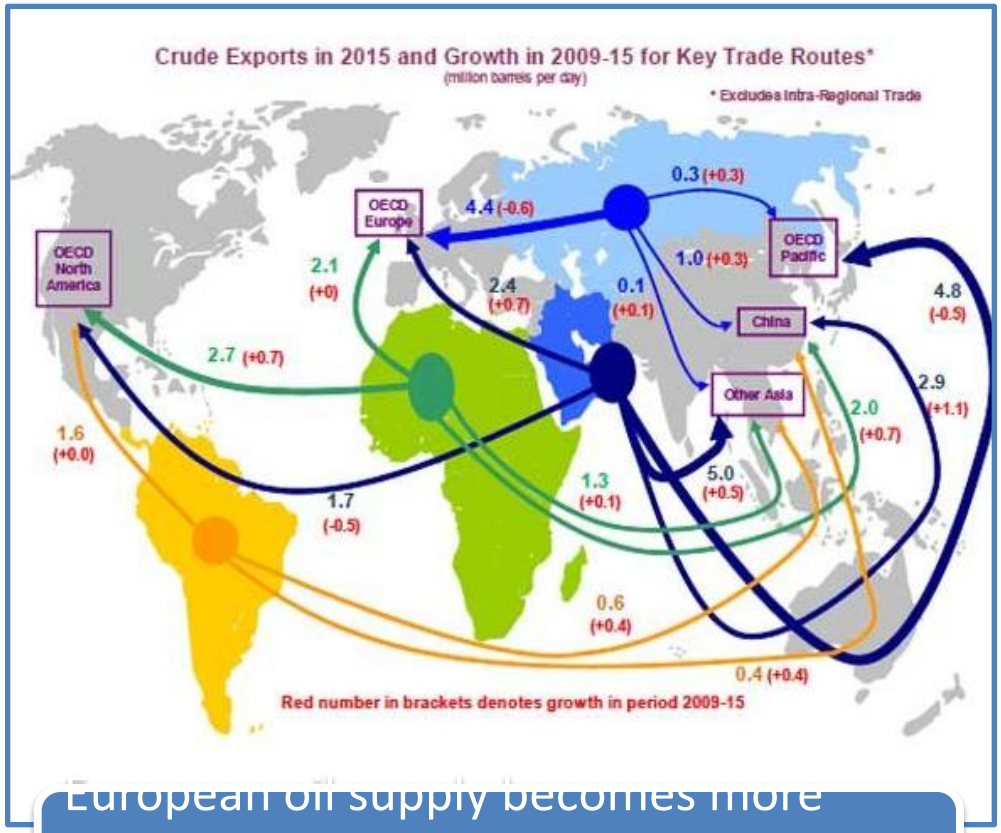


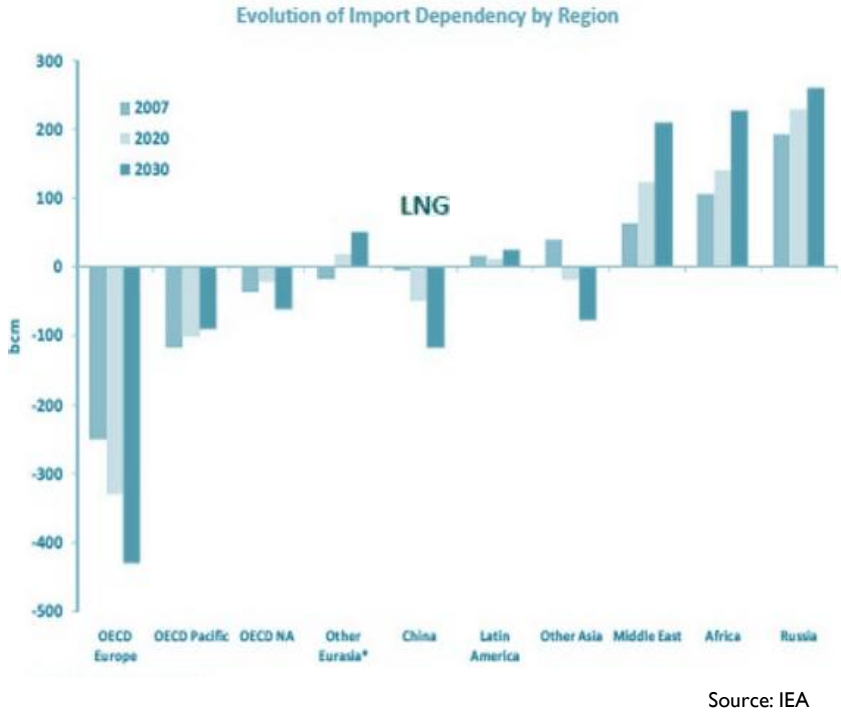
1 Population aged 15–64.

