The Global Justice Report

A Plan for Equality & Prosperity Within Planetary Boundaries

4th June 2026

World Inequality Conference 2026

Paris School of Economics

Can we achieve socioeconomic equality while preserving planetary habitability?

If so, what would it take?

A New Vision for Global Progress in the 21st Century

It is possible to reconcile planetary habitability and high well-being for all — but only if the transformation rests on ***three pillars*** simultaneously:

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Rapid Decarbonization

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Rapid Decarbonization

Sufficiency

Inequality Compression

Part of a ***broader international agenda*** for planetary habitability, social justice, and reform of the global financial architecture.

Collective Research Program at World Inequality Lab

45
Contributors

200+
WID Fellows

7
Research
Papers

3
New
Databases

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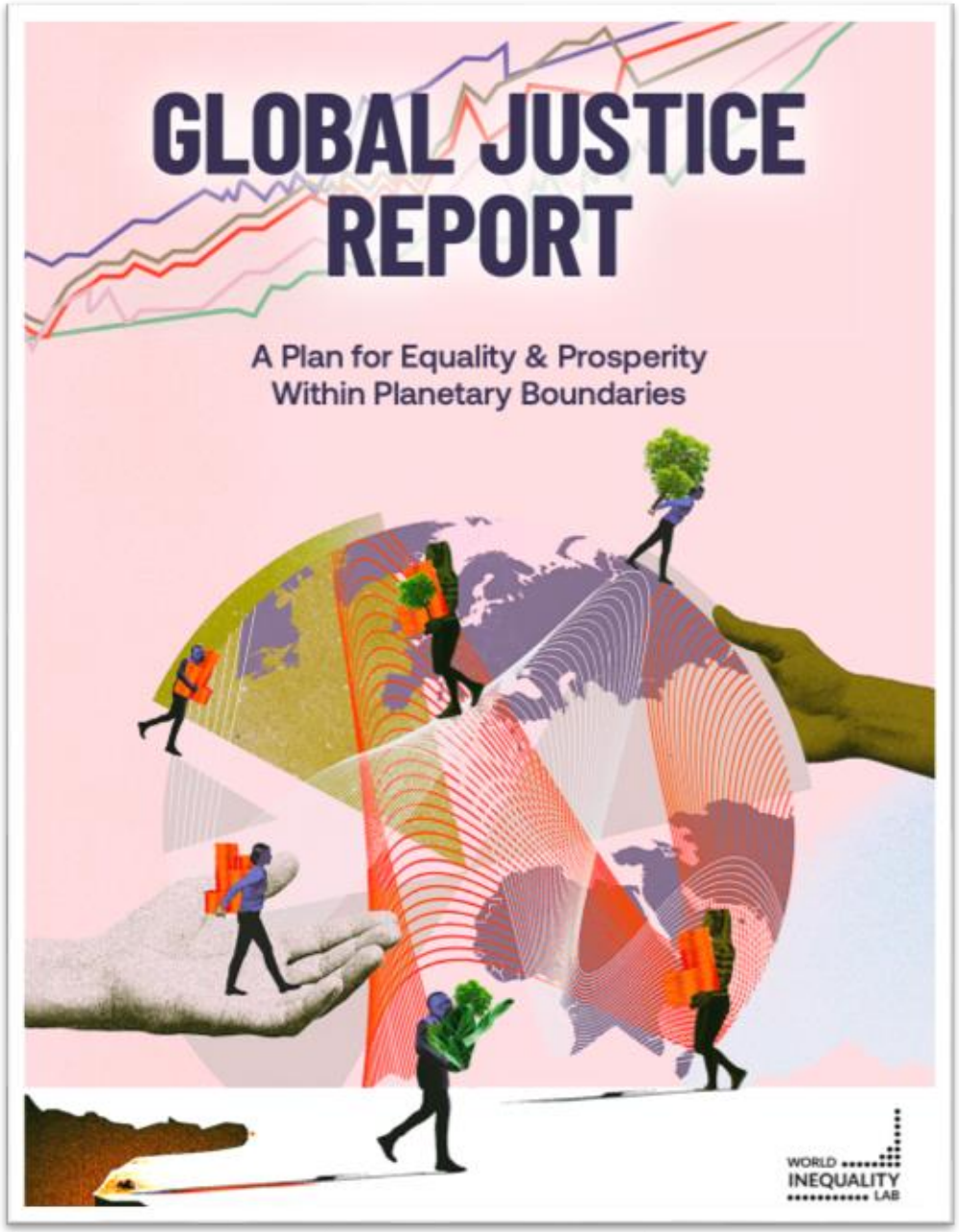
Structure of Presentation

1. Defining the Target
2. How to Get There
    a. *The Global Justice Fund*
    b. *A New International Order*
3. Political Strategies

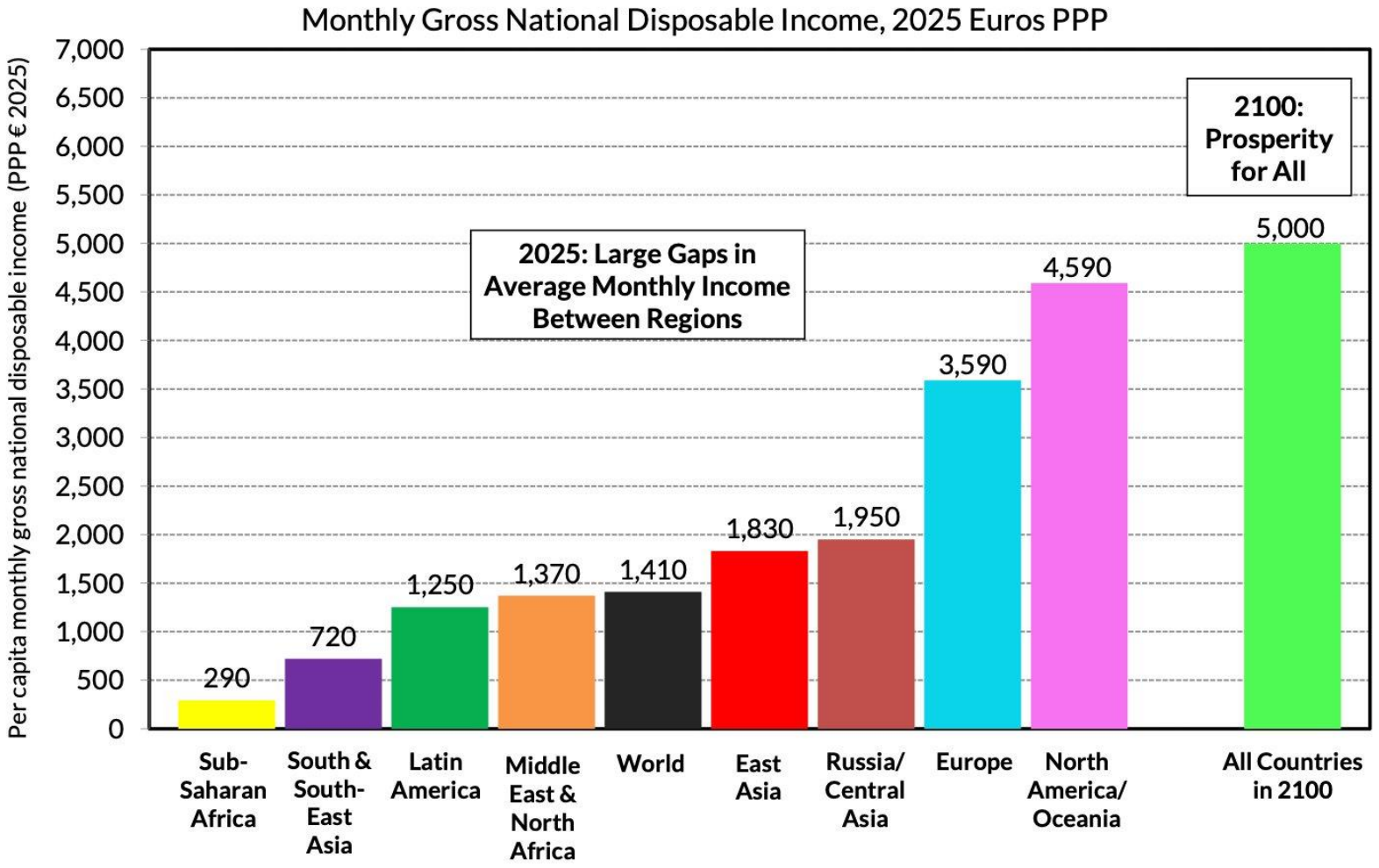


Defining the Target

Equality and Prosperity Within Planetary Boundaries in 2100

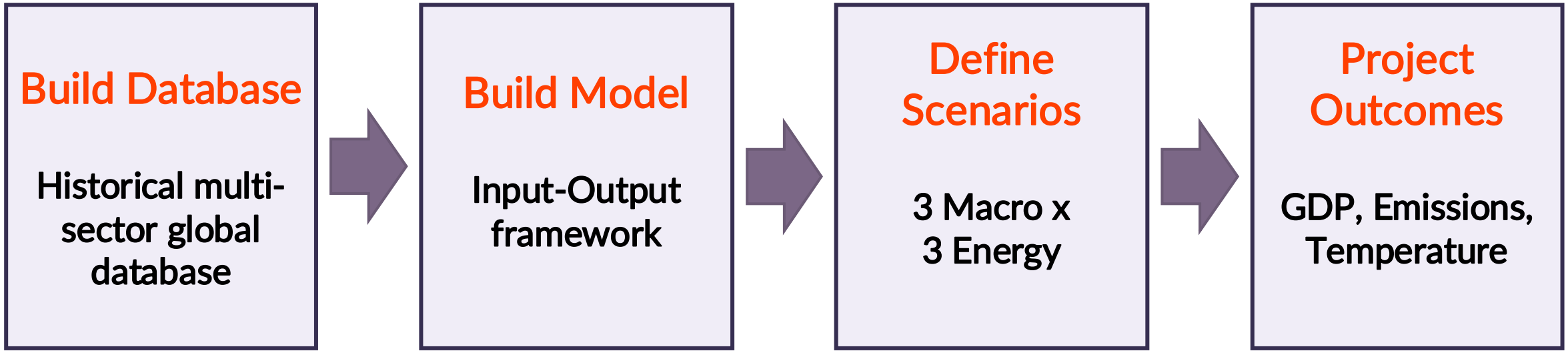
Under what conditions is global income convergence to the level of today's richest countries compatible with the 2°C carbon budget?

Ensuring Equality and Prosperity for All by 2100



Interpretation. The Global Justice Platform aims to combine equality & prosperity for all countries with planetary habitability (global warming below 2°C). In 2025, per capita monthly gross national incomes ranges from 290 Euros in Sub-Saharan Africa to 4590 Euros in North America/ Oceania. It is projected to reach 5000 Euros in all countries by 2100. **Sources & series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.1)

Projecting Emissions



Levers to Reduce Future Emissions

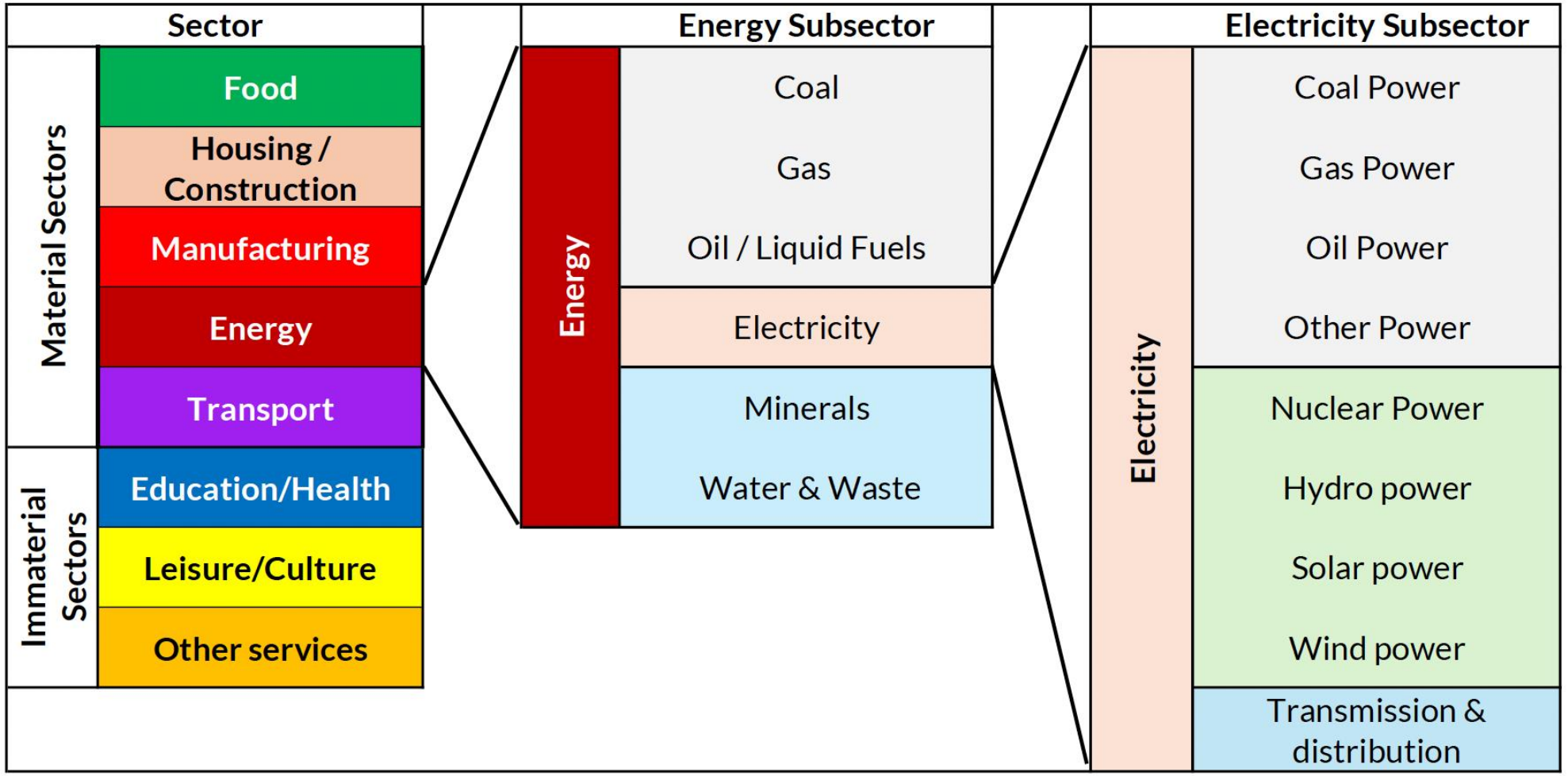
Sufficiency

1. *Total GNE / GDP and labour hours*
2. *Sectoral composition of GNE / GDP*
3. *Food patterns, land-use, reforestation*

Energy Transition

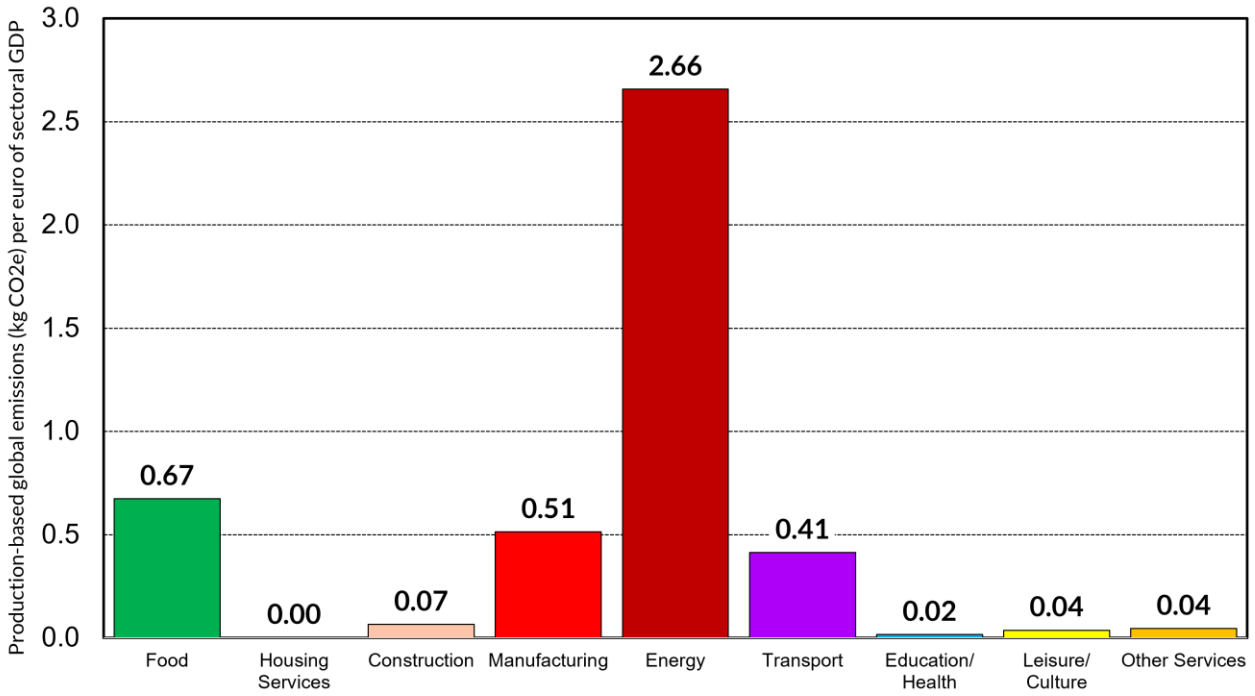
1. *Electricity generation*
2. *Sectoral energy demand & efficiency*
3. *Industrial emission intensities*

