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REPORTS OF THE ROMAN CLUB – BEHAVIORS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMANITY

Abstract: A significant part of the Reports of the Club of Rome, considered in this article, generate ideas that can be systematized in two areas: 1. Society - nature - environmental degradation; extremely high population growth; depletion of natural resources; others. 2. Man - society - arms race; international organized crime; lagging behind developing countries. The reports of the Club of Rome mentioned in the article in a peculiar way trace the understanding of humanity for sustainable development.

Key words: Club of Rome, reports, sustainable development, humanity, socio-economic growth, ecology.

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Introduction

The Club of Rome organized large-scale research on a wide range of issues, but mainly in the socio-economic field. His work includes a wide range of specific scientific developments, which are the basis of such a new direction of research as global modeling, global problems, general philosophical reflections on human existence in the modern world, life values and prospects for human development. The work in the field of global modeling, the development of the world's first computer models, the critique of the negative tendencies of Western civilization, the debunking of the technocratic myth of economic growth as the most important solution to all problems, the search for a way to humanize man and the world, the arms race, a call on the world community to join forces, an end to international strife, protecting the environment, improving people's well-being, improving the quality of life - all these are the positive aspects of the activities of the Club of Rome, attracting the attention of progressive scientists, politicians, statesmen.

The main products of the club are its reports on priority global problems and ways to solve them. From 1970 to 2020, the Club of Rome published about 60 reports, and below the article lists the conceptually

more popular among them related to the sustainable development of mankind:

Report "The Limits of Growth" - 1972 by D. Meadows, J. Randers, W. Behrens.

The message of this report is: Earth's interconnected resources - the global system of nature in which we all live - are unlikely to be able to support current economic growth and population growth long after 2100 if it continues, even with advanced technology. In the summer of 1970, an international team of researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology began studying the effects of continued global growth. They examined the five main factors that determine and, in their interactions, ultimately limit the growth of this population growth on the planet, agricultural production, depletion of non-renewable resources, industrial production and pollution generation. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology team entered data on these five factors into a global computer model and then tested the model's behavior under several sets of assumptions to identify alternative models for the future of humanity [15].

Report "Humanity at the Crossroads" - 1974/75 by M. Mesarovich and E. Pestel.

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This report points to the need to create an "organic" or truly interdependent society as the only way to save the world from the almost insurmountable global problems. The authors divide the world into ten interconnected regions. This is done in order to solve global problems more practically and effectively, as in different parts of the Earth the problems facing humanity differ significantly.

The second report also pays special attention to two ever-growing gaps that are clearly at the heart of the current crisis. These are the gaps between man and nature and between the rich and the poor. By the way, it is these differences that environmentalists have been pointing out for many years. If we want to avoid a global catastrophe, then these differences must be eradicated, but this can only be achieved by ensuring some unity of the whole world, in which the interdependence of man and nature is reaffirmed and the peoples of all countries would clearly imagine that the Earth is not infinite.

Once again, the world is seen as a system, that is, a set of interacting and interdependent parts [16].

Report "Revision of the International Order" - 1976 by J. Tinbergen.

One of the main ideas of the report is the idea of interdependence, the idea that the inseparable links between the actions and deeds of all people on Earth do not allow them to act only for their own benefit. Its authors called the main goal of the world community to ensure a dignified life and moderate well-being for all citizens of the world. According to their estimates, in 1970 the average income of the richest segments of the world's population was thirteen times higher than the average income of the poorest strata; the difference between the highest incomes of the most developed countries and the lowest of the most backward turned out to be many times greater. In order to approximate the average level of income globally, the report recommends that developed and developing countries adopt different rates of average annual growth in per capita income, namely that with income growth in developing countries by 5 percent per year, developed countries remain at the same level.

The third report to the Club of Rome called the new ideal social organization of people "humanistic socialism", which provides equal opportunities within and between countries based on universal values. They expected a lot from the third report, but their hopes were not realized. The time for its appearance was wasted: a discussion was held at the UN, reports were published [22].

