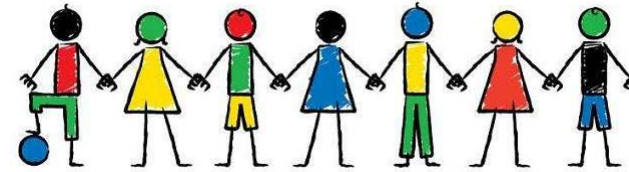
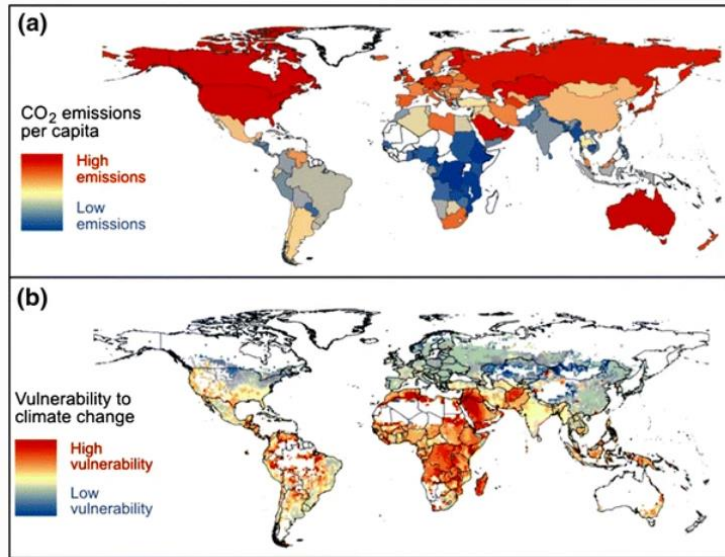


Fighting Inequality and the Climate Crisis

Tim Gore, Head of Programme, Climate & Circular Economy

September 2022

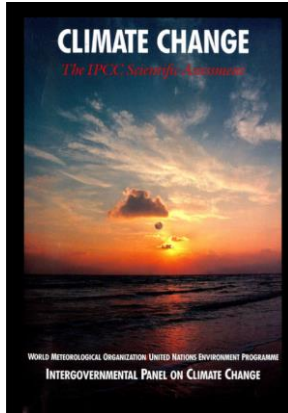
Those least responsible for causing the climate crisis, are worst impacted by it



