

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 "14th Five-Year Plan" period					
Category	Indicator	2020	2025	Annual average/ cumulative	Notes
Economic development	Gross domestic product (GDP, growth %)	2.3	-	Stronger economic recovery, each year depends on the situation	Indicative
	Urbanization rate (%)	60.0 ¹	65	-	Higher than GDP growth
	Growth in R&D spending	-	-	Greater than 7 percent, also for a higher proportion in GDP than under the 13 th Plan (2.2 percent of GDP)	Indicative
Innovation	Number of innovation patents per 10,000 people	6.3	10	-	Indicative
	Highly innovative firms of GDP	7.8	10	-	Indicative
	Growth in disposable income	2.1	-	In line with GDP	Indicative
People's wellbeing	Urban (rural) unemployment rate	5.2	4.5	-	Indicative
	Average years of education of college-age population	10.8	11.3	-	Binding
	Proportion of doctoral physicians per thousand population	2.9	3.2	-	Indicative
	Basic pension insurance participation rate (%)	92	95	-	Indicative
	Survival for infants under 5 years old per thousand births	1.8	1.5	-	Indicative
	Average life expectancy (years)	77.3 ²	-	-	Indicative
Green ecology	Reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP	-	-	10.5%	Binding
	Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP	-	-	18%	Binding
	Share of days with good air quality in blue-sky pollution level and above (%)	87	87.5	-	Binding
	Share of days with good air quality in blue-sky pollution level and above (%)	88.4	88	-	Binding
Security/safety	Proportion of green production capacity	10.3 ³	18.1	-	Binding
	Comprehensive energy production capacity	-	-	14.5GW, 100% of coal equivalent	Binding

Description: -

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Raw materials -- Statistics.

Mines and mineral resources -- Statistics.

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

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Legends of Indian cinema

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Notes: 6

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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.

World Resources Institute

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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