Report "The Goals of Humanity" - 1977 by E. Laszlo.

Here the focus is on the human element, especially on the different cultural attitudes and value theories that characterize individuals, groups and nations in what has become known as the "first, second and third worlds".

This report focuses on two main issues that underlie previous reports: 1) What are the true goals of humanity? and 2) do we agree to prefer the development of human qualities to material growth? In other words, will humanity continue to use its monstrous scientific and technological power for the benefit of all people for a long time without causing significant harm to the planet? For this, we will have to soften some of our desires in the near future in the name of stability and acceptable living conditions for future generations.

The "goals of a global society" are based on a census of national and regional goals [9].

Report "The Third World - Three Quarters of the World" - 1980 by M. Gernier.

Until 1973, the problem of the Third World was considered insignificant. It influences public opinion only in its emotional or dramatic aspect - poverty, hunger, war, major droughts and floods. He is only interested in the countries that influence the supply of raw materials. Suddenly, with the energy crisis, it has become a central problem of global emergence. This topic, which is still relevant, has been of concern to the Club of Rome since its founding. Believing that we are heading for an unbearable world, between 80% poor and 20% rich, the club's economists are constantly pushing for a global strategy imperative to avoid this dramatic breakthrough in humanity. In this report, for the first time, the issue of the Third World is at the heart of the "global problem" of the next twenty years. The author proposes a new geopolitical, because it seems that the world has become a global system [20].

Report "Towards more efficient societies" - 1980 by B. Havrilishin.

Dr. Bogdan Havrilishin examines how and why various public procurements appeared. It analyzes the main components of these orders - values, political governance and economic systems. It then shows how the coincidence between these components and a country's internal and external environment determines its social, political and economic effectiveness. Taking individual key aspects, it shows how everyone can achieve greater efficiency by modifying the main components [5].

Report "Dialogue on Wealth and Prosperity" - 1980 by O. Giarini.

The dialogue on wealth and prosperity - an alternative view of the global formation of capital provides an in-depth analysis of contemporary economic ideas, with special attention to its destructive mentality [20].

Report "The Third World Can Eat" - 1984 by R. Lenoir.

The technical genius made it possible to hold back the rivers, to break through the mountains, to blossom the deserts, to send people to the moon. Political genius cannot feed 500 million hungry people. A great challenge for our science and our

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consciousness. Rene Lenoir is wary of magic words: develop, invest, train, etc., and even more than the term "help". Third World countries, he says, can feed if they rely on their cultural wealth and unused labor. This particular approach, which violates the usual ways of causing world hunger, is the profound originality of this report to the Club of Rome [11].

Report "The Future of the Oceans" - 1986 by E. Borghese.

The oceans are our great laboratory for creating a new international order based on new forms of international cooperation and organization, a new economic theory, a new philosophy or "weltanschauung". The book tries to explore this [2].

Report "Beyond the limits of growth" - 1989 by E. Pestel.

More than any other book in our lives, the report of the Club of Rome "Restrictions on Growth" provokes a debate about the future of mankind. His publication in 1972 is on the front page. Millions of copies have been sold worldwide. Although some expectations may not have been met, its general message is as relevant as ever and the book still needs to be read in schools, colleges and universities. Seventeen years later, in *Beyond Growth*, Dr. Edward Pestel, a scientist, recalls the goals of the Club of Rome, the organization that invited a team at MIT to undertake a study of the "boundaries of our world" system and the constraints that puts on human number and activity" and the identification and study of the dominant elements and their interactions that influence the long-term behavior of world systems. The aim is to provide warnings of potential global crises if [current] trends are allowed to continue, thus enabling changes to be made to our political, economic and social systems to ensure that these crises do not are happening. Assessing the critical acceptance of the limits of growth and the limitations and merits of this report, Dr. Pestel proposes a new paradigm for organic growth and development and suggests how it can be achieved. Dr. Pestel calls on the citizens and governments of the rich, powerful nations of the earth not to be guided by narrow economic interests, but to take responsibility - and fulfill - their role as role models for the newly industrialized countries. Dr Pestel calls for a change in our political, social, economic, environmental and moral thinking so that we can free ourselves from our responsibility for the sustainable development of the world [20].

