

Shared Socioeconomic Pathways - Solutions

Task 1

Choose an SSP and summarize what it says about population, economy, politics, technologies, environment, energy and resources. You can use the table below to summarize your results.

Task 2

Exchange your results with students who have chosen a different scenario.

	SSP1	SSP2	SSP3	SSP4
Population	Demographic change is accelerating	Population growth is moderate and declining. Investment in education is too low to reduce fertility rates in developing countries.	Population growth is low in industrialised countries and high in developing countries.	Conflicts and unrest spread. Population growth is low in industrialised countries and relatively high in developing and emerging countries. Development expenditures are unequally distributed.
Economy	The well-being of the population is more important than economic growth. GDP can still grow.	The economic structures are the same as in the past.	Economic output and also world trade are growing slowly.	Moderate economic growth in industrialised countries and emerging markets - developing countries lag behind.
Politics	Better management of global public goods leads to a reduction in inequalities.	Most economies are politically stable, but they develop differently and incomes grow asymmetrically.	As a result of a resurgence of nationalism, politics is increasingly oriented towards national and regional concerns. The number of authoritarian forms of government is increasing, inequalities remain or grow.	Power is concentrated in a small upper class in politics and business.
Technology	Technologies are being developed particularly with a view to environmental friendliness, which is also increasing interest in renewable energies.	Advances continue to be made in technology, but without any groundbreaking developments.	Technological developments are slowing down as a result of lower investment.	Only in the high-tech economies and sectors is technological progress great.
Environment	Investments in new technologies and changes in tax incentives improve environmental conditions -> higher efficiency and lower consumption of energy and resources.	Although energy and resource intensity is decreasing, especially in industrialised countries, the environmental burden continues.	The limited number and low effectiveness of global organisations and low priority given to environmental protection lead to high environmental impacts.	Environmental policy in industrialised and emerging countries is concentrated on individual areas, vulnerable regions and global problems are hardly taken into account.
Energy and Resources	Resource and energy intensity decreases Decoupling of economic performance and energy use Only renewable energies (except biomass) are socially accepted energy sources.	Fossil resources will continue to be used (possibly with the use of new extraction methods).	Trade barriers high, especially for the energy and agriculture sectors. The consumption pattern causes a high demand for raw materials. economic success and energy use are strongly linked.	To compensate for price fluctuations for fossil fuels, energy companies invest in both CO2-intensive and low-carbon energy sources.