

World resource production - 50 years of change

-- Global Food and Water Security in 2050: Demographic Change and Increased Demand

Main indicators of economic and social development during the "50 Years of Change" period				
Category	Indicator	2000	2050	Note
Economic development	Gross domestic product (GDP)	2.3	–	Keep it within reasonable levels.
	GDP per capita (US\$)	1,100	–	Indicative
	Labour productivity growth	2.5	–	higher than GDP growth
	Unemployment rate (%)	6.0 ^a	65	Indicative
	Growth in R&D spending	–	–	Growth by 1 percent. Aim for a higher pace in GDP than under the IPR Plan (2.2 percent of GDP)
Innovation	Number of innovation patents per 10,000 people	6.3	32	Indicative
	Patent applications share of GDP	7.8	10	Indicative
	Urbanisation rate	53.1	–	In line with GDP
	GDP per capita (US\$)	10,800	33,0	Indicative
People's welfare	Primary education rate of working age population	3.9	9.2	Breeding
	Basic services increase	93	95	Indicative
	Share of income under poverty line per household	1.8	4.5	Indicative
	Average life expectancy (years)	77.5 ^b	–	Indicative
	Reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP	–	(11.5)	Breeding
	Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP	–	(34)	Breeding
	Shares of days with good air quality (days with PM2.5 below 25 µg/m ³)	87	87.5	Breeding
	Share of land under forest and trees (%)	30.0	30	Breeding
	Share of land under better than class II (%)	35.0 ^c	42.1	Breeding
Second-life Safety	Comprehensive green production capacity	–	–	Indicative
	Production capacity	–	–	Indicative
	Production capacity	–	–	Indicative

^a Data for 2010. ^b Data with 1% for 2050. ^c Comprehensive energy production refers to coal, petroleum, natural gas and non-fossil energy production capacity. ^d The ratio of days with good air quality to all days. ^e The ratio of land under forest and trees to total land area. ^f The ratio of land under better than class II to total land area. ^g All employees in 2050 whose productive years of 2.5% is assumed.

Description: -

Raw materials -- Statistics.

Mines and mineral resources -- Statistics.

Farm produce -- Statistics. World resource production - 50 years of change

Legends of Indian cinema

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Notes: 6

This edition was published in -



Filesize: 24.99 MB

Tags: #Global #Food #and #Water #Security #in #2050: #Demographic #Change #and #Increased #Demand

The World in 50 Years

Together, these sources represent a large proportion of total global CO₂ emissions. One key difference is that direct agricultural emissions if we exclude land use change and forestry are not shown; most direct emissions from agriculture result from methane production from and nitrous oxide released from the application of

Energy Production and Consumption

Learn more about black carbon and climate change on our.

Global Food and Water Security in 2050: Demographic Change and Increased Demand

. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

Energy Production and Consumption

Emissions from cultivated organic soils 4% are split between human food and animal feed. This interactive chart shows per capita electricity generation per person. We work with partners in more than 50 countries.

Emissions by sector

Putting these pieces together, we can make some educated guesses about energy in the coming five decades.

Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data

The distribution of methane emissions across sectors is notably different. Changes in global food systems have led to nutritional transitions as populations have shifted away from traditional diets towards globalised consumption patterns. EIA's AEO2013 Reference case, which assumes continuation of current laws, regulations, and policies, projects continued significant reliance on the three major fossil fuels through at least 2040, when they still supply more than three-quarters of the nation's overall primary energy consumption.

Attention is now focused on next month's Earth Summit in Johannesburg, the most important environmental negotiations for a decade. Energy consumption is rising in many countries where incomes are rising quickly and the population is growing.

Energy Production and Consumption

Growing energy consumption makes the challenge of transitioning our energy systems away from fossil fuels towards low-carbon sources of energy more difficult: new low-carbon energy has to meet this additional demand and try to displace existing fossil fuels in the energy mix. We will need a menu of solutions: changes to diets; food waste reduction; improvements in agricultural efficiency; and technologies that make low-carbon food alternatives scalable and affordable.

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