Sectoral Modelling of the Economy



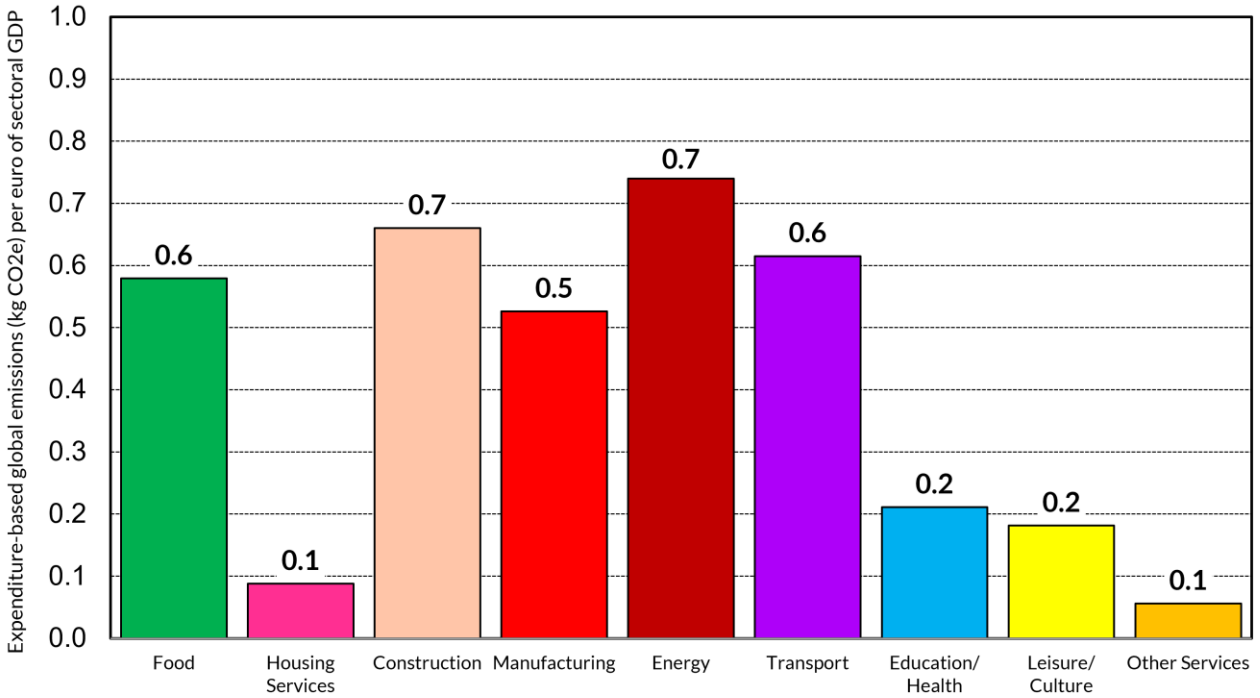
Material Sectors Have a Much Larger Carbon Footprint

Production-based



Interpretation. According to the production-based approach, global GHG emission intensities are a lot larger in material sectors and close to zero in immaterial sectors. This production-based perspective is partly artificial, however, as it ignores the intermediate inputs used by the various sectors. **Sources and series**: wseed.world (S3)

Expenditure-based



Interpretation. Because they take into account intermediate inputs, expenditure-based global GHG emissions intensities are more balanced across sectors than production-based intensities. But they also show large gaps: immaterial sectors have GHG intensities that are around three to four times smaller (per euro of sectoral GDP) than material sectors, which is already very substantial.
Sources and series: wseed.world (S4)

Defining the Scenarios

3 Macroeconomic Scenarios

Sustainable Convergence: *Sufficiency combined with full income convergence*

Productivist Convergence: *Full income convergence but no sufficiency*

Persistent Inequality: *Limited income convergence, no sufficiency*

3 Energy Scenarios

Fast Decarbonization:

"Net-zero" trajectory

Intermediate Decarbonization:

Stated country pledges

Slow Decarbonization:

Current policies

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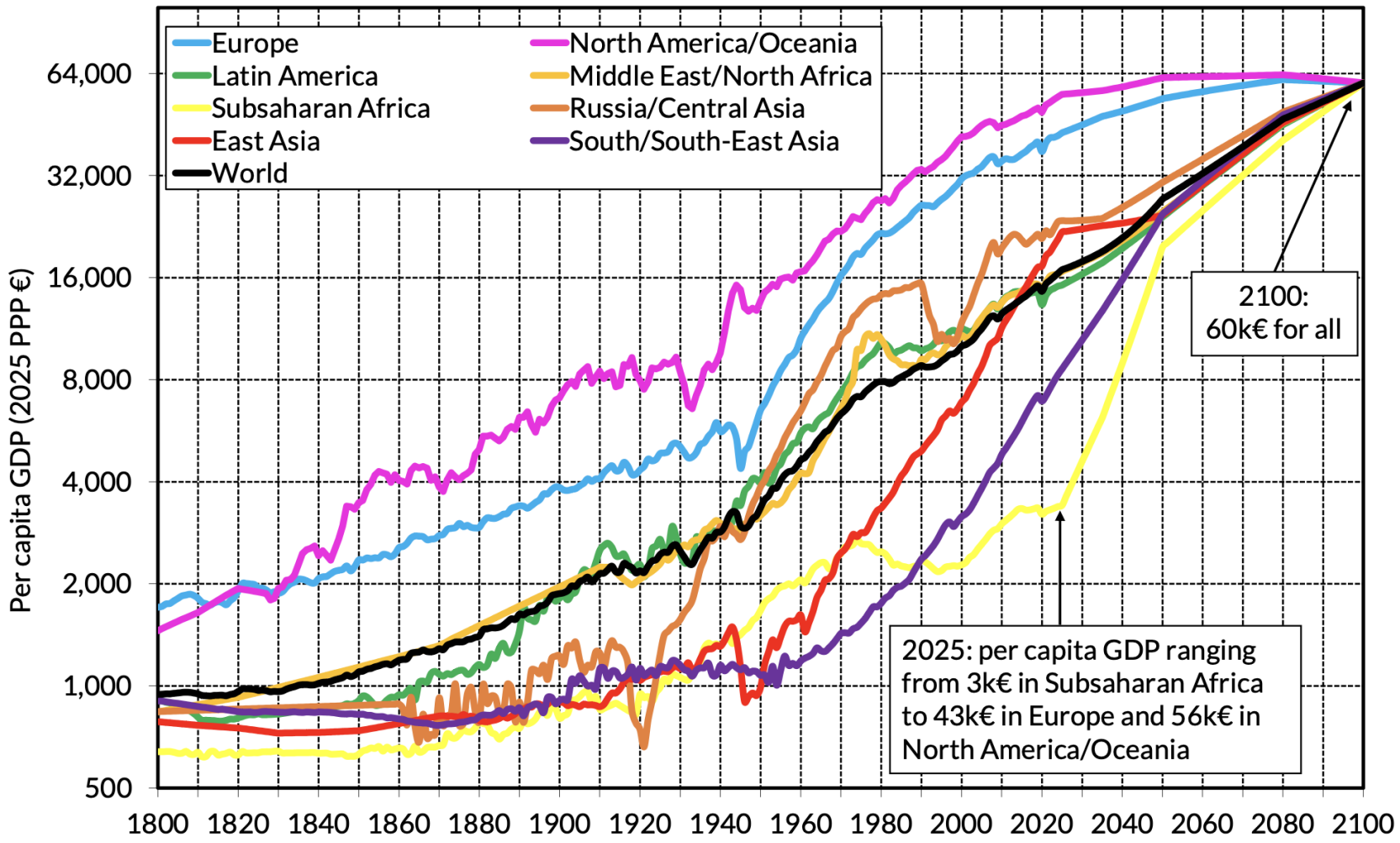
Productivist Convergence: *Full income convergence but no sufficiency*	***Intermediate Decarbonization:*** *Stated country pledges*
Persistent Inequality: *Limited income convergence, no sufficiency*	***Slow Decarbonization:*** *Current policies*

Sustainable Convergence Scenario

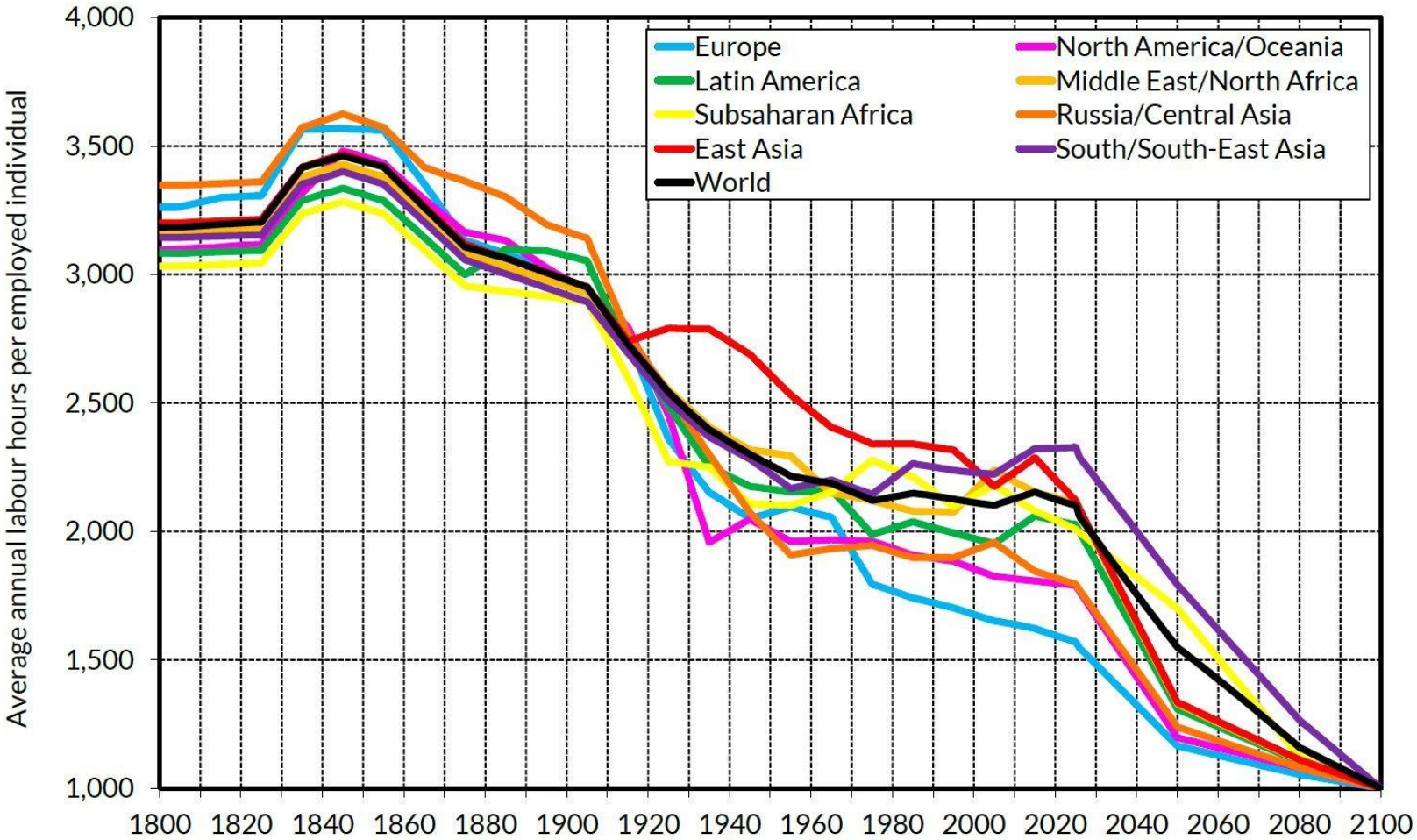
Per-Capita GDP Target of €60,000 in 2100



Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, prosperity for all is compatible with planetary boundaries if it comes with sobriety, incl. a large reduction in labour hours (so as to cap per capita GDP close to today's richest countries level), and a sharp compression in inequality (so that bottom 90% income earners in rich countries benefit from rising incomes over 2026-2100 period).
Sources and series: gjp.wid.world (F1.2)

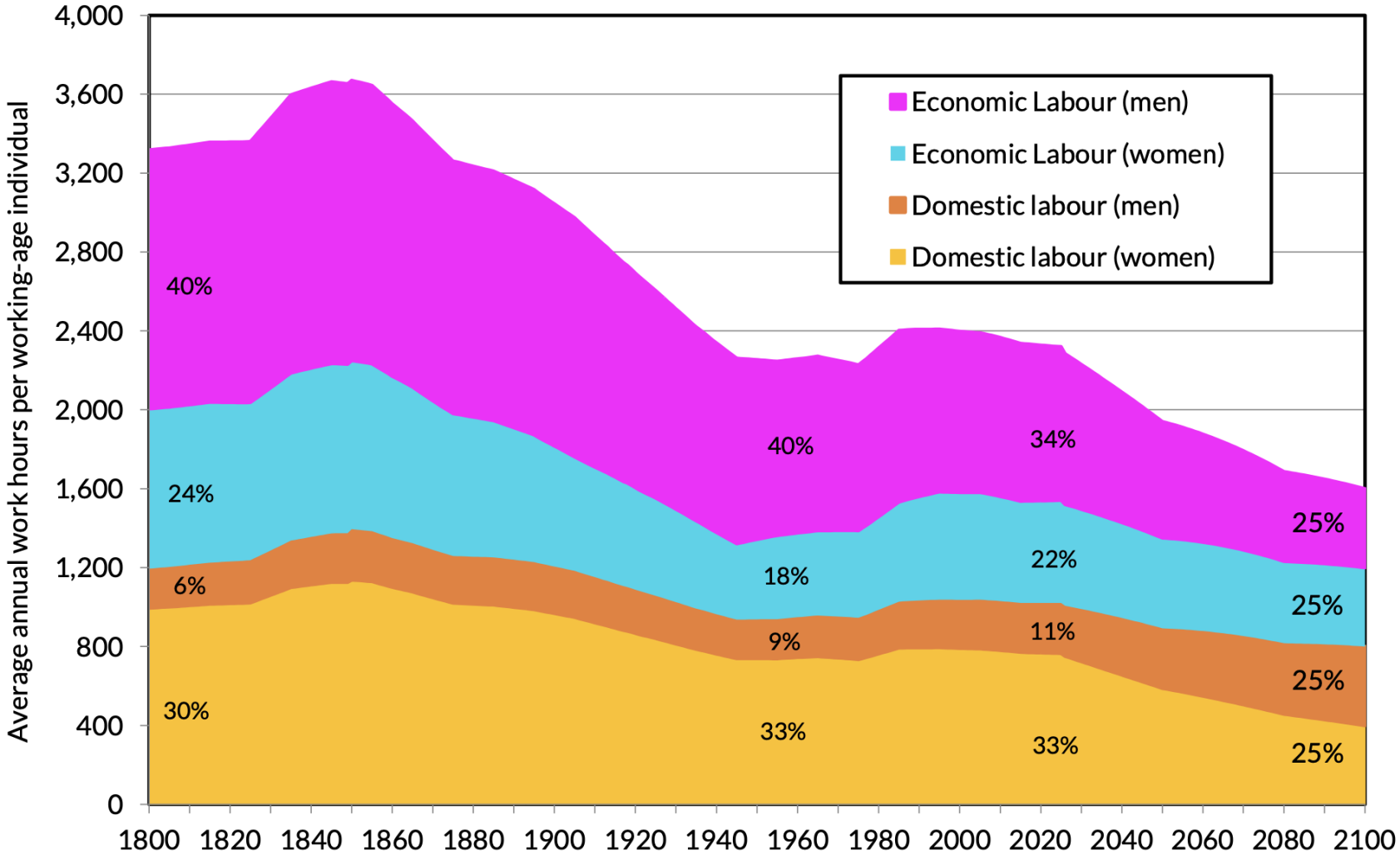
Alternate Macro Scenarios

Using Productivity Gains to Reduce Labour Hours & Material Footprint



Interpretation. In the Sustainable Convergence scenario, annual labour hours decline from about 2100 to 1000 hours globally between 2025 and 2100 so as to reduce material production and consumption. This is in line with historical trends and will require similarly strong collective mobilization and legislation. **Note**. Annual hours around 3000 ≈ 60 hours per week all year long. Annual hours around 1600 ≈ 35 hours per week during 47 weeks (5 weeks in paid vacation). Annual hours around 1000 ≈ 25 hours per week during 40 weeks (12 weeks in paid vacation). **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F2)

