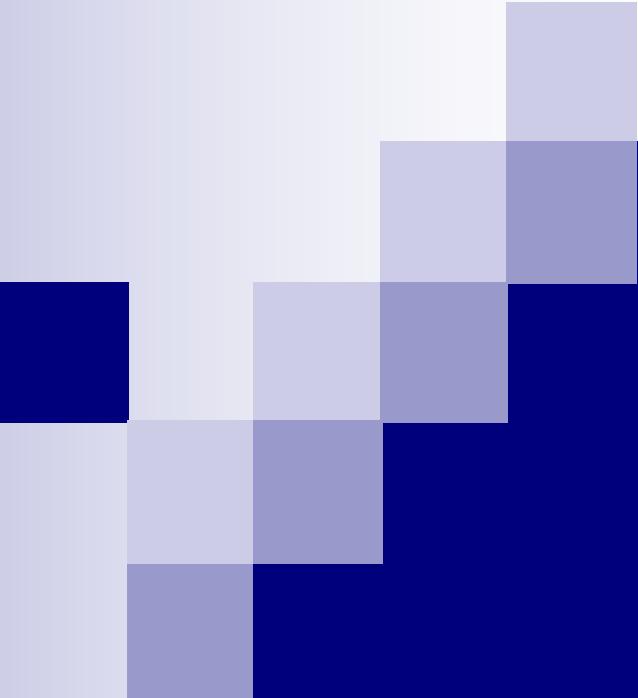
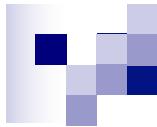


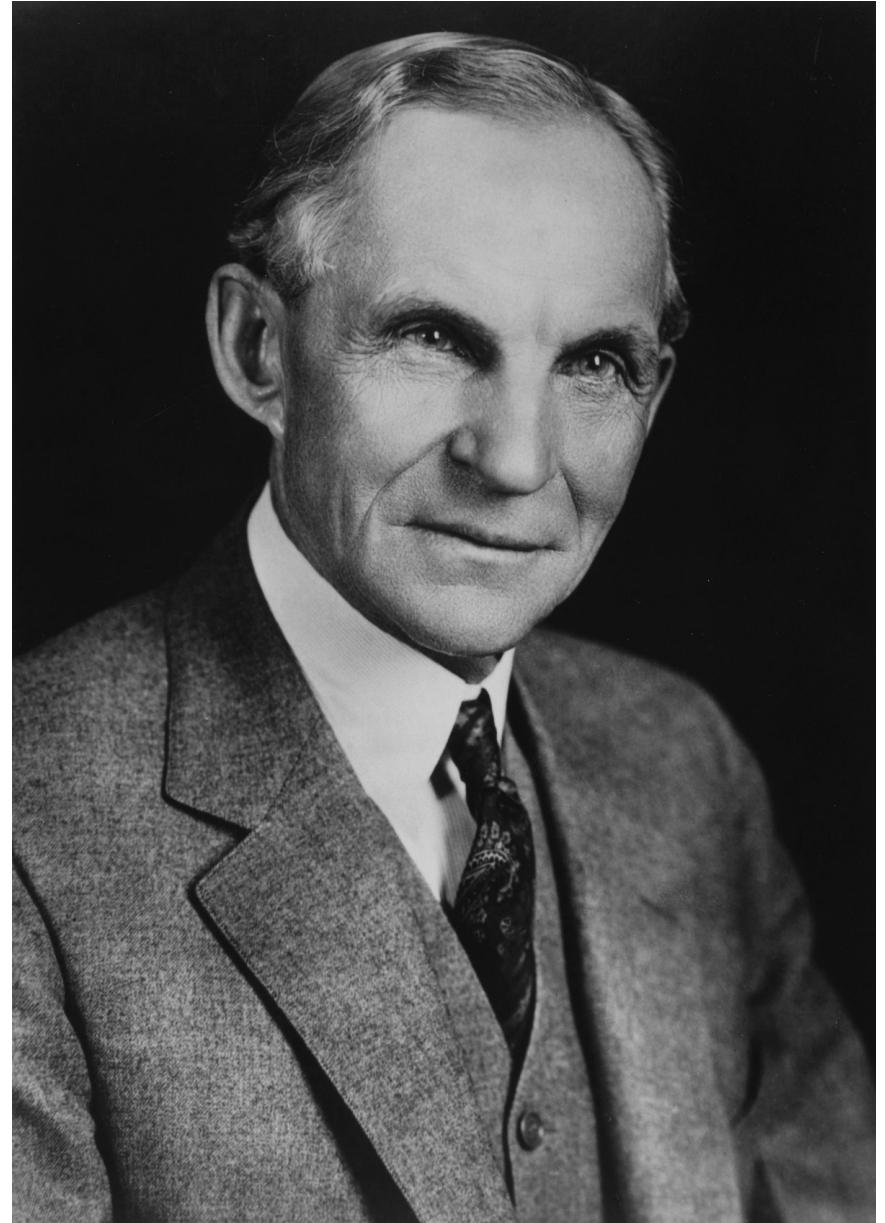
Prospérité sans croissance ?

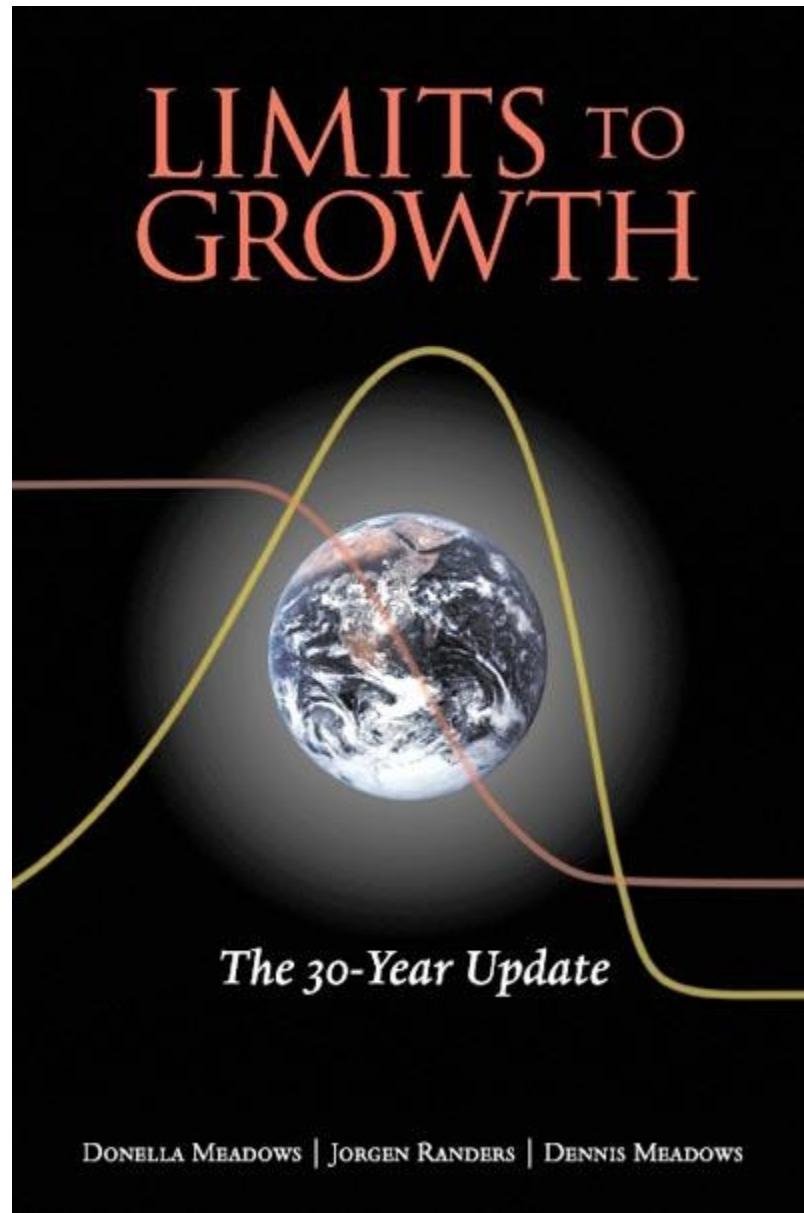
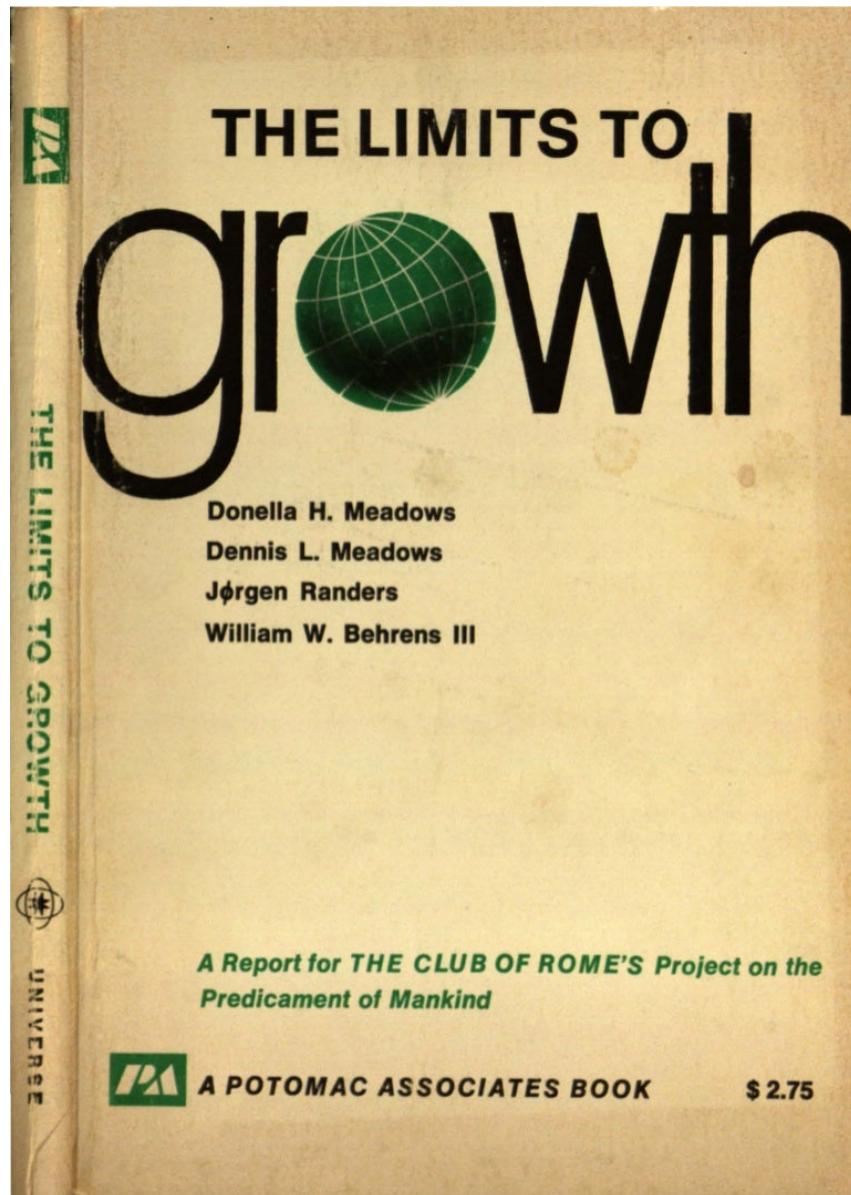
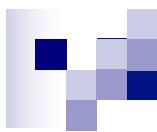


Prospérité sans croissance?



- 1. Le compromis fordiste**
- 2. L'addiction à la croissance**
- 3. Doper la croissance par la mondialisation**
- 4. Les liens entre crise des inégalités, crise écologique et crise démocratique**
- 5. Briser les cercles vicieux**





Self-reported Life Satisfaction vs GDP per capita, 2017

The vertical axis shows the national average of the self-reported life satisfaction on a scale ranging from 0-10, where 10 is the highest possible life satisfaction.

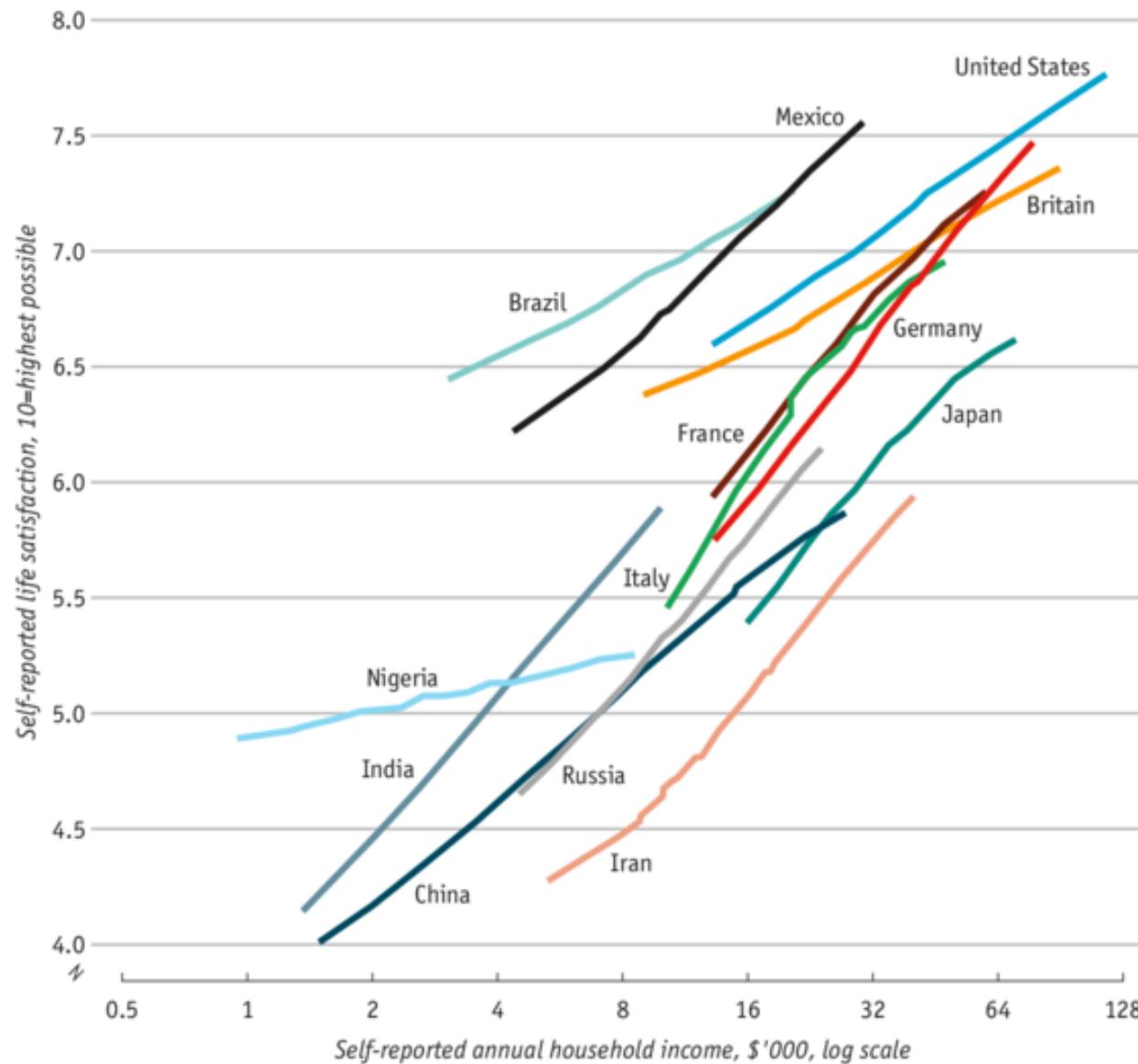
The horizontal axis shows GDP per capita adjusted for inflation and cross-country price differences.



