

Q3

IS GWP GROWTH POSSIBLE FOREVER?

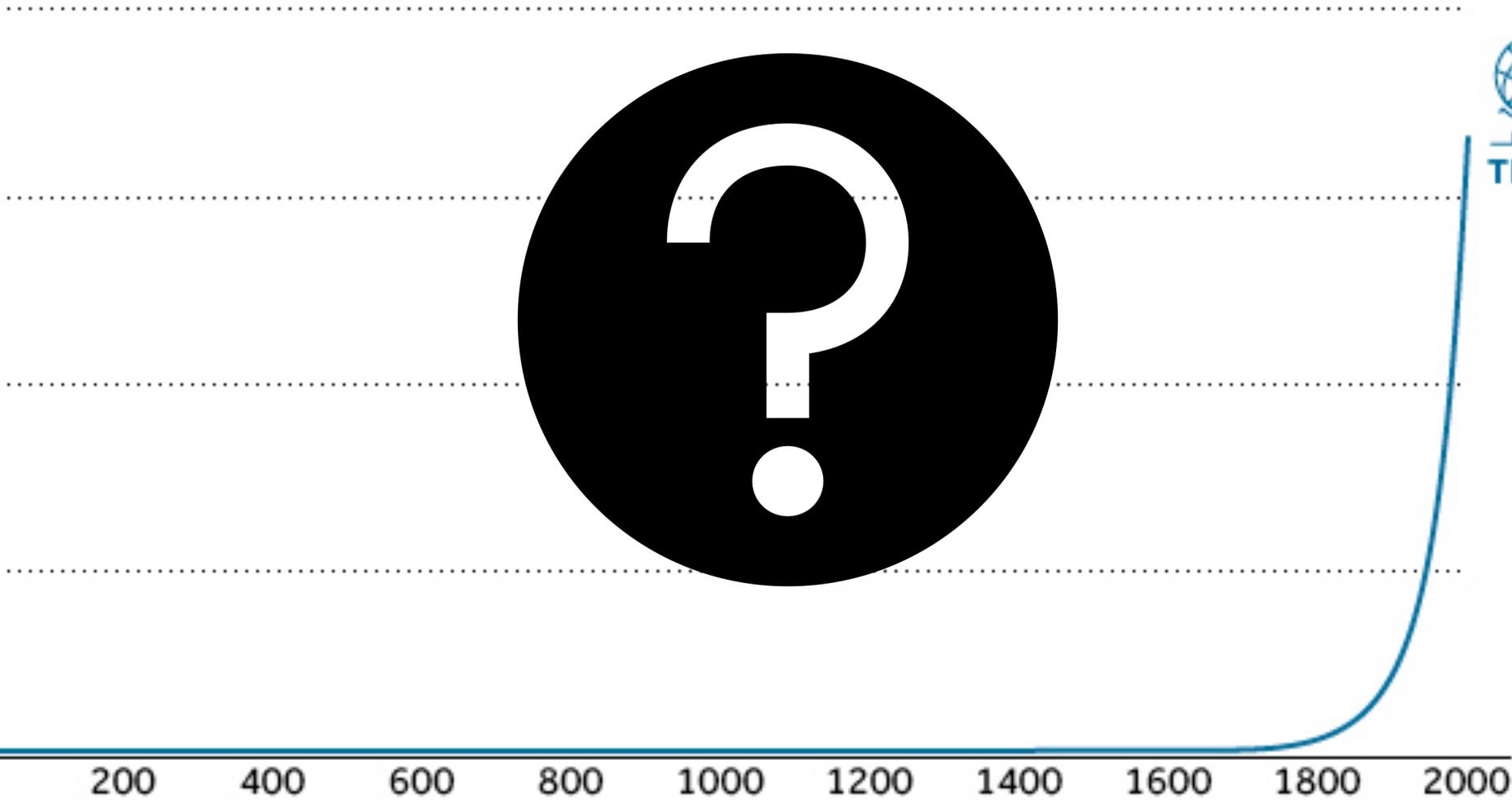


- a) Yes (it has to be!)
- b) (Hopefully) yes
- c) No (at some point it will plateau)
- d) No (it is about to decrease)

The graph shows a blue line representing GDP per capita from 200 to 2000. The x-axis is labeled with values 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, and 2000. The line remains very low and flat until approximately 1800, after which it curves sharply upwards, reaching a value of about 2000 by the year 2000.

SOURCE: "Statistics on World Population, GDP, and Per Capita GDP, 1-2008 AD", Angus Maddison; I

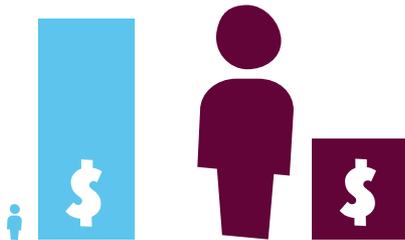
GDP Per Capita (1990\$)



SOURCE: "Statistics on World Population, GDP, and Per Capita GDP, 1-2008 AD", Angus Maddison; I

DOES GROWTH FOR THE RICH REALLY HELP THE POOR?

The world's **RICHEST 1%** have more than twice as much wealth as **6.9 BILLION PEOPLE**.



