



## ROMAN CLUB - FLAG LEADER OF FUTUROLOGY

**Abstract:** The Club of Rome was founded in 1968, adopting the term global issues to denote groups of phenomena in social development and its negative consequences, which have a planetary character. 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 reports are published under the logo of the Club of Rome, and a significant part of them are presented in the article.

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### Historical background for the Club of Rome

ROME CLUB, which is doing some of the first in-depth research on long-term forecasting and the future of human society [29]. The Club of Rome began its activities with a meeting at the Dei Linchei Academy in Rome, where the name of this organization began. However, its headquarters are located in Paris. This club has no staff and no formal budget. The members of the club are dominated by scientists and politicians from developed countries. In addition to the actual ones, there are honorary and associate members. There are over 30 national associations of the Club of Rome that support its work.

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The founder of the Club of Rome is Aurelio Pechei [27], [28], [29], who claims that the consequences of the development of industry, science and technology has reached a level that changes and threatens significantly not only living conditions on the planet, but also the very quality of "man." Pechei sees the way out of this catastrophic situation by imposing management measures or, more precisely, limiting the self-destructive and reckless activities of man, and above all by improving and transforming man himself and his values. The code of values and the new morality of humanity will be formed in the first half of the 21st century under the influence of the real consequences of the manifestation of global problems. The most prominent scientists, members of the Club of Rome,

prepare numerous reports, attracting the analysis of world-renowned specialists and institutes. of global problems or limitations are present.

### **Scientific achievements of the Club of Rome**

The Club of Rome organizes 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, criticism of the negative trends of Western civilization debunking the technocratic myth of economic growth as the most important solution to all problems, finding a way to humanize man and the world, condemning the arms race, the call on the world community to join forces, end international strife, protect the environment, increase human well-being, improve the quality of life - all these are the positive aspects of the Club of Rome's activities, attracting the attention of progressive scientists, politicians, statesmen.

The theoretical research of the representatives of the Club of Rome, as well as the research methodology, are used by various sciences. The practical recommendations are taken into account when forecasting the socio-economic development of individual countries, industry, corporations and companies.

Club membership is limited to 100 people. As a rule, members of governments cannot be members of the Club of Rome at the same time. None of its members can represent any state organization and does not reflect any ideological, political or national view.

Global issues facing the Club of Rome:

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; others.

### **Reports of the Club of Rome**

The main products of the club are its reports on priority global issues and ways to solve them. From 1970 to 2020, the Club of Rome issued 58 reports, the following of which are the most popular concepts:

#### **Growth Limits Report - 1972 by D. Meadows, J. Randers, W. Bearens [22]**

The message of this report is that Earth's interconnected resources - the global system of nature in which we all live - may not be able to sustain current rates of economic growth and population growth long after 2100 if it continues, even with advanced technology.

#### **Report "Humanity at the Crossroads" - 1974/75 by M. Mesarovich and E. Pestel [23].**

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.

#### **Revision of the International Order - 1976 by J. Tinbergen [35].**

One of the main ideas of the report is the idea of interdependence, the idea that the inextricable links between the actions and deeds of all people on Earth do not allow them to act only for their own benefit.

#### **Report "The Goals of Humanity" - 1977 by E. Laszlo [16].**

Earlier reports to the Club of Rome focused on the problems of the world economy. Based on computer models, the emphasis was on strategies for resolving international crises resulting from poor economic planning and unlimited economic growth. The goals for humanity have a different path. Here the focus is on the human element, especially on the different cultural attitudes and theories of values that characterize individuals, groups and nations in what has become known as the "first, second and third worlds".

**Report "Beyond the Age of Waste" - 1978 by D. Gabor, K., A. King, G. Galli [6].**

Beyond the age of waste, the results of a study conducted by the Club of Rome, which examines the problems of resource depletion and its impact on the world at large, are being discussed.

**Report "Energy: Countdown" - 1978/79 by T. Montbrial [25].**

Energy: The countdown raises the specter of a catastrophic energy crisis that could explode even before comprehensive contingency plans are agreed. The aim is for people who make decisions and the public to realize that there is a real threat to human society in the form of an energy crisis.

**Report "There are no limits to learning" - 1979 by J. Botkin, E. Elmanjra, M. Malitsa [4].**

This book examines global issues such as energy and the arms race, as well as newer issues such as cultural identity, communications and information. The focus is primarily on human problems and potential, not on material constraints on growth.

**Report "The Third World - Three Quarters of the World" - 1980 by M. Gernier [10].**

Until 1973, the Third World problem 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 countries that influence the supply of raw materials. Suddenly, with the energy crisis, it has become a central problem of global emergence.

**Report "Towards more efficient societies" - 1980 by B. Havrilishin [11].**

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.

**Report "Dialogue on Wealth and Prosperity" - 1980 by O. Giarini [7].**

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.