The era of global carbon inequality

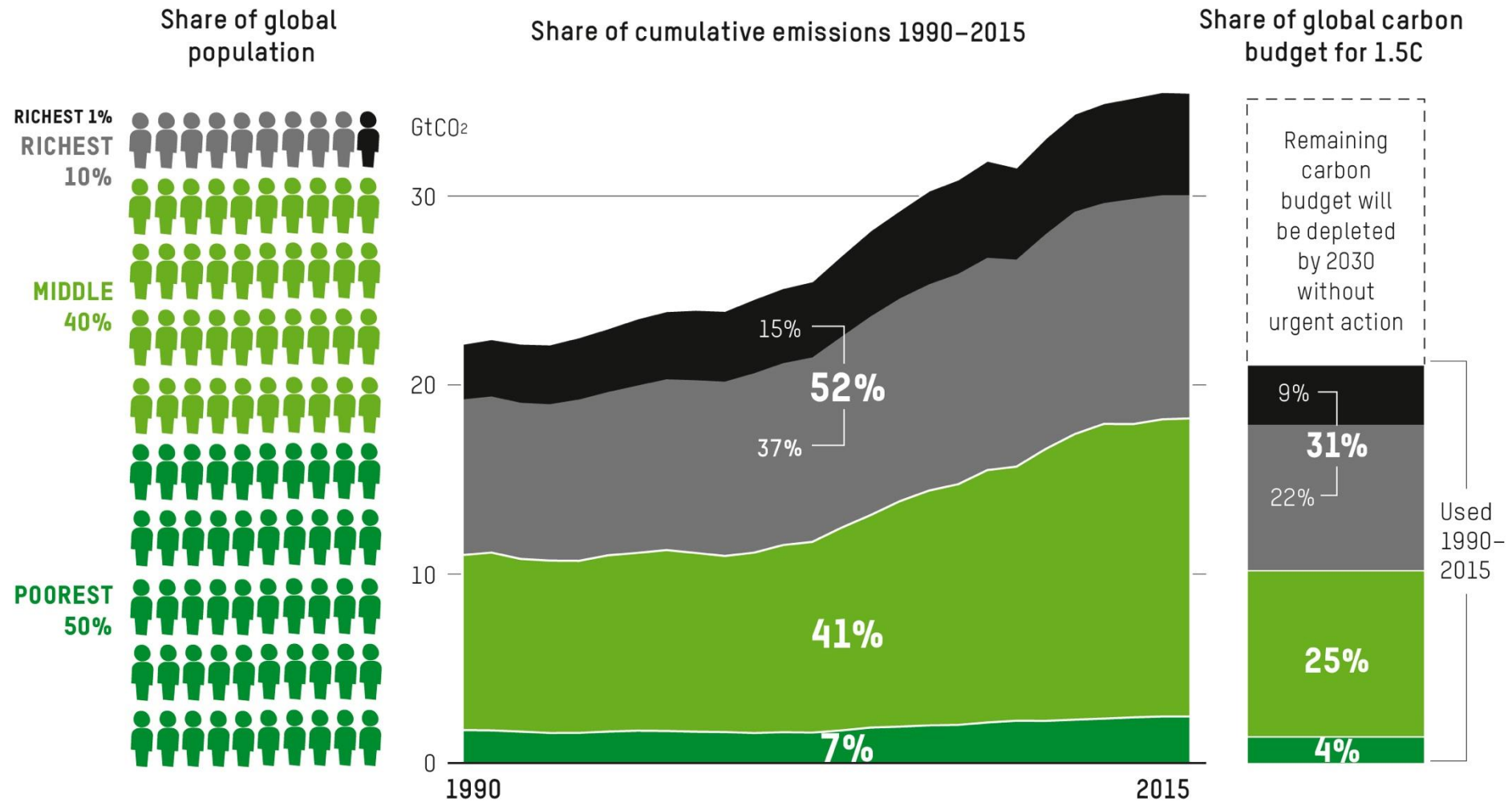
1990

2015



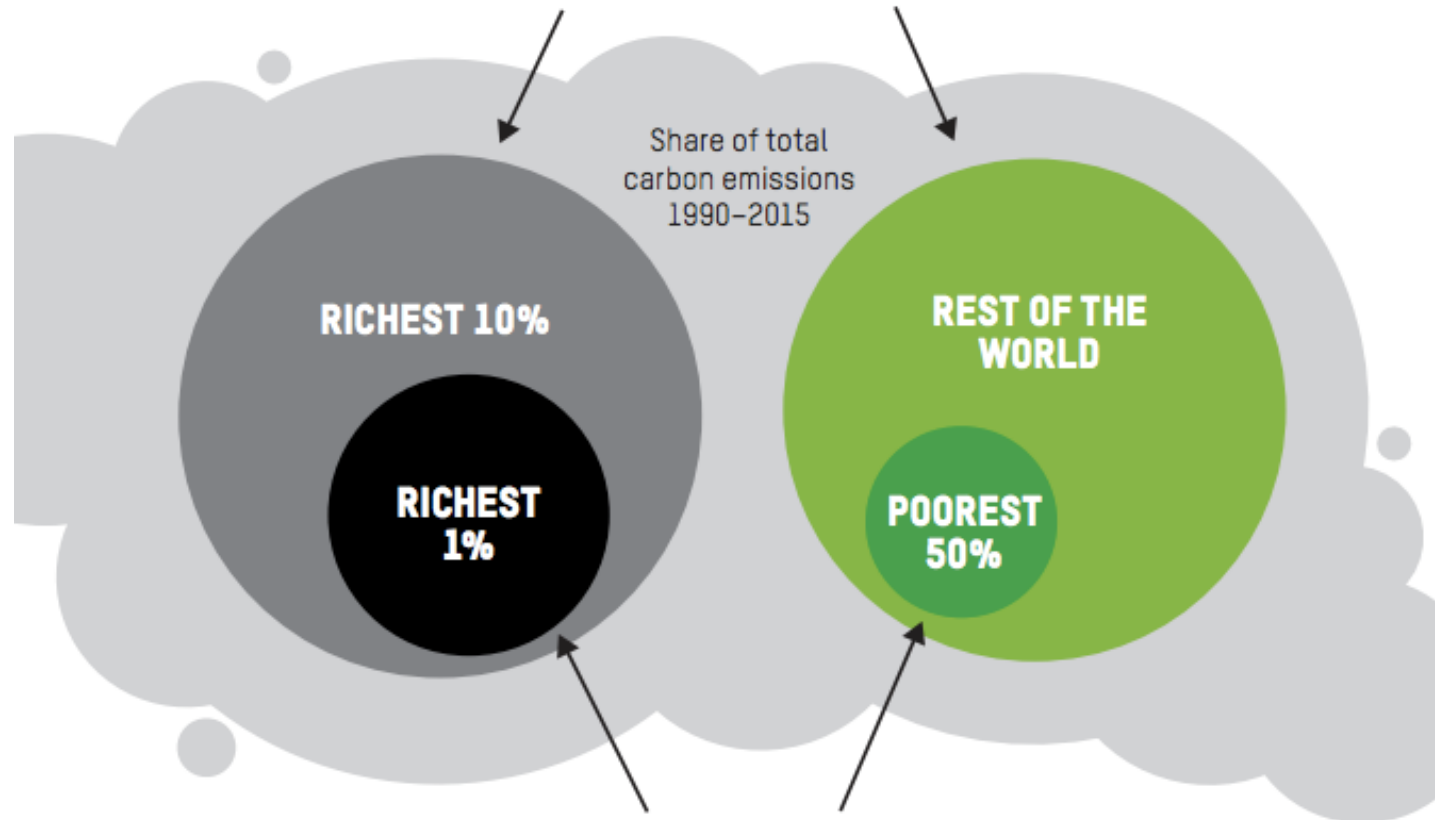
- Global GDP doubled
- Extreme poverty fell (mostly in China)
- Economic inequality rocketed
- Cumulative emissions doubled

Whose consumption drove cumulative global emissions 1990-2015?