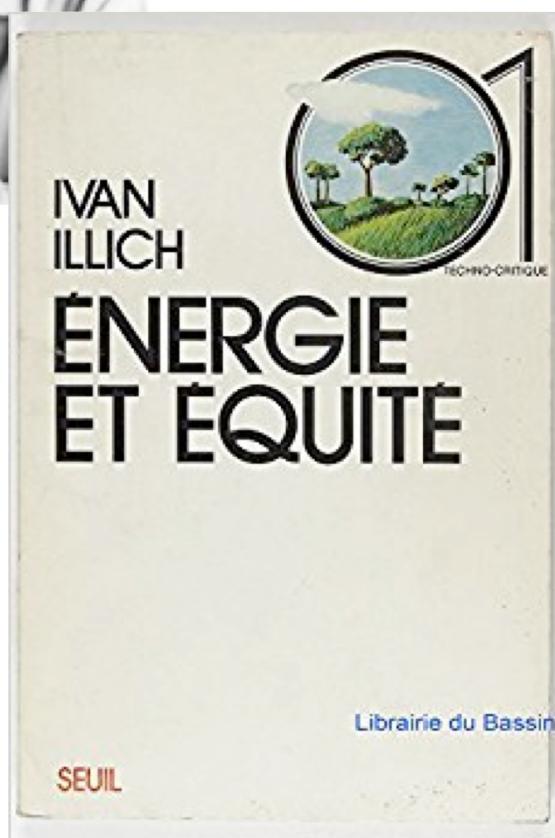
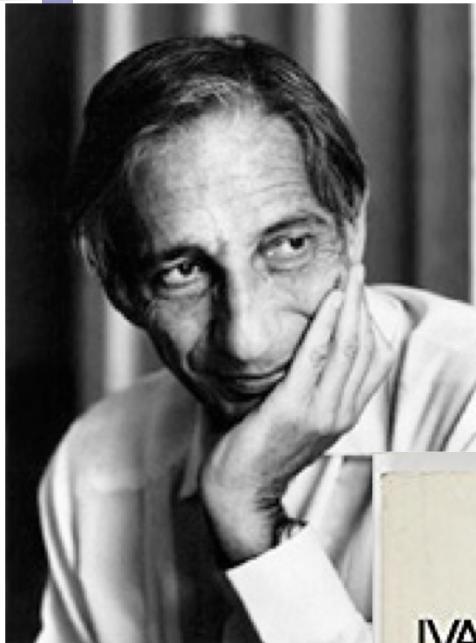
Prosperity sans croissance ?

Life satisfaction and income

2012 or latest



Source: "Subjective Well-Being and Income: Is There Any Evidence of Satiation?",
by Betsey Stevenson and Justin Wolfers. NBER Working Paper 18992. April 2013



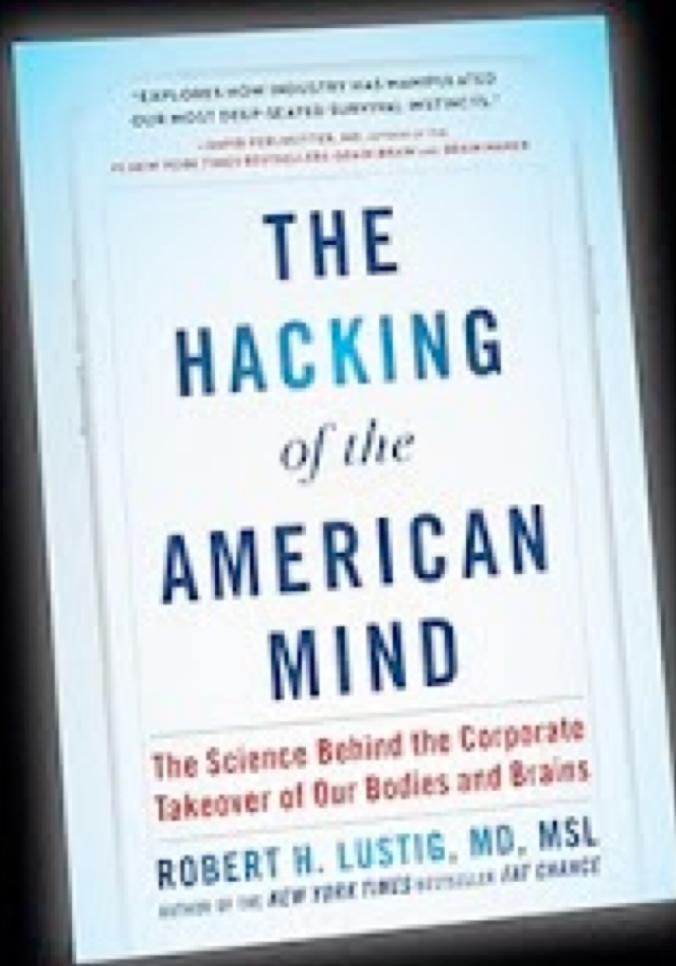


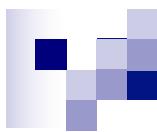
The Joyless Economy

The
Psychology of
Human Satisfaction

REVISED EDITION

Tibor Scitovsky





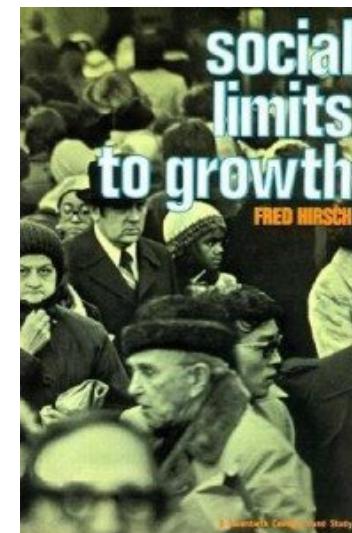
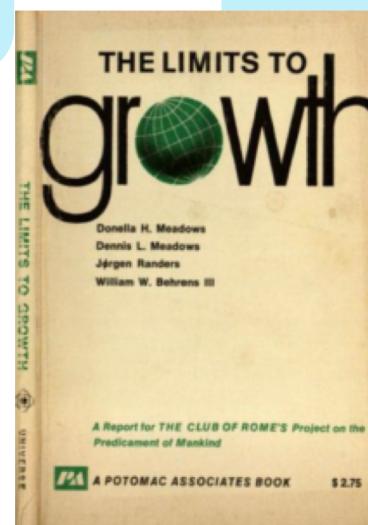
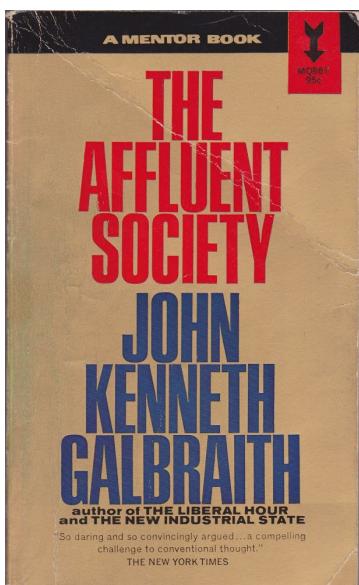
LE DEBAT SUR LA CROISSANCE

1973: la crise pétrolière

Favoriser la consommation, étendre les marchés, augmenter les revenus publics par l'impôt: le compromis fordiste

Les limites environnementales et sociales de la croissance

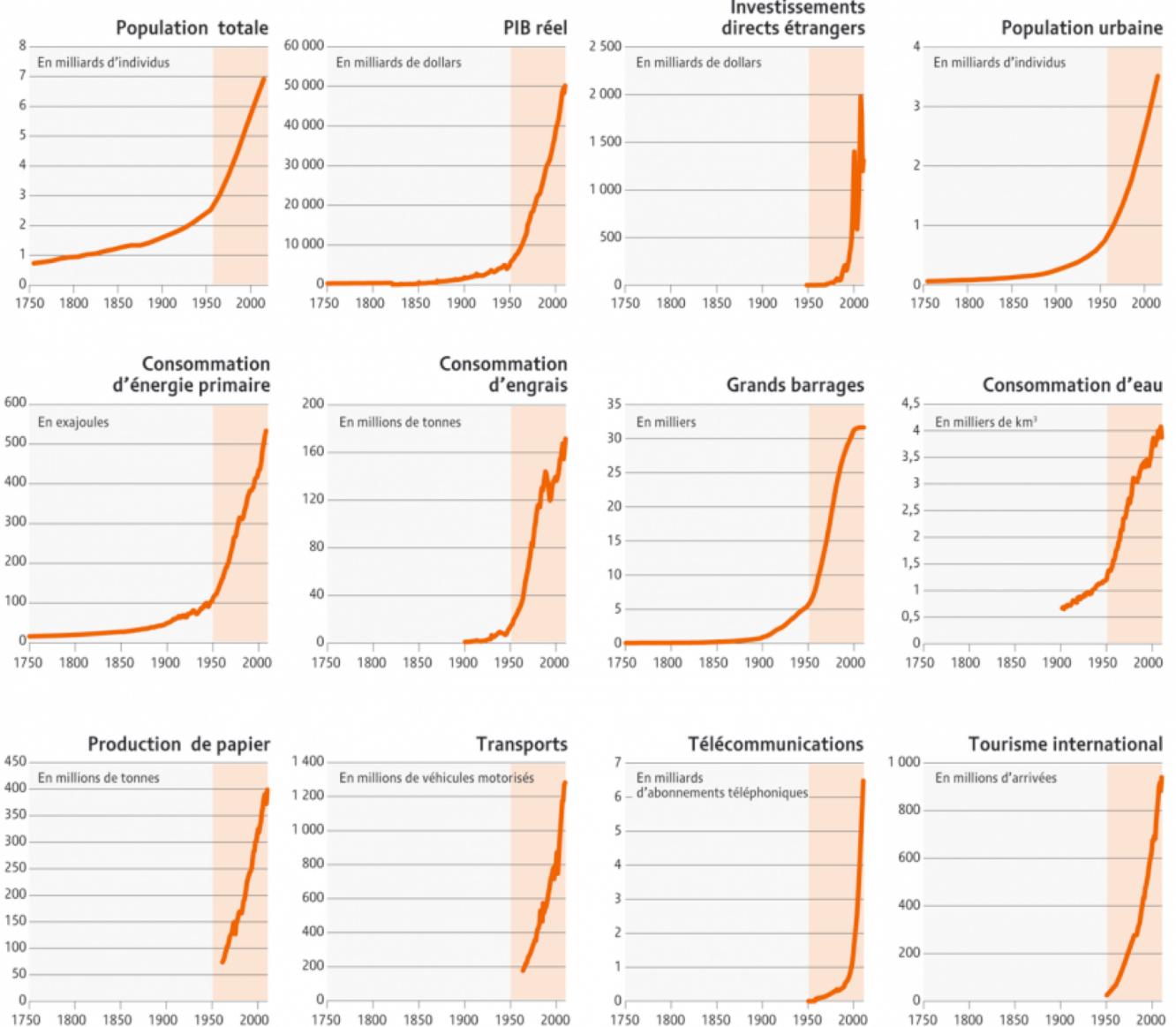
Assurer la soutenabilité de la dette et créer des emplois



La “grande accélération”

Will Steffen, Katherine Richardson, Johan Rockström, et al., « Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet ». *Science*, 15 Jan 2015

Développement socio-économique

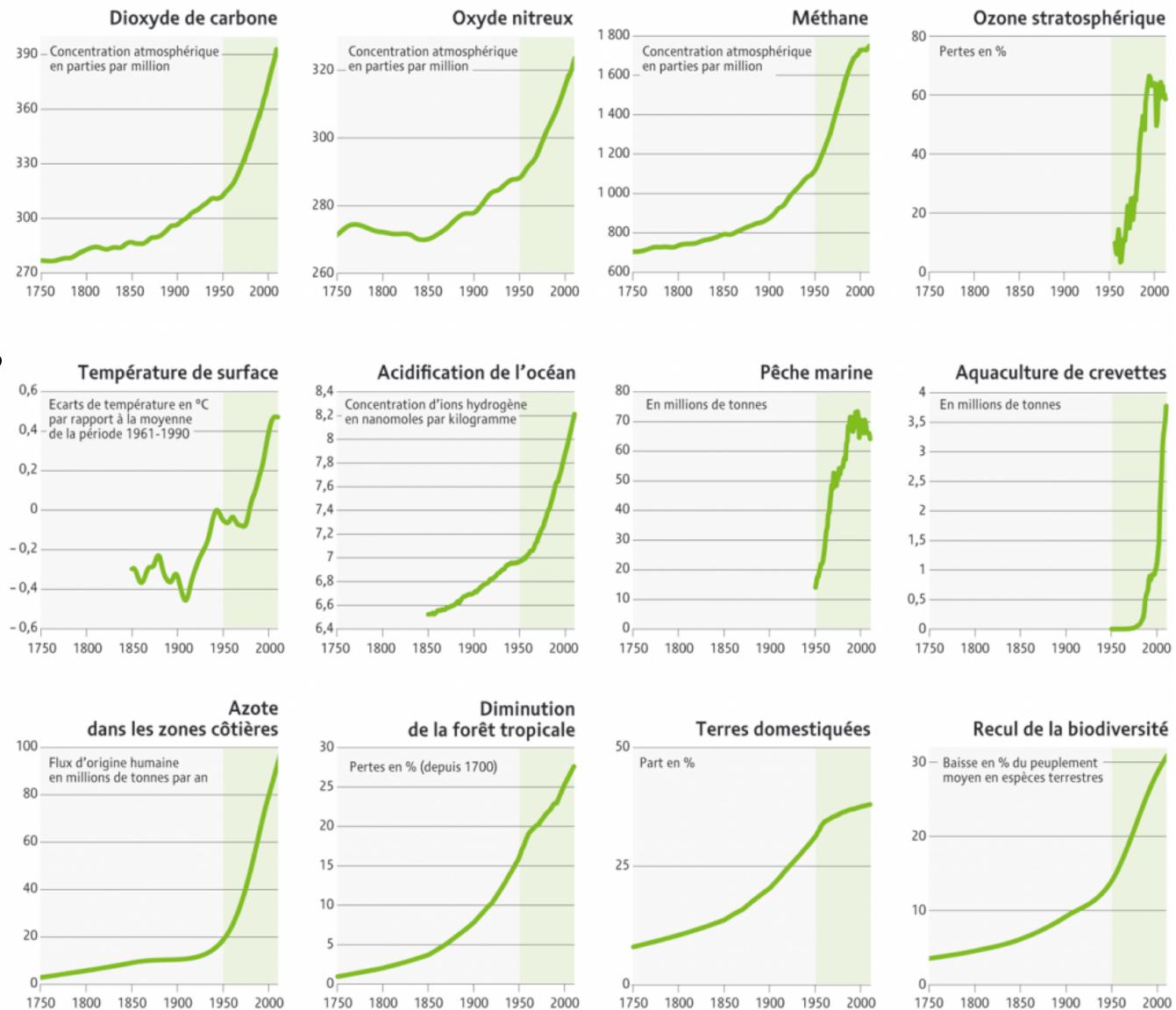


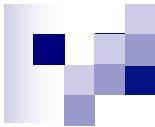
Source : Will Steffen, Wendy Broadgate, Lisa Deutsch, Owen Gaffney et Cornelia Ludwig, « The trajectory of the Anthropocene : the Great Acceleration », *The Anthropocene Review*, 2015 (données : International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme et Stockholm Resilience Centre).