Report "Africa after the famine" - 1989 by A. Lemma and P. Malaska.

The report contained in this book is the final report of the Rome-sponsored interdisciplinary project on Africa, completed in 1988 with the support of the African Academy of Sciences. The aim of the project is to: (1) help divert attention from the immediate manifestations of African food crises and emergency assistance to the causes and mechanisms

of recurrent famine in modern Africa; and (2) to explore how Africa can move towards a future of food independence and rural prosperity. The central thesis is that while droughts and climatic conditions are inevitable, famine is largely man-made. Parts 1 and 2 look at the complex network of interacting, mutually reinforcing hunger problems from different perspectives. Part 1 provides an overview of the situation, and part 2 provides a more detailed local and sectoral approach. The message is that by combining human resources, institutional and physical capacity of infrastructure, Africa's goal of independent material and social development is close. Part 3 presents a conceptual framework for achieving this goal, together with an action program [10].

Report "The First Global Revolution" - 1991 by A. King and B. Schneider.

Honorary President of the Club of Rome Alexander King and Secretary General Bertrand Schneider offer both a warning and an approach to a possible solution to world problems. Topics covered in this book include the need to transform the world from a military to a civilian economy, recognizing the catastrophic short-term effects of Third World Third World exploitation and poverty, and limiting global warming: the need to reduce carbon emissions worldwide, promoting afforestation, preserving traditional forms of energy and developing alternatives [7].

Report "Taking Nature into Consideration" - 1995 by W. Van Dieren.

The indicators used to guide economic policy (GDP, national income, etc.) are based on a number of factors, but nowhere in their calculation is the degradation of natural resources recognized. The figures may look good, but the continuing deterioration of the environment is bringing us closer to crises; meanwhile, politicians and society base decisions on dangerously incomplete information. When considering nature, a number of leading global experts make ethical, historical, economic, and environmental arguments for including environmental factors when measuring fiscal health. Initiated by the Club of Rome and written in collaboration with the WWF, the report examines existing methodologies and makes recommendations for adapting the way we think and measure the economy [23].

Report "Scandal and Shame: Poverty and Underdevelopment" - 1995 by B. Schneider.

Who really cares about development, despite the huge industry that has grown up around it? Are we ready to endure the growing gap between rich and poor, despite 40 years of effort and countless millions spent on aid? There are overt and covert scandals of backwardness and poverty. The author emphasizes the wasted and inappropriate aid, the scandal of diverted aid, of development speculators. He portrays the World Bank as a typical case of delusion and costly disorder in UN agencies. Starvation, inequality,

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structural adjustment policies and their human consequences reflect the current situation. Bertrand Schneider proposes a new concept of development: the well-being of individuals and societies everywhere (WISE) and a number of strategic applications of the concept, such as empowerment through property rights, a radically new approach to financing development, measures to combat corruption, education, control of population, etc. [21].

Report "The Employment Dilemma and the Future of Work" - 1996 by O. Giarini and P. Lidtke.

Many modern societies try to protect their citizens while remaining competitive in globalized markets. The welfare approach is no longer to fully cover all risks, but to replace existing expensive systems with more targeted and effective approaches. This is achieved by requiring people to take greater individual risk and to organize adequate protection themselves. This so-called "change of risk from public to private" had bad consequences. Many indecisive or partial reforms have led to inefficient working structures, inadequate labor arrangements and ultimately to the erosion of defense systems instead of their modernization. In this report, the authors analyze the work in all its forms in the modern service economy and offer several innovative solutions. Two of the most ambitious are: (1) Organizing a basic wage layer for those who otherwise cannot find work, to keep them active and engaged; and (2) encouraging and empowering older people to stay in employment for many years after the age of 60 [4].

