



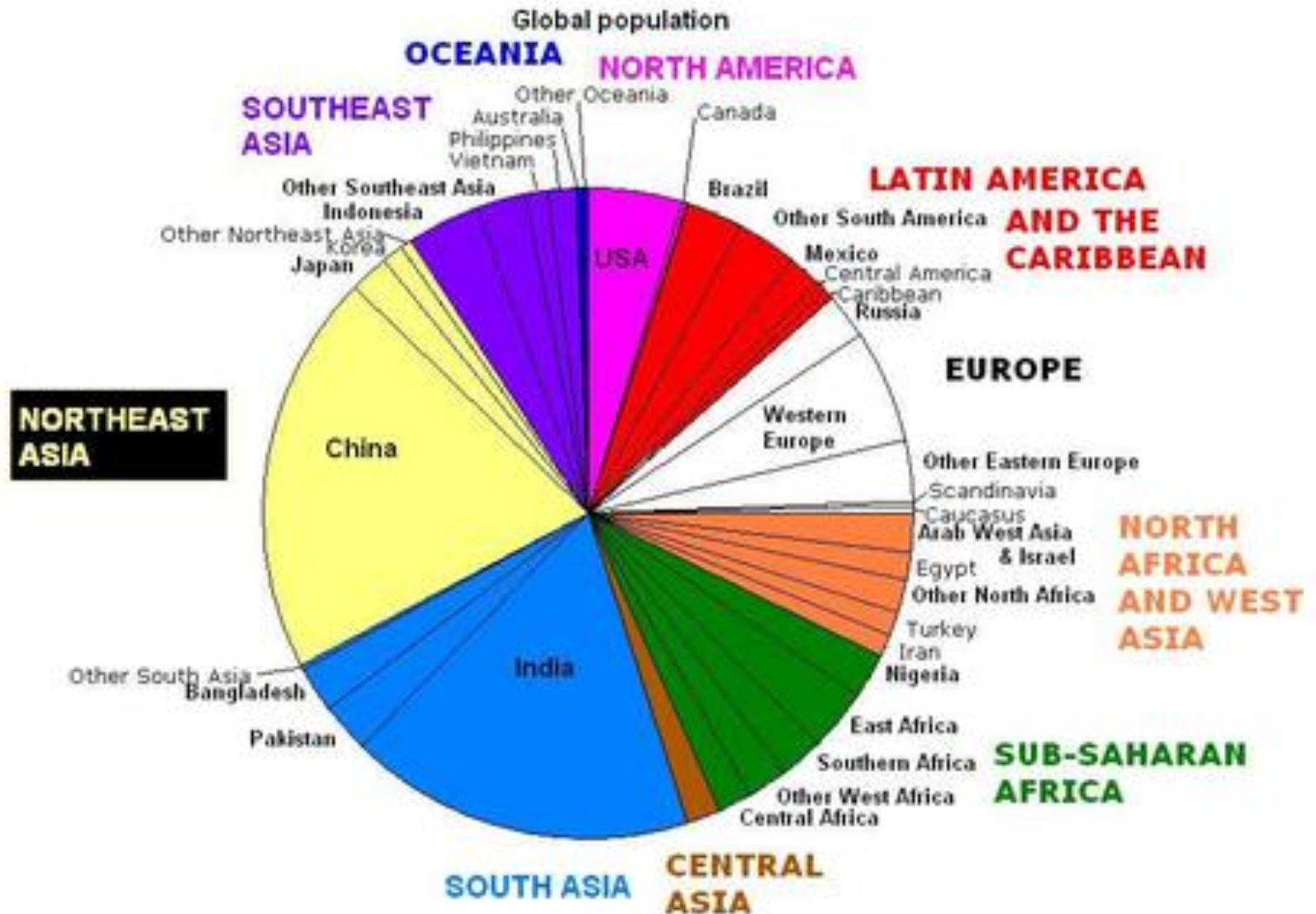
Ian Pearson

BRICs and the future

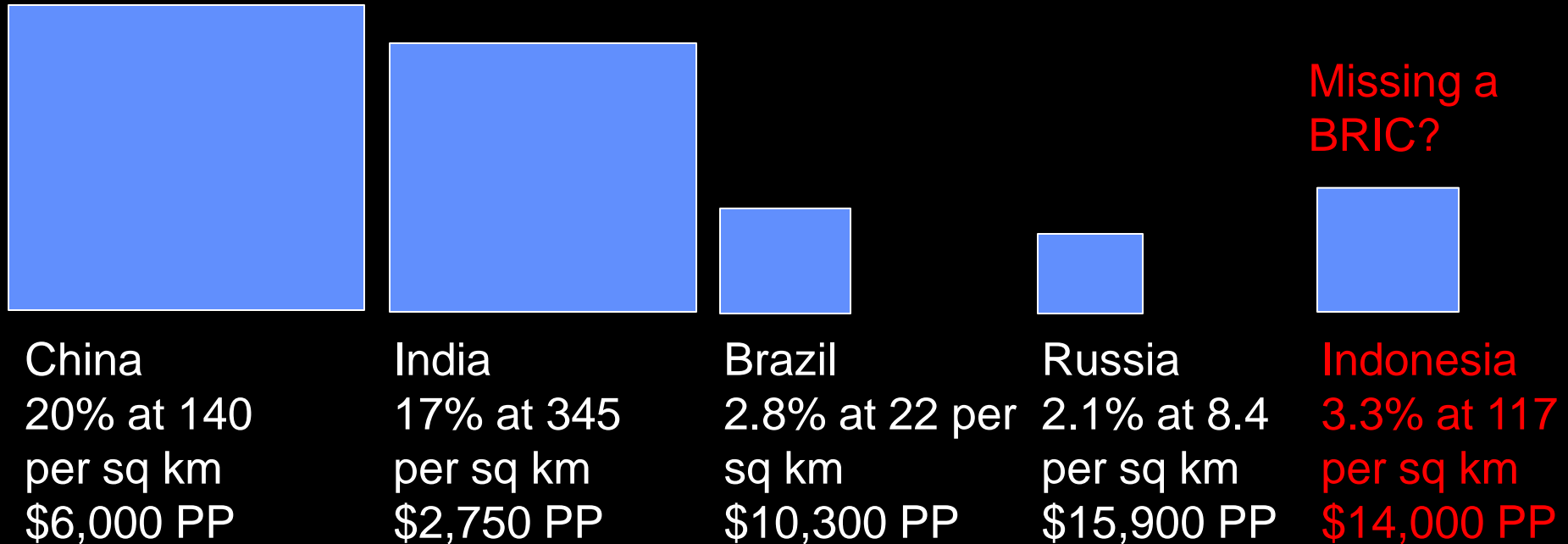


www.futurizon.com

Population (source Wikipedia)