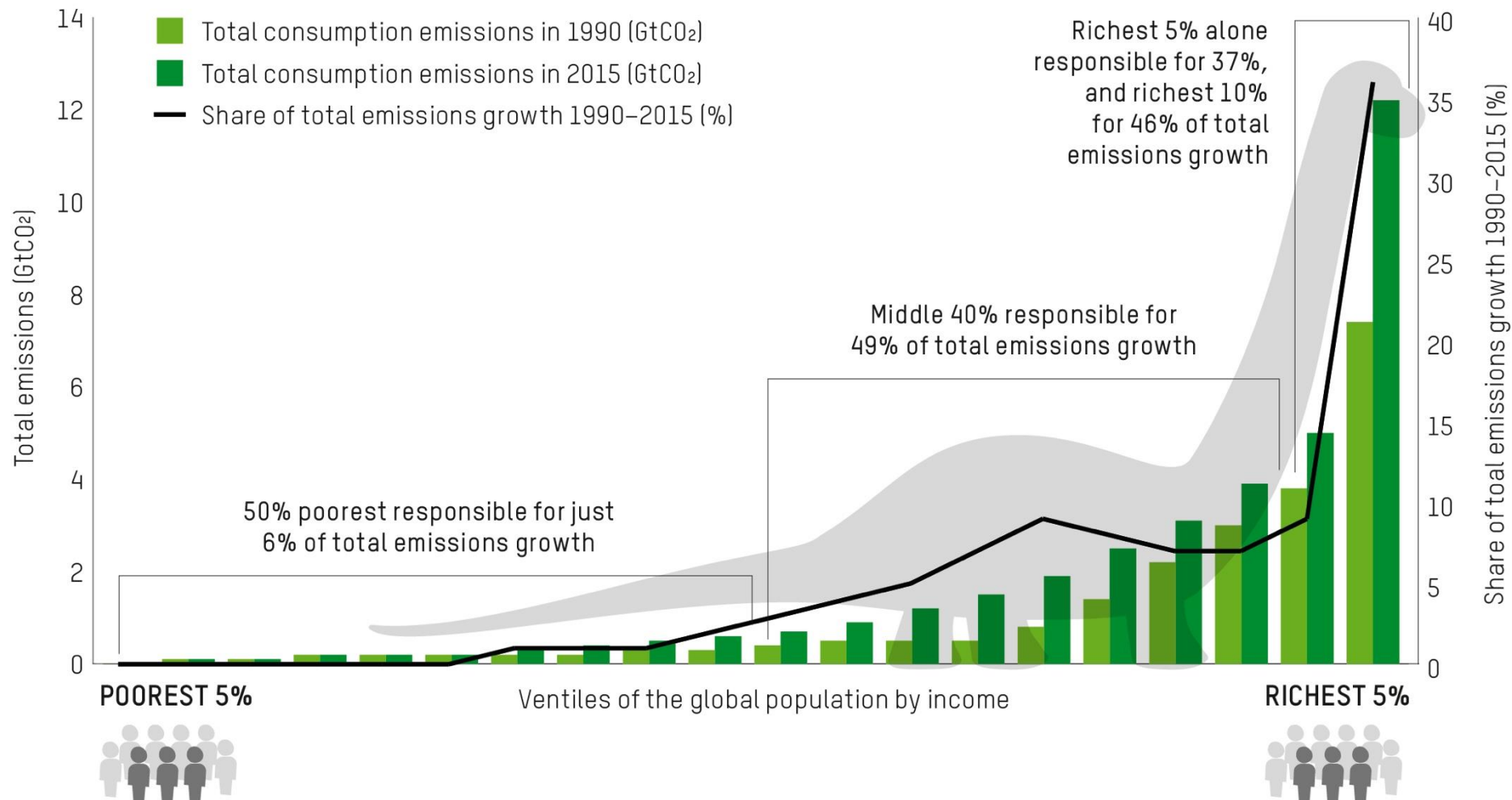
Per capita income threshold (\$PPP2011) of richest 1%: \$109k; richest 10%: \$38k; middle 40%: \$6k; and bottom 50%: less than \$6k. Global carbon budget from 1990 for 33% risk of exceeding 1.5C: 1,205Gt.