Factor Four Report - 1998 by Von Weizsäcker, A. Lovins, A. H. Lovins.

After the Industrial Revolution, progress meant increasing labor productivity. The fourth factor describes a new form of progress, resource productivity, a form that meets the primary imperative for the future (sustainability). It shows how at least four times more wealth can be extracted from the resources we use. As the authors say, the book is about doing more with less, but it's not the same as doing less, worse or without. The book contains many examples of a revolution in productivity, in the use of energy; from hypercars to low-energy beef; materials, from sub-surface drip irrigation to e-books, transportation, video conferencing to CyberTran, and demonstrating how much more can be generated from much less today. He explains how markets can be organized and taxes regenerated to remove unnecessary incentives and reward efficiency so that wealth can grow while consumption does not. The benefits are huge: profits will increase, pollution and waste will decrease, and the quality of life will improve. In addition, the benefits will be shared: progress will no longer depend on fewer and fewer people becoming more productive. Instead, more people and fewer resources can be used [26].

Report "The Ocean Cycle: The Use of the Seas as a Global Resource" - 1998 by E. Borghese.

The Ocean Cycle: The management of the seas as a global resource takes its name from Mohandas Gandhi's comparison of public order with the ever-expanding circles that occur when a stone falls into the ocean. Similarly, the governance of the world's oceans - as established by the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and subsequent conventions, agreements and programs following the 1992 Rio Earth Summit - is already addressing social issues of the individual, the village, the nation, the region and the global community. It is non-hierarchical, participatory and multidisciplinary and involves both the private sector and governments. This emerging order has social, economic, cultural, environmental and ethical aspects and requires profound changes in the way we deal with each other and with nature. An understanding of this new order is needed to address urgent problems: overfishing and depletion; pollution from ocean, atmospheric and terrestrial sources; climate change and sea level; and conservation of biological diversity [2].

Report "The Limits of Social Cohesion" - 1998 by P. Berger.

Normative conflicts focus on fundamental disagreements over issues of public morality and social identity. When thinking about regulatory conflicts on a global scale, two main questions arise. First, are there common characteristics of such conflicts around the world? Second, which institutions polarize such conflicts and which can serve as a mediator? This follow-up book, edited by renowned sociologist Peter Berger, explores both issues through conclusions drawn from a study of normative conflicts in eleven societies located in different parts of the world and at different levels of economic development. For both points, the findings turned out to be surprising. Although there are, of course, normative conflicts specific to individual societies, two characteristics emerge as common to most of the societies studied: one concerns disputes over the place of religion in the state and in public life; the other is a clash of values between the cultural elite and the broad masses of the population. Often the two characteristics coincide. For example, in many countries, the elite is the least religious group in the population, and therefore dissatisfaction with the elite is often mobilized under religious flags [1].

Report "La Red" - "The Web: How New Media Changes Our Lives" - 1998 by H. L. Cebrian.

This report is an effort to spread the meaning and impact in the life of the so-called digital society. The Internet, thematic satellite television, innovation in education, medicine and economics, new media are some of the topics discussed here. The consequences of its accelerated implementation will be felt in all areas: family relationships, the psychological behavior of people, political organization, the world of business and commerce, our way of working and having fun, will be changed. significantly. In a

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language accessible to the uninitiated, without deviating from scientific rigor, the Web opens a fundamental debate: are we facing a change in civilization? [20].

Report "The Art of Interconnected Thinking" - 2002 by F. Vester.

Structural unemployment, alarming changes in the environment, periodic signs of an impending stock market crash, participation in armed conflicts: we are facing an increasingly complex world and the inadequacy of conventional ways of thinking is becoming increasingly apparent. Although completely planned on their own, the effects of any intervention on complex tissue can be fatal: feedback, time delays, and delayed consequences. More than twenty years of the author's experience with questions of this type are summarized here in a practical guide for politicians, managers and anyone else who needs or wants to think in such contexts [24].