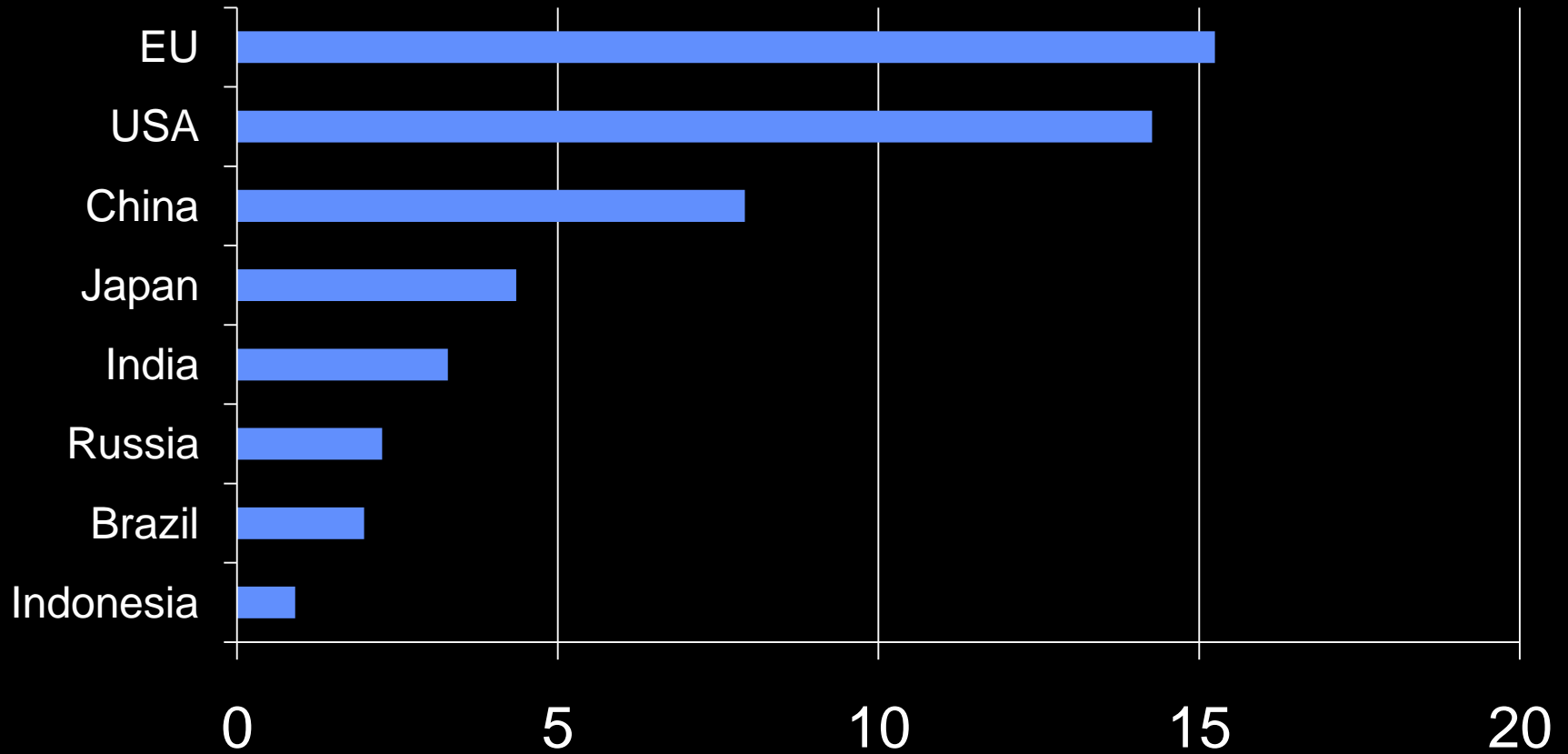
Population, density and wealth per person (source Wikipedia and IMF)



By comparison, England has 470 people per sq km, so the BRICs won't be full any time soon!

US = \$47,000 GDP per person, at PPP, global average \$9,750
India and China are populous but poor, Brazil and Russia are less populous, much sparser, but richer

