An International Plan for Sustainable Development

Adrien Fabre,* Rabah Arezki,[†] Dipak Dasgupta,[‡] Bin Hu,[§] Partha Sen,[¶] Frederick van der Ploeg^{||}

3

August 22, 2025

^{*}Corresponding author. CNRS; Paris, 75016, France and CIRED, Nogent-sur-Marne, 94130, France. Email: adrien.fabre@cnrs.fr.

[†]CNRS, Paris, 75016, France and Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, Cambridge, 02138, USA.

[‡]The Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi, 110003, India.

[§]Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100190, China.

[¶]Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, 110007, India and CESifo, Munich, 81679, Germany.

¹¹Department of Economics, University of Oxford, Oxford, OX1 3UQ, UK, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and CEPR.

Renewed momentum to combat climate change and global poverty can be achieved by embracing a shared vision on international carbon pricing and new global taxes, with proper allocation of revenues and conditional cooperation mechanisms. We put forward a sketch of a treaty that sets up new taxes on wealth, polluting fuels, financial transactions, and corporate income, raising more than \$3 trillion per year. Part of the revenue from these taxes would finance international transfers. One percent of each countr's GNI would be reallocated to each country in proportion to their population, which would address climate finance needs and foster sustainable development. According to recent surveys, this vision for sustainable development is supported by majorities worldwide.

Keywords: Climate policy; carbon price; SDGs; poverty; international taxation. JEL: Q56; F38; H23; Q54; H87; F64; Q58; F53; F35.