La “grande accélération”

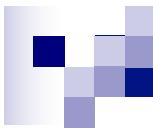
Will Steffen, Katherine Richardson, Johan Rockström, et al., « Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet ». *Science*, 15 Jan 2015

Evolution du système Terre





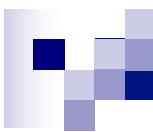
- 1. Le compromis fordiste**
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- 4. Les liens entre crise des inégalités, crise écologique et crise démocratique**
- 5. Briser les cercles vicieux**



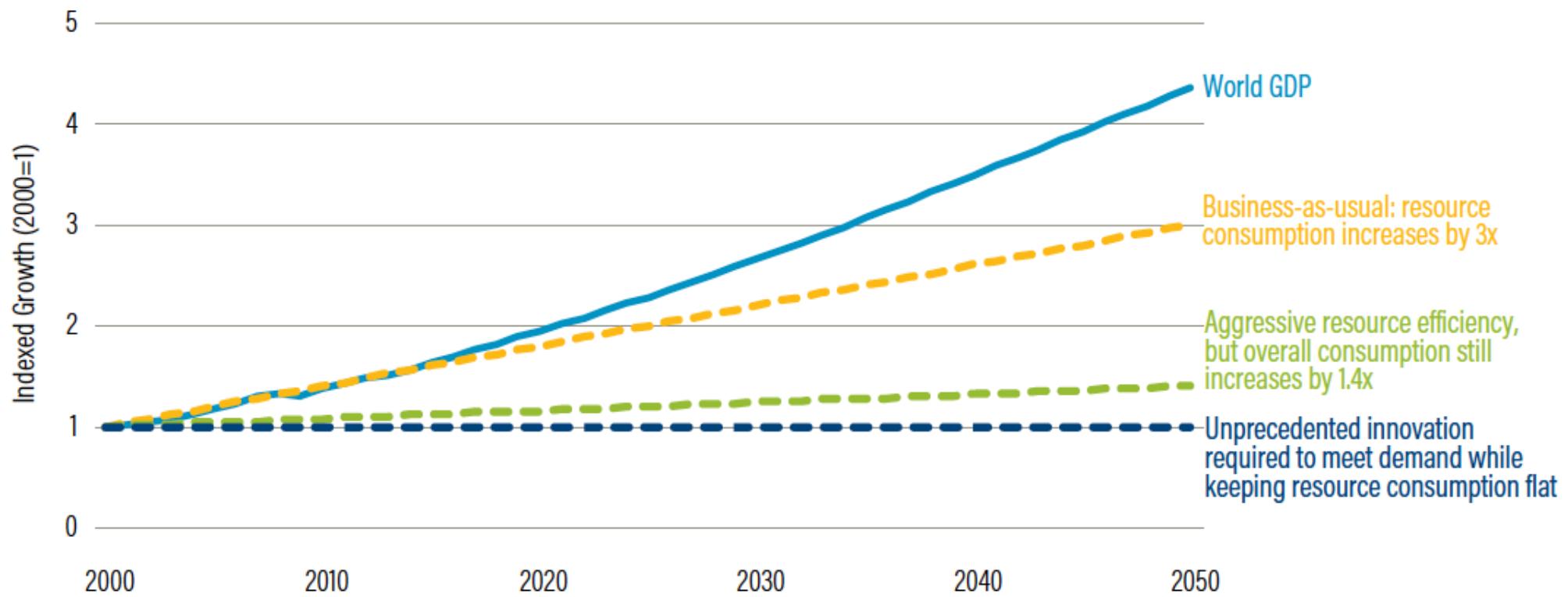
L'effet “classe moyenne” à l'horizon 2030 un effet d'entraînement à partir de 6.000 USD/personne/an



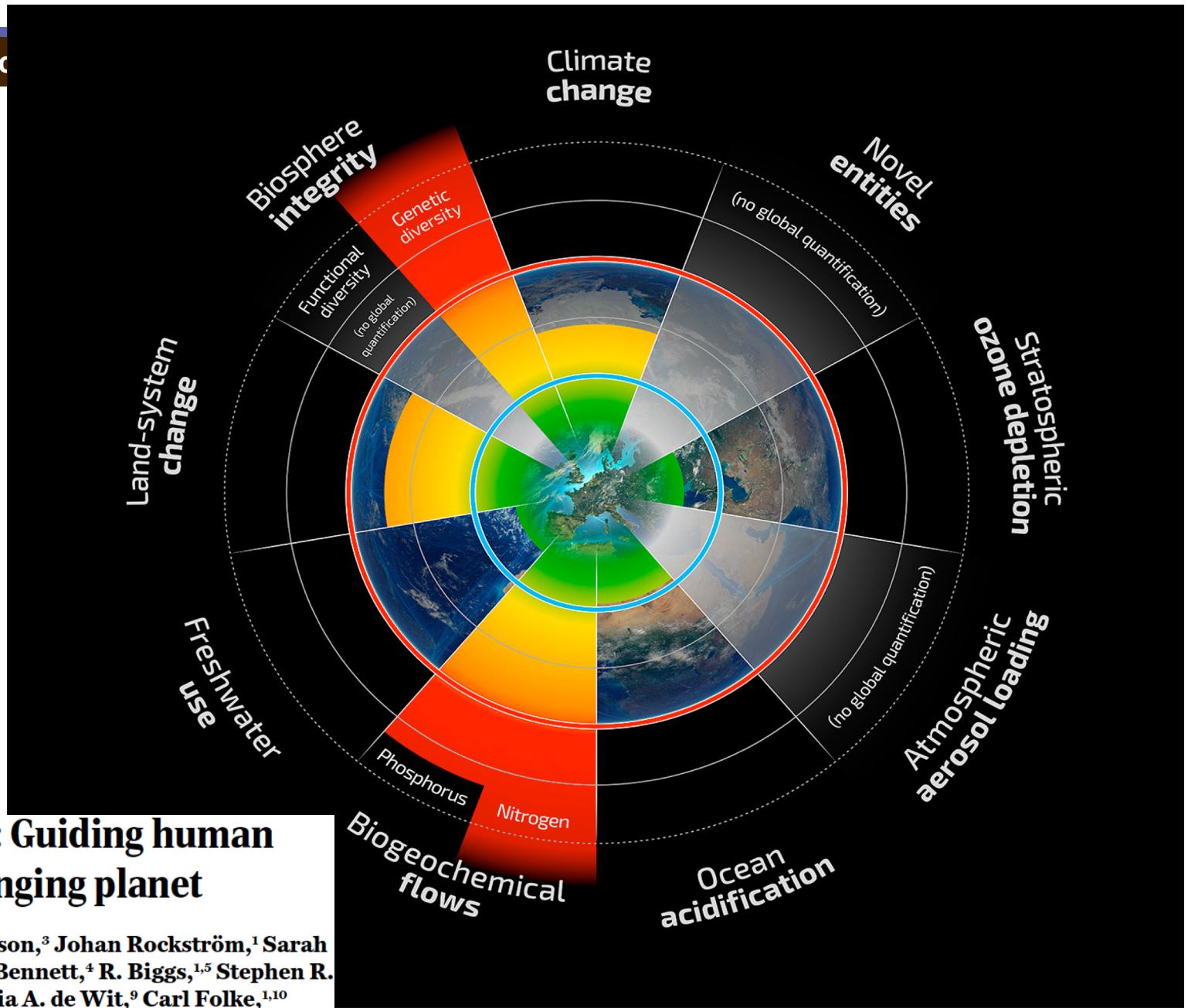
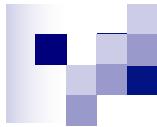
Source: Ernst & Young 2013, in: S. Put del Pino, E. Metzger, D. Drew & K. Moss, *The Elephant in the Boardroom. Why unchecked consumption is not an option in tomorrow's markets*, World Resources Institute (March 2017)



L'effet “classe moyenne” à l'horizon 2030 un effet d'entraînement à partir de 6.000 USD/personne/an



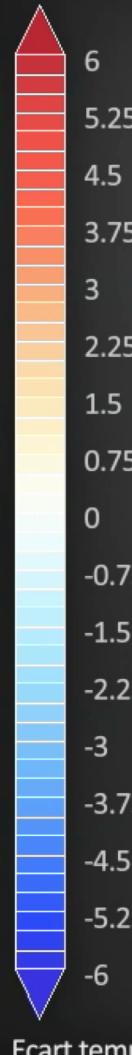
Source: Ernst & Young 2013, in: S. Put del Pino, E. Metzger, D. Drew & K. Moss, *The Elephant in the Boardroom. Why unchecked consumption is not an option in tomorrow's markets*, World Resources Institute (March 2017)



Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet

Will Steffen,^{1,2*} Katherine Richardson,³ Johan Rockström,¹ Sarah E. Cornell,¹ Ingo Fetzer,¹ Elena M. Bennett,⁴ R. Biggs,^{1,5} Stephen R. Carpenter,⁶ Wim de Vries,^{7,8} Cynthia A. de Wit,⁹ Carl Folke,^{1,10} Dieter Gerten,¹¹ Jens Heinke,^{11,12,13} Georgina M. Mace,¹⁴ Linn M. Persson,¹⁵ Veerabhadran Ramanathan,^{16,17} B. Reyers,^{1,18} Sverker Sörlin¹⁹

- **Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)**
- **In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)**
- **Below boundary (safe)**
- **Boundary not yet quantified**



Anomalies de température calculées par le modèle couplé de l'IPSL



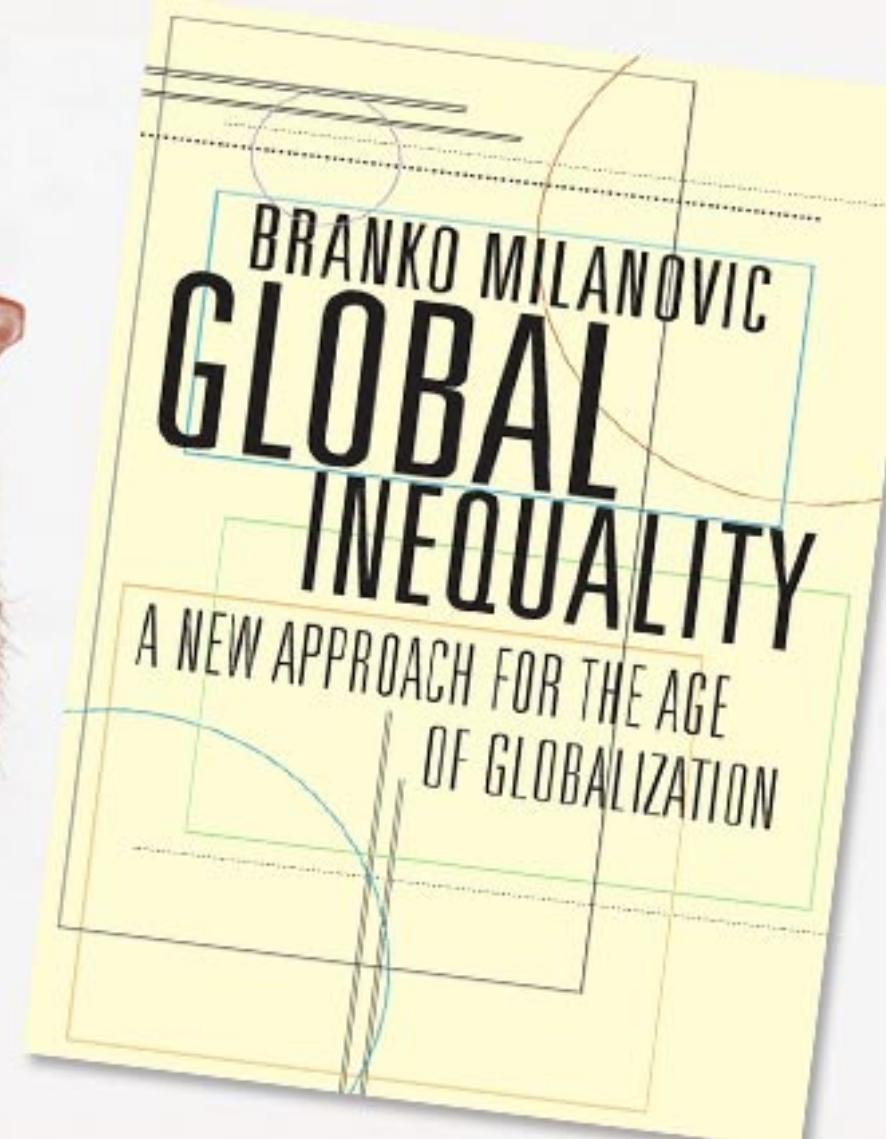
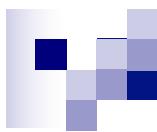
Sans perturbations
dues à l'activité humaine

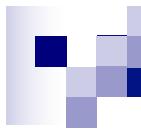


Avec perturbations
CO₂ dues à l'activité humaine
(scénario GIEC/SRESA2)

Année
2000

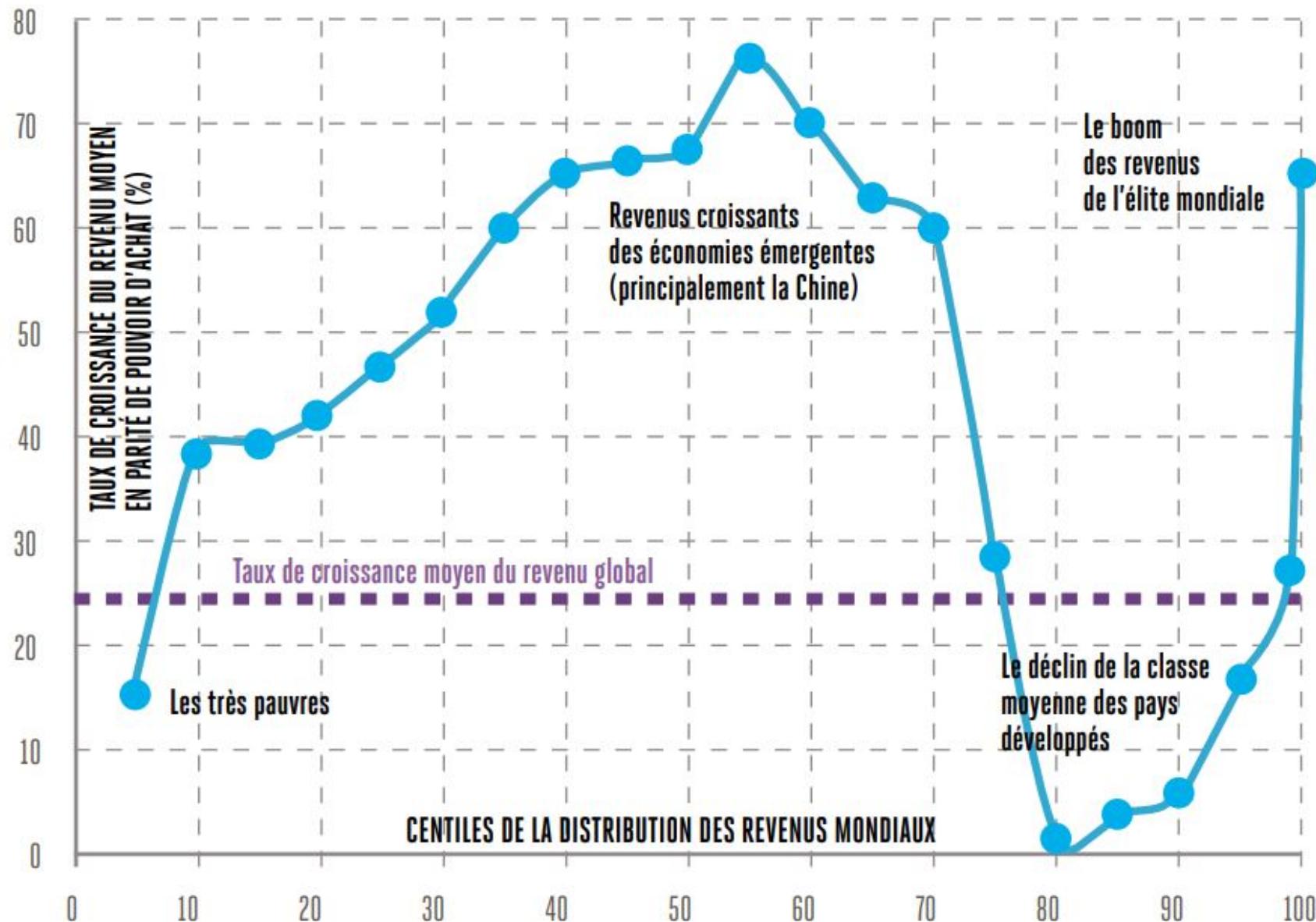
Source: Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace