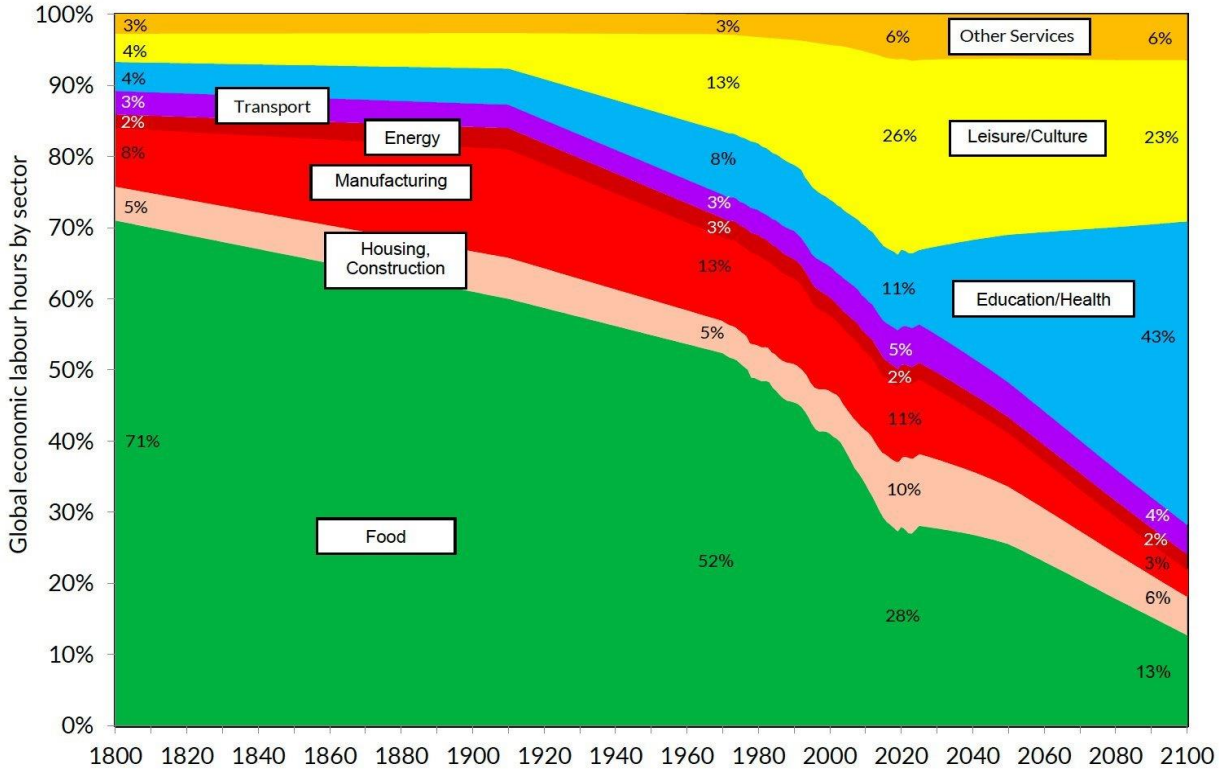
Towards Gender Equality in Economic & Domestic Labour Hours



Interpretation. In the Sustainable Convergence scenario, working-age men and women are projected to supply the same quantity of economic labour and domestic labour and to receive equal average pay. This would represent a continuation of the trend toward gender equality observed between 1950 and 2025, albeit with a major acceleration. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.4)

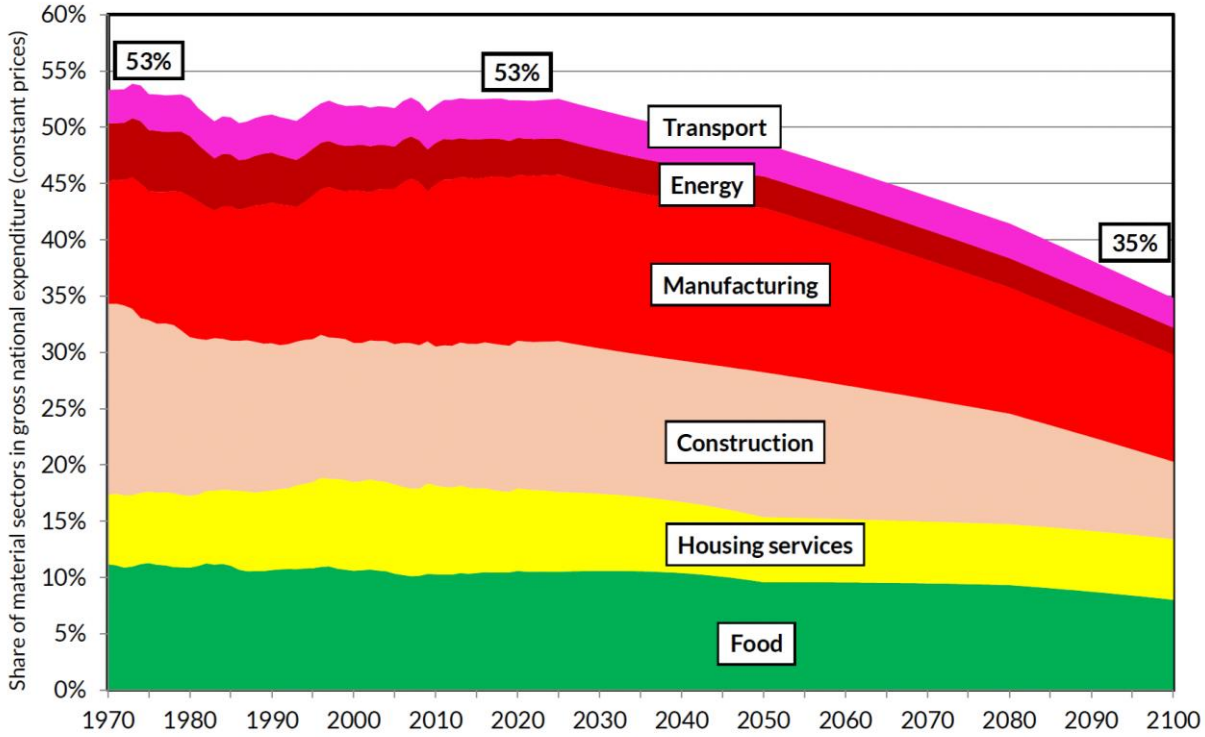
Structural Transformation Away from Material Sectors

Sectoral composition of global labour hours



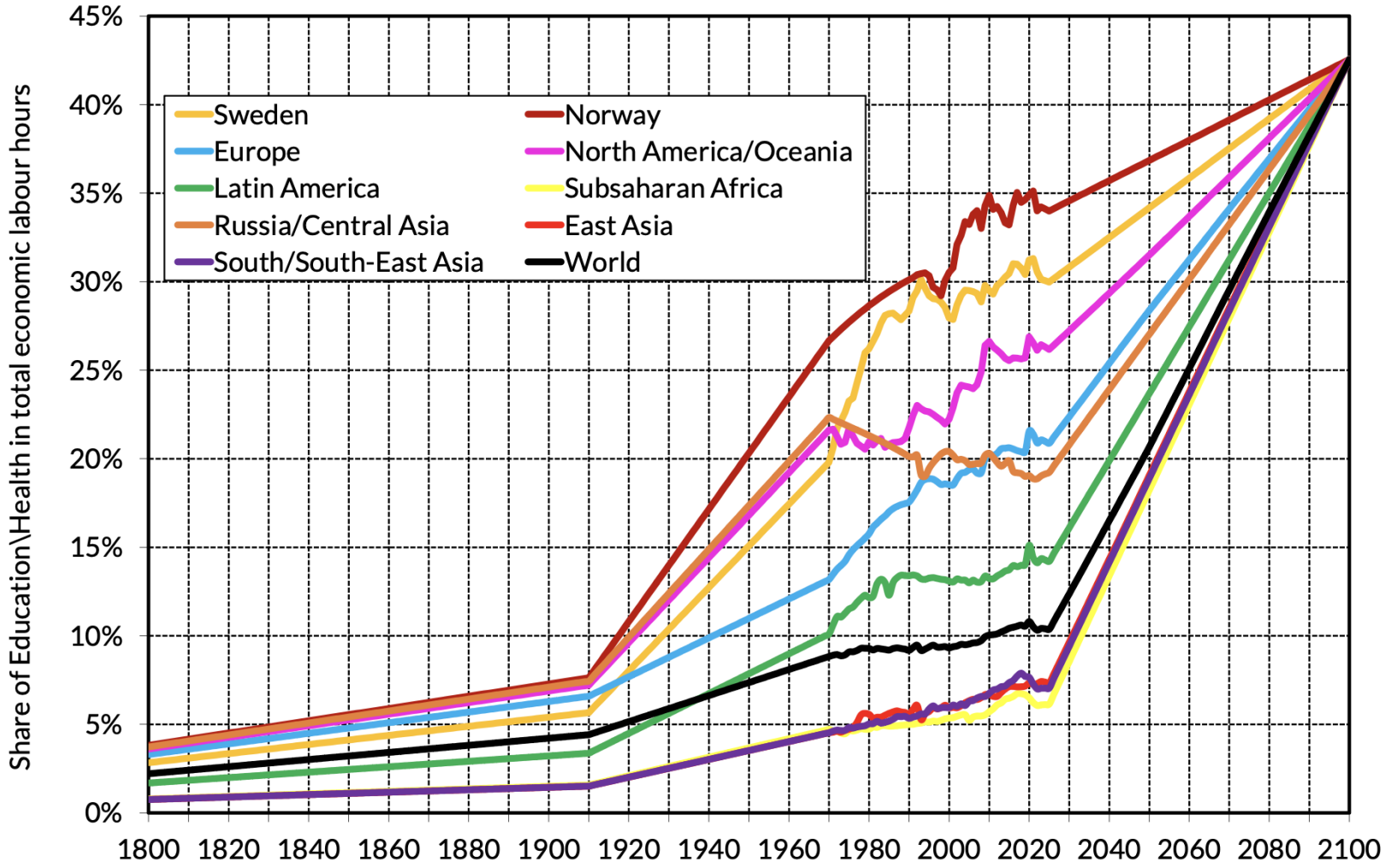
Interpretation. Sustainable convergence requires a large shift from material to immaterial sectors (especially education, health and other public services) in the share of total economic labour hours over the 2026-2100 period. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F4)

Share of material sectors in total expenditure (GNE)



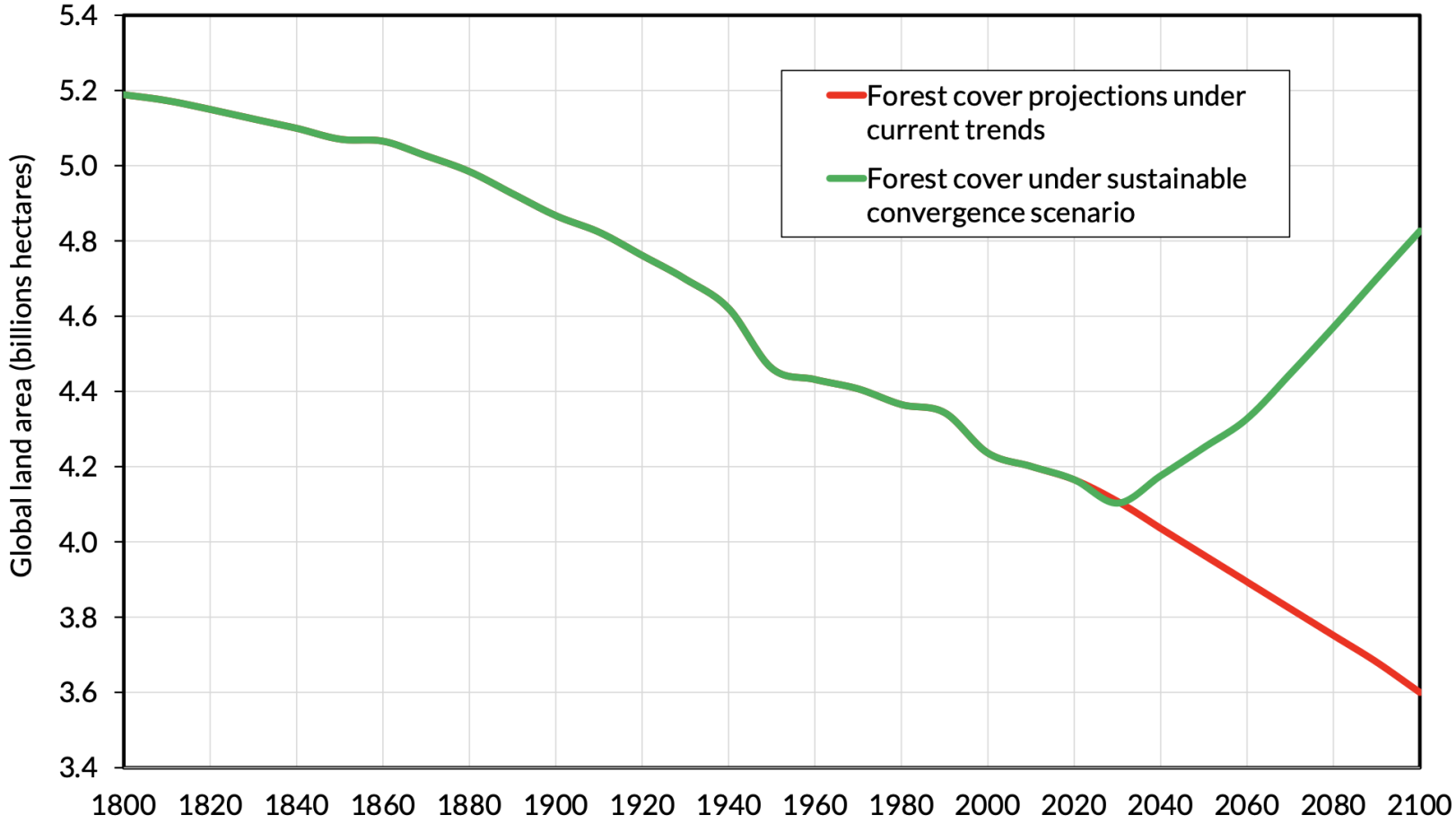
Interpretation. The share of material sectors in gross national expenditure (final consumption and investment) remained stable at 53% at the world level between 1970 and 2025 in volume terms (constant prices). It is projected to decline to 35% by 2100 according to our Sustainable Convergence scenario, which requires a major policy shift, incl. a large rise of education and health sector. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.5)

Pursuing the Historical Rise of Education, Health, Public Services



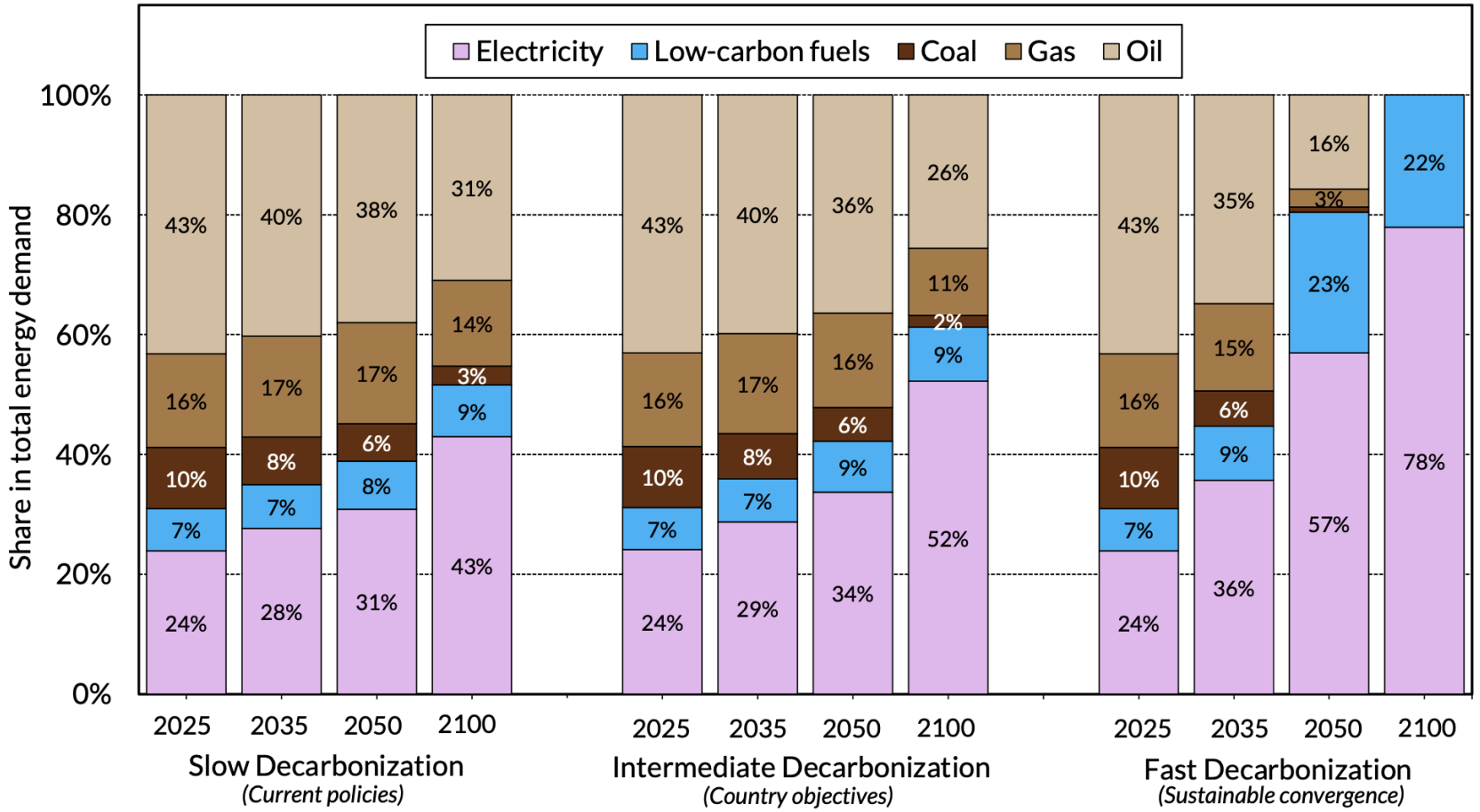
Interpretation. At the world level, the share of education, health and public services in total economic labour hours rose from 2% in 1800 to 11% in 2025 and is scheduled to rise to 43% by 2100 under the Sustainable Convergence scenario. In 2025, it is already around 30-35% of total economic labour hours in Sweden and Norway. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.9)