Management Capacity Report - 2011 by I. Dror.

The shortcomings of modern forms of government are increasingly recognized: the brain drain from politics, distrust of governments, the danger of mass media and money-dominated elections, and the failure of governments to find good policy options on key issues. Industry, civil society and non-governmental organizations, however important, cannot compensate for the government's inability to shape the future, which it alone has the democratic right to do. Radical improvements in governance are urgently needed, but substantial proposals are scarce. This book diagnoses modern governments as outdated and proposes changes in values, structures, personnel, public understanding, and political culture to prepare governments for the radically new challenges of the 21st century [3].

Report "Global population growth and beyond" - 2006 by S. Kapitsa.

Of all global problems, world population growth is the most significant. Demographics describe this process in a concise and quantitative way in the past and present. Analyzing this development, it is possible by applying the concepts of systems analysis and synergetics to develop a mathematical model for the phenomenological description of the global demographic process and to project its trends in the future. By accepting self-similarity as a dynamic principle of development, growth can be described practically throughout human history, assuming that the rate of growth is proportional to the square of the number of people. The large parameter of the theory and the effective size of a coherent population group is of the order of 10^5 , and the microscopic parameter of phenomenology is human life. The demographic transition - a transition to a stabilized world population of about 14 billion in the foreseeable future - is a systemic feature and is determined by the inherent growth pattern of an open system, not by a lack of resources. The development of a quantitative

nonlinear theory of world population is of interest for interdisciplinary research in the fields of anthropology and demography, history and sociology, population genetics and epidemiology, research into the evolution of mankind, and human origins [6].

Report "The Blue Economy" - 2009 by G. Pauli.

The Blue Economy began as a project to find 100 of the best nature-inspired technologies that could have a beneficial effect on the world's economies, while providing sustainable basic human needs - drinking water, food, jobs and shelter. Starting with 2,231 written review articles, Dr. Pauli and his team discovered 340 innovations that could work the way ecosystems do. Many of the innovations inspired by nature are so interesting in themselves that it is easy to forget that the key to the book is their integration with the real world economies as ways to provide sustainable benefits to municipalities. The Blue Economy is presented in 14 chapters, each of which explores an aspect of global economies and offers a series of innovations that can make them more sustainable [17].

Report "Factor 5" - 2010 by Von Weizsäcker, K. Hargrove, M. Smith, K. Descha, R. Stasinopoulos.

When first published in 1997, Factor Four: Doubling Wealth, Half Resource Utilization, by Ernst von Weizsäcker, Amory Lovins, and Hunter Lovins, transformed the way economists, politicians, engineers, entrepreneurs, and business leaders consider innovation and wealth creation. Through examples from a wide range of industrial sectors, the authors demonstrated how technical innovation can halve resource use while doubling wealth. Twelve years later, with climate change at the top of the agenda and the new economic giants of China and India in need of more resources, Factor 5 rises when Factor Four stopped, examining the impact of recent industrial and technical innovation as well as development policy. She asks what could be done to make this fivefold improvement? This shows that it is possible to achieve 80% improvements in resource and energy productivity, which can renew our economic system, significantly increase the wealth of billions of people and help solve the climate change crisis [20].

Report "The Collapse of Nature: Denial of Planetary Boundaries" - 2012 by A. Wickman and A. Rockström.

Humanity deeply denies the importance of the environmental challenges and resource constraints it faces. Despite the growing scientific consensus on environmental threats and the risks of resource depletion, societies continue to operate as usual or to address these issues. In addition to explaining the causes and solutions to this problem, this book breaks the long silence of the population by criticizing countries for not doing enough to support girls'

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education and reproductive health services. This shows that an economy built on the continuous expansion of material consumption is not sustainable, but also de-growth. The growth dilemma can only be solved by transforming the economic system. There is a strong demand for abandoning GDP growth as a key development goal. Instead, the focus should be on a limited number of indicators of well-being [20].