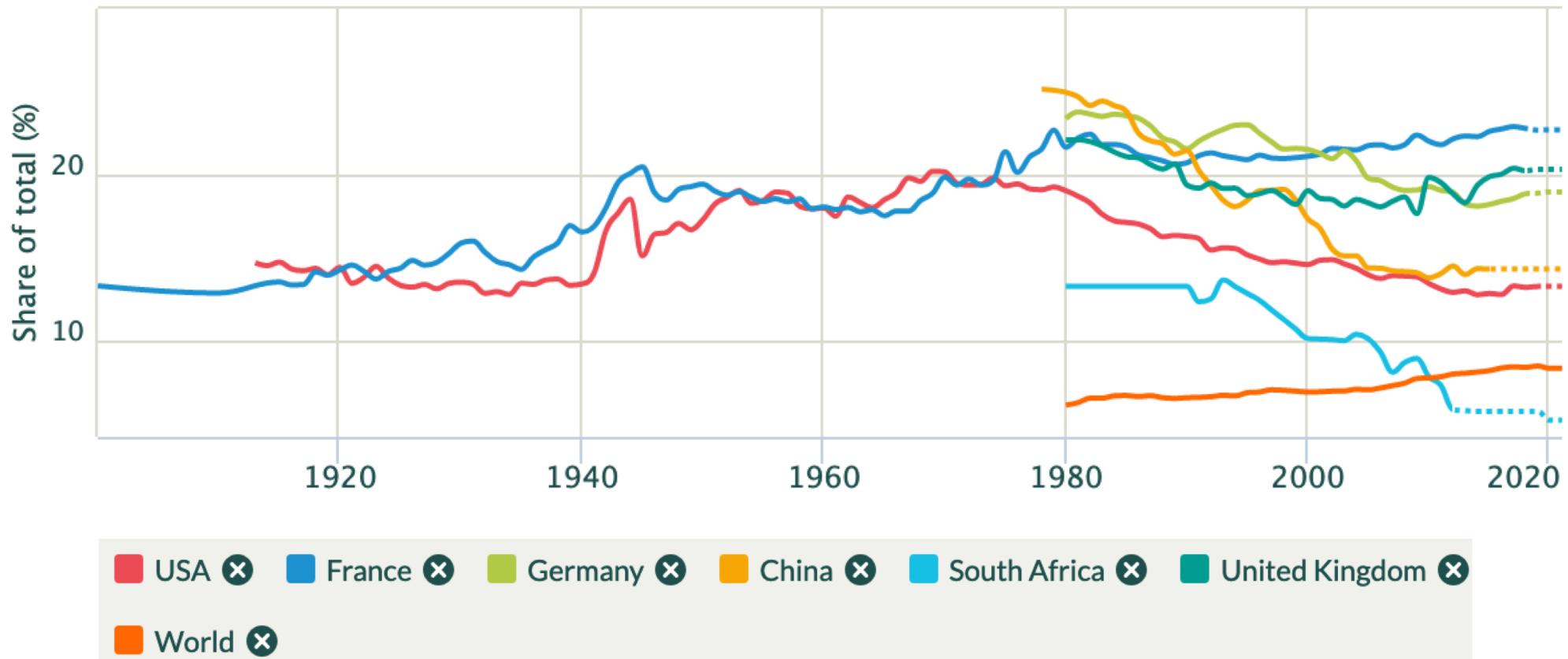


La courbe de l'éléphant

Croissance globale du revenu réel entre 1988 et 2008

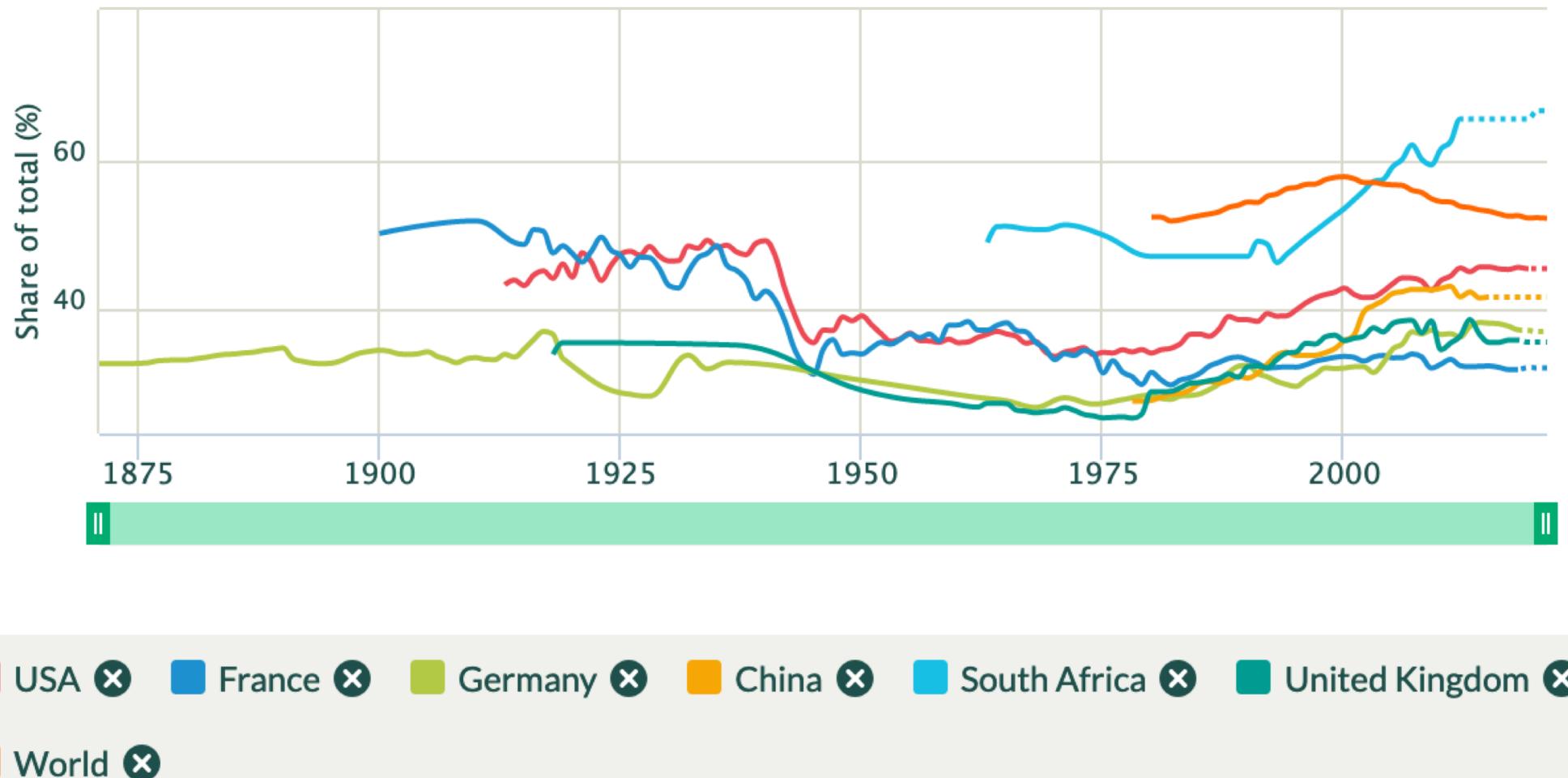


Inégalité au sein des pays: Part des revenus allant aux 50% les plus pauvres, 1930-2021



Source: World Inequality Database 2022

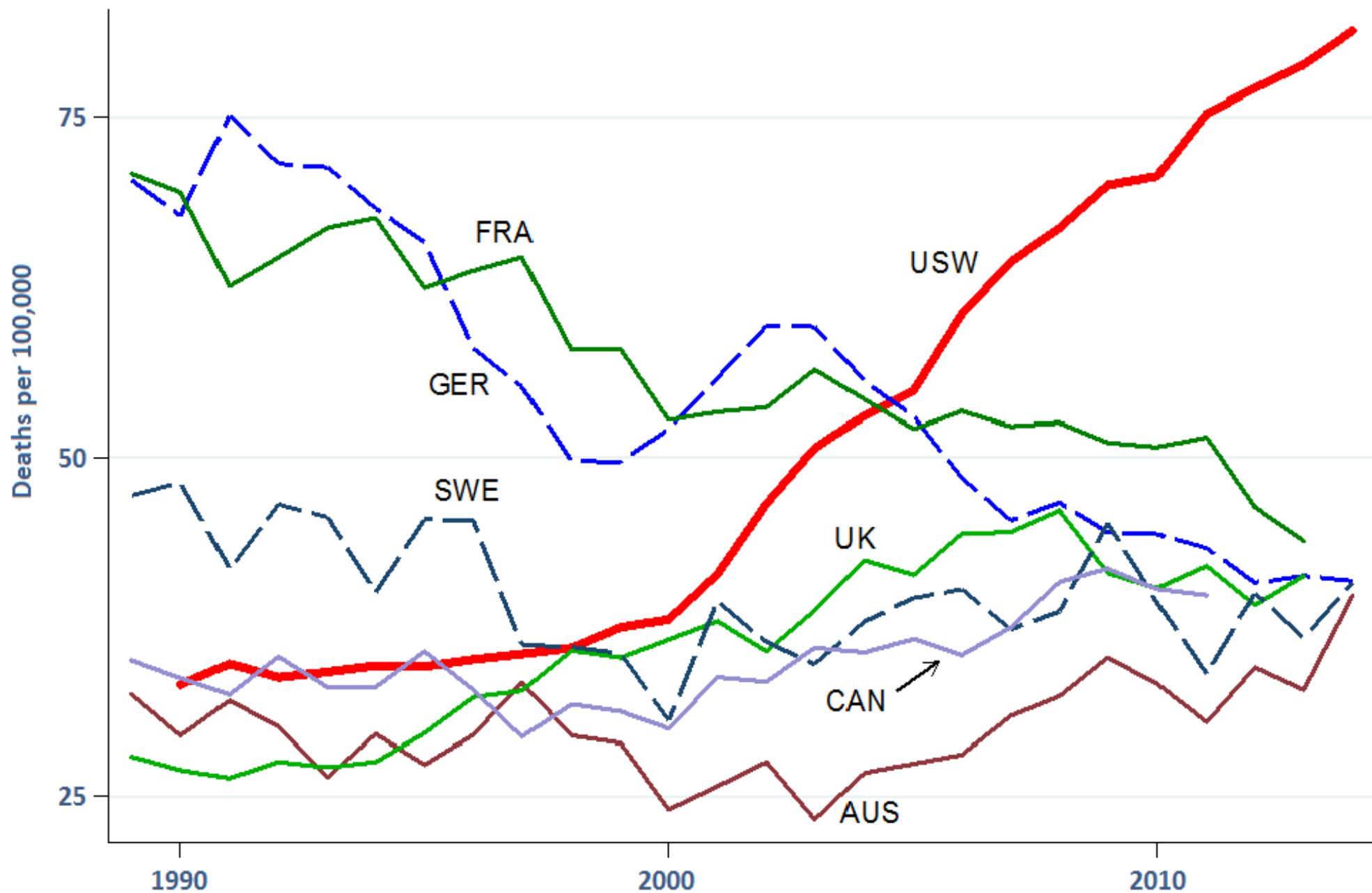
Inégalités au sein des pays: Part des revenus allant aux 10% les plus riches, 1930-2021



Source: World Inequality Database 2022

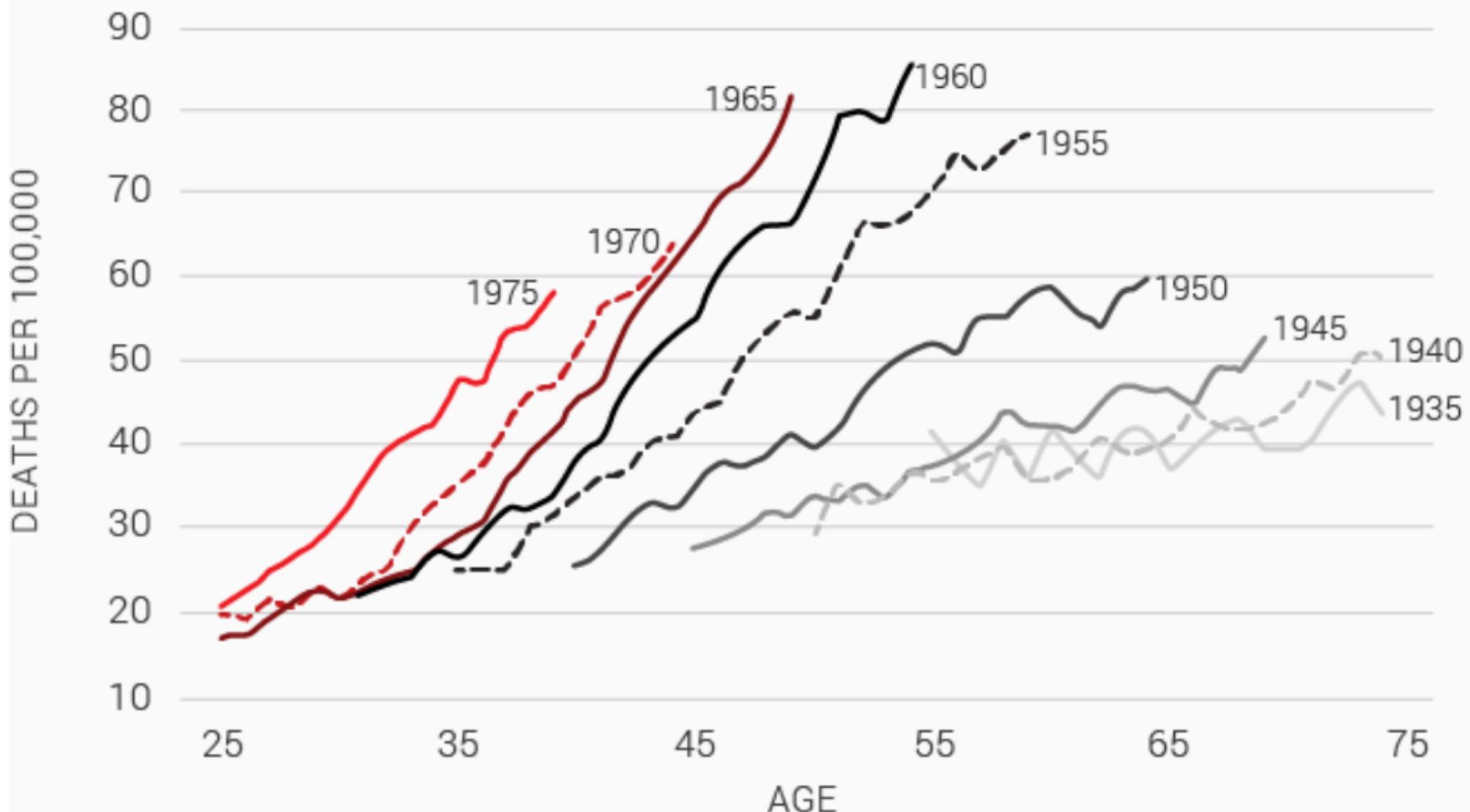


Drug, Alcohol, and Suicide Deaths, Men and Women 50-54

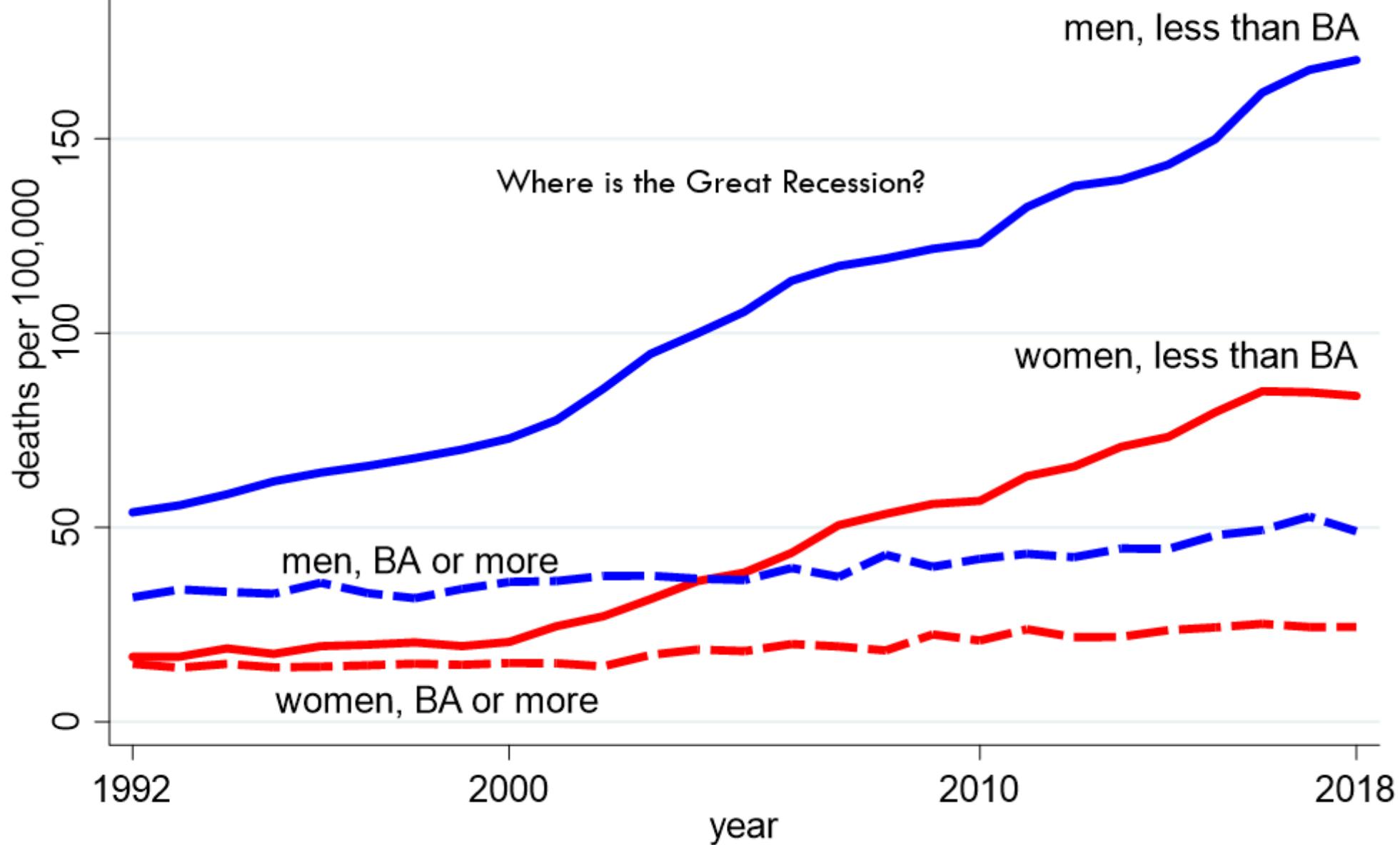


Source: Case and Deaton, 2017, Mortality and Morbidity in the 21st Century

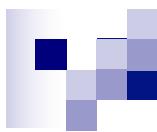
Men and women, deaths by drugs, alcohol, and suicide