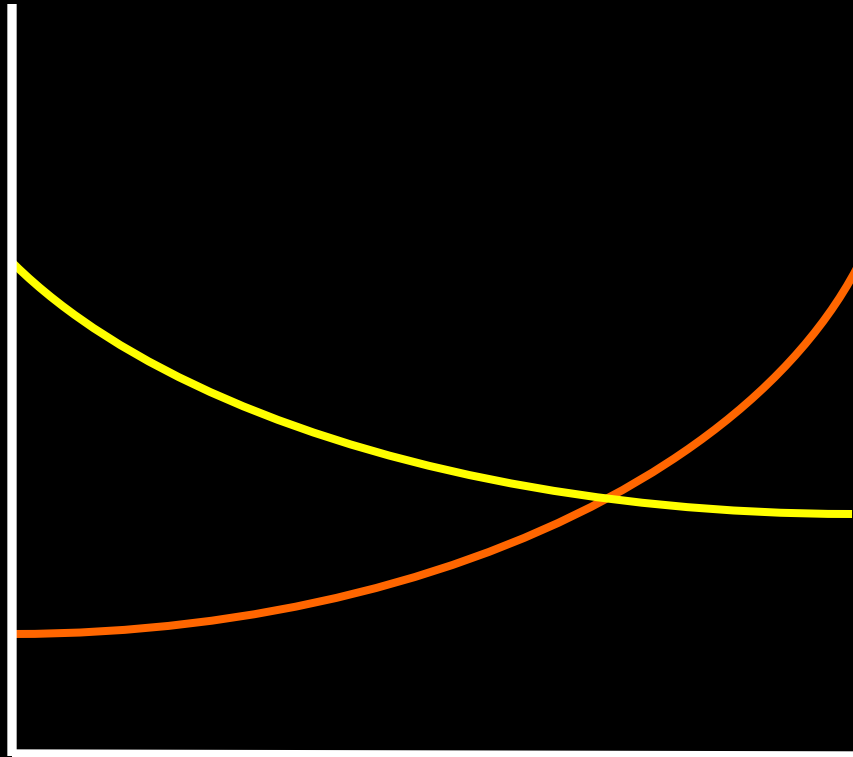
Size of economies



GDP at Purchasing power parity, \$Tn

Expected economic shift

Decline of
US,
Europe,
Japan

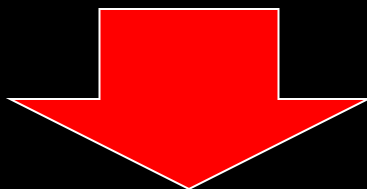


Rise of
BRICs

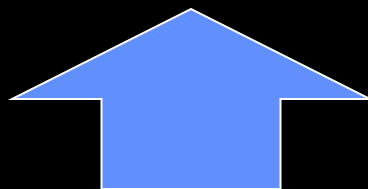
time

Some headlines

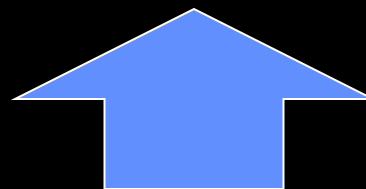
- BRICs account for 22% of the world economy, up from 16% in 2008
- China will become world's 2nd biggest economy this year
- Most of their markets are internal, typically 15% export (China's 33% export includes a lot of low value processing)
- India and China had 6% growth in the last year, Brazil stable, Russia shrank by 9.5%
- India and China highly diversified so less vulnerable to industry shifts
- China buying lots of land in SE Asia, Africa and Brazil to assure future resource availability
- Russia seems to have some longer term problems, the others will recover soon