Return of Global Forest Cover to 1900 Level



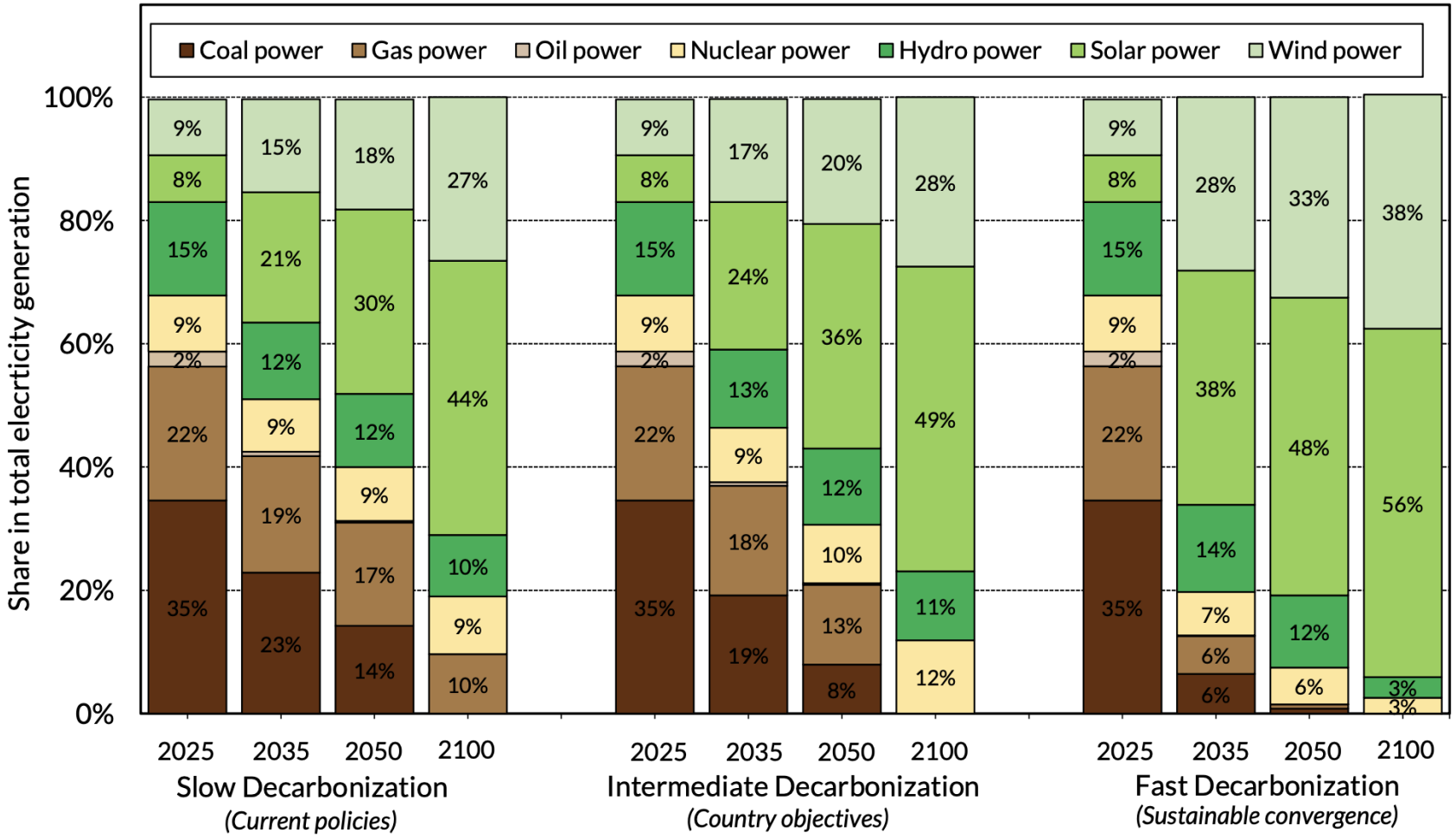
Interpretation. According to the Sustainable Convergence scenario, a complete ban on deforestation is applied in 2030 and a large reforestation plan allows global forest cover to gradually rise from about 4.1 billion hectares in 2025 to 4.8 billion by 2100, i.e. about the same level as in 1900. This requires a large change in food habits (25% cut in total grazing land & meat production). Under current trends, deforestation is expected to continue at the same speed as in recent decades, so that global forest cover falls to about 3.6 billion by 2100. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.11)

Evolution of Total Energy Demand



Interpretation. The Fast Decarbonization scenario (sustainable development) is characterized by large phase-out of fossil fuels (less than 20% of total energy demand of the world economy by 2050 and 0% by 2100) as compared to both the Slow decarbonization scenario (current policies) and the Intermediate decarbonization scenario (official country objectives). **Note.** "Electricity" includes district heat production (from CHP plants, heat pumps, and electric boilers), which accounts for 4% of total final energy demand in 2025, compared to 20% for electricity strictly speaking. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.12)

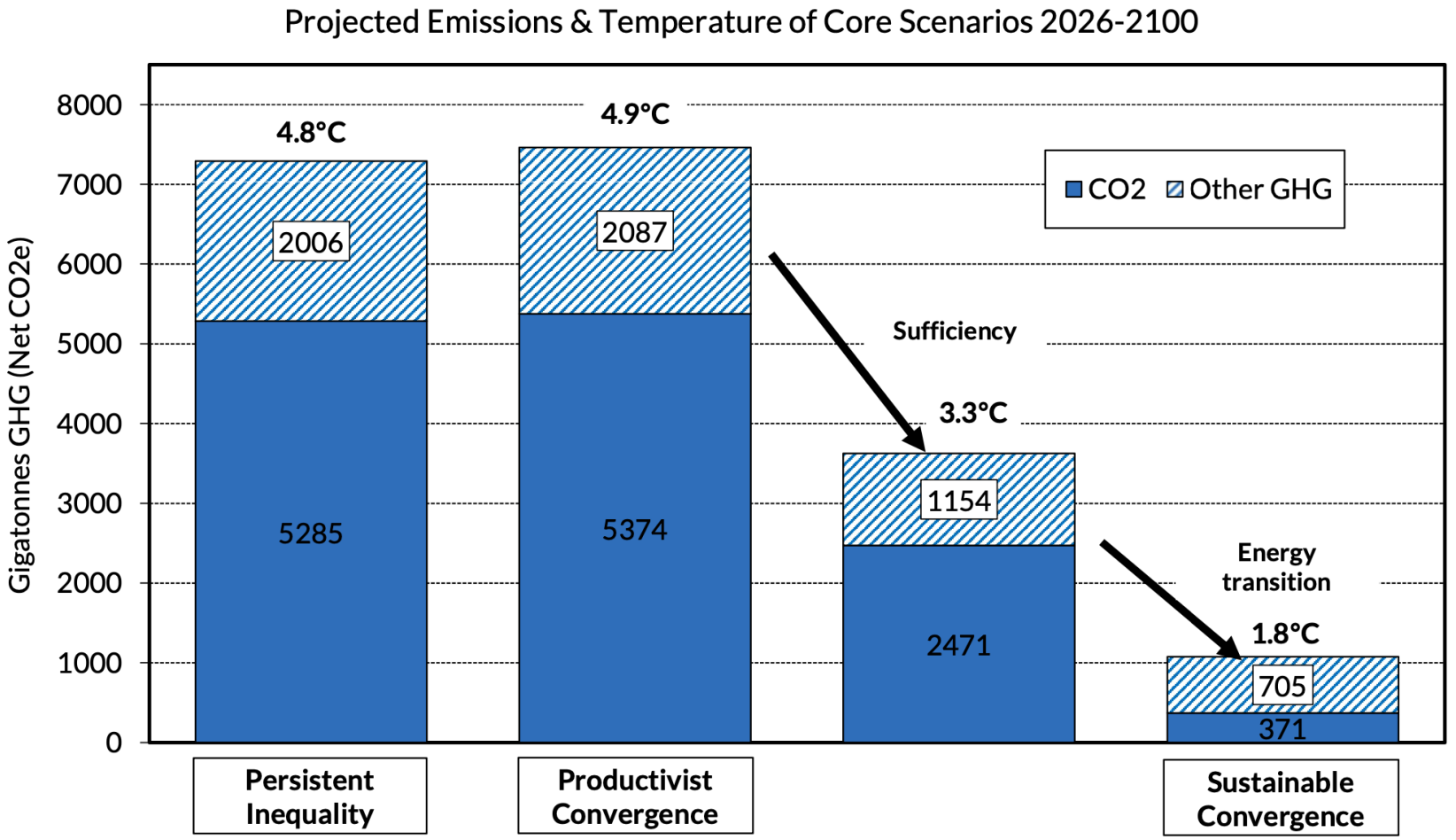
Evolution of Electricity Generation



Interpretation. Under the sustainable convergence scenario (FD), the decarbonization of electricity should accelerate considerably as compared to both current policies (SD)) and official country objectives and pledges (ID). In particular, fossil fuel power should represent less than 1% of total electrity generation by 2050 (vs 31% and 21% according to SD and ID scenarios). **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.13)

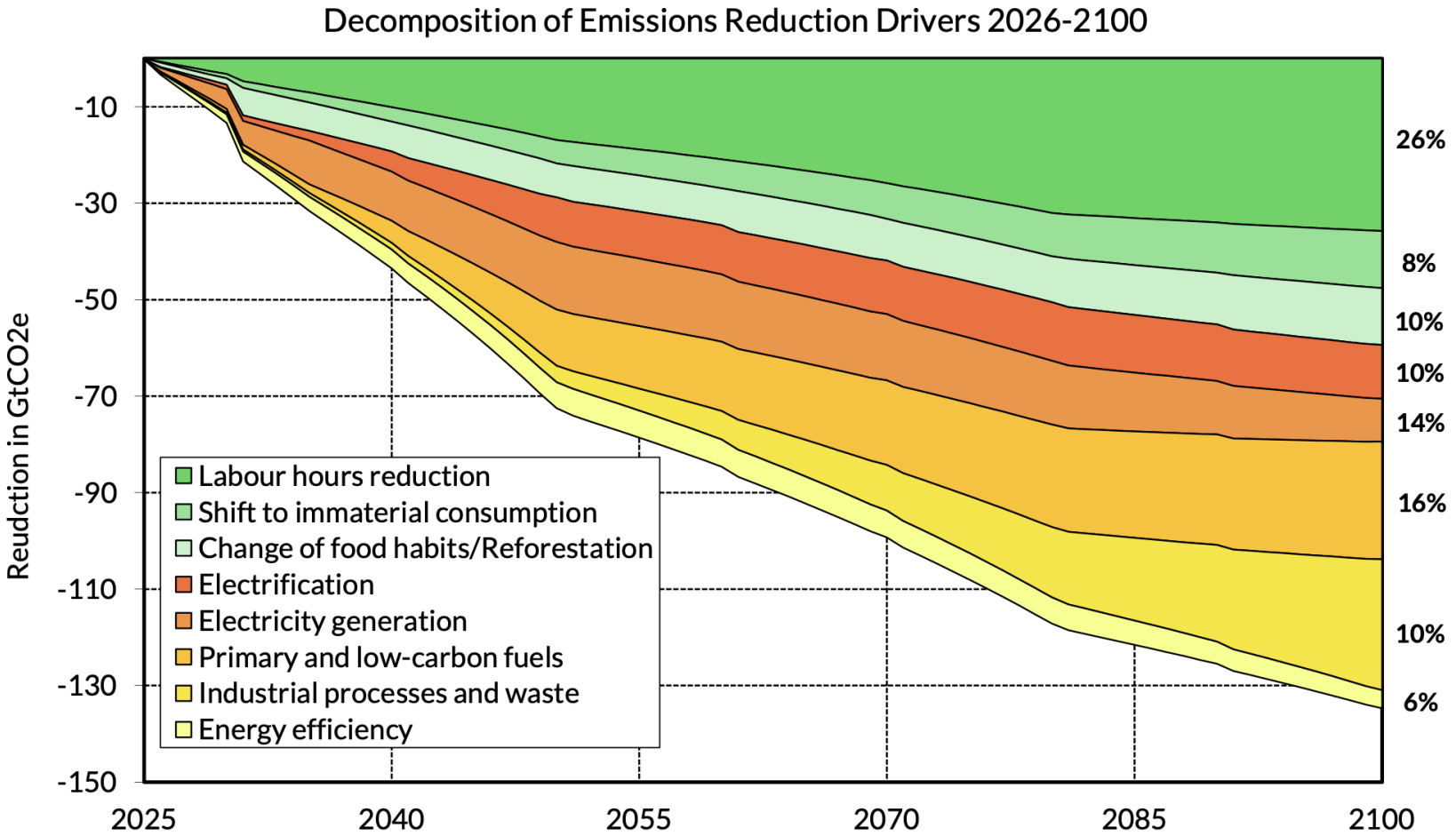
Temperature Projections

Sufficiency & Energy Transition Are Complementary



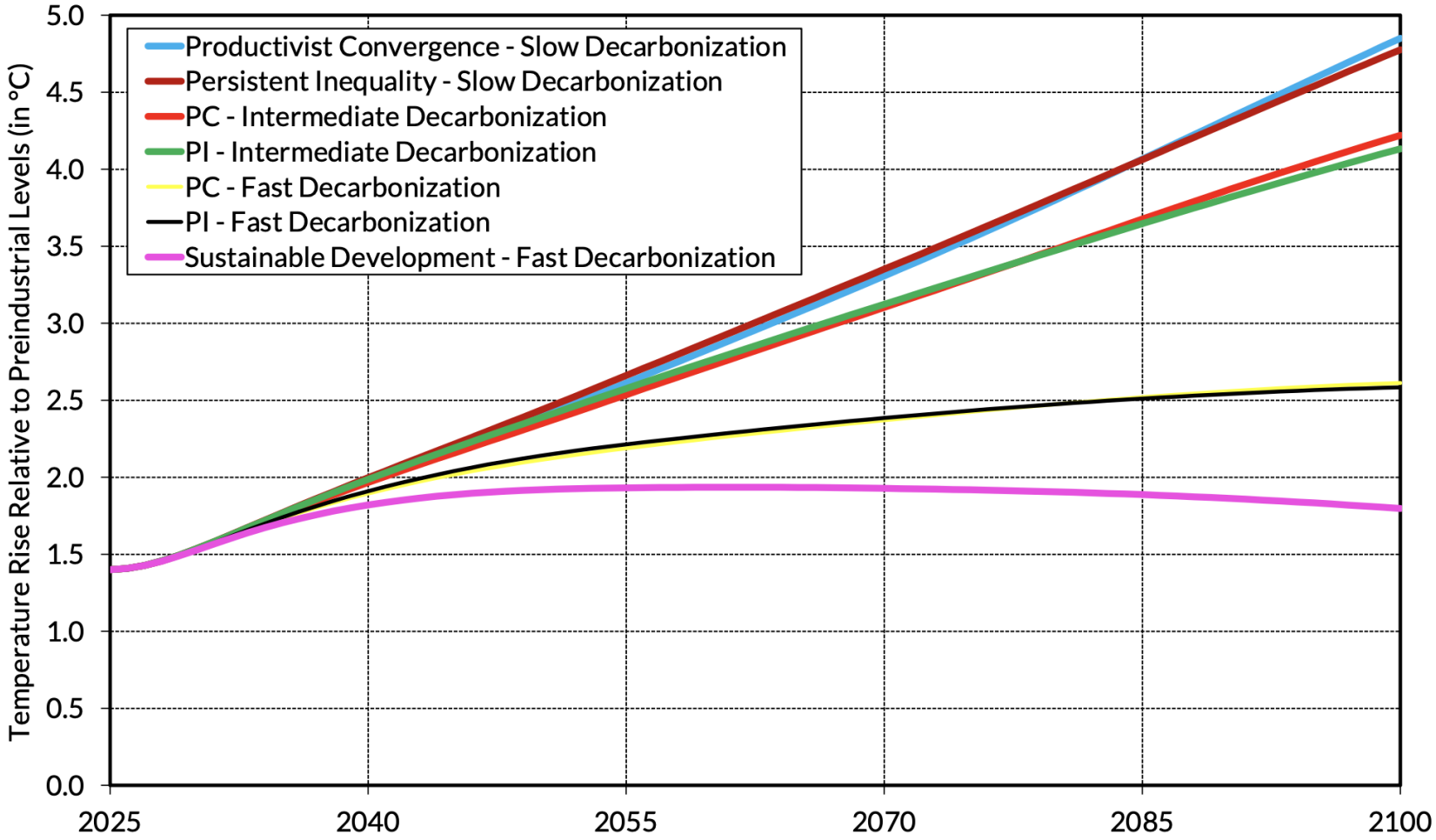
Interpretation. In order to reduce GHG emissions and keep warming below 2°, both socioeconomic sufficiency - including labour hours reduction, shift to immaterial consumption, change of food habits & implied reforestation - and energy system transformation play an indispensable and complementary role. **Notes.** The figure shows projected cumulative emissions and temperature rise of the core scenarios, where Persistent Inequality and Productivist Convergence come with Slow Decarbonization and Sustainable Convergence with Fast Decarbonization. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F5)