SOURCE: United Nations World Population Prospect; McKinsey Global Institute

Huge work labor potential

ENERGY MARKET OUTLOOK: CHANGES IN ENERGY SOURCE





Source: IEA

European oil supply becomes more balanced – less Russia, more Middle East

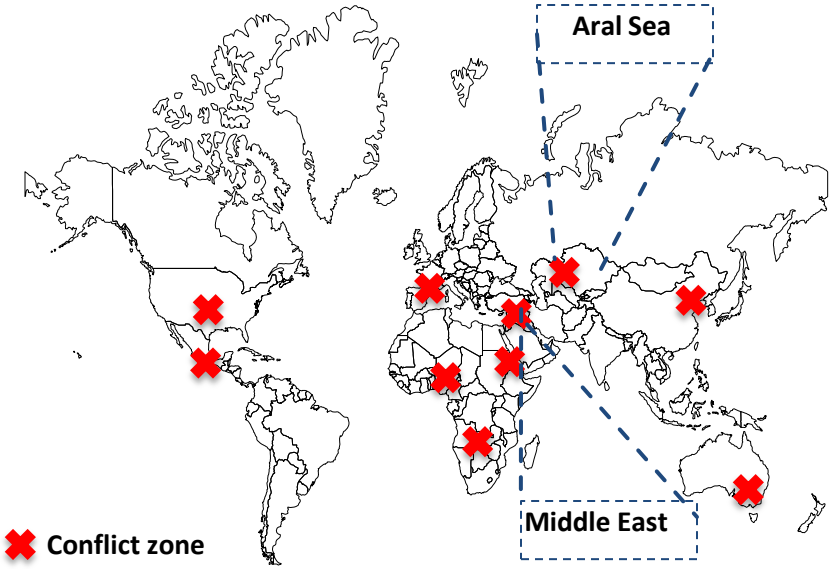
Import diversification – decreasing source dependency – security in enegry supply

European dependency on liquid natural gas rises

Significant shift towards a more environment friendly technology

Food and Water

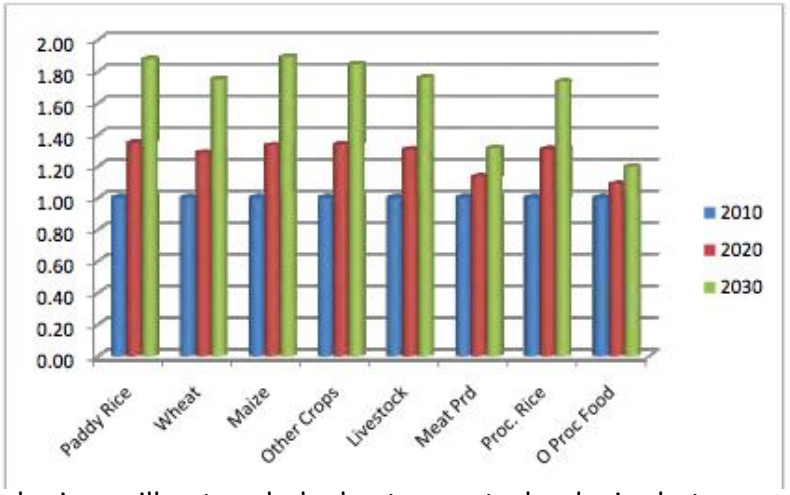
Two potential sources of conflict in the year 2030.



With water availability shrinking across the Middle East, Asia and sub- Saharan Africa, violent conflict between states is increasingly likely.

Sources:
http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/in_depth/world/2000/world_water_crisis/default.stm,
http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/23/opinion/23iht-edwatkins.2570814.html?pagewanted=all

Figure 2: Index of world market export prices for food commodities
(2010 = 1.00)



Food prices will not explode due to new technologies but climate change worsens the situation. Most affected countries: Guatemala, India, Azerbaijan, East Africa

Sources: http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/rr-exploring-food-price-scenarios-010611-en.pdf

The world of 2030 will experience scarcity of basic goods which leads to higher prices

- Country's also seek partnerships to secure food and water supply
- Less disposable income for consumers as they spend more for food

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