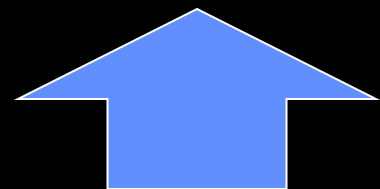
Russia



India



China



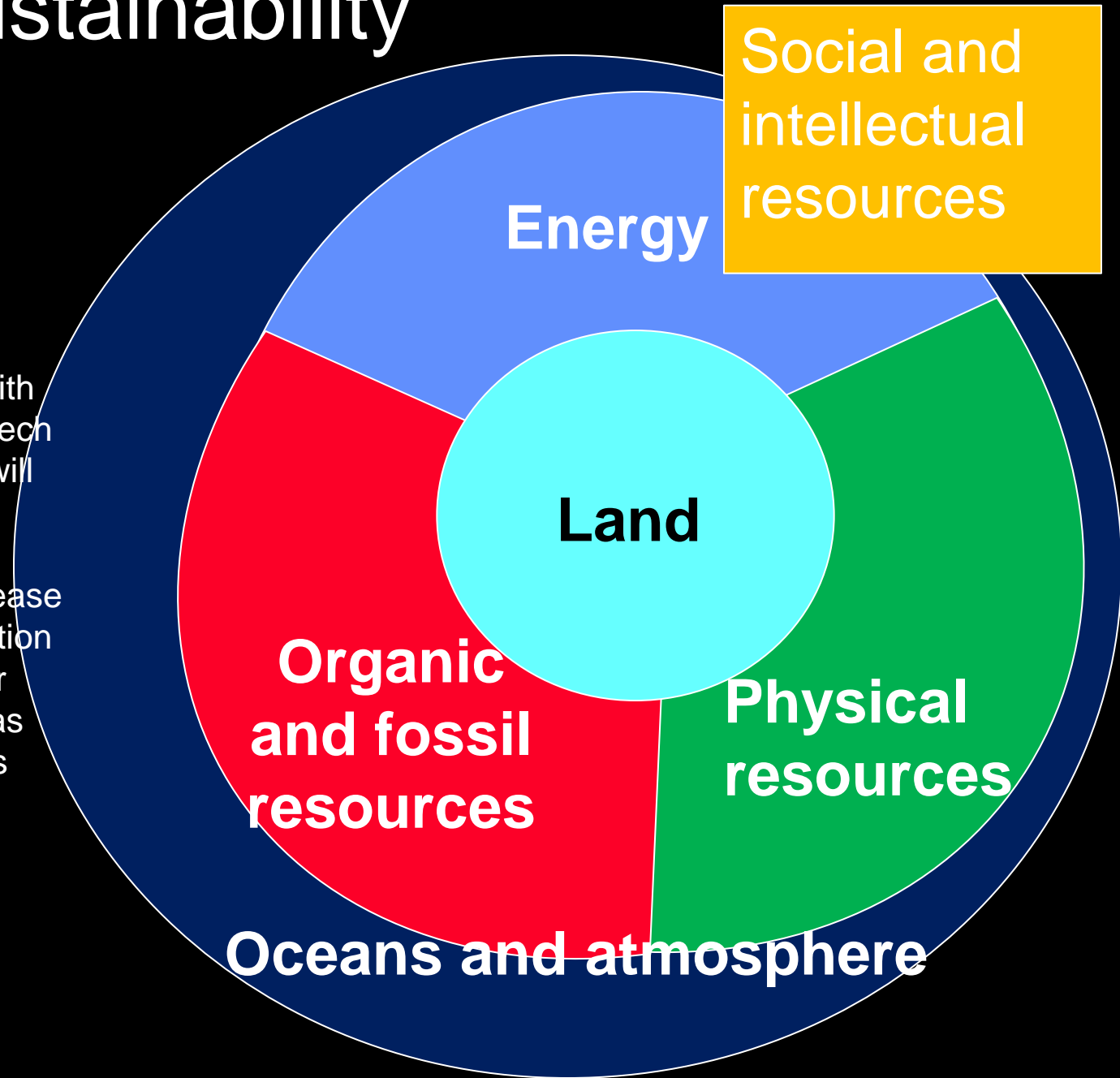
Brazil

Sustainability

We cannot assume that people will accept a lower standard of living than US level today.

We will have to do more with less, so biotech and nanotech will be very important, as will green technology

Intellectual resources increase with population and education and AI, so we will be better placed to solve problems as population grows and ages



BRICs and high tech

Nano

Russia and China
both investing
as key part of