**Report "Imperative of North-South Cooperation" -1981 by J. Saint-Jura [42].**

In this report, J. Saint-Jur highlights the perspective of developed countries on the new international economic order. It proposes strategies for change that do not rely on beliefs in strict mechanisms, but on awareness of the need for adaptation, based on consultation between all partners present.

**Report "Microelectronics and Society" - 1982 by G., A. Schaff [42].**

Through automation and miniaturization, microelectronics has a huge potential to push society into a new phase. It promises to revolutionize the aspects of information processing in our lives. But to get the most out of this breakthrough, microelectronics must be used for the needs of society.

**Report "The Third World Can Eat" - 1984 by R. Lenoir [18]**

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 consciousness.

**Report "The Future of the Oceans" - 1986 by E. Borghese [3].**

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 is trying to explore this.

**Report "Beyond the Boundaries of Growth" - 1989 by E. Pestel [30].**

More than any other book in our lifetime, the report of the Club of Rome "Restrictions on Growth" provokes debate about the future of mankind. His publication in 1972 is on the front page. 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.

**Africa After Hunger Report 1989 by A. Lemma and P. Malaska [17].**

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.

**Report "The First Global Revolution" - 1991 by A. King and B. Schneider [13].**

This is a warning and an approach to a possible solution to world problems. Topics covered in this book include the need for the world to change from a military to a civilian economy, the recognition of catastrophic short-term consequences, and more.

**Taking Nature into Consideration -1995 by W. Van Dieren [36].**

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.

**Report "Scandal and Shame: Poverty and Underdevelopment" - 1995 by B. Schneider [34].**

Who is really interested in 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 wasted and inappropriate aid, the scandal of the diverted aid, of the development speculators are emphasized.

**Report "The Employment Dilemma and the Future of Work" - 1996 by O. Giarini and P. Lidtke [8].**

Many modern societies are trying 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.

**Factor Four Report - 1998 by Von Weizsäcker, A. Lovins, A. H. Lovins [38].**

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 overriding imperative for the future (sustainability). It shows how at least four times as much wealth can be extracted from the resources we use.

**Report "The Ocean Cycle: Use: The Use of the Seas as a Global Resource" - 1998 by E. Borghese [3].**

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 since the Rio Summit in 1992 - 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.

**Restrictions on Social Cohesion Report - 1998 by P. Burger [42].**

Normative conflicts focus on fundamental differences 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 in the world? Second, which institutions polarize such conflicts and which can serve as a mediator?

**Report "The Web: How New Media is Changing Our Lives" - 1998 by H. L. Cebrian [42].**

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, psychological behavior of people, political organization, the world of business and commerce, our way of working and having fun, will be changed. Significantly.

**Report "Humanity Wins" - 2000 by R. Mon [24].**

Winning humanity is the short formula for the leadership and organizational philosophy of one of the great entrepreneurs of the 20th century. According to Reinhard Mon, leadership and partnership in all spheres of society - in the family context, as well as in the field of labor and politics - are necessary prerequisites for successful and peaceful coexistence and continuous development of the community.

**Report "The Art of Interconnected Thinking" - 2002 by F. Wester [42].**

Structural unemployment, alarming changes in the environment, periodic signs of impending stock market crashes, participation in armed conflicts: we are facing an increasingly complex world and the inadequacy of conventional ways of thinking is becoming increasingly apparent.

**Management Capacity Report - 2011 by I. Dror [5].**

The shortcomings of modern forms of government are increasingly acknowledged: the brain drain of 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.

**Report "The Double Spiral of Training and Work" - 2003 by O. Giarini and M. Malitsa [9].**

The double spiral of learning and work pushes fundamental ideas that change the paradigm in education. Inspired by the double helix structure of DNA, the authors seek to strengthen the link between education and employment in order to reach the Knowledge Society.

**Report "Restrictions on Privatization" - 2005 by Von Weizsäcker, O. Young, M. Finger [40].**

Privatization Restrictions is the world's first in-depth audit of privatization. It outlines the historical origins of globalization and liberalization, as well as analyzes of more than 50 cases of the best and worst cases of privatization, provides guidelines for policies and actions that will restore and maintain the right balance between the powers and responsibilities of the state, the private sector and the growing role of civil society.

**Report "The Future of People with Disabilities in the World" by R. De Lorenzo Garcia [42].**

Since its founding, the main areas of concern for the Club are the dignity of the people and their quality of life. Everyone should have the opportunity to participate in human development. The future of people with disabilities in the world provides an overview of the situation facing people with disabilities, with a special focus on less developed regions.

**Report "Global population growth and beyond" - 2006 by S. Kapitsa [12].**

Of all global problems, world population growth is the most significant. Demographics describe this process in a concise and quantitative way, 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.

**G. Pauli's Blue Economy Report 2009 [26].**

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.