Sufficiency & Energy Transition Are Complementary



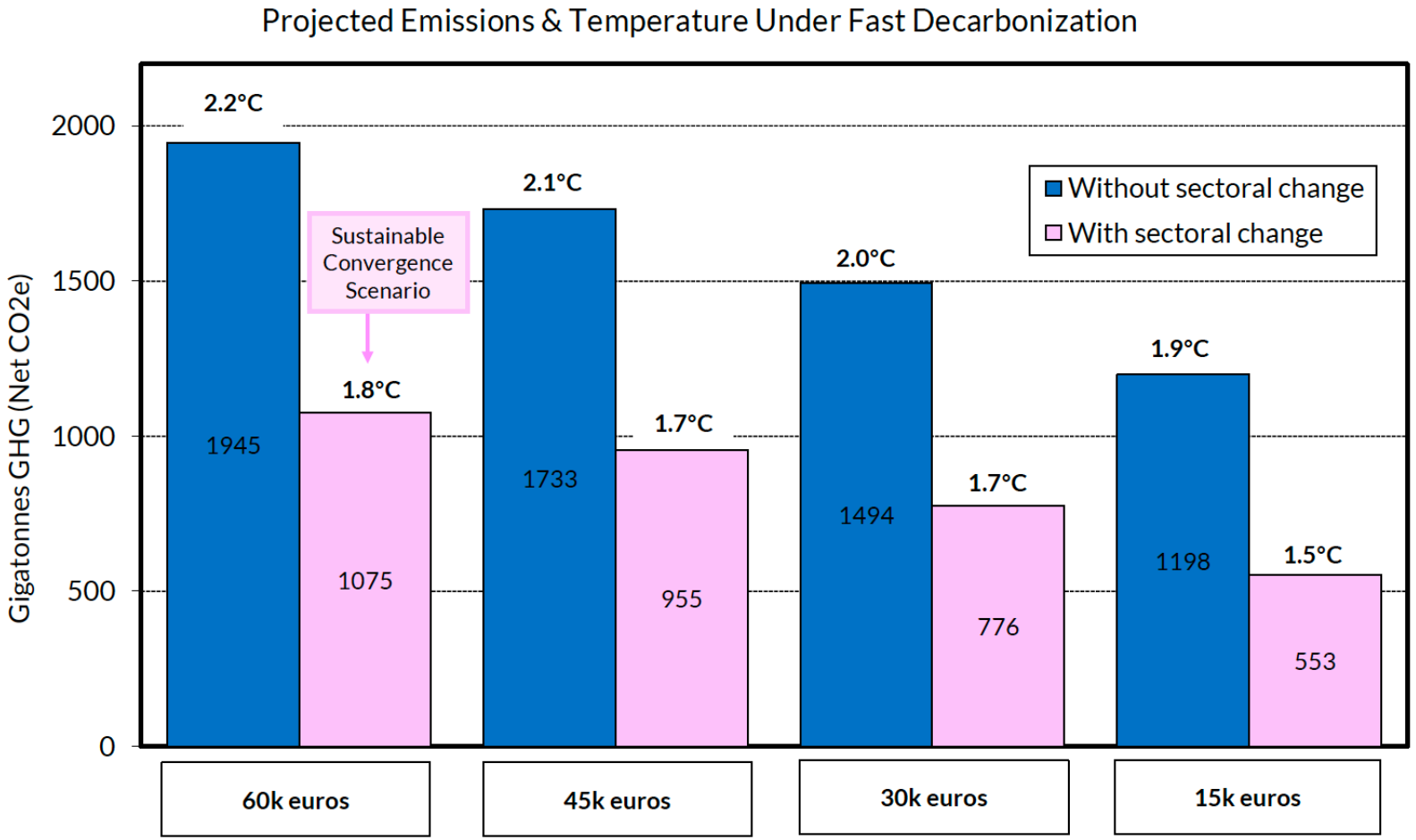
Interpretation. In order to reduce GHG emissions and keep warming below 2°, both socioeconomic sufficiency - including labour hours reduction, shift to immaterial consumption, change of food habits & implied reforestation - and energy system transformation play an indispensable and complementary role. **Notes:** The figure shows Shapley decomposition of the annual difference in emissions (in GTCO2e) between the Productivitst Convergence - Slow Decarbonization Scenario and the Sustainable Convergence - Fast Decarbonization Scenario. Percentage values on the right show contribution over entire 2025-2100 period.
Sources and series: gjp.wid.world (F6)

No Other Scenario Stays Within 2°C



Interpretation. The Sustainable Development/Fast Decarbonization scenario is the only one leading below 2°C by 2100. The PC and PI scenarios under Slow Decarbonization (current policies) lead to 4.8-4.9°C, while the PC and PI scenarios with Intermediate Decarbonization (official country commitments) lead to 4.1-4.2°C. The PC and PI scenarios with Fast Decarbonization lead to 2.6°C, but such a policy mix appears to be very unlikely. In any case, emissions and temperature rise would continue after 2100 under this scenario (no net zero emission). **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.18)

Targeted Sufficiency Can Be More Effective Than Large Uniform Degrowth



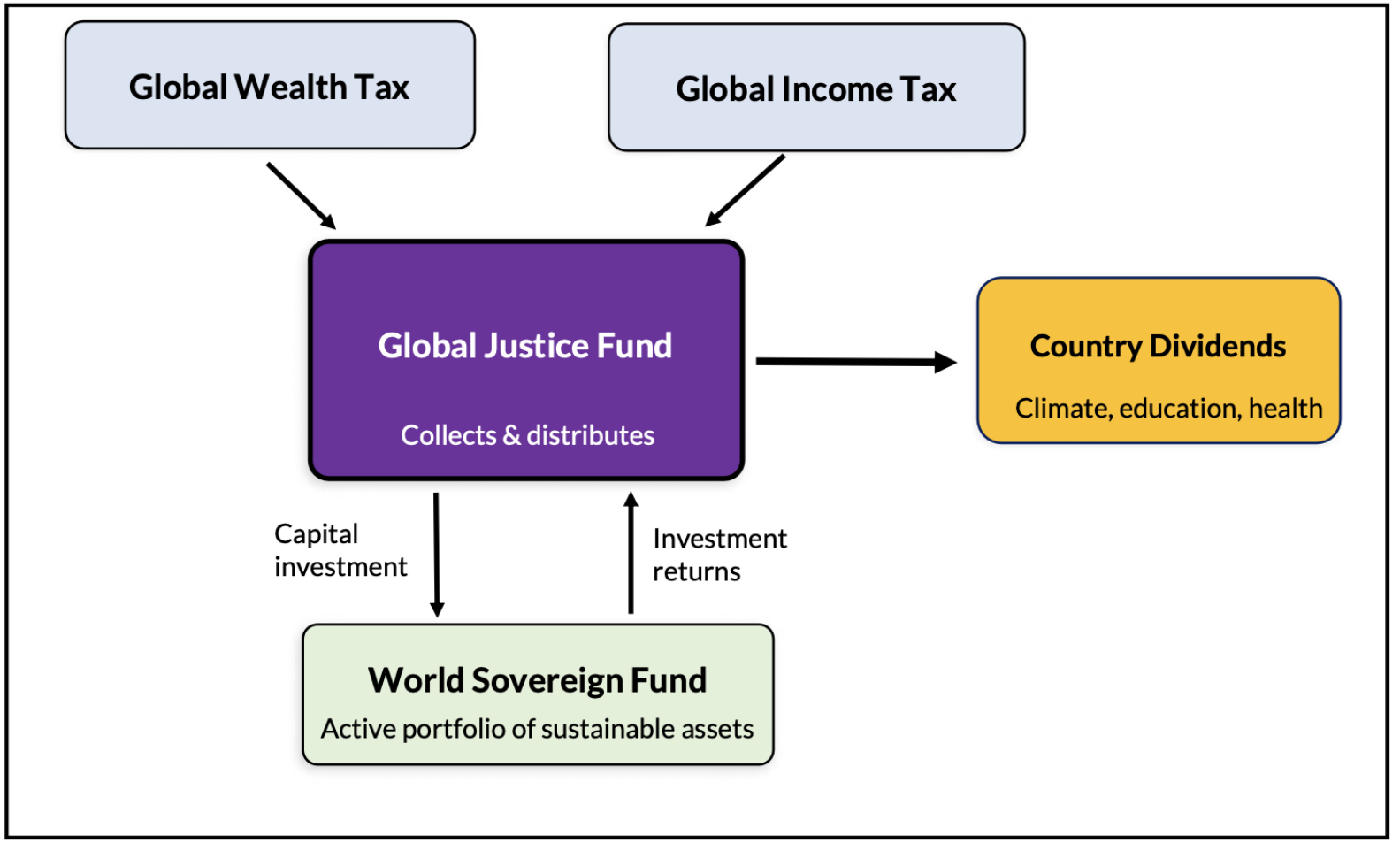
Interpretation. Targeted sufficiency, i.e. global convergence of all countries to 60k Euros 2025 PPP in per capita GDP by 2100, together with sectoral change (consumption shit to immaterial sectors, change in food habits & implied reforestation), leads to 1.8°C temperature rise in 2100, i.e. less than the 1.9°C associated to large uniform degrowth (15k for all in 2100) but no structural change. **Note.** It might be difficult to combine 15k with structural change, as this implies large reduction in average food intake.
Sources and series: gjp.wid.world (F7)

How to Get There

The Global Justice Fund

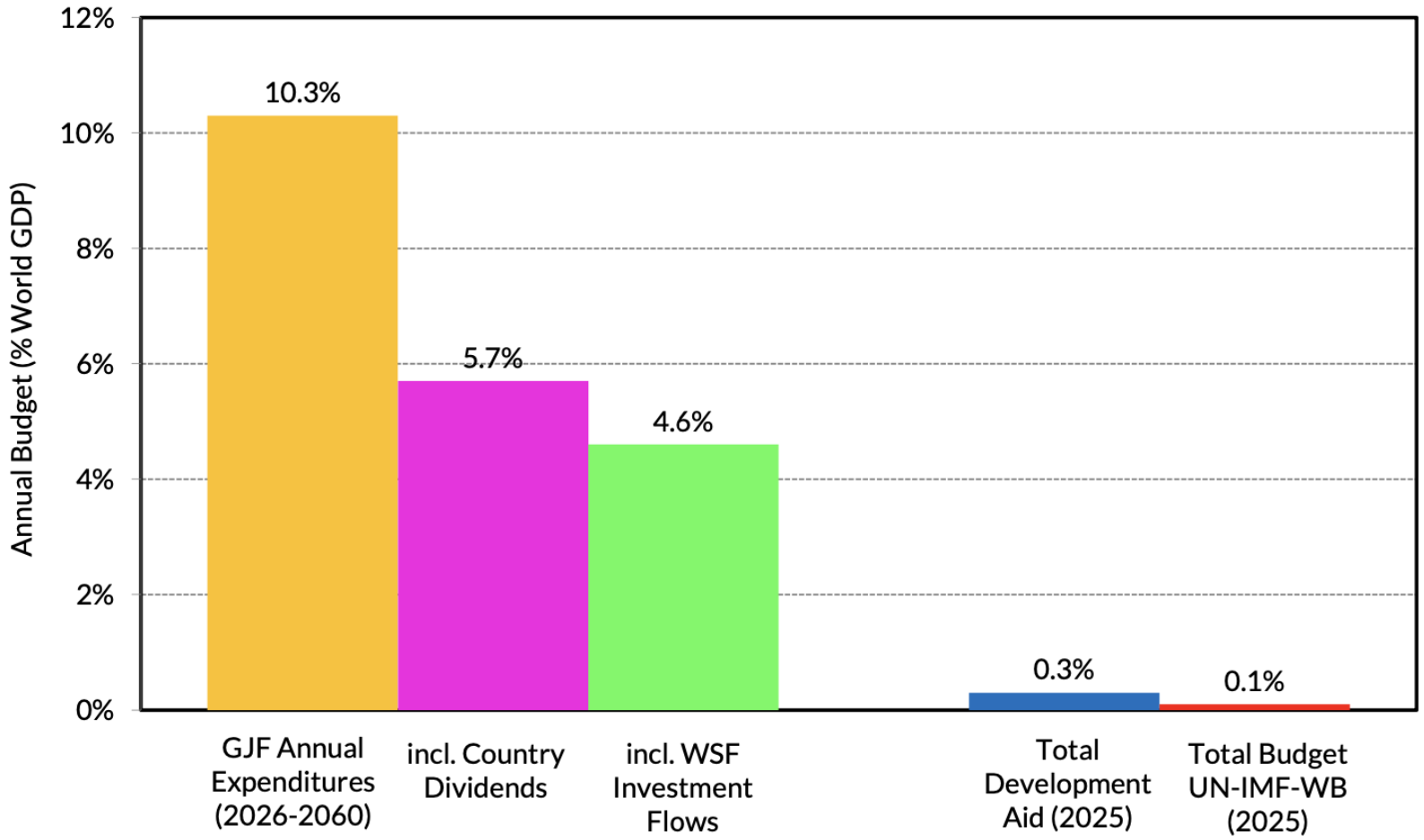
How do we raise and administer the substantial resources required to pursue the convergence scenario?

The Global Justice Fund



Interpretation. The key element of the Global Justice Platform is the Global Justice Fund, which collects revenues from a global wealth tax and a global income tax, which are then invested and yield returns through a World Sovereign Fund, an active portfolio of sustainable assets. The Global Justice Fund distributes country dividends to finance massive investments in climate, infrastructure, education and health. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F8)

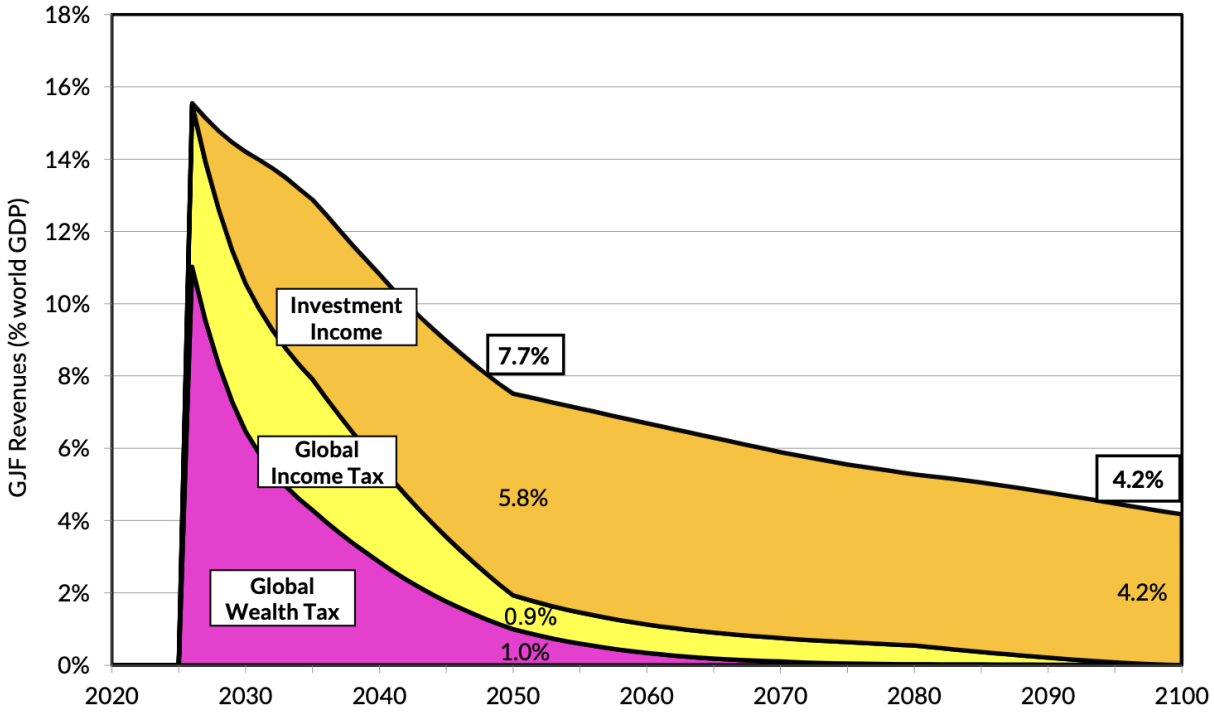
Size of Global Justice Fund Compared to Other Institutions



Interpretation. GJF expenditures make 10.3% of world GDP per year on average over 2026-2060. GJF expenses consist of country dividends (allocated to each country on an equal per-capita basis) and gross investment flows accumulating into the World Sovereign Fund (WSF). This vastly exceeds total development aid (ODA, 0.3% of world GDP in 2025) or the combined budget of UN, IMF and WB (0.1% of world GDP in 2025) (including all annual disbursements: regular expenditures, loans, susbsides, etc.).
Sources & series: gjp.wid.world (F2.2)