future

India: just
thinking about
getting started

Brazil: nowhere

Bio

All BRICs
understand
biotech's
importance

Brazil has some
particular
advantages

Green

BRICs have good
prospects but
Russia seems
to be lagging

Internal conflicts

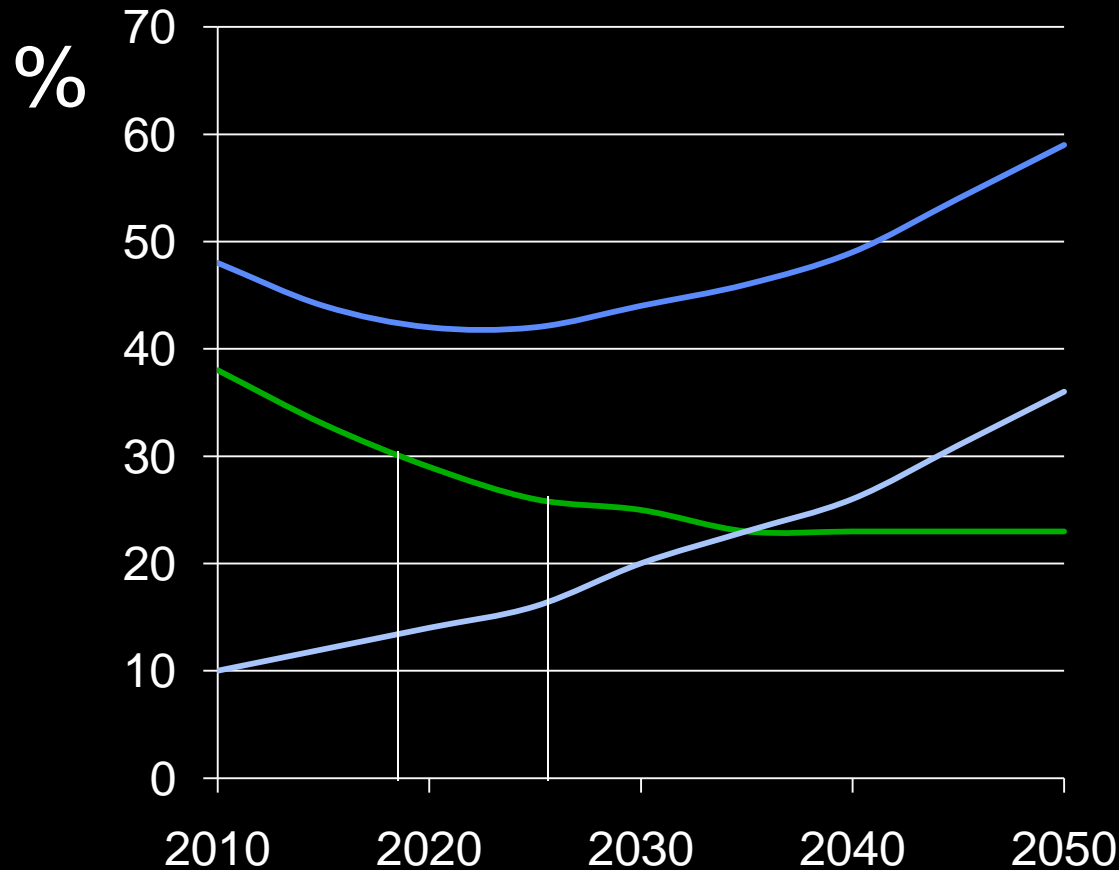
- Development cannot be absolutely fair or uniform
- Not everyone wins together, so resentment builds
- High dependency ratio, but shift from lots of kids to lots of old people
- Urbanisation brings big cultural shifts
- Lots of abuse and corruption as economy grows