The emissions of the richest 10% are the same as the rest of the world combined

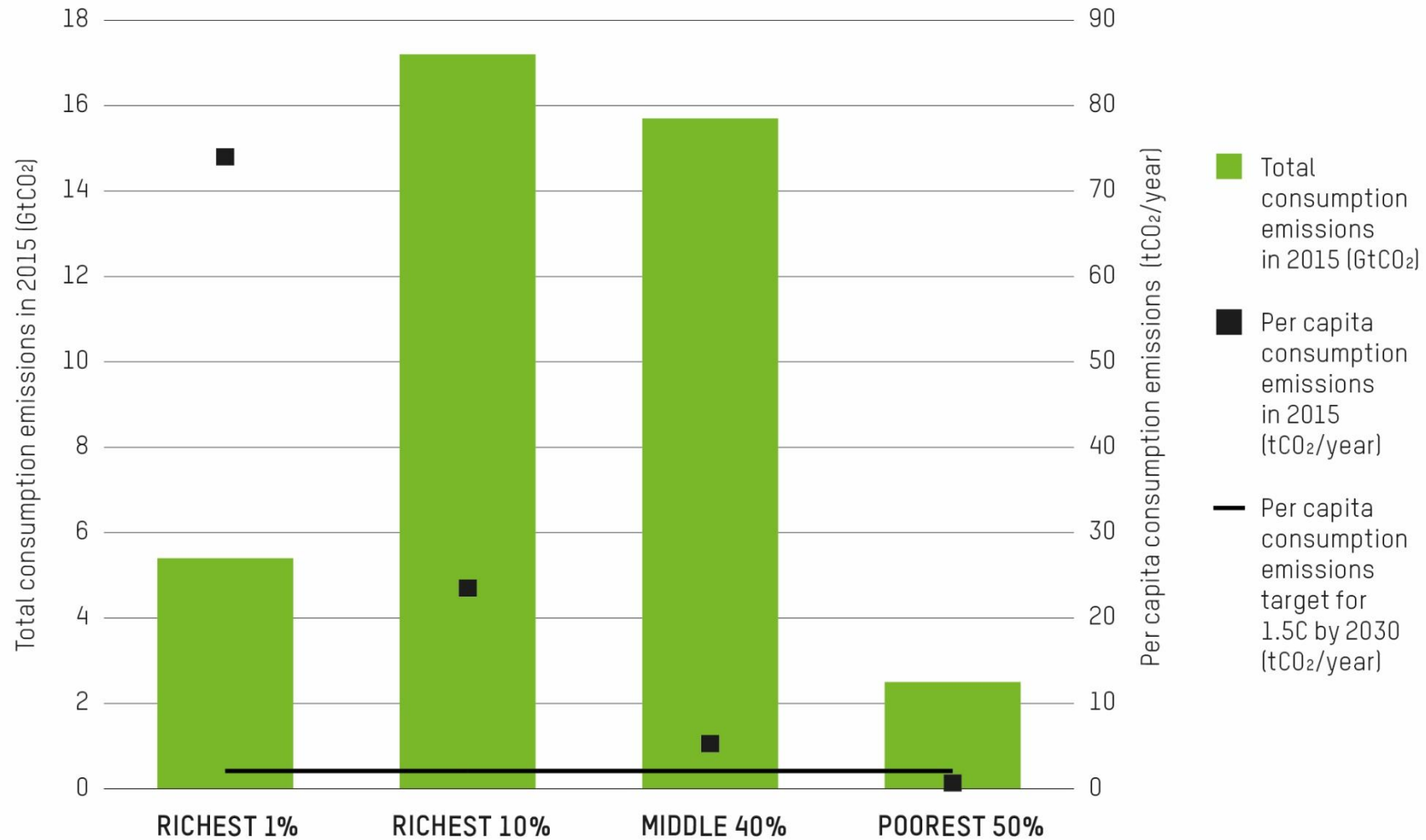


The richest 1% are responsible for double the carbon emissions of the poorest 50%