Worldwide, men own 50% more wealth than women.



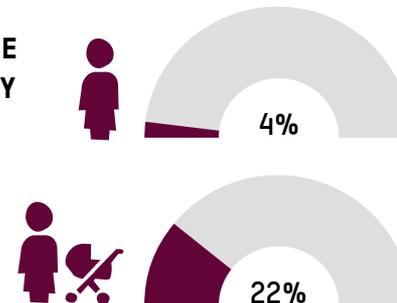
The combined wealth of the world's 22 richest men is more than the wealth of all the women in Africa.



In 1970 a CEO in USA earned 30 times that of an average worker – in 2000 this was 500 times (Chatham House, 2016)

The gap in income poverty between women and men increases during women's peak productive and reproductive ages.³⁶ Time poverty increases the gender gap further.³⁷

EXTREME POVERTY RATES



OXFAM TIME TO CARE 2020

BUSINESS FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE

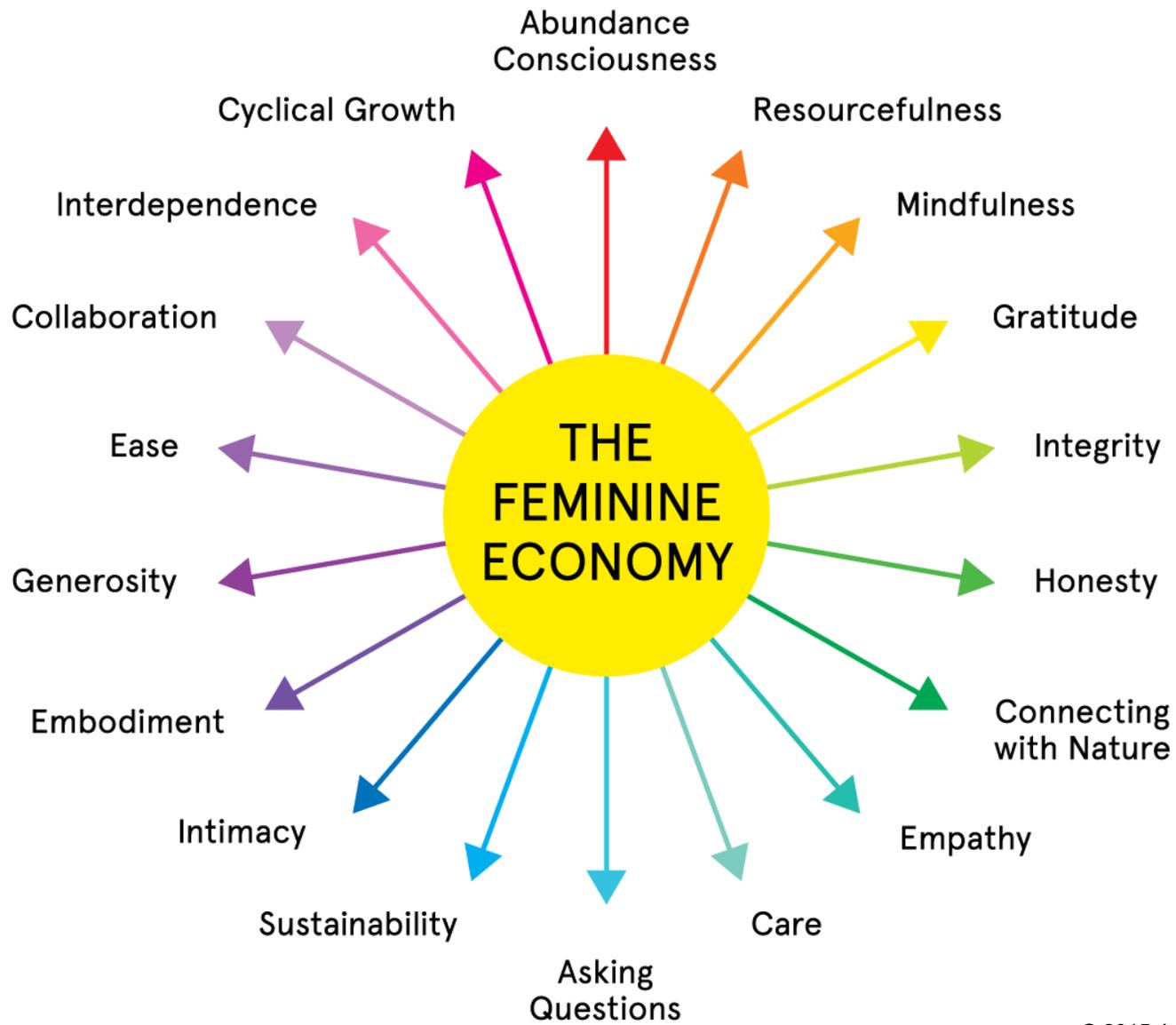
PROFIT &
GROWTH

SELFISH
WORKERS

SHAREHOLDERS
RULE



- Is inequality an economic necessity or a design failure?
- Is pursuing an ever-increasing GDP desirable?
- Can we dominate nature or are we dependent on it?
- Can our economy allow help us thrive, whether or not it grows?
- Can we re-design economics?



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