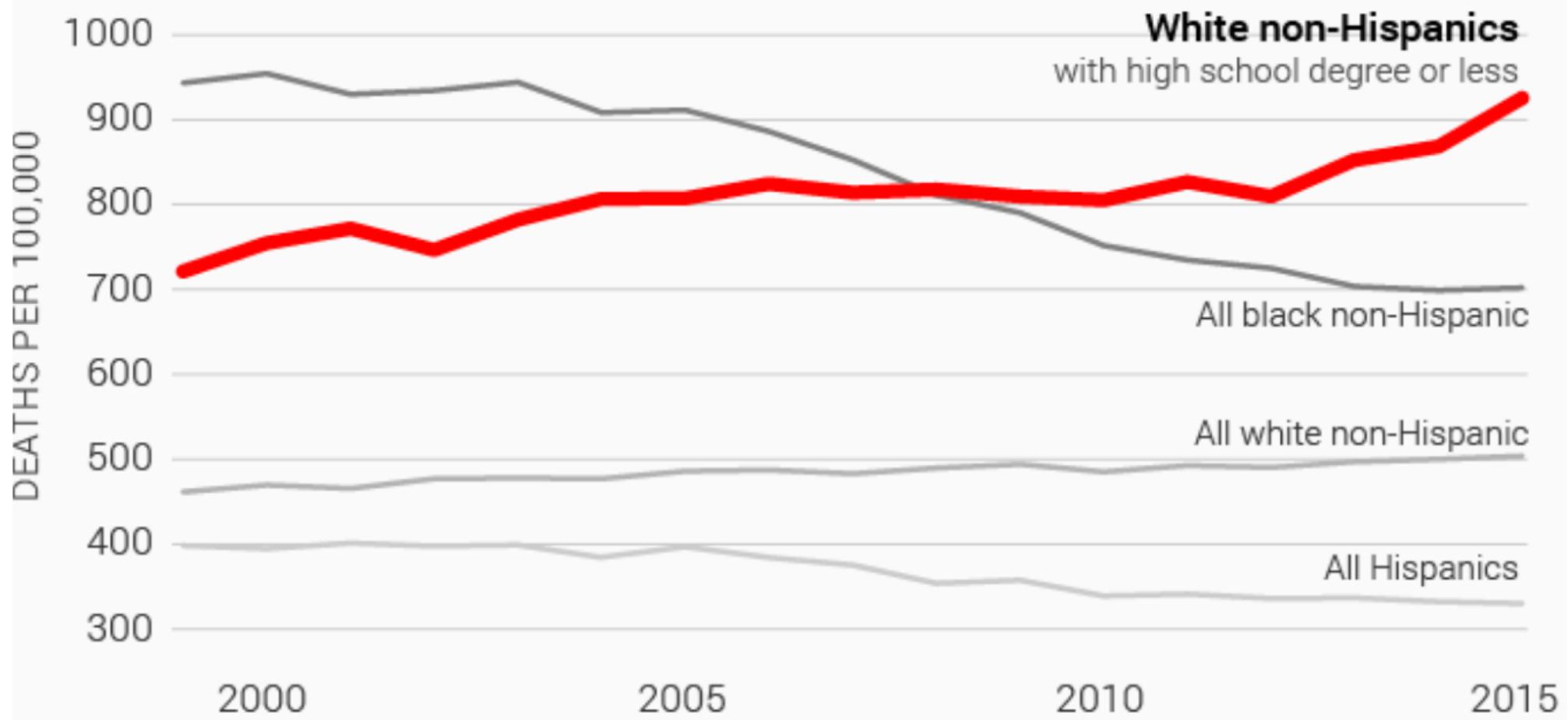
Drug, alcohol and suicide mortality, white non-Hispanics, ages 50-54

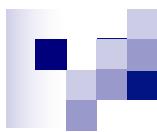


Those without a BA were a constant proportion (~67%) of this population over this period

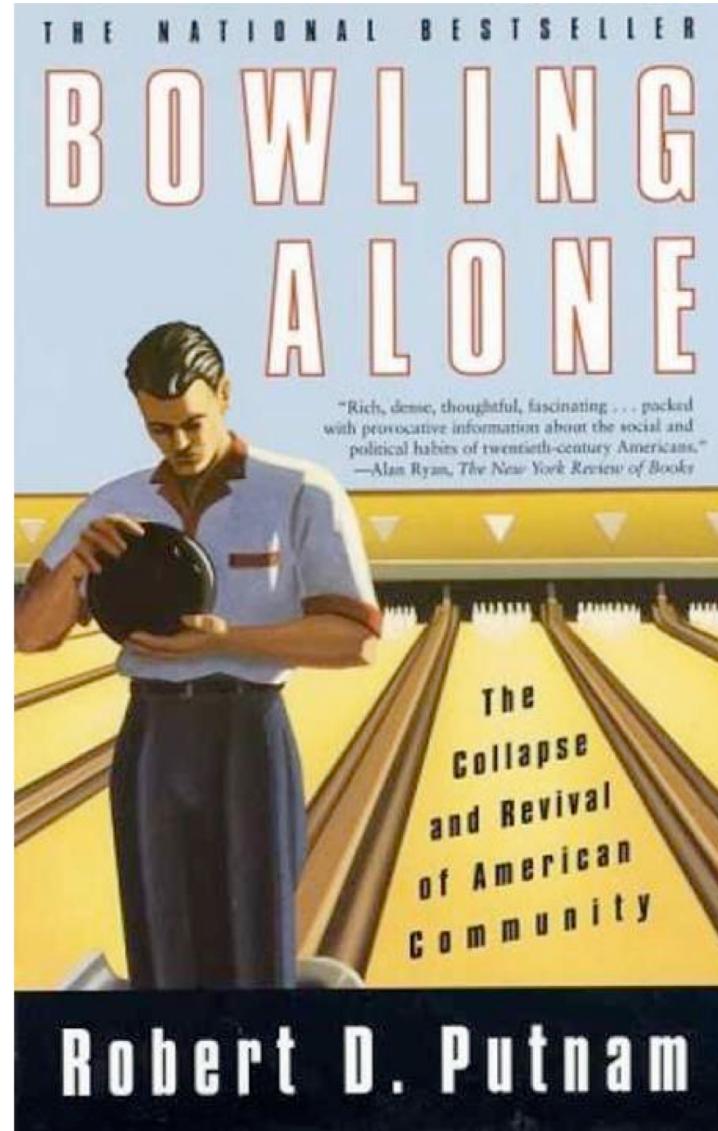


Men and women ages 50-54, death by all causes

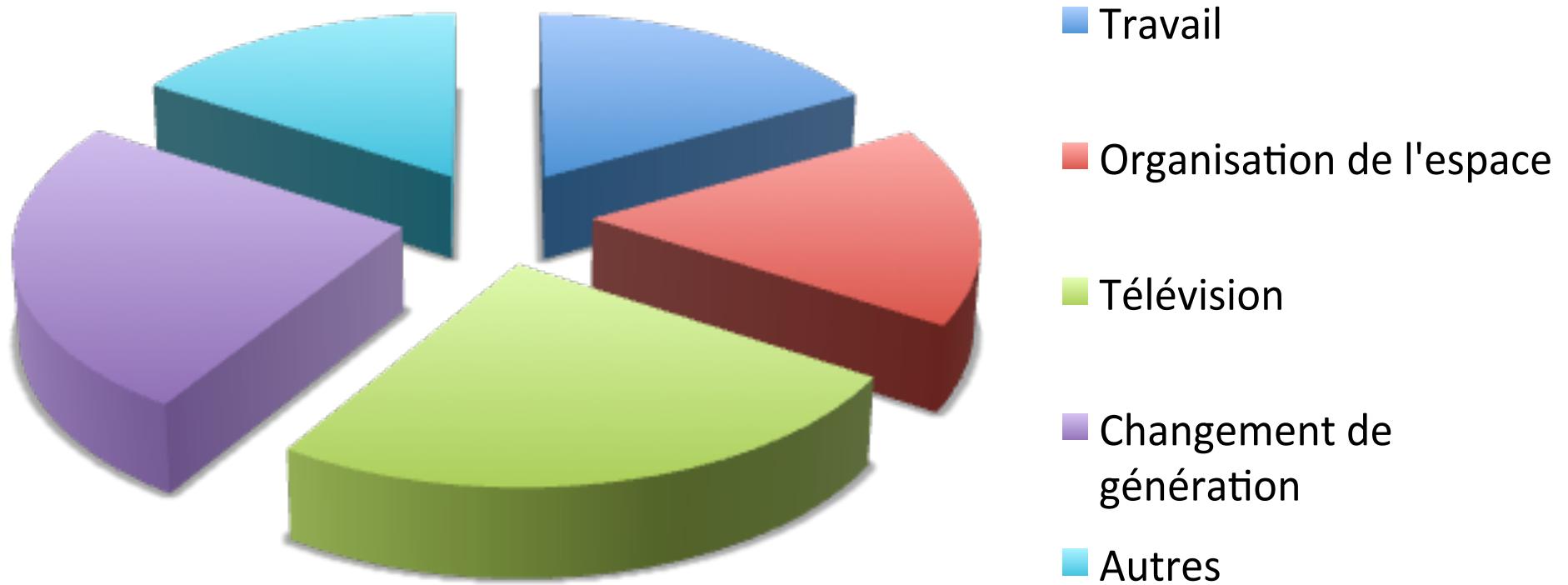


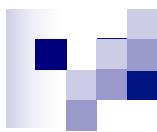


Prosperité sans croissance ?



Explications au désinvestissement dans les liens sociaux – la perte de convivialité et l'érosion du capital social





The Spirit Level

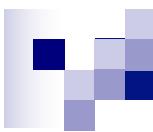
Why Equality is Better for Everyone

Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett

'A big idea, big enough to change political thinking'
Sunday Times

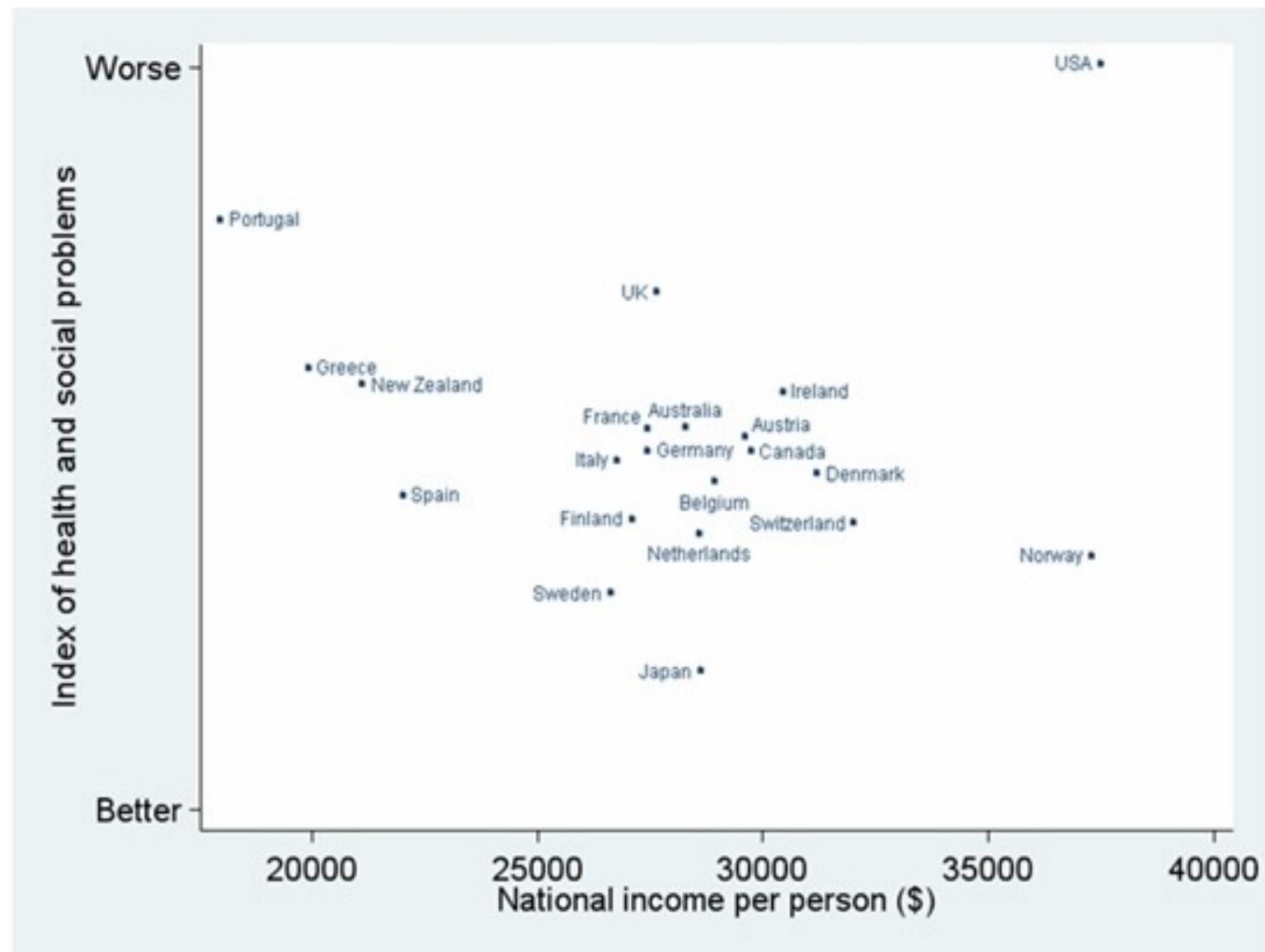
'The evidence is hard to dispute'
Economist





Prosperité sans croissance ?