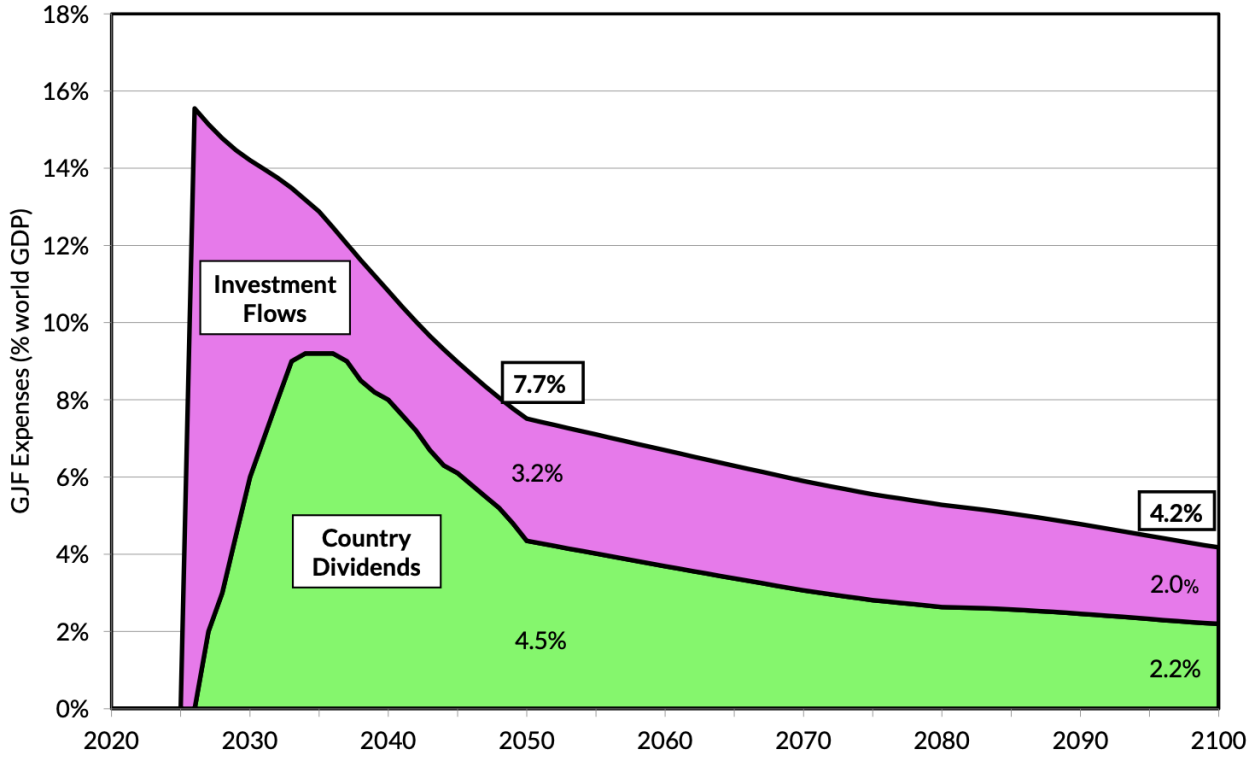
Global Justice Fund: Revenues & Expenses

Revenues



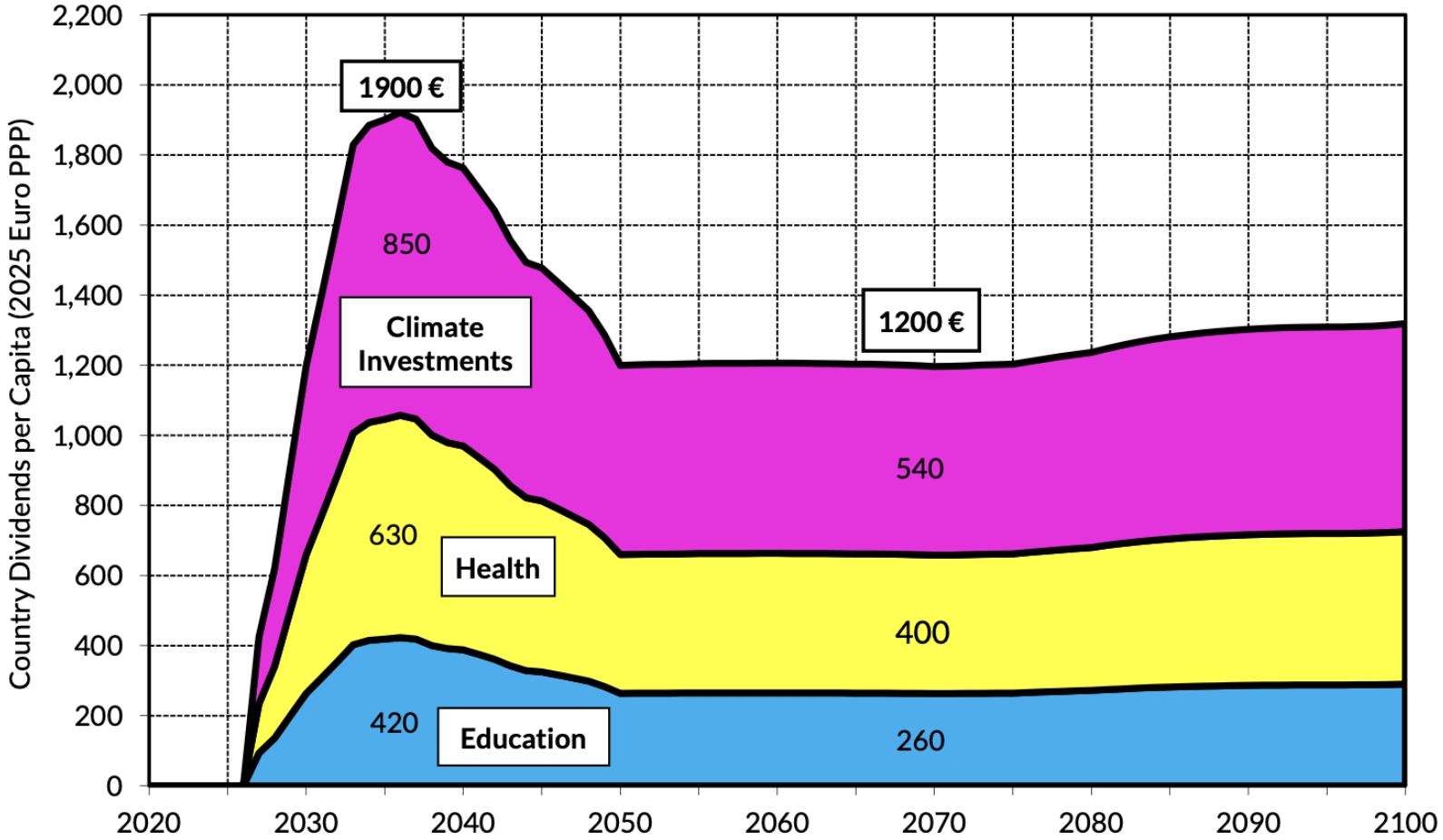
Interpretation. GJF revenues come from a global wealth tax, a global income tax & gross investment income from the World Sovereign Fund (WSF) (accumulated thanks to previous tax revenues). Wealth tax revenues play a key role in 2026-2035 to build up WSF, but later become less important than investment income. In 2050, total GJF revenues make 7.7% of world GDP, including 1.0% in wealth tax revenue, 0.9% in income tax revenue and 5.8% in investment income. By 2100, all revenues come from investment income. **Sources and series:** gjp.wid.world (F2.3a)

Expenses



Interpretation. GJF expenses consist of country dividends (allocated to each country on an equal per-capita basis and used to finance climate investment and education and health expenditure) and gross investment flows accumulating into the World Sovereign Fund (WSF). Investment flows play a very important role in 2026-2035 in order to build up the WSF. **Sources and series:** gjp.wid.world (F2.3b)

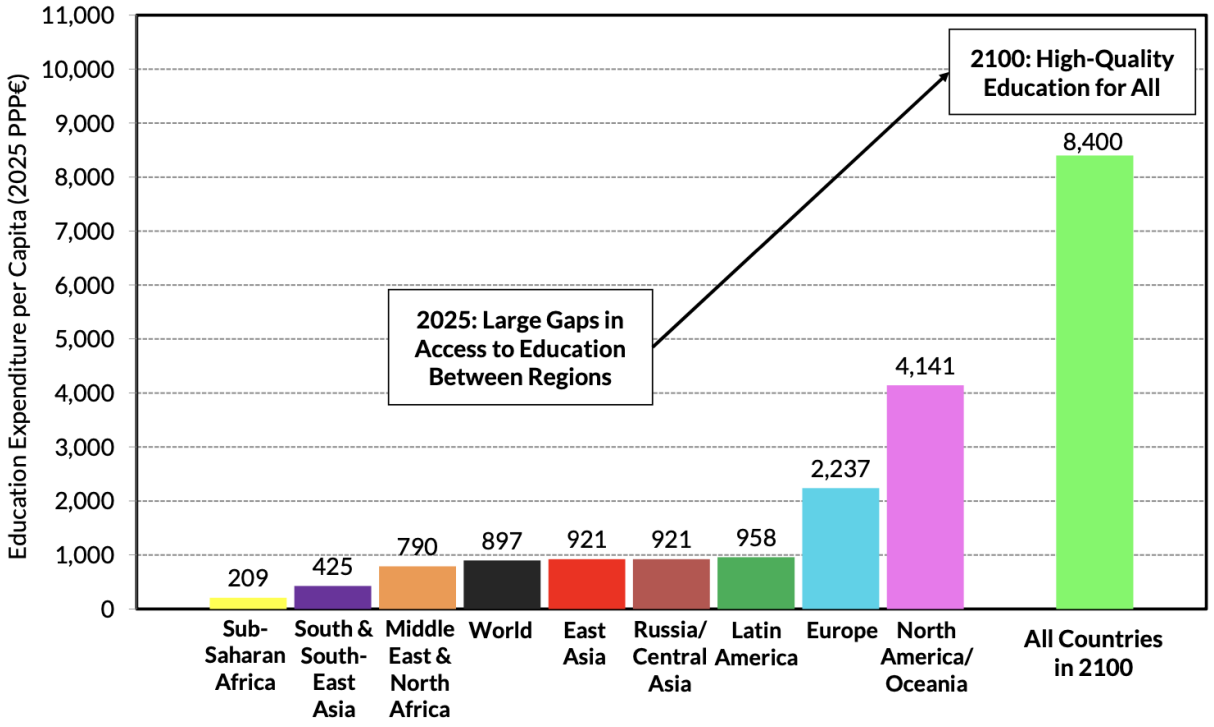
Country Dividends: Financing Sustainable Development



Interpretation. Country dividends are allocated to each country on an equal per-capita basis. They represent about 5-8% of world GDP on average over the 2030-2050, corresponding to 1900€ per person in 2035 (approximately 420€ for education, 630€ for health, 850€ for climate) and about 1200€ per person per year over the period from 2050-2100. These are significant amounts which can help jumpstart the process of global sustainable convergence, but they are too small to equalize access to education and health countries in the coming decades. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.4b)

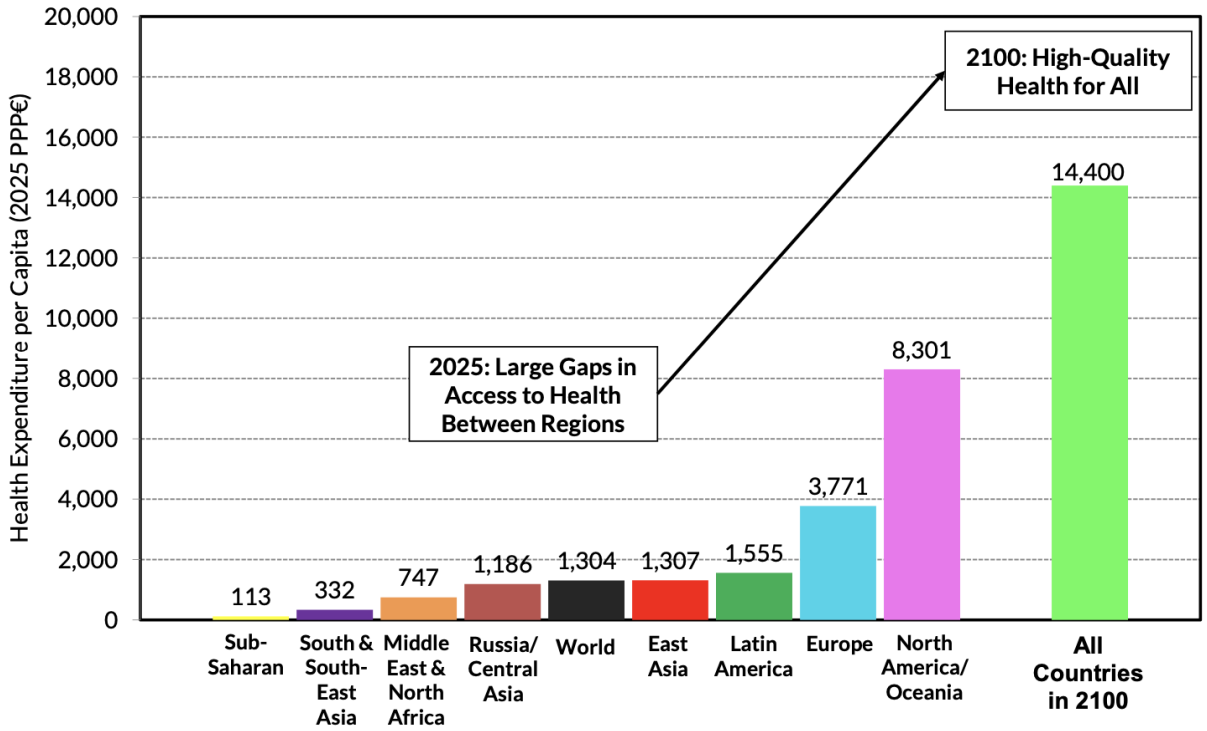
Long March Towards Equality of Opportunity

Per-capita education expenditure



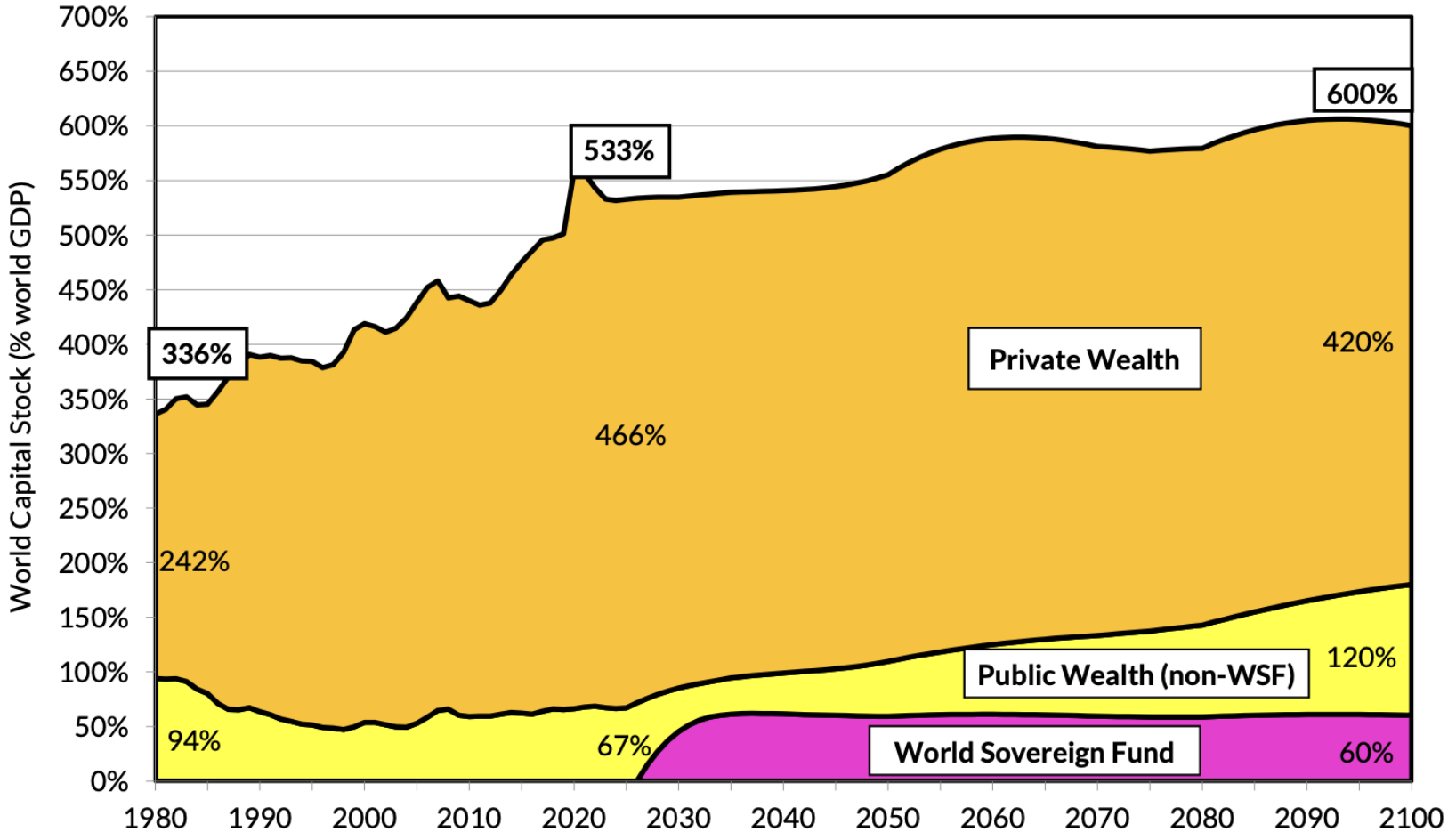
Interpretation. In 2025, per capita expenditure in education varies from 209 Euros in Sub-Saharan Africa to 4141 Euros in North America/Oceania (all amounts in PPP 2025 Euros). Gaps are even larger if we look at per children expenditure. In the global justice scenario, all countries are projected to converge to 8400 Euros in per capita expenditure by 2100. **Sources & series**: gjp.wid.world (F12)

