

The OECD Outlook to 2030 Key Figures

Climate Change

- *GHG emission growth*: By 2030 world GHG emissions are projected to grow by 37% and by 52% to 2050 (compared to 2005 levels), if no new policy action is introduced (i.e. under the Baseline).
- *OECD emissions*: GHG emissions from OECD countries would be expected to increase by 23% by 2030 and by 26% to 2050.
- *BRIC emissions*: GHG emissions from these 4 rapidly industrialising countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China) are expected to grow by 46% to 2030, and in total would roughly equal emissions from the 30 OECD countries combined by 2030.
- With no new policies, world GDP is expected to double (grow by nearly 100%) to 2030 and to triple in size to 2050. But it would only cost about 0.5% of the GDP in 2030, and 2.5 % in 2050, to achieve the ambitious climate goal of stabilising GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at 450ppm. Under an optimal scenario, this could be achieved using a global tax on all GHG emissions starting at just over 2 US\$ per tonne of CO₂-equivalent, and increasing to over 150\$ per tonne in 2050.

Biodiversity Loss

- Agriculture will continue to be the source of greatest pressure on biodiversity at the global level. To meet increasing demands for food and biofuels, world agricultural land use will need to expand by an estimated 10% to 2030.
- Unless new policies are put in place, area of mature forests would decrease by 68% in South Asia, 26% in China, 24% in Africa and about by 20% in Eastern Europe, Australia and New Zealand by 2030. This translates to over 1.2 million km² of mature forests lost in Africa in this timeframe.

Water Scarcity

- Almost half the world population (47%) will be living under severe water stress by 2030 if no new policies are introduced — that is over one billion more people under severe water stress than today -- absolute numbers will increase from 2.8 to 3.9 billion people.
- Most of these people will be living in developing countries. Already 63% of the population in Brazil, Russia India and China together are living under medium to severe water stress; this share will increase to 80% by 2030 if no new measures to better manage water resources are introduced.

Health and Environment

- *Air pollutants linked to respiratory illnesses:* Without new policy, the number of premature deaths per million inhabitants caused by ground-level ozone would quadruple worldwide, and those caused by PM10 (fine particulates) more than double by 2030 compared to today's levels.
- The number of premature deaths per million inhabitants linked to ground-level ozone in OECD Asia (i.e. Japan and Korea) is projected to increase over 6-fold, to a much higher level than that seen in OECD Europe and North America.
- The number of premature deaths linked to PM10 could increase to over 3 million per year, with more than 25 million years of life lost (i.e. Disability Adjusted Life Years – DALYs) due to PM10 in 2030.

More information (data, graphs) available by contacting:

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