Report "2052: Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years" by J. Randers.

Forty years ago, the constraints of growth focused on how humans would adapt to the physical constraints of planet Earth. He predicts that in the first half of the 21st century, the human ecological footprint will stop growing - either through a catastrophic "surplus and collapse" or through a well-managed "peak and decline." So where are we now? What does our future look like? In Book 2052, Jorgen Randers, one of the co-authors of Growth Constraints, reports on progress and forecasts for the next forty years. To do so, he asked dozens of experts to assess how best to develop economies, energy supplies, natural resources, climate, food, fisheries, political divisions, cities, the psyche and more. The good news: we will see impressive progress in resource efficiency and a growing focus on people's well-being rather than per capita income growth. But this change may not come as we expect. Future population growth and GDP, for example, will be limited in surprising ways - by a rapid decline in birth rates as a result of increased urbanization, declining productivity as a result of social unrest and continued poverty among the world's poorest 2 billion citizens [18].

Report "On the edge: the state of the rainforests of the planet" - 2015 by K. Martin.

In 1972, growth constraints helped people realize that the world's resources were limited. Soon after, people became aware of the threats to the world's tropical forests, the largest terrestrial repositories of biodiversity, and the main regulators of the world's air and water cycles. Since then, new research and technological advances have significantly increased our knowledge of how tropical forests are affected by changing patterns of resource use. Growing concerns about climate change make it more important than ever to understand the state of the world's tropical forests. It explains how urbanization, the growing global economy and the demand for biofuels are putting new pressure on tropical forests. It examines the policies and market forces that successfully preserve forests in some areas and discusses the economic benefits of protected areas. Using evidence from glacial records and past forest patterns, he predicts the most likely effects of climate change [13].

Report "To Choose Our Future" - 2015 by A. Kosha

Since its independence in 1947, India has made tremendous progress. More people than ever have a

longer, healthier and fuller life. Rapid gains in agriculture, industry, energy production and infrastructure have benefited modern science for much of the population. But India also has more people who are poor, hungry and deprived than ever. Presented in a very illustrative style, using a lot of infographics, Choosing Our Future offers alternative strategies for India's development to build a more prosperous, vibrant and sustainable future [20].

Reconsideration of Prosperity Report - 2016 by G. Maxton and J. Randers.

The biggest challenges facing the rich world today are persistent unemployment, rising income inequality and accelerating climate change. So far, most of the solutions to these problems have been politically unacceptable in a world marked by short-termness and a desire for continued economic growth. In Rethinking Prosperity, Graham Maxton and Jorgen Randers take a radically different approach and offer thirteen politically feasible proposals to improve our world. From shortening the working year and raising the retirement age to raising welfare and redefining what we mean by work, the authors' proposals provoke many long-standing economic ideas and explain how it is possible to reduce unemployment, inequality and the pace of climate change. - and still have economic growth if society so desires [14].

Report "Come!" - 2017 by Von Weizsäcker and A. Wijkmann.

Current global trends are not sustainable. The warnings of the Club of Rome, published in the report "Restrictions on Growth", are still valid. Remedies that are acceptable to most of them are worse. We seem to be in a philosophical crisis. Pope Francis makes it clear: our common home is in mortal danger. Analyzing the philosophical crisis, the report concludes that the world may need a "new enlightenment"; one that is not based solely on doctrine, but instead addresses the balance between people and nature, as well as the balance between markets and the state, and the short-term versus the long-term. To do this, we need to let silos work in favor of a more systematic approach that will require us to rethink the organization of science and education. However, we must act now; the world cannot wait as 7.6 billion people struggle to reach new enlightenment. This report is full of optimistic cases and policy proposals that will take us back to the path of sustainability. But it is also necessary to pay attention to the taboo topic of population growth. Countries with stable populations are much better than those that continue to grow [25].