- Index of:**
- Life expectancy
 - Math & Literacy
 - Infant mortality
 - Homicides
 - Imprisonment
 - Teenage births
 - Trust
 - Obesity
 - Mental illness – incl. drug & alcohol addiction
 - Social mobility



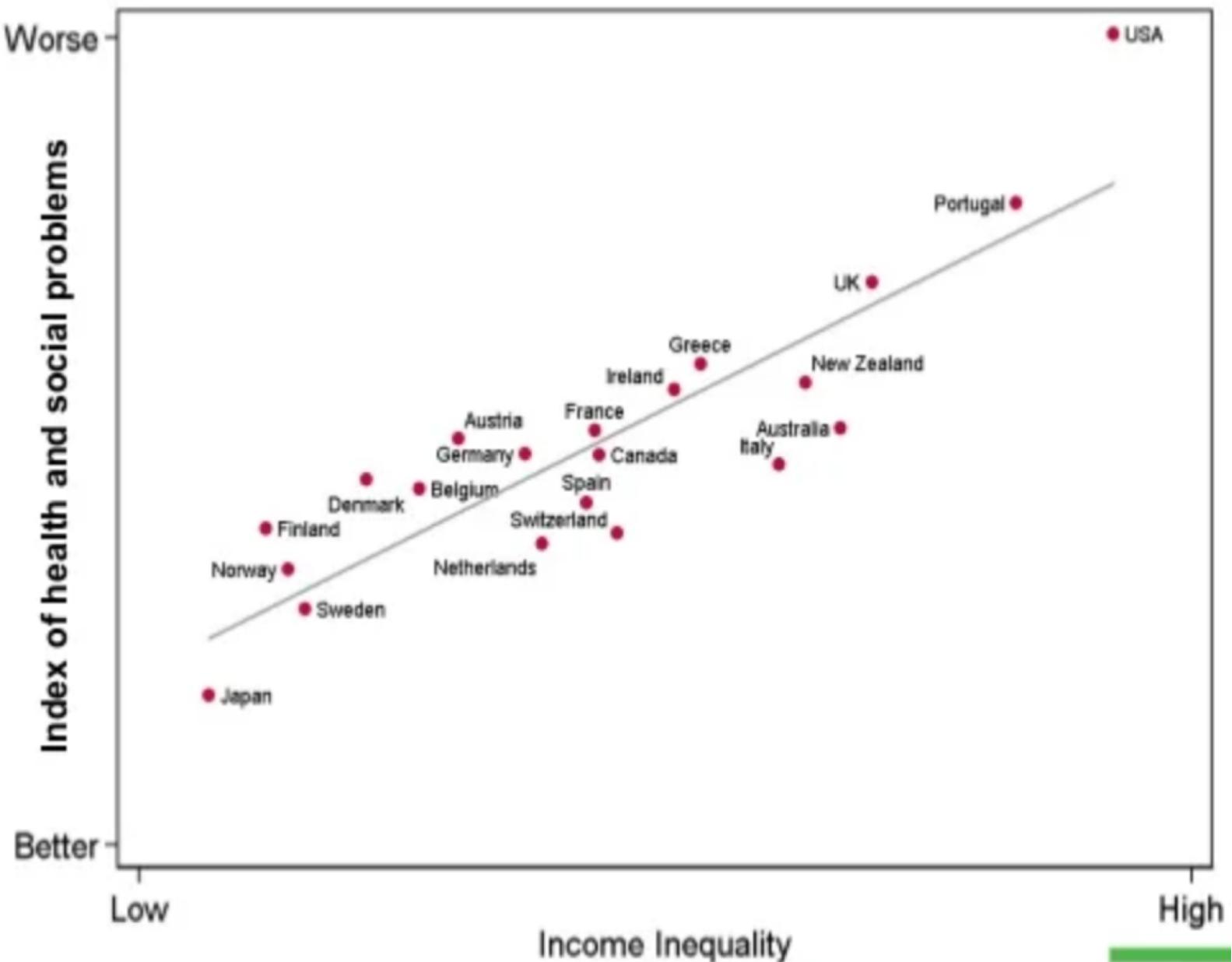
Source: Wilkinson & Pickett, *The Spirit Level* (2009)

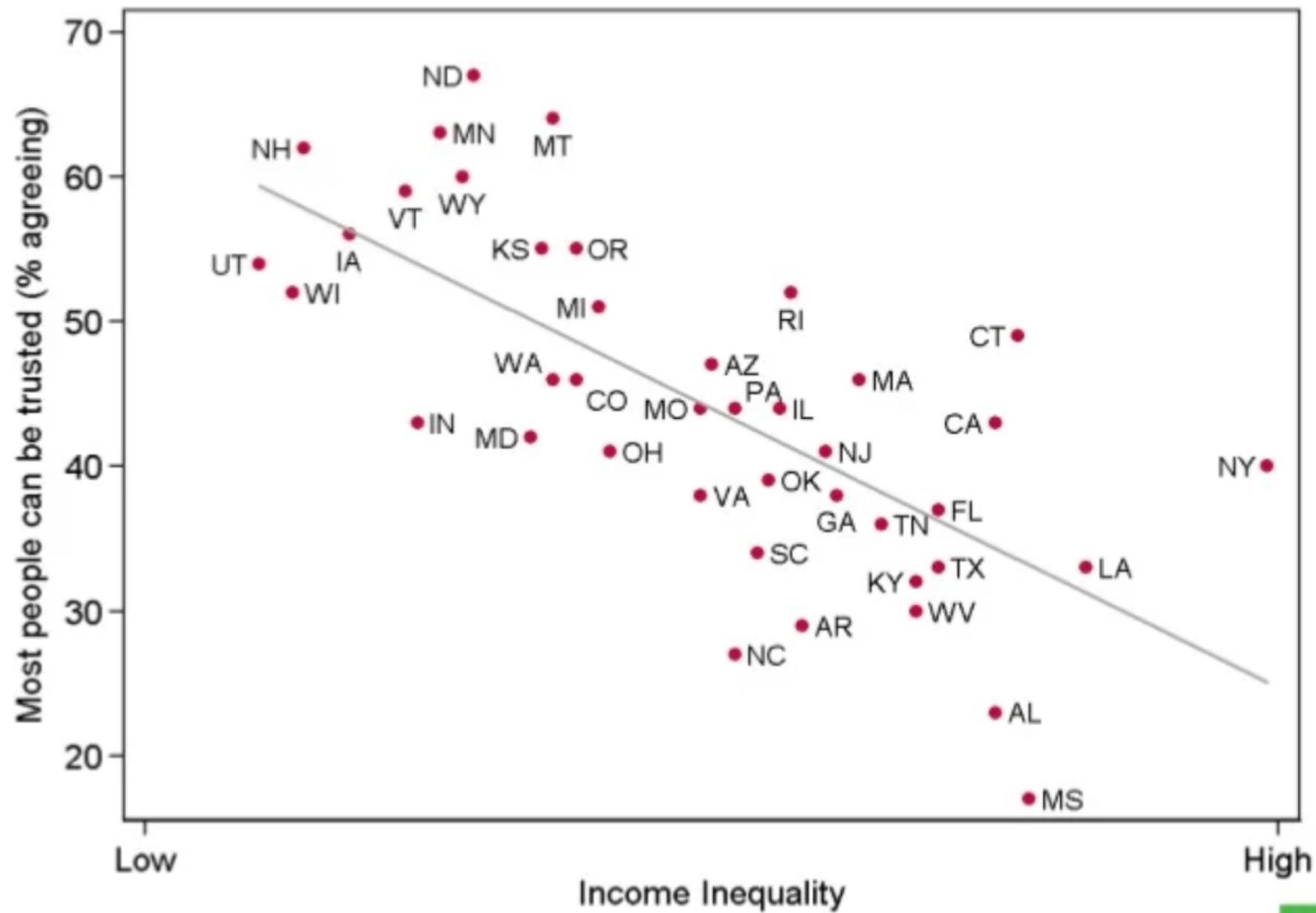
www.equalitytrust.org.uk

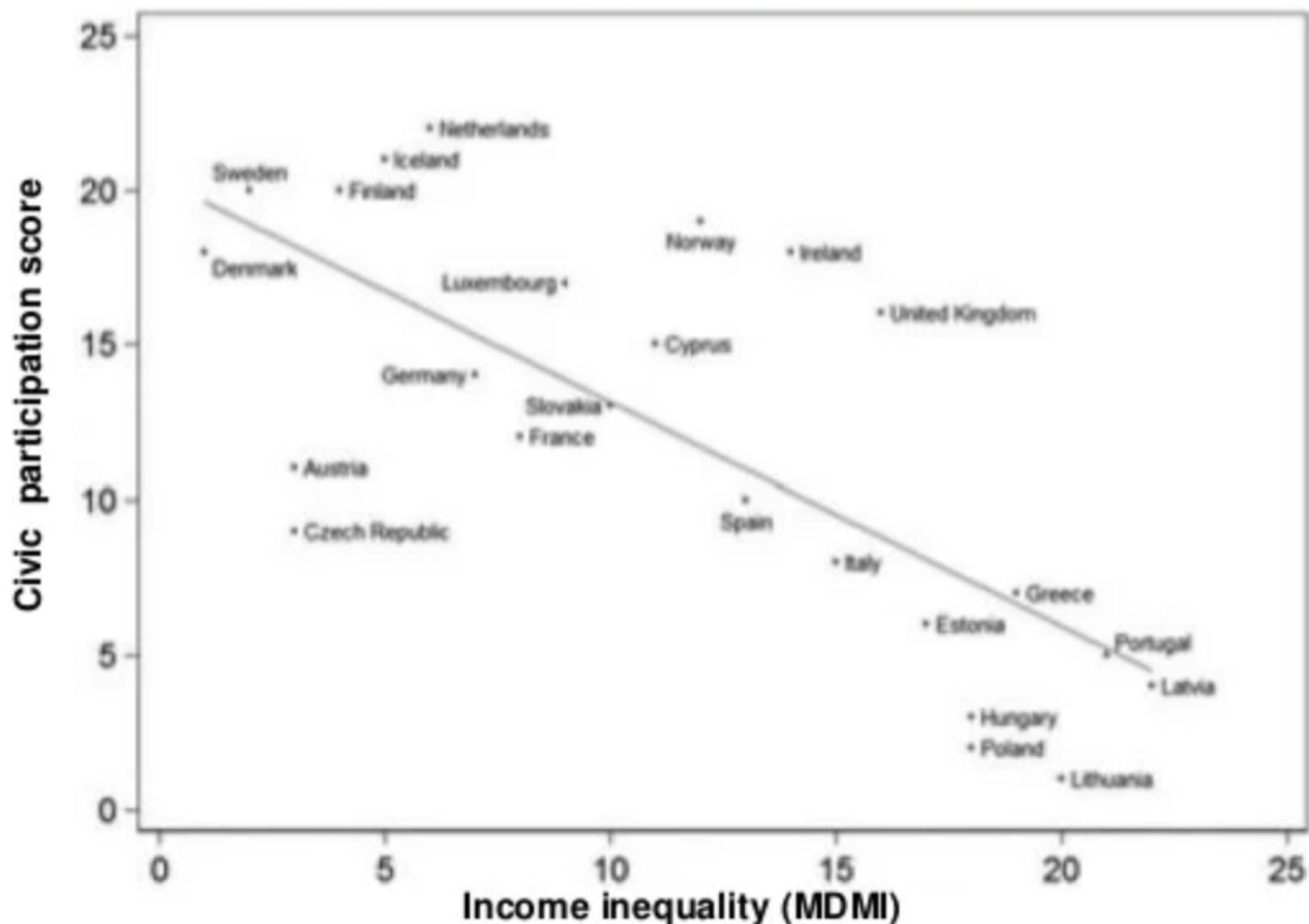
The Equality Trust

Index of:

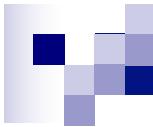
- Life expectancy
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 - incl. drug & alcohol addiction
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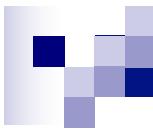




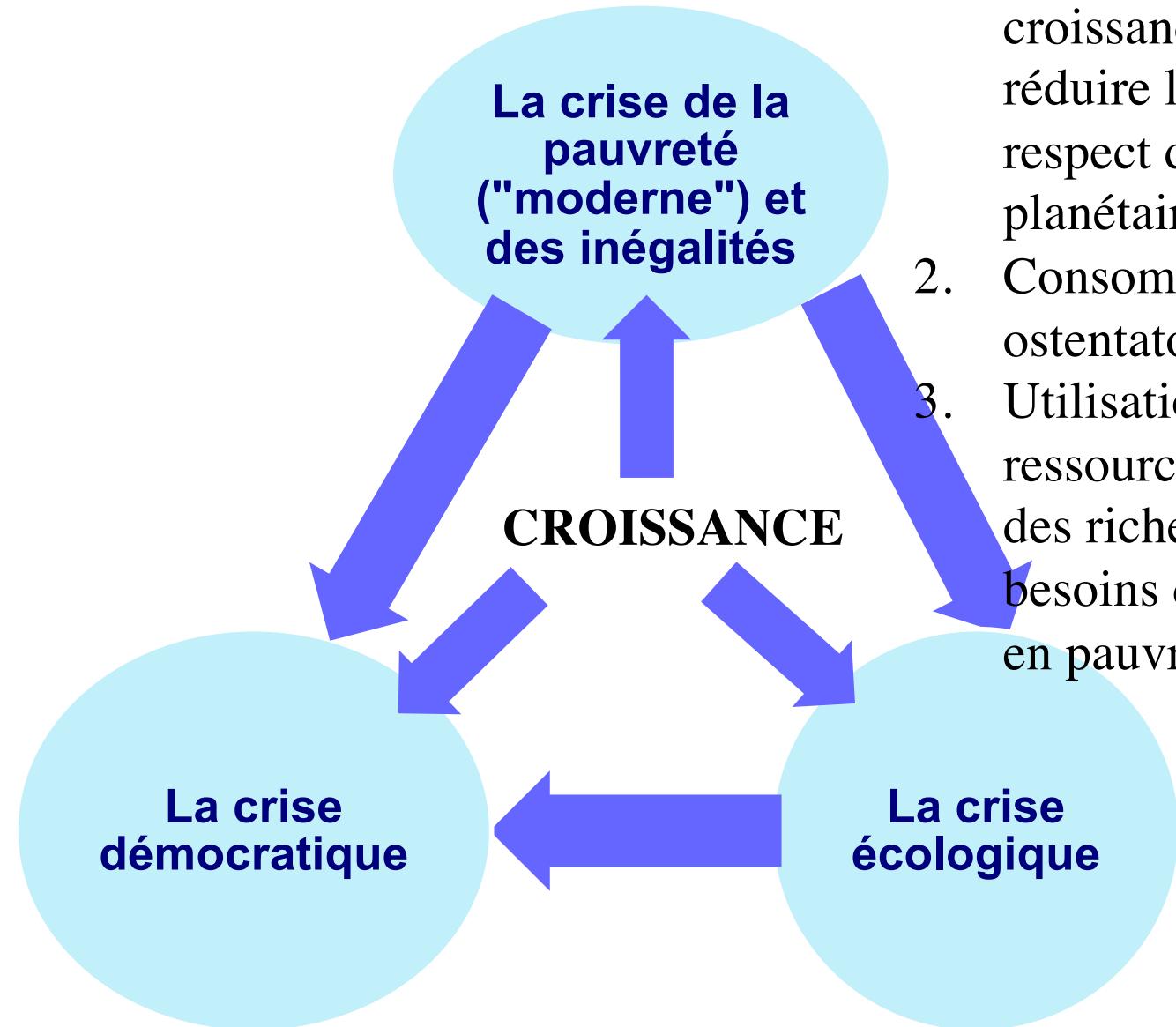
Lancee B, Van de Werfhorst HG. Income inequality and participation: A comparison of 24 European countries. Social Science Research. 2012; 41(5):1166-78.



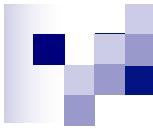
- 1. Le compromis fordiste**
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- 5. Briser les cercles vicieux**



LA CROISSANCE ET SES TROIS CRISES



1. Tension entre croissance afin de réduire la pauvreté et respect des limites planétaires
2. Consommation ostentatoire
3. Utilisation des ressources: les désirs des riches v. les besoins des personnes en pauvreté



Prospérité sans croissance ?

Pierre Rosanvallon

LES ÉPREUVES DE LA VIE

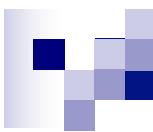
Comprendre autrement les Français

**PIERRE
ROSANVALLON**

LE COMPTE À REBOURS

SEUIL





La capture de l'Etat: l'Etat des “rentiers”

Testing Theories of American Politics: Elites, Interest Groups, and Average Citizens

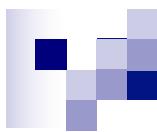
Martin Gilens and Benjamin I. Page

Each of four theoretical traditions in the study of American politics—which can be characterized as theories of Majoritarian Electoral Democracy, Economic-Elite Domination, and two types of interest-group pluralism, Majoritarian Pluralism and Biased Pluralism—offers different predictions about which sets of actors have how much influence over public policy: average citizens; economic elites; and organized interest groups, mass-based or business-oriented.

