

**SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES**  
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**Energy, Environment and  
Development – Analyzing  
Opportunities for Reducing Poverty.**

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# THE “WHAT” OF SUSTAINABLE LIFE STYLES

1. It does not use natural resources beyond the carrying capacities of eco-systems and does not pollute beyond the absorptive capacities of eco-systems;
2. It uses renewable resources below its renew ability thresholds level;
3. It applies 3R in using non-renewable resources;
4. It uses minimum land space with minimum waste
5. It monitors indicators of economic, social and ecological issues relevant to sustainable lifestyle

# MAIN FEATURES OF SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

1. Lower material content in consumption;
2. More spiritual and knowledge base consumption
3. Low carbon efficient inter-mode transportation supported by efficient infrastructure;
4. Self contained urban & rural settlements with energy and water efficient architecture;
5. Energy efficient, low carbon energy, clean technology and renewable energy based development;

# FACTS OF TODAY'S UNSUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

1. Projected composition of energy globally in 2025: oil (36%), coal (33%), gas (17%), hydro (8%), nuclear (2%), renewable energy (4%);
2. Energy elasticity 1998-2003: increase of 1 unit economic growth requires 1.84 energy unit  
Indonesia, 1.69 Malaysia, 1.16 Thailand, 0.73  
Singapore, 0.10 Japan, -0.12 Germany;
3. Energy consumption per capita ton-oil-equivalent & energy intensity toe per million GDP in Indonesia 0,467 and 470 compared to Japan 4.14 and 92.3;
4. Renewable energy technology lagging behind;

# “BUSINESS AS USUAL” CREATES UNSUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

1. The “world of 20/80”, 20% of developed countries population controls 80% of world resources reduces earth’s carrying capacity;
2. Economic development ignore social and ecological needs due to market failures;
3. Carbon emissions per country (1999): US 29%, European Union 17%, China 11%, Japan 5%, India 4% of total global emissions;
4. No effective international governance to enforce Kyoto Protocol;

# IMPACT OF UNSUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

1. Mitigation and adaptation to climate change with its implication on changing agriculture pattern with less water, changing disease pattern (dry climate), changing weather conditions (storms);
2. Unequal burden of negative ecological distress more on the poor and less on the rich;
3. Limited accessibility of the poor to economic-social-environmental services raises poverty;
4. Unequal lifestyles requires “more planets” or overexploited available natural resources;

# PATHWAY TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

1. Government's intervention to correct market prices by internalizing social and ecological costs & benefits in the economy;
2. Include costs of resource depletion in economics
3. Compensate social and ecological services;
4. Move away from “subsidizing product” towards “subsidizing directly the poor” in tariff & pricing;
5. Strengthen governance by enabling business & civil society to participate in decision making;

# AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE LIFESTYLES

- 1. Price reform to change the composition of “energy mix” with renewable energy to substitute role of fossil fuel by eliminating price distortions;**
- 2. Fiscal policies to change consumer behaviors by compensating social & ecological services;**
- 3. Regional cooperation to develop inter-mode transportation, urban-rural and housing architecture, value added resource enrichment;**
- 4. Promote Asian values based development of human in harmony with God, Nature and Society;**
- 5. Prioritize economic-social-ecological development for the poor first to enable them a humane lifestyle;**