



Global Solidarity Advocates – Position Paper

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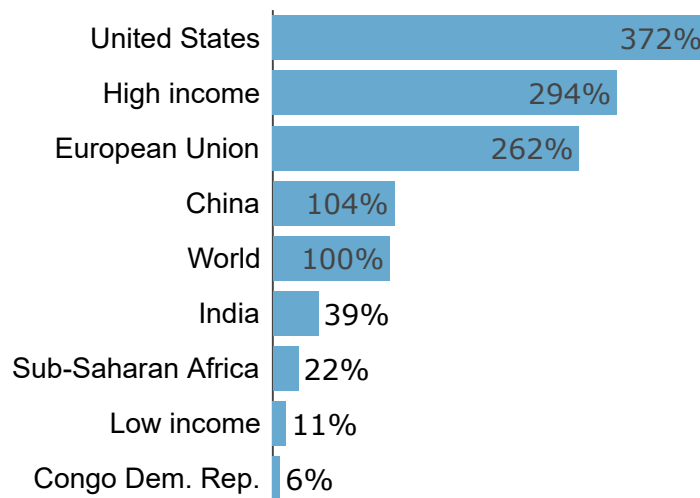
May 10, 2023 – [Link to most recent version](#)

1 We need global redistribution

To meet the first Sustainable Development Goal and end extreme poverty by 2030, we need international transfers. The nominal GDP per capita is **62 times larger** in high-income countries (home to 1.2 billion people) than in low-income countries (700 million). In other words, a transfer of just 1% of high-income countries' GDP would mechanically double low-income countries' national income. A transfer of this magnitude can be financed by a modest tax on wealth above \$5 million, leaving unaffected 99.9% of people.

Global Redistribution Advocates call on world leaders to implement global policies redistributing at least \$1 trillion (i.e. 1% of global income) from higher income countries to lower income countries. Indeed, "Present economic differences between rich and poor countries are too large" for 78% of people in 29 countries ([ISSP 2019](#)). In fact, we are all global redistribution advocates.

Figure 1: Selected GDP per capita in PPP relative to the World's (2021, World Bank).



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2 Our three policies

Our association is structured in autonomous campaigns, one per policy. For each campaign, we write a policy brief, deploy a petition, and reach out to politicians. Our goal is that political parties throughout the world include our policies in their platform, and implement them when in power. We advocate three popular policies:

1. A **Global Wealth Tax** to finance low-income countries. Each country would tax individual wealth that is above \$5 million.¹ Half of the revenues would be pooled to finance infrastructure and public services in lower income countries.
2. A **Global Climate Plan** (GCP) to stop global warming and eradicate extreme poverty. The GCP would establish a cap on global CO₂ emissions, with a yearly quota that decreases in line with the climate target of the Paris agreement. Polluting firms would be required to buy emissions permits to cover their emissions. The auction of emissions permits would finance a global basic income of about \$50 per month to each human adult. The GCP would thus lift out of extreme poverty the 700 million people who earn less than \$2 a day. The redistribution operated by the GCP would greatly benefit Africa and South Asia, and would be neutral to China. The system would also be open to subnational States like California.
3. A Global Assembly on Climate Change. The Global Assembly on Climate Change would be responsible for drafting international treaties against climate change. Each adult in the world would have one vote. To ensure the principle of “one person = one vote”, the members of the assembly would be elected by proportional representation on global lists, in a single constituency.

Figure 2: Support for our three policies (in percent), from Fabre et al. (2023).



On top of these three policies, we run a “meta” campaign: that such policies be discussed in international negotiations, in the UN, the COP, and the G20. We may campaign on more policies, as long as they are supported by strong majorities of the population in each country.

¹Our basic tax schedule consists of a 2% tax on wealth above \$5 million, 4% above \$100 million, and 6% above \$1 billion.

3 This is just a first step

Our policies may seem utopian, but they really are the minimum we should do, to start addressing global inequalities. In the long run, we need to think “Beyond the Welfare State” and build a Welfare World (Myrdal 1960). Kopczuk et al. (2005) compute that an optimal tax system at the global level would provide a basic income of \$250 per month, and reduce the world’s Gini inequality index from 0.695 to 0.25. By comparison, implementing optimal taxes at the national level would only bring it down to 0.69. In other words, inequalities can be tackled at the national level.

Bibliography

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