- but the future looks promising

- Many people have been brought out of poverty and it will get better
- It takes time to change and we shouldn't expect it to all be smooth
- There will inevitably be a mixture of attitudes in future population, brought by different experiences during transition

Demographic windows

Brazil dependency ratio, source: UN

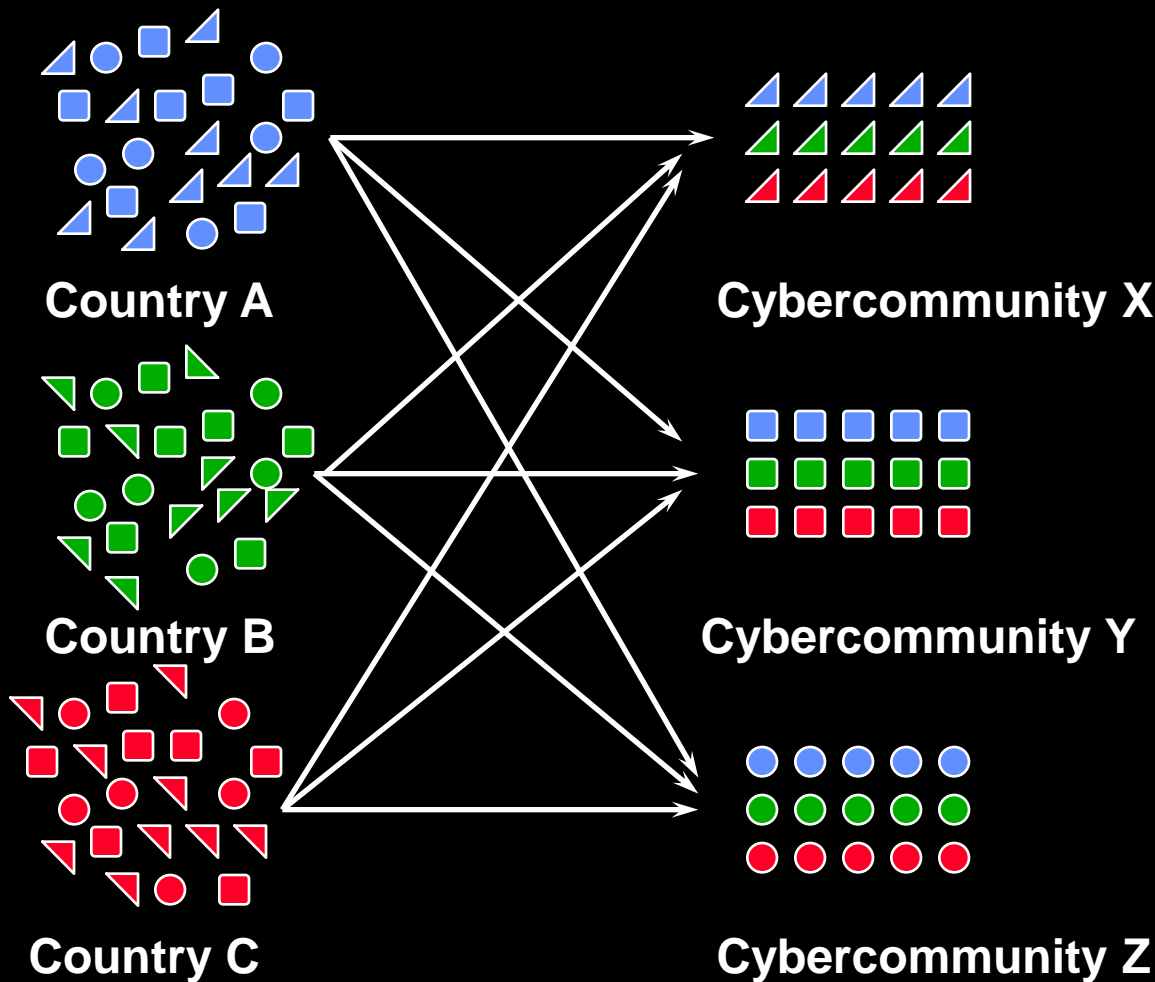


— Total
— Child
— Old-age

Europe 1950-2000
China 1990-2015
India 2010-2050
Brazil 2018-2025
Russia – ended
2005

Future power will be web based