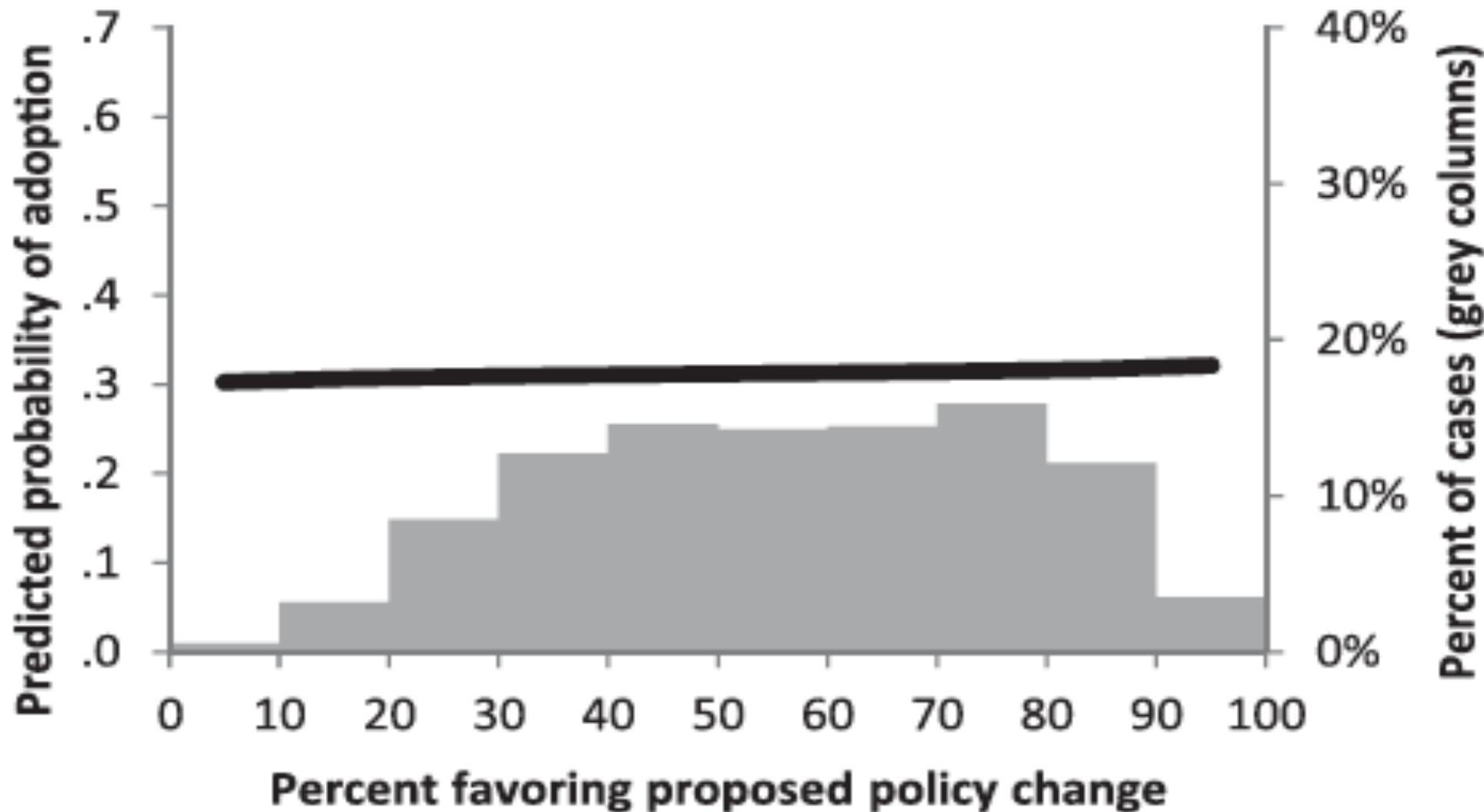
A great deal of empirical research speaks to the policy influence of one or another set of actors, but until recently it has not been possible to test these contrasting theoretical predictions against each other within a single statistical model. We report on an effort to do so, using a unique data set that includes measures of the key variables for 1,779 policy issues.

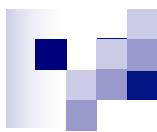
Multivariate analysis indicates that economic elites and organized groups representing business interests have substantial independent impacts on U.S. government policy, while average citizens and mass-based interest groups have little or no independent influence. The results provide substantial support for theories of Economic-Elite Domination and for theories of Biased Pluralism, but not for theories of Majoritarian Electoral Democracy or Majoritarian Pluralism.

Source: Gilens & Page, *Perspectives on Politics*, 12(3) (Sept. 2014): 564-581

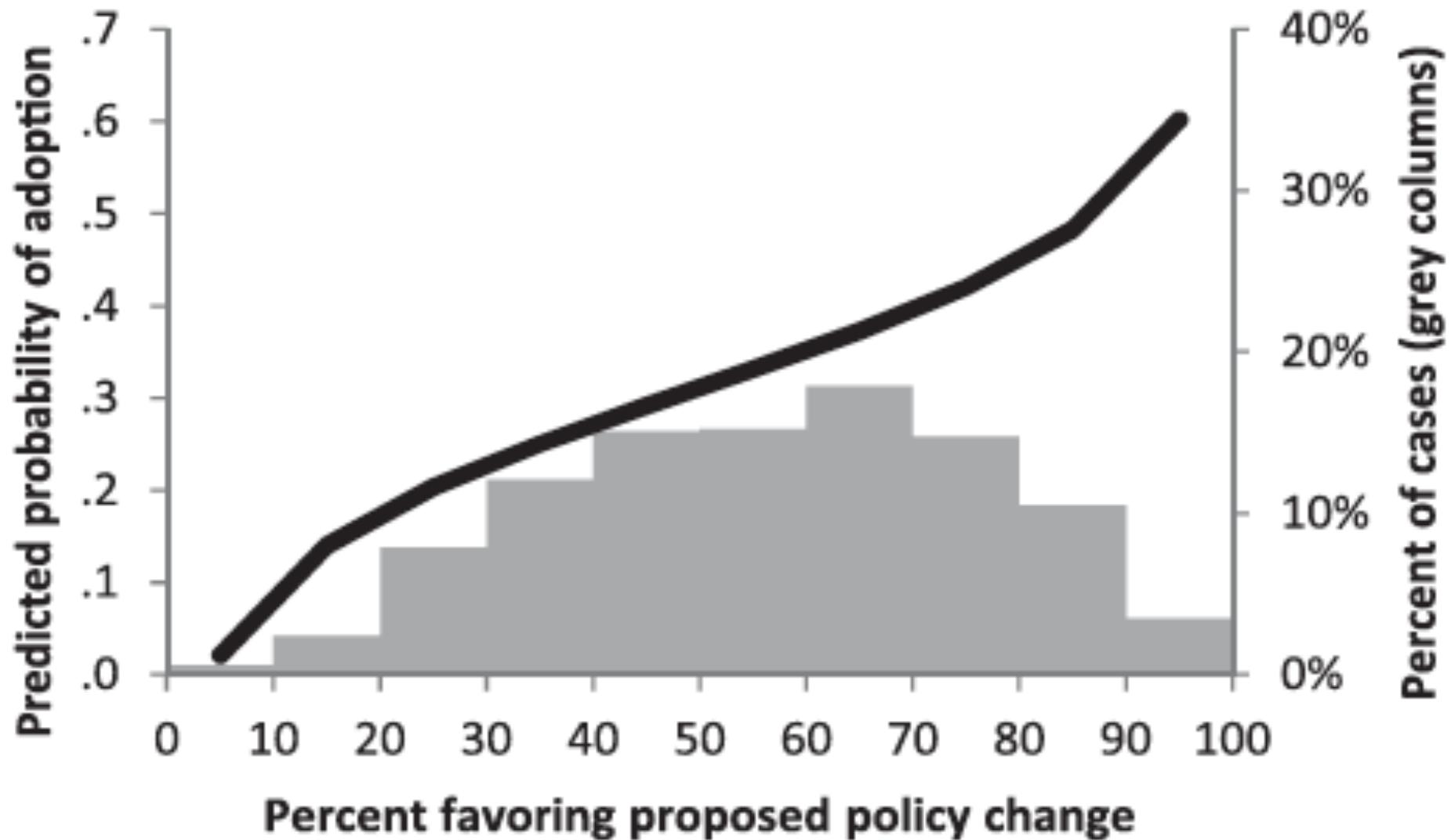


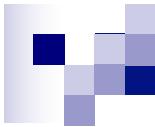
Average Citizens' Preferences



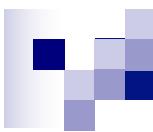


Economic Elites' Preferences





- 1. Le compromis fordiste**
- 2. L'addiction à la croissance**
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- 4. Les liens entre crise des inégalités, crise écologique et crise démocratique**
- 5. Briser les cercles vicieux**



REPONSE 1: LA “TRANSITION JUSTE”

- 1. Compenser les impacts du verdissement de l'économie**
- 2. Identifier les mesures à “triple dividende”, qui peuvent réduire l'empreinte écologique, créer des emplois et rendre abordable des biens et services essentiels à une vie décente**
- 3. Mettre l'accent sur la réduction des inégalités plutôt que sur l'augmentation de la production**
- 4. Combattre l'obsolescence programmée**



Seventy-fifth session

Item 72 (b) of the provisional agenda*

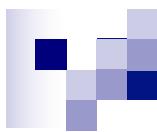
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Extreme poverty and human rights

The “just transition” in the economic recovery: eradicating poverty within planetary boundaries

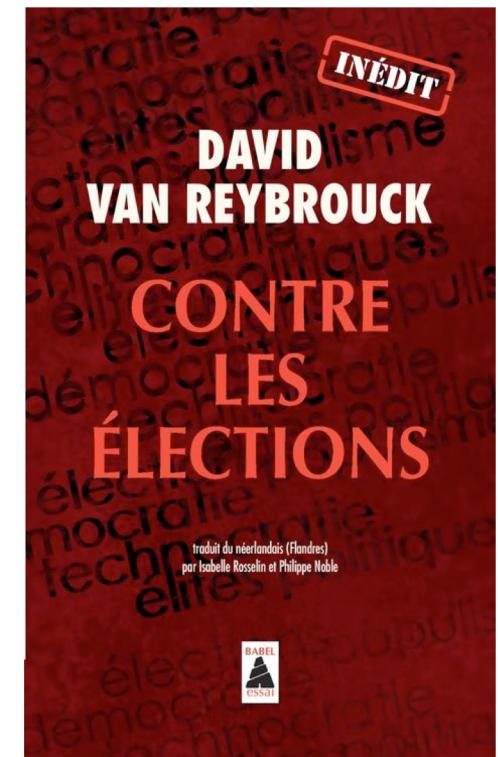
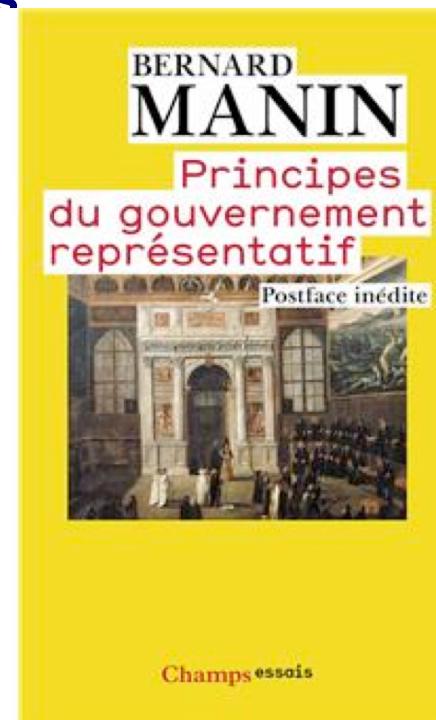
Summary

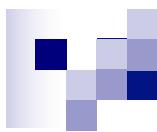
As the world faces an unprecedented economic crisis, Governments have adopted various stimulus plans to speed up the recovery. Growth as usual is not an option, however, taking into account the other crisis: the environmental crisis. The present report examines how the fight against poverty can be combined with the search for a development model that mitigates climate change and halts the erosion of biodiversity. The “just transition” requires that the workers and communities affected by the ecological transformation be protected from its impacts. But the transformation required also needs to open up new opportunities and strengthen the rights of people living in poverty. In specific areas, such as energy, buildings, food or mobility, “triple-dividend” actions can be taken that would reduce the ecological footprint while simultaneously creating employment opportunities for people with low levels of qualification and facilitating access to goods and services essential to the enjoyment of human rights. Such actions should be underpinned by a different development model that places the fight against inequalities above the exclusive focus on economic growth and that combats wasteful consumption rather than seeing it an ingredient of growth. “Building back better” does not mean returning to the status quo, but instead taking public action towards the eradication of poverty within planetary boundaries.



REPONSE 2: REVIVIFIER LA DEMOCRATIE

1. Pour renforcer la légitimité et l'acceptabilité sociale des mesures adoptées
2. Pour sortir de l'"Etat des rentiers"

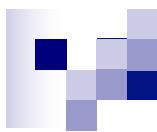




REPONSE 3: SOUTENIR LES INNOVATIONS SOCIALES

1. **Sortir de l'illusion de la "croissance verte"**
2. **Maximiser le potentiel des innovations sociales, qui amènent un changement de normes sociales**





L'équation de Paul Ehrlich/John Holdren (I=PAT)

I: Impact

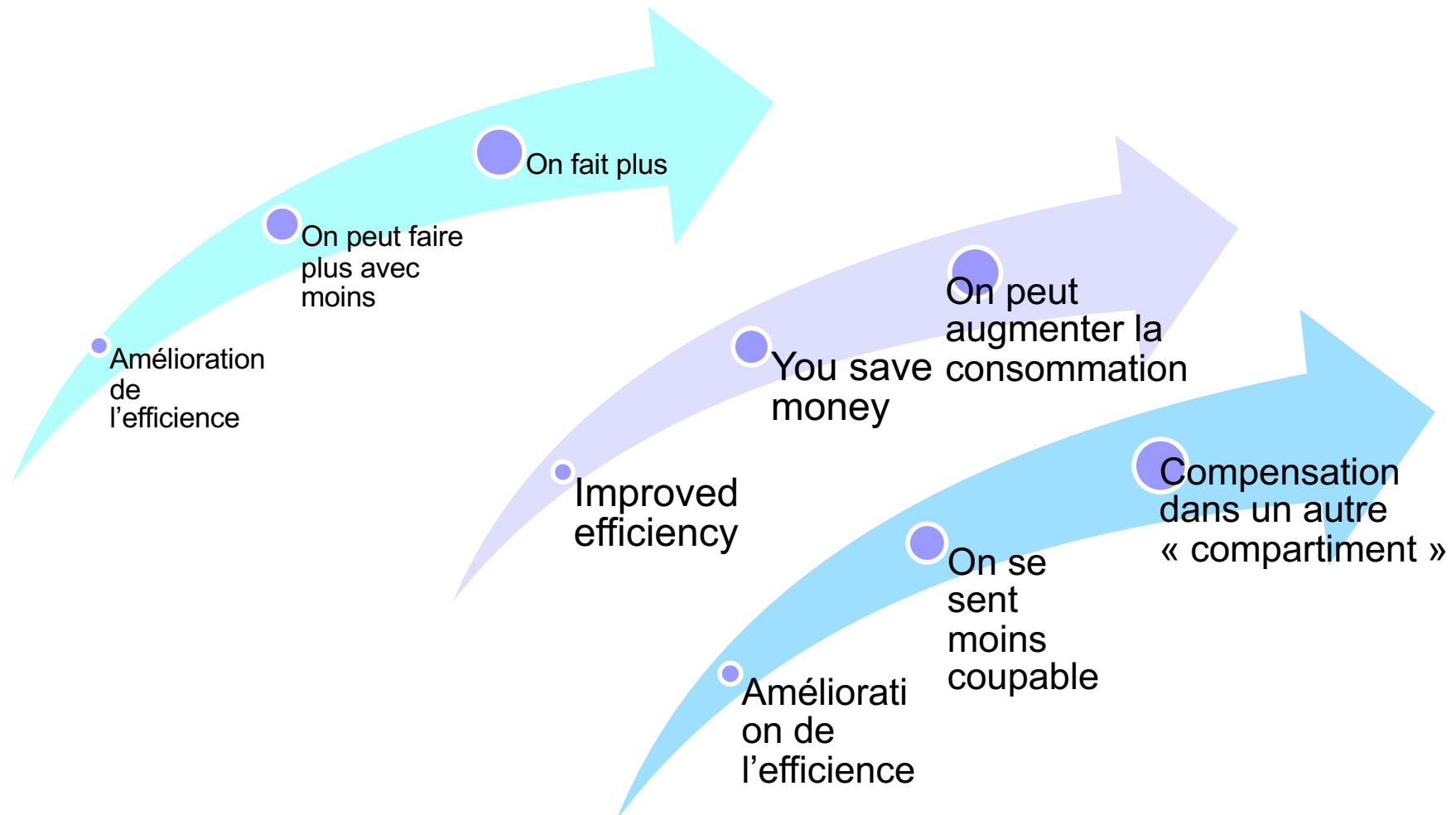
P: Population

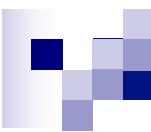
A: Affluence (revenu / personne)

T: Technologie



Pourquoi des technologies plus « propres » peuvent être annulées par les évolutions de la consommation: trois effets rebond