Per-capita health expenditure



Interpretation. In 2025, per capita expenditure in health varies from 113 Euros in Sub-Saharan Africa to 8301 Euros in North America/Oceania (all amounts in PPP 2025 Euros), i.e. a gap of almost 1 to 80. By 2100, all countries are projected to converge to high-quality health for all, with per capita expenditure equal to 14400 Euros everywhere. **Sources & series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.6a)

A World Sovereign Fund to Reorient Investments



Interpretation. The World Sovereign Fund is set to stablizes its assets at about 60% of world GDP over the 2030-2100 period, i.e. about 10% of the world capital stock. Initial asset accumulation in 2026-2035 is made possible by reinvesting a large part of global tax revenue, especially the global wealth tax on very top wealth holders (billionnaires and centimillonaires). **Sources and series:** gjp.wid.world (F2.7a)

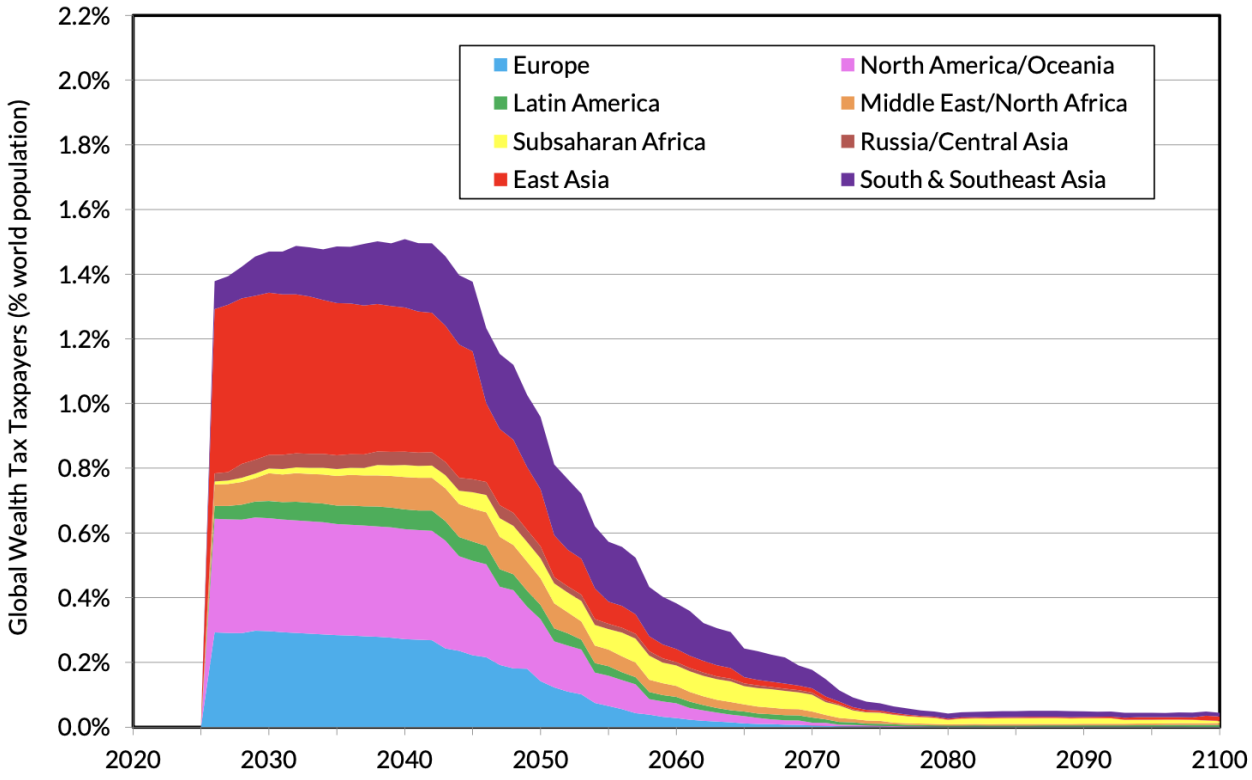
Progressive Rates of Global Wealth Tax

Multiple of average world wealth	Wealth level (2026) (per adult net wealth, 2025 €)	**Annual wealth tax (effective tax rate)**
0	0	**0.0%**
1	110 600	**0.0%**
10	1 106 000	**0.0%**
20	2 212 000	**1.0%**
50	5 530 000	**3.0%**
100	11 060 000	**5.0%**
500	55 300 000	**10.0%**
1 000	110 600 000	**15.0%**
5 000	553 000 000	**20.0%**

Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, the effective global wealth tax rate rises gradually from 0% at the level of 10 times average world wealth to 1% at the level of 20 times average wealth, 3% at 50 times, etc., and 20% above 5 000 times average wealth (i.e. 553 millions € in per adult wealth in 2026). **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (T2.2).

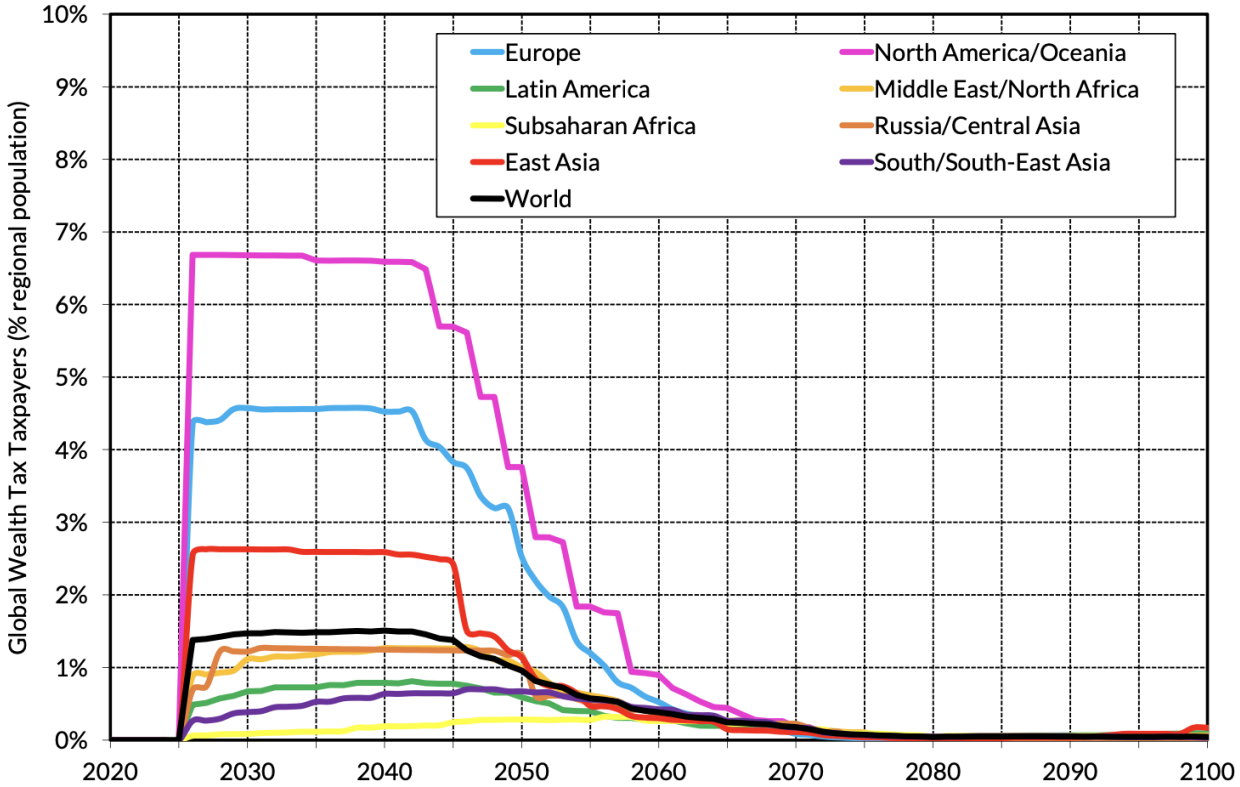
Global Wealth Taxpayers

Percentage of World Population



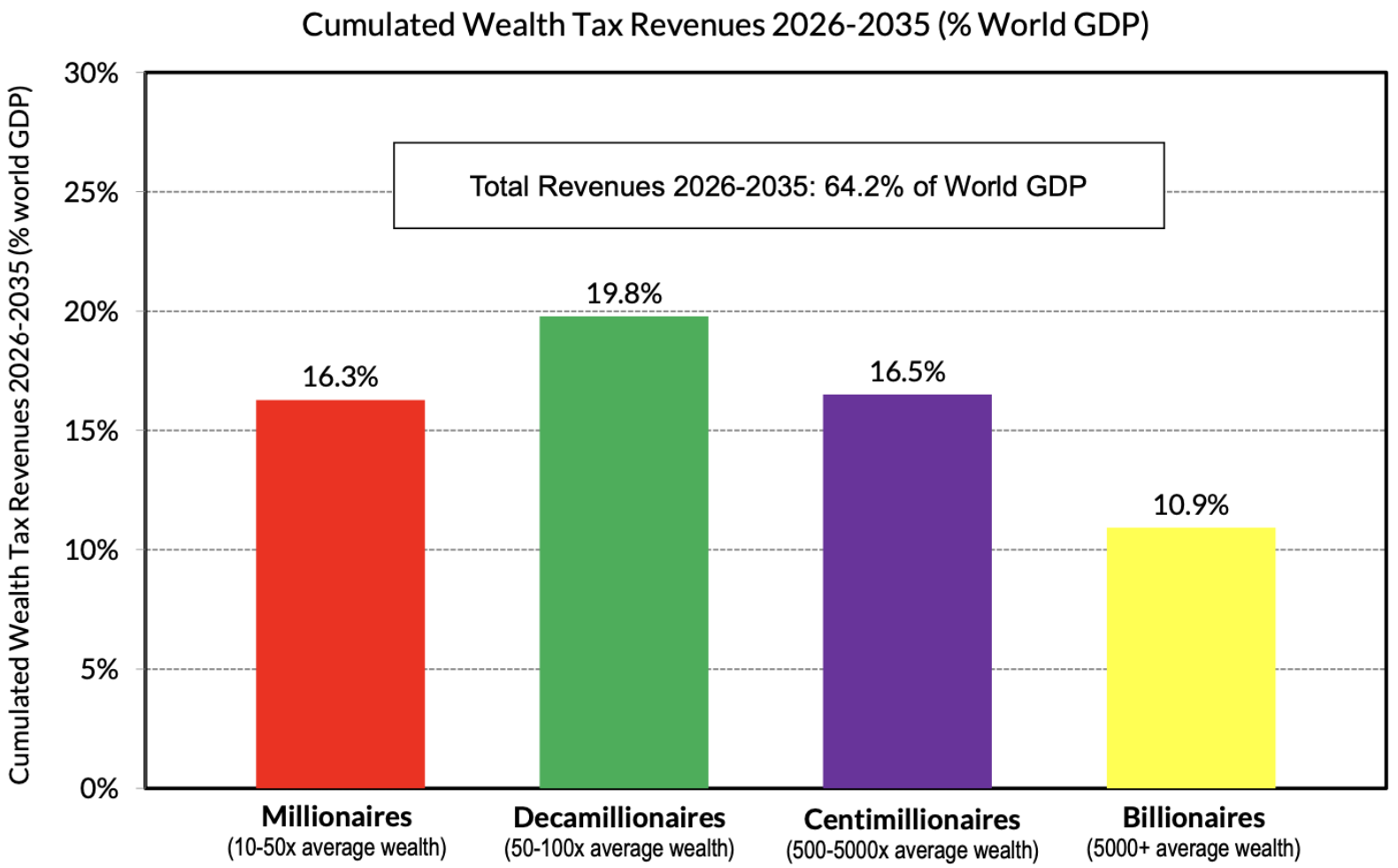
Interpretation. About 1.2-1.5% of the world population is subject to the global wealth tax over the 2026-2050 period (mostly coming from the world's richest countries), and less than 0.5% of the world population after 2060 (with a more balanced regional distribution). **Sources and series**gjp.wid.world (F2.8a)

Percentage of Regional Population



Interpretation. About 1-1.5% of the world population is subject to the global wealth tax over the 2026-2060 period (with large variations across regions: up to 4-7% in rich regions, less than 1% in poor regions), and less than 0.5% everywhere after 2060-2070. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.8b)

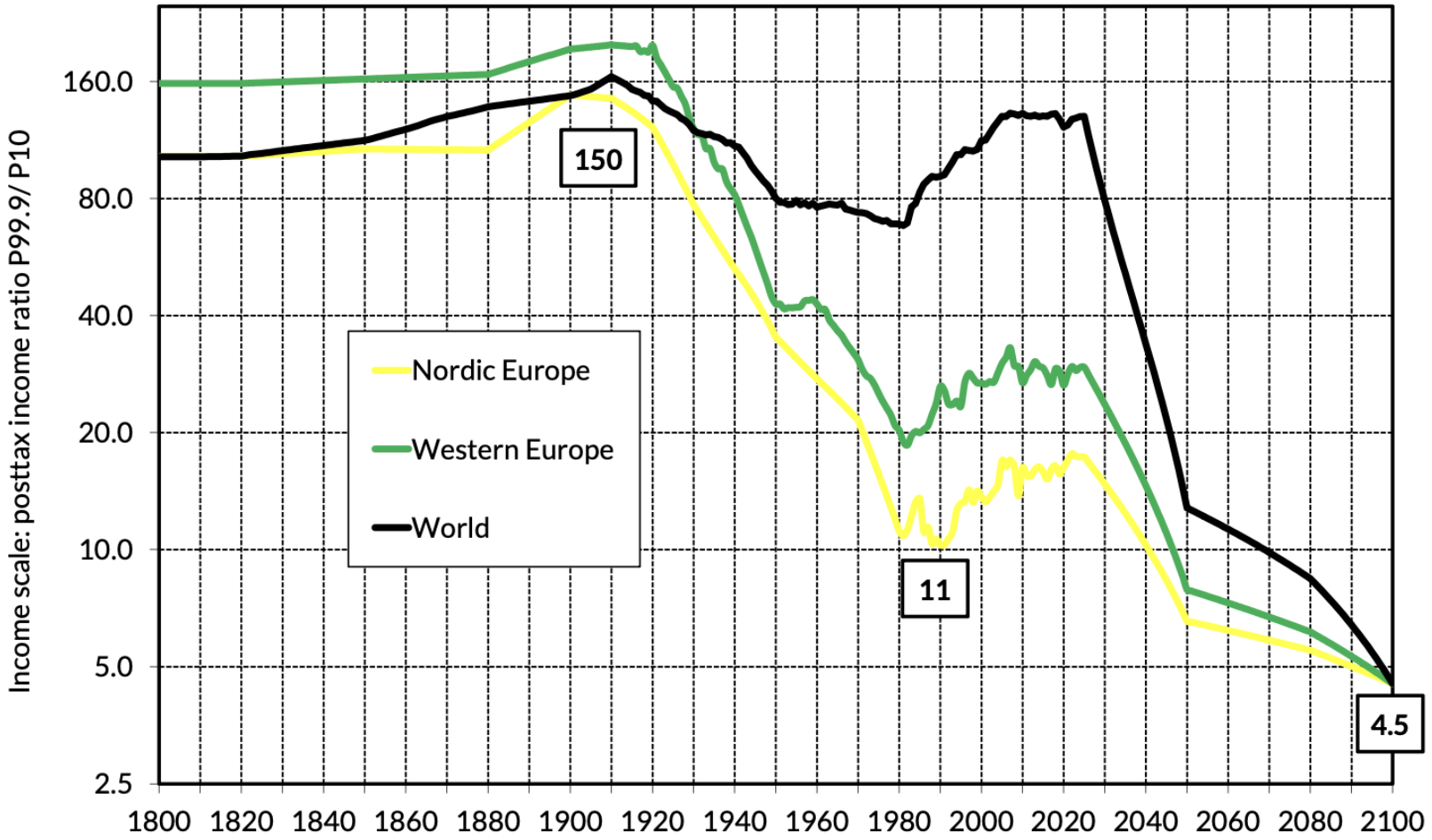
Millionaires Matter More Than Billionaires



Interpretation. The global wealth tax is projected to raise total revenue of 64.2% of world GDP over the 2026-2035 period. Individuals with more than 5000 times average world wealth (approximately the billionaires) are projected to pay a significant share (10.9% of world GDP), but not enough to raise the amounts required for the GJF. Together, millionaires (10-50x averge wealth), decamillionaires (50-100x average wealth) and centimillionaires (500-5000x average wealth) are projected to pay five times more than billionaires. **Sources & series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.9b)