**REPORT "Factor 5" - 2010 by Von Weizsäcker, K. Hargrovees, M. Smith, K. Descha, R. Stasinopoulos [39].**

Through examples from a wide range of industrial sectors, the authors demonstrate how technical innovation can halve resource use while doubling wealth. Factor 5 rose when Factor Four stopped, examining the impact of the latest industrial and technical innovations as well as development policy.

**The Wreck of Nature: Denial of Planetary Borders Report, 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.

**Report "2052: Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years" by J. Randers [32].**

Forty years ago, the constraints of growth focused on how humans would adapt to the physical constraints of planet Earth. The good news from this report is that we will see impressive progress in resource efficiency and a growing focus on people's well-being rather than per capita income growth.

**Report "Extraction: how mining robs the planet" - 2014 by W. Bardi [1].**

As we dig, drill, and excavate to dig up the planet's mineral abundance, the resources we exploit from ore and oil are gradually depleted. Mineral treasures that took millions or even billions of years to form are now wasted only for centuries or sometimes decades.

**Report "Changing History, Changing the Future" - 2015 by D. Corten [14].**

The earth is simply a source of raw materials. Inequality and environmental destruction are unfortunate, but inevitable. Although many acknowledge that this story promotes bad ethics, bad science, and bad economics, it will remain our leading story until it is replaced by one that is consistent with our deepest understanding of the universe and our attitude toward it.

**Report "On the Edge: The State of the Rainforests of the Planet" - 2015 by K. Martin [20].**

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 global air and water cycles.

**Report "Choosing our future: alternatives to development" - 2015 by A. Kosha [42].**

Since independence in 1947, India has made great strides. More people than ever have a longer, healthier and fuller life. Rapid profits in agriculture, industry, energy production and infrastructure have brought benefits to modern science to much of the population.

**Rethinking Prosperity Report 2016 by G. Maxton and J. Randers [21].**

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-term and a desire for continued economic growth.

**The Seneca Effect Report 2017 by W. Bardi [2].**

The essence of this report can be found in the line written by the ancient Roman Stoic philosopher Lucius Aneus Seneca: "Fate is slow growing, but destruction is fast." This sentence summarizes the characteristics of what we call "collapse," which is usually sudden and often unexpected, like the proverbial "house of cards."

**Report "Come on!" - 2017 by Von Weizsäcker and A. Wiekmann [37].**

Current global trends are not sustainable. The warnings of the Club of Rome, published in the report "Restrictions on Growth", are still valid. The 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.

**Better Future Report 2018 by L. Lovins, S. Wallis, A. Wickman, J. Fullentor [19].**

Current global trends are not sustainable. The warnings of the Club of Rome, published in the report "Restrictions on Growth", are still valid. The remedies that are acceptable to most of them are worse. We seem to be in a philosophical crisis. However, we must act now; the world cannot wait as 7.6 billion people struggle to reach new enlightenment.

**Report "Transformation is feasible" - 2018 by J. Randers, P. Stocknis, W. Goliuke, D. Colst, S. Cornell [33].**

The double adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals together with the Paris Climate Agreement, as in 2015, is a global turning point. Never before have we 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 globally defined environmental goals.

**Report "Transformations in Sustainability of Governance" - 2019 by P. Quenkel [15].**

In the context of the current resilience of 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 the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and Planetary Boundaries, he introduced the theory and practice of collective governance as a governance tool that respects the integrity of human and natural systems.

#### SUMMARIES AND CONCLUSIONS

- 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 papers have been published under the Club of Rome logo.
- The club organizes large and large-scale research on a wide range of issues such as: global modeling, global issues, life values and prospects for human development. global modeling, the development of the world's first computer models, criticism of the negative trends of Western civilization, debunking the technocratic myth of economic growth as the most important solution to all problems, finding a way to humanize man and the world, protecting the environment, improving 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.
- Having described in detail the Reports of the Club of Rome, they can outline two futurological ideas that are extremely important to humanity: 1. The population of the earth / Report "Growth Limits" - 1972 by D. Meadows, J. Randers, W. Bearens; "Global population growth and beyond" - 2006 by S. Kapitsa; 2. Sustainable Development of Humanity / Report "Revision of the International Order" - 1976 by J. Tinbergen; Report "The Goals of Humanity" - 1977 by E. Laszlo; Report "Energy: Countdown" - 1978/79 by T. Montbrial; Report "Towards more efficient societies" - 1980 by B. Havrilishin; Report "The First Global Revolution" - 1991 by A. King and B. Schneider; Report "Taking Nature into Consideration" -1995 by W. Van Dieren; Management Capacity Report - 2011 by I. Dror; Report "The Collapse of Nature: Denial of Planetary Boundaries" - 2012 by A. Wickman and A. Rockström; Report "2052: Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years" by J. Randers; Report "Choosing our future: alternatives to development" - 2015 by A. Kosha; Report "Come on!" - 2017 by Von Weizsäcker and A. Wiekmann et al.

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