De l'équation Ehrlich/Holdren (I=PAT) à l'équation de Schulze (I=PBAT)

I: Impact

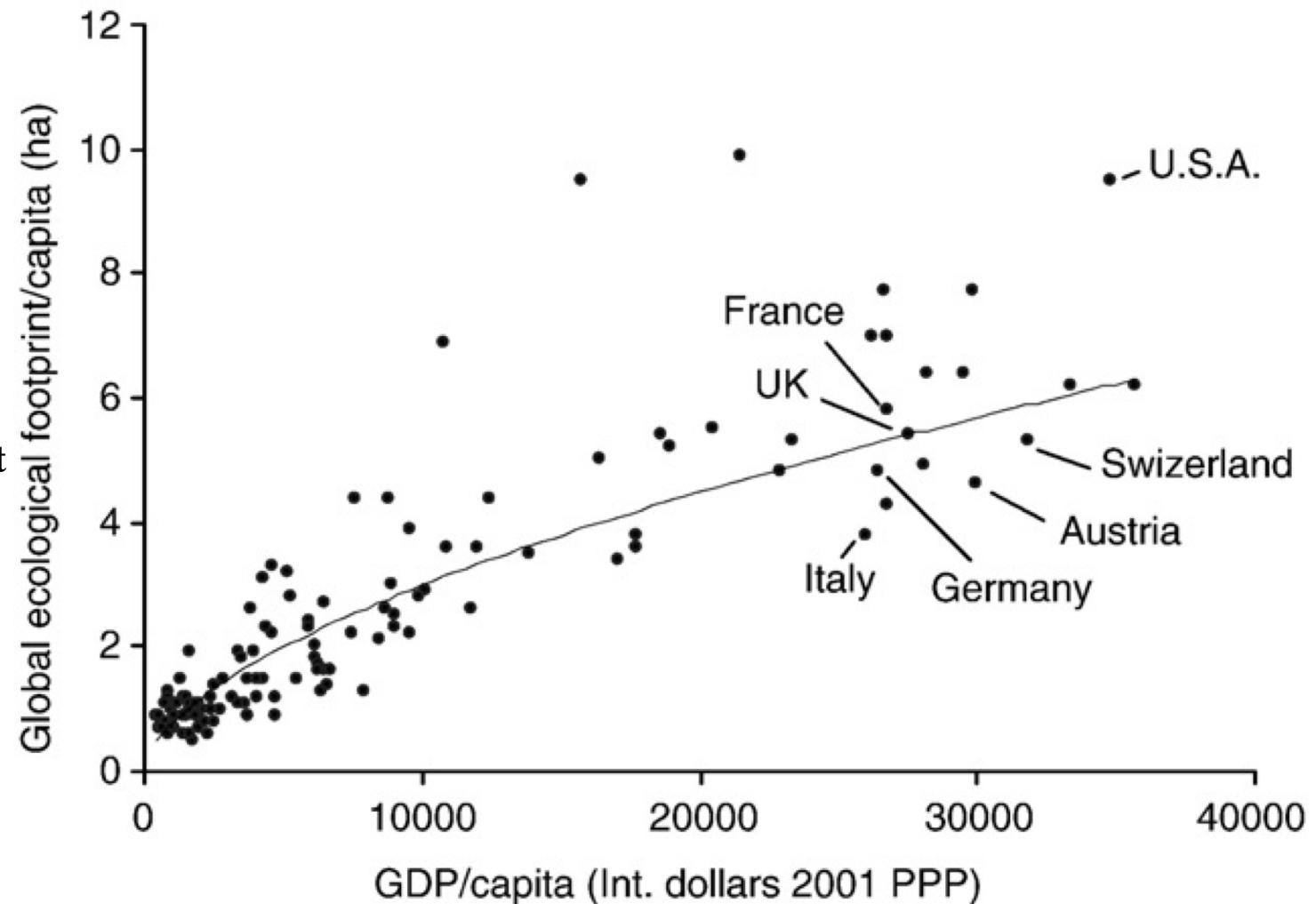
B: Behaviour

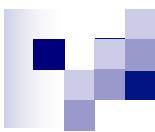
P: Population

A: Affluence (income / person)

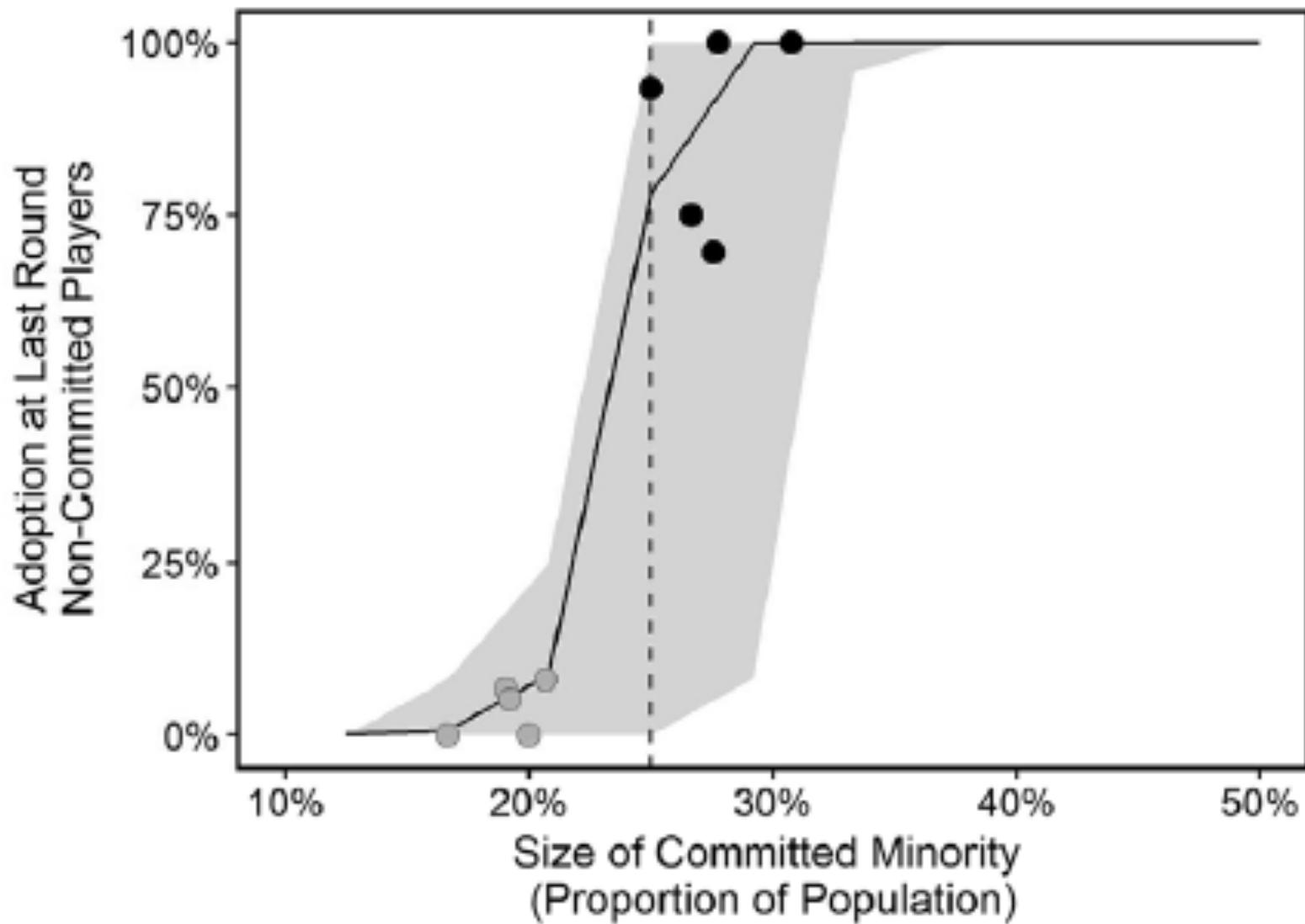
T: Technology

Source: Stig-Olof Holm et Göran Englund,
« Increased ecoefficiency and gross rebound effect: Evidence from USA and six European countries 1960-2002 », *Ecological Economics*, 68(3) (2009): 879-87

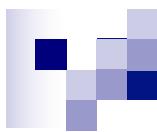




Empirical Trials

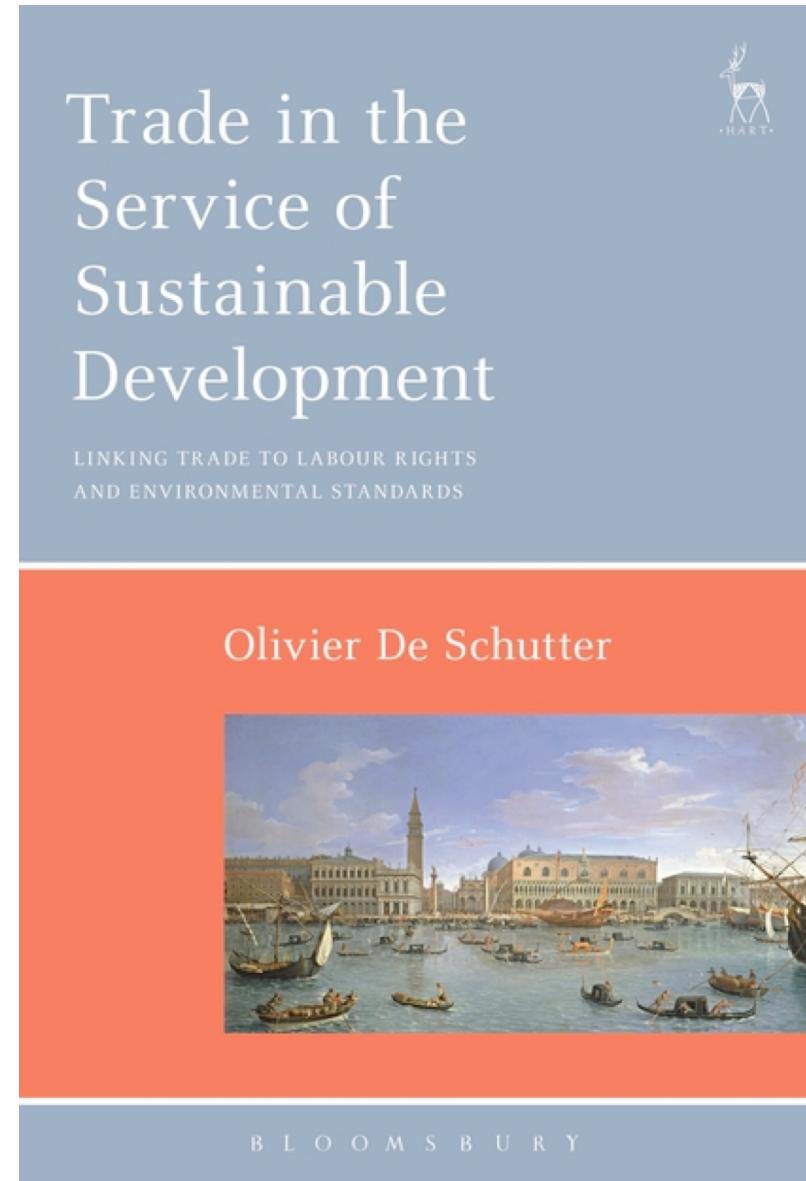


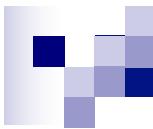
Source: Damon Centola, Joshua Becker, Devon Brackbill, Andrea Baronchelli, Experimental evidence for tipping points in social convention, *Science*, 360: 1116-1119 (2018)



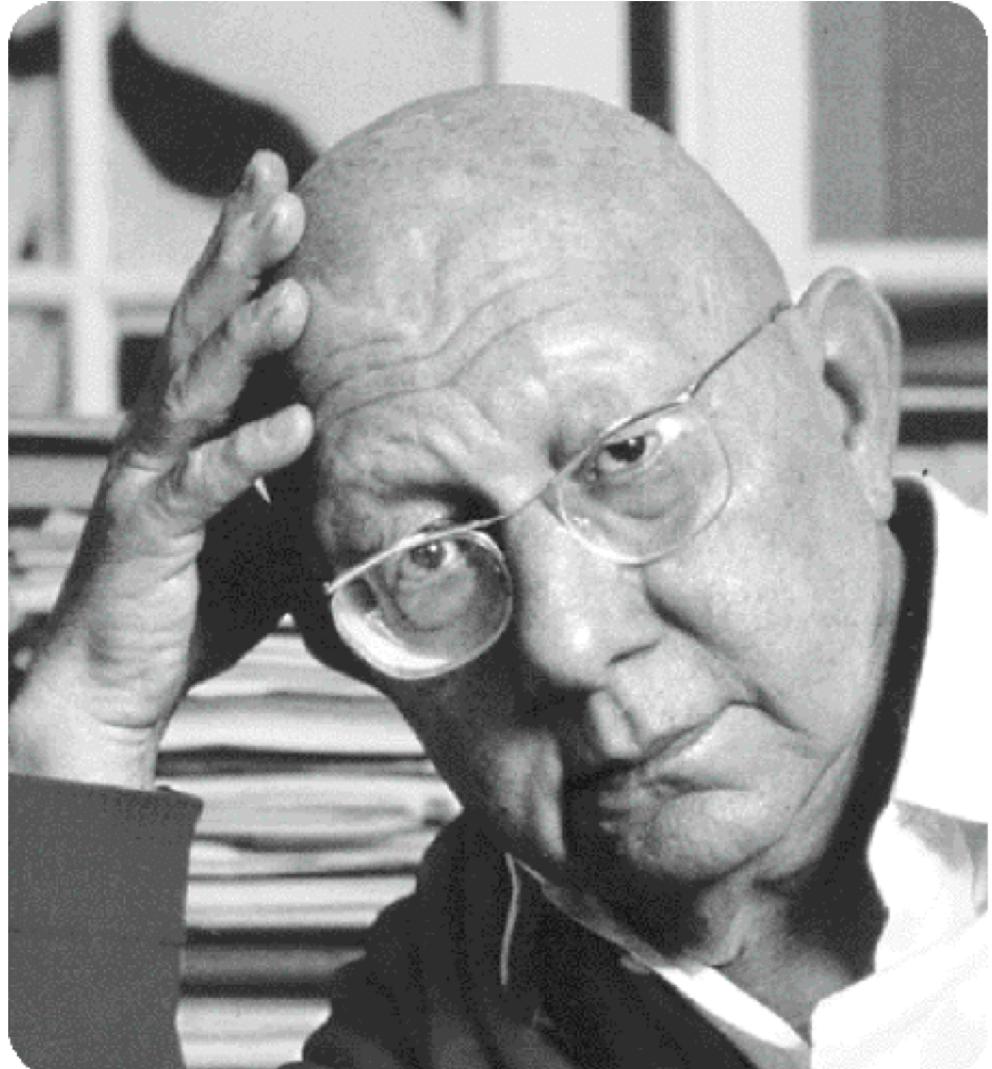
REPONSE 4: AMELIORER LA COHERENCE ENTRE LES TRANSITIONS A L'ECHELLE NATIONALE ET LE CONTEXTE INTERNATIONAL

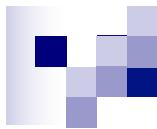
- 1. Mettre le commerce au service du développement durable: les conditionnalités de l'accès aux marchés**
- 2. La démocratisation des régimes de commerce et d'investissement**
- 3. Mettre les chaînes mondiales de valeur au service du développement durable: l'obligation de vigilance raisonnable**





« Compte tenu de la crise écologique, de l'extrême inégalité de la répartition des richesses entre pays riches et pays pauvres, de la quasi-impossibilité du système de continuer sa course présente, ce qui est requis est une nouvelle création imaginaire d'une importance sans pareille dans le passé, une création qui mettrait au centre de la vie humaine d'autres significations que l'expansion de la production et de la consommation, qui poserait des objectifs de vie différents pouvant être reconnus par les êtres humains comme valant la peine. ...





... Cela exigerait évidemment une réorganisation des institutions sociales, des rapports de travail, des rapports économiques, politiques, culturels. Or cette orientation est extrêmement loin de ce que pensent, et peut-être de ce que désirent les humains aujourd’hui. Telle est l’immense difficulté à laquelle nous avons à faire face. Nous devrions vouloir une société dans laquelle les valeurs économiques ont cessé d’être centrales (ou uniques), où l’économie est remise à sa place comme simple moyen de la vie humaine et non comme fin ultime, dans laquelle donc on renonce à cette course folle vers une consommation toujours accrue. »

