

## Barist 2025

*Client:* COMBIGROEP CARROSSERIEËN

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*Project date & place:* 2008 – 2009 The Netherlands.

<b>OFFICIAL NAME:</b> Republic of Barist	<b>LANGUAGES:</b> Dutch, Indonesian & Spanish	<b>GOVERNMENT:</b> Presidential Republic	<b>POPULATION:</b> 31 million	<b>GDP TOTAL:</b> € 880,634 million	<b>CURRENCY:</b> Baristian Pound (B€ 1 = € 0.75)
<b>CAPITAL:</b> Saint Bari	<b>DEMONYM:</b> Baristian	<b>LAND AREA:</b> 45 063 km <sup>2</sup>	<b>POPULATION DENSITY:</b> 688 / km <sup>2</sup>	<b>GDP PER CAPITA:</b> €28,407	



The driving factors were used in order to define what the future context would be like. The main changes occurring in Barist by the year 2025 are described below.

**Geography:** Global warming has had a negative effect on Barist, as well as in the rest of the world. Rico's desert has continued expanding to alarming levels and driving away the people who used to live in its proximity. As water levels rise, the threat of flooding is increasing, and many areas that were not prepared for the fast changes have suffered from this, as is the case with the delta of Saint Anna's river which has flooded several times creating problems for the population of the area and for the quality of the land in the agricultural district nearby.

Over-mining has caused erosion in Saint Anna's mountains, which have also lost the snow capped peaks due to rising temperatures. Deforestation has destroyed almost a third of Saint David's Natural Reserve on the side of neighboring countries with less extract environmental rules.

**Demographics:** The total population of Barist skyrocketed to 31 million inhabitants, which means that the population density almost doubled. This is most evident in the sudden growth of Saint

Bari and Zwappa, which have grown to merge with each other into a single megalopolis known as the Zwappa-Bari metropolitan area. In this area, suburbia has also been pushed even further away from the city center, to cope with the growing city.

Other main urban centers have grown too, except for Marjelopolis, which was affected by the growth of Rico's desert, and a big part of its population was forced to move away, most of them into Zwappa-Bari.

The growth of Rico's desert also affected Ricopolis, in neighboring country Ninaland, which has created a recent wave of migration of Ninans in search of a better future in Barist. Unfortunately lots of them are low skilled and end up living in very poor conditions in the slums of Santo Stefanus.

Economics: Overexploitation of the natural resources has meant a severe decline of the mining industry, and the few oil wells have dried long ago, meaning that the energy needs still rely partly on imported fuels, yet a growing share is being fulfilled by alternative energy sources such as solar farms in Rico's Desert, offshore windmill fields in Besar Sea and the construction of Heru's Dam in Saint Bari's river to be used for a hydro-electrical power plant.

A bigger population and the effects of global warming have had a negative effect on the quality and production power of the agricultural district which has increased Barist's dependency on foreign food sources.

The economy is stronger than ever and still relies heavily on commerce and trade, which translates into Baru-Bali City's continuous growth in influence as one of the major financial centers in the world, a growth of the industrial areas of Saint Bari and an increase in the amounts of goods flowing into the country.

The investment in the development and acquisition of Information and Communication Technologies from knowledge oriented centres and universities, brings several advantages on what national business and transportation are concerned. eCommerce has revolutionized the way things are bought and a big portion of the people living in urban areas now choose for the convenience of online shopping and home delivery.

Government: The government is making great efforts and investments for a more sustainable future, with "green" projects such as self-sustaining buildings, recycling plants and a high investment in the development of alternative energy sources.

Waste management projects such as the collection of discarded goods by the same company that produces them (in a cradle to cradle approach) have also been organized and incentives for environmentally friendly companies implementing such projects include tax cuts and subsidies. There are more and more policies intended as incentives for the citizens to live more sustainable lives, such as the prohibition of the circulation of privately owned cars within the city centers, and discounted fares for the eco-friendly public transportation network.

Transportation System: Saint Bari's Port has increased its capacity substantially in order to cope with the changing transportation needs of the growing economy and population. The port at East Cape has also grown and the port at Zwappa is already operational and works as a satellite supporting port for Saint Bari. The airports capacity to handle freight has also increased accordingly to the new needs. A fully integrated and fractal system of transportation is now used, for which different main distribution nodes have been established, which are subsequently linked to smaller nodes that serve more specific areas. The already high and increasing prices of fossil fuels have meant a gradual (yet still not finalized) move towards more sustainable propulsion sources for all types of vehicles such as electrical or fuel-cell powered.