So are the BRICs the real issue anyway?



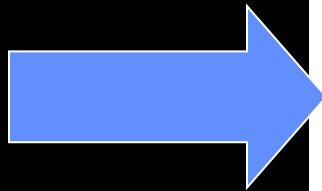
Real World

Cyberspace

Young people in one country are more like young people in another than older people in their own

As networks become more mature non-geographic politics will start to dominate

The information economy won't last much longer



Tomorrow

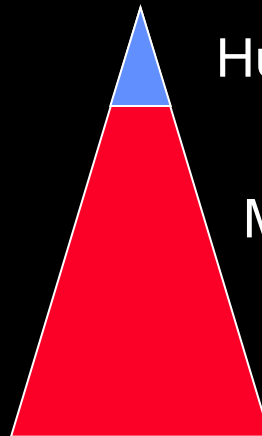
Far future

Today



Human

Machine



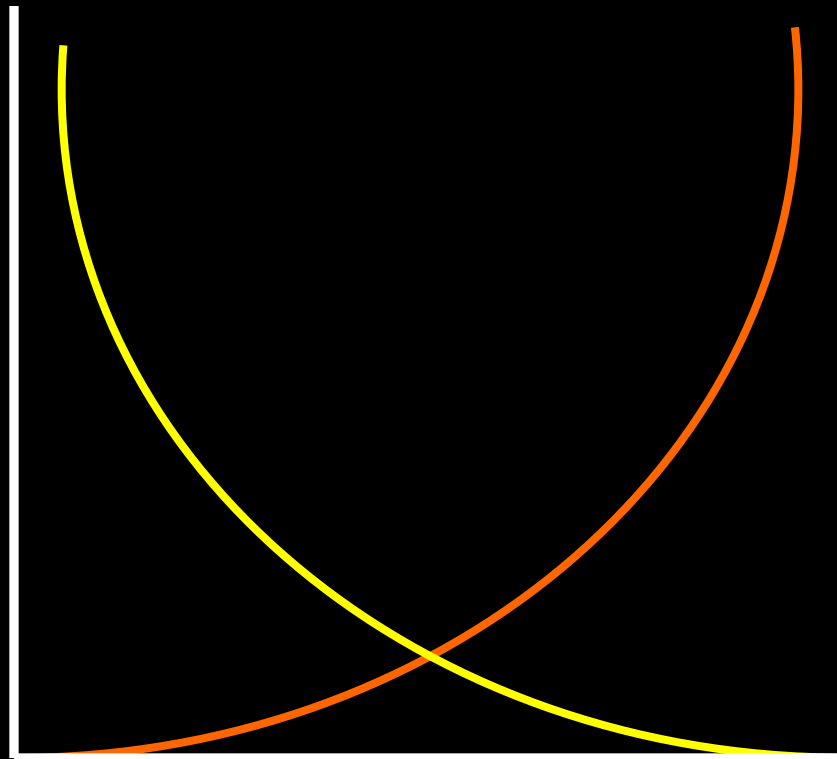
Human

Machine

The information economy will move into the machine world.