An era of very unequal emissions growth

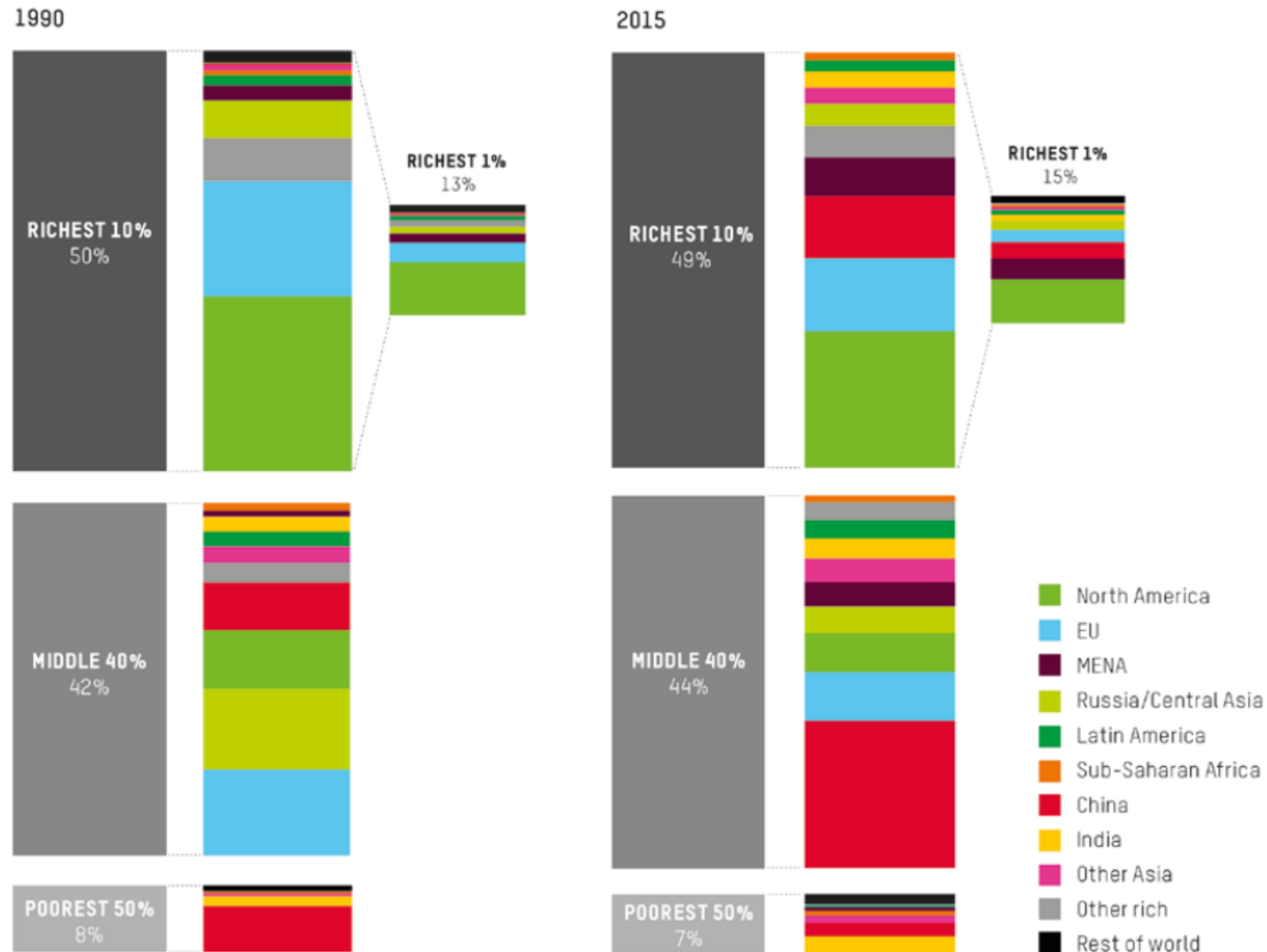


Extreme inequality of per capita footprints



Where do the richest, highest emitters live?

Share of global income group consumption emissions from countries and regions



Where do the emissions of the richest, highest emitters come from?



Based on Ivanova and Wood, 2020

- Transport (bigger cars, flights, yachts, space flights...)
- Investments
- Also... political influence and status as role models



What can we do about it?

- Framings and narratives
- Procedural justice... deliberation, participation, empowerment
- Climate policies that centre equity and fairness
 - Taxation (progressive carbon taxes, carbon wealth taxes)
 - Bans (SUVs, private jets, mega yachts, space tourism)
 - Win-wins for fighting climate and inequality crises (building renovations, public transport subsidies)
- A new kind of economic system...