Better Future Report - 2018 by L. Lovins, S. Wallis, A. Wickman, J. Fullentor.

Current global trends are not sustainable. The warnings of the Club of Rome, published in the report "Restrictions on Growth", are still valid. Remedies that are acceptable to most of them are worse. We seem to be in a philosophical crisis. Pope Francis

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Report "Transformation is feasible" - 2018 by J. Randers, P. Stocknis, W. Goliuke, D. Colst, S. Cornell.

The double adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals together with the Paris Climate Agreement, as in 2015, is a global turning point. We have never before had such a universal plan for the development of humans and the planet. For the first time in human history, the world has agreed on a democratically accepted roadmap for the future of humanity, which aims to achieve socially inclusive and highly ambitious goals for socio-economic development, within the globally defined environmental goals. The great ambition of mankind will certainly be directed to the all-encompassing and prosperous development of the world within a stable and sustainable earth system. This human aspiration is to achieve as many SDGs as possible by 2030 and then continue to pursue a sustainable global trajectory well beyond the next 12 years. This report identifies one such possible, smarter path to success through five transformative and synergistic actions [19].

Report "Transformations in Sustainability of Governance" - 2019 by P. Kuenkel.

In the context of the current resilience in the world, the challenges of this new report to the Club of Rome present a new approach to navigating joint change in partnerships between governments, research institutions, corporations and civil society activists. In connection with 17 Sustainable Development Goals and Planetary Boundaries, he introduces the theory and practice of collective governance as a management tool that respects the integrity of human and natural systems. Based on the work of transdisciplinary scientists and practitioners in the field of sustainability, it shows how transformative change can be built on the inherent tendency to generate patterns of vitality and resilience. This groundbreaking monograph shows applicable

ways to manage patterns of vitality in social and ecological systems at all levels of global society. As a highly respected author and expert in collective leadership, Petra Cuenkel has inspired scientists and practitioners to explore new ways to work together to create a responsible future in the Anthropocene era, where the human footprint has begun to change the course of planetary evolution. It invites decision-makers, researchers, planners and social activists to become guardians of the systems, to improve their competences for cooperation and to guide the socio-environmental interaction that enhances life. The conceptual architecture that the author develops builds literacy on transformation and comes down to practical guidelines for planning and implementing interventions in all sectors of society. It helps to bring about change through a conscious combination of invigorating stories, providing stronger indicators, ancillary processes, multi-level governance, guiding regulations and life-sustaining innovations. This comprehensive book sets a new direction in the field of sustainability transformations and will become the basis for planning collective action and achieving large-scale effect [8].

In conclusion, the following should be emphasized:

– The Club of Rome is one of the first indisputable indicators of an emerging world consciousness regarding the future of human society. His main research issues are global challenges and the fate of humanity. A series of in-depth discussion studies are published under the logo of the Club of Rome.

– The Club of Rome organizes large-scale research on a wide range of issues such as: global modeling, global issues, life values and the prospects for human development. global modeling, the development of the world's first computer models, the critique of the negative tendencies of Western civilization, the debunking of the technocratic myth of economic growth as the most important solution to all problems, the search for a way to humanize the world, the protection of the environment, increasing the well-being of people, improving the quality of life, etc.

– These reports and their ideas can be systematized in two areas: 1. Society - nature - environmental degradation; extremely high population growth; depletion of natural resources; others. 2. Man - society - arms race; international organized crime; lagging behind developing countries.

– The reports of the Club of Rome mentioned in the article in a peculiar way trace the understanding of humanity for sustainable development.

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| Impact Factor: | ISRA (India) = 6.317 | SIS (USA) = 0.912 | ICV (Poland) = 6.630 |
| | ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582 | ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939 | PIF (India) = 1.940 |
| | GIF (Australia) = 0.564 | ESJI (KZ) = 9.035 | IBI (India) = 4.260 |
| | JIF = 1.500 | SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184 | OAJI (USA) = 0.350 |

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