Care economy

Value of
physical/
intellectual
work

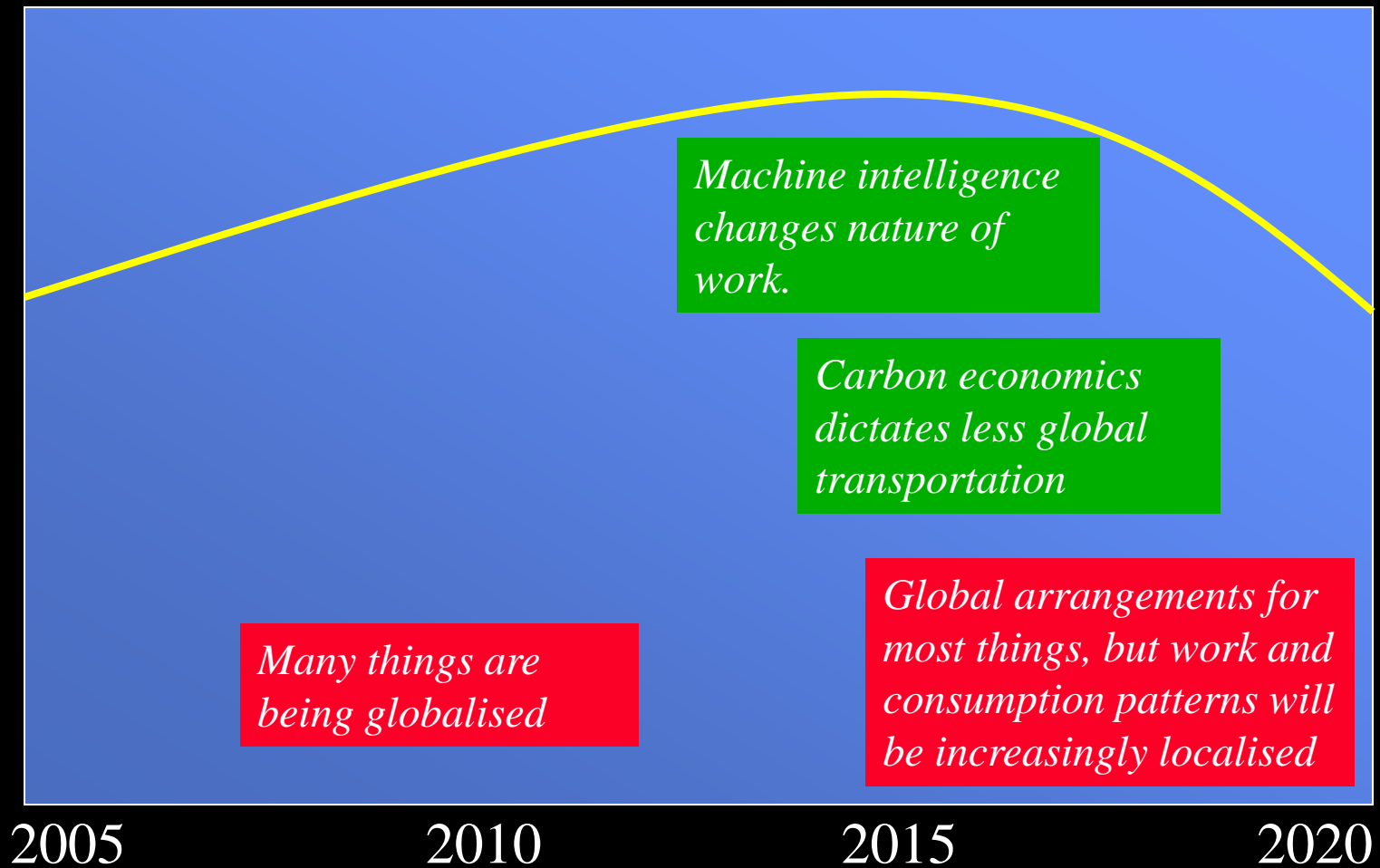


Value of
community &
social
wellbeing

time

*More face to face interaction, needing emotional and 'human' skills
This may favour women and older people*

Part-reversal of globalisation



Thank you

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