Equality Targets

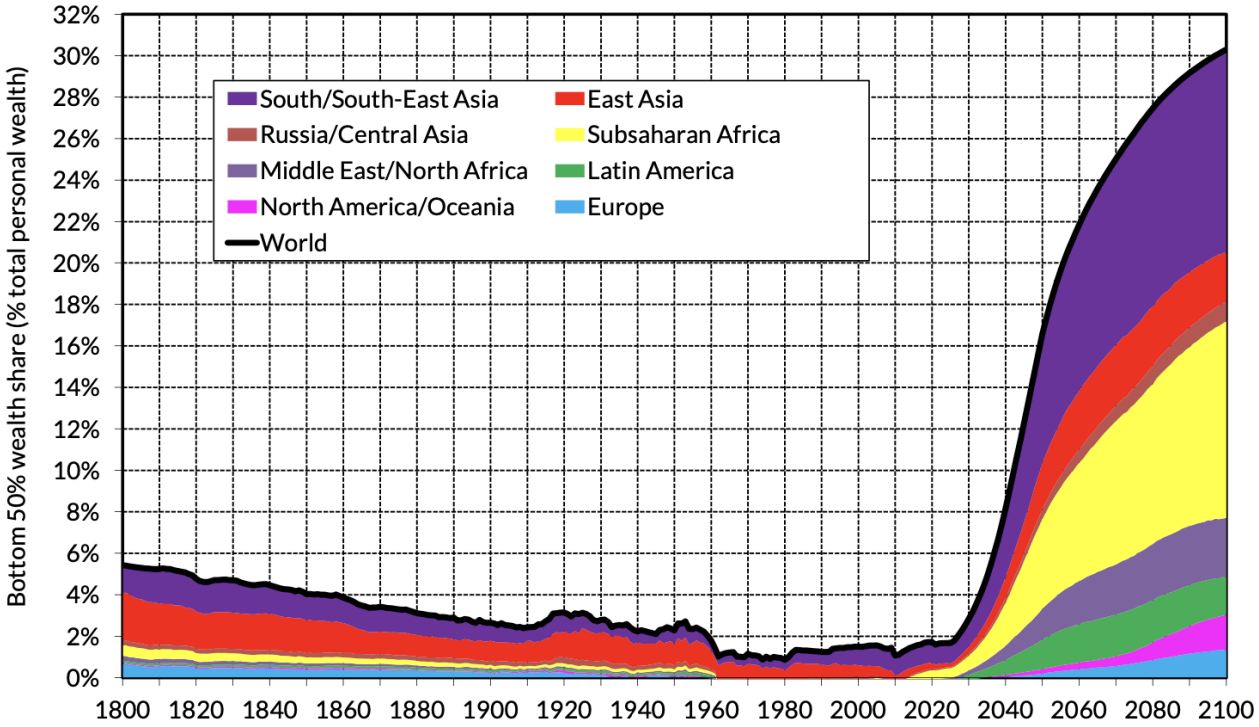
Target Income Compression in Historical Perspective



Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, the income scale, expressed as the ratio between the post-tax income threshold of the 99.9th percentile and that of the 10th percentile, is projected to decline globally from about 130 today (ratio of population-weighted country thresholds) to 4.5 by 2100. Such a compression of the income scale is similar in magnitude to historical developments observed in Western and Nordic Europe, where the P99.9/P10 ratio declined from about 150 in 1900 to 11 in 1990. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.12b)

Towards an Equitable Distribution of Global Wealth

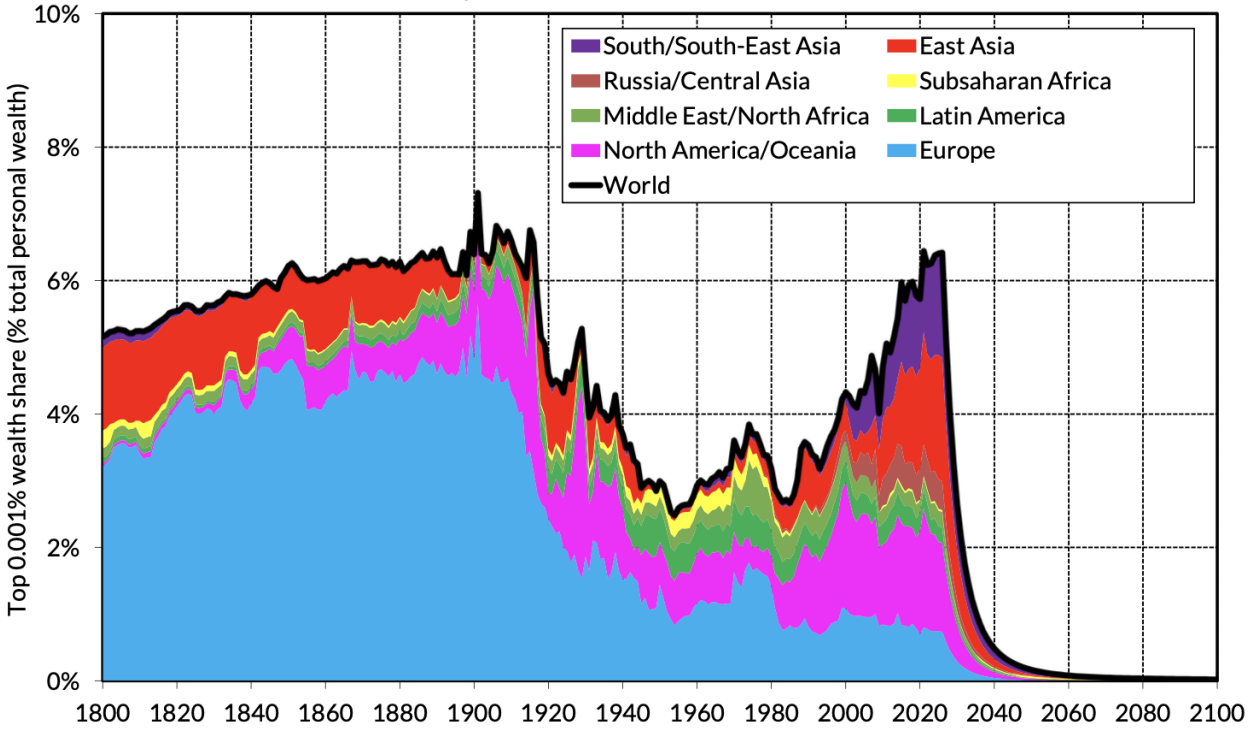
Rise of Bottom 50% Wealth Share



Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, the share of the bottom 50% wealth holders in total personal wealth is projected to increase from 2% in 2025 to 30% in 2100. The country composition in 2100 follows the regional shares in global population in 2100 because average wealth and wealth distributions equalize between countries. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F14)

Rise & Fall of Billionaire Class

Top 0.001% wealth share



Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, the share of the top 0.001% highest wealth holders in total personal wealth is projected to decrease from 6.4% in 2025 to 0.05% in 2100. In 2025, the group of the top 0.001% corresponds approximately to the group of billionaires (about 80 thousand individuals with average per capita wealth around 500 million Euros). **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F15)

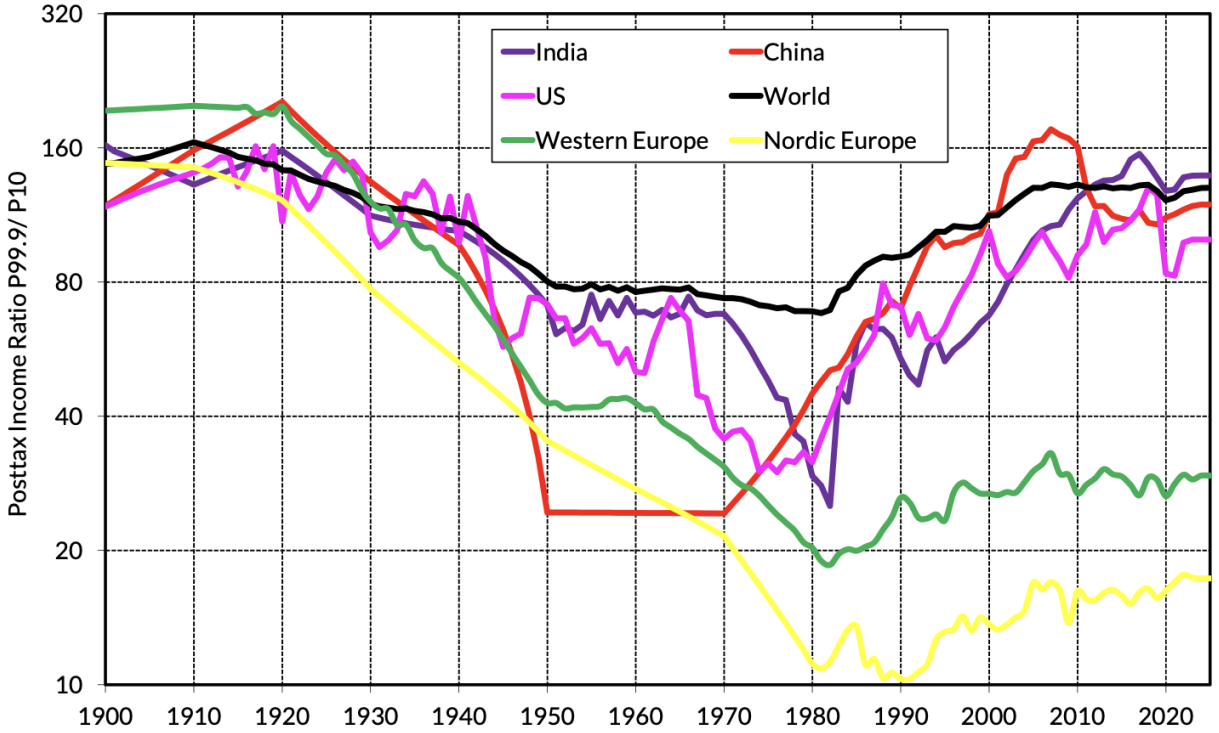
Country-Level Policies Will Need to Do Bulk of the Compression

Re-distribution	***Pre-distribution***
Taxes	Labor Market Institutions
Transfers	Corporate Governance
Caps	Inclusive Education

Historical and comparative evidence suggests that *pre-distribution policies are likely to be more effective than pure re-distributive measures*.

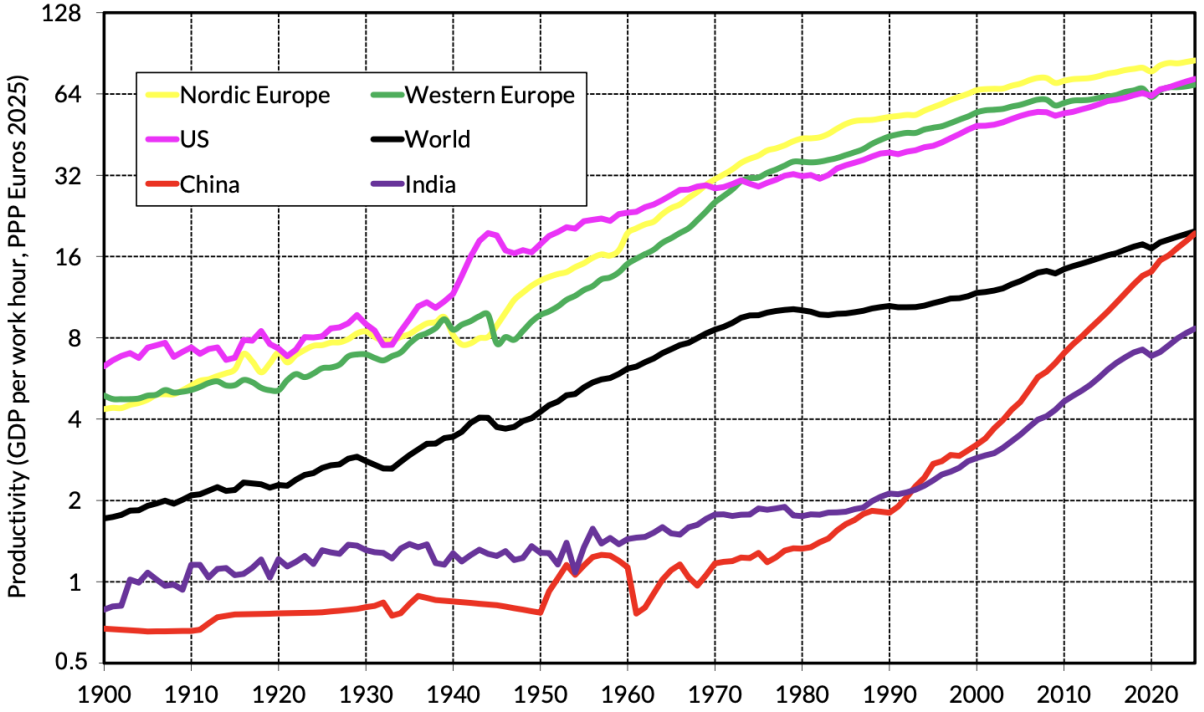
High Inequality is Not Necessary for Prosperity

Ratio P99.9/P10



Interpretation. The income scale, expressed as the ratio of the income thresholds P99.9 and P10, has gone through an enormous compression in Nordic Europe (from 150 in 1900 to 11 in 1990 and 17 in 2025) & Western Europe (from 190 in 1900 to 20 in 1980 and 29 in 2025) during the 20th century. This did not prevent productivity - as measured by hourly GDP - to rise to unprecedented levels over the same period. **Note**: Western Europe: DE-FR-GB. Nordic Europe: SE-DK-NO-NL. World: ratio of population-weighted country thresholds. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.16a)

Hourly GDP

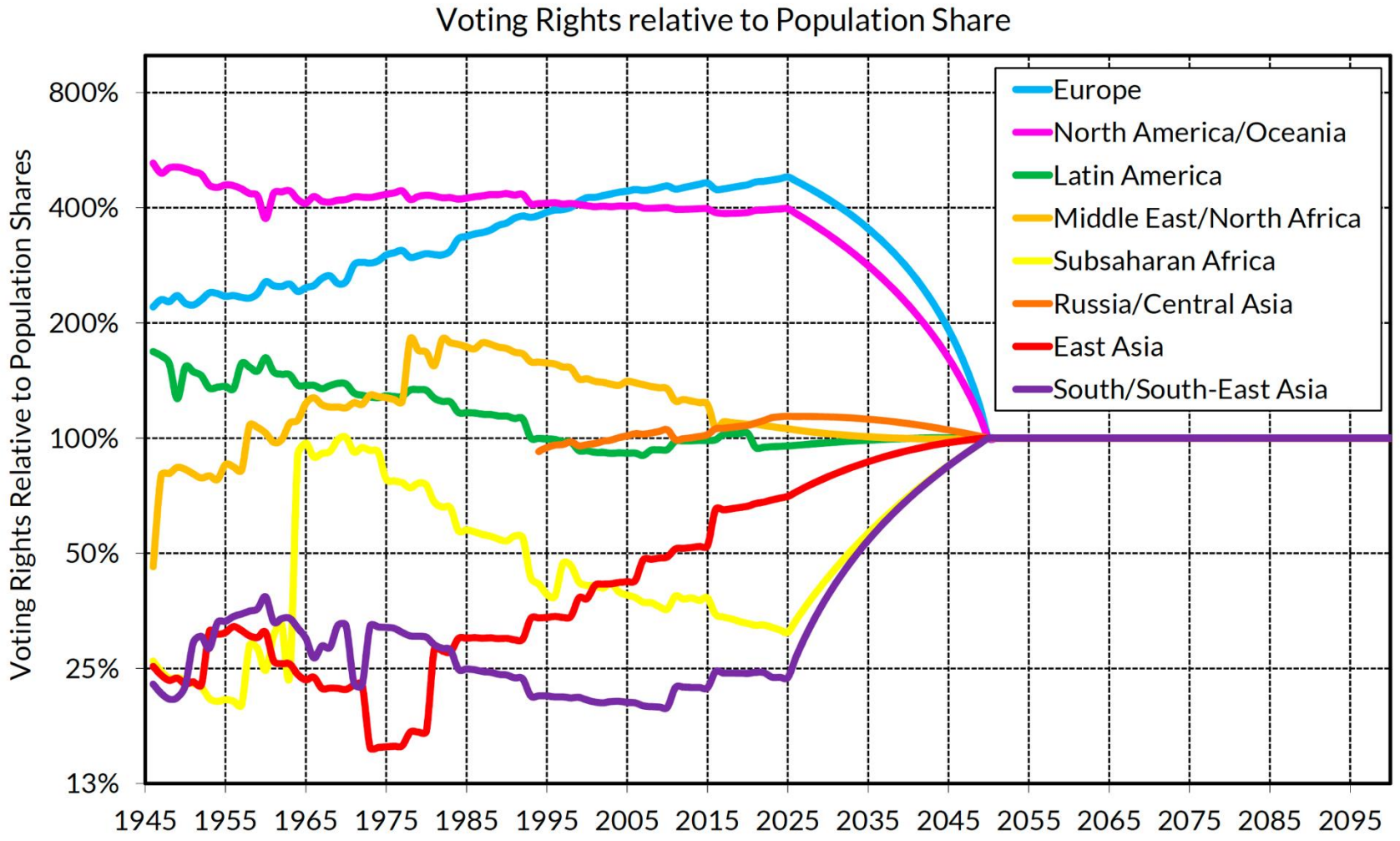


Interpretation. The income scale, expressed as the ratio of the income thresholds P99.9 and P10, has gone through an enormous compression in Nordic Europe (from 150 in 1900 to 11 in 1990 and 17 in 2025) & Western Europe (from 190 in 1900 to 20 in 1980 and 29 in 2025) during the 20th century. This did not prevent productivity - as measured by hourly GDP - to rise to unprecedented levels over the same period. **Note**: Western Europe: DE-FR-GB. Nordic Europe: SE-DK-NO-NL. World: ratio of population-weighted country thresholds. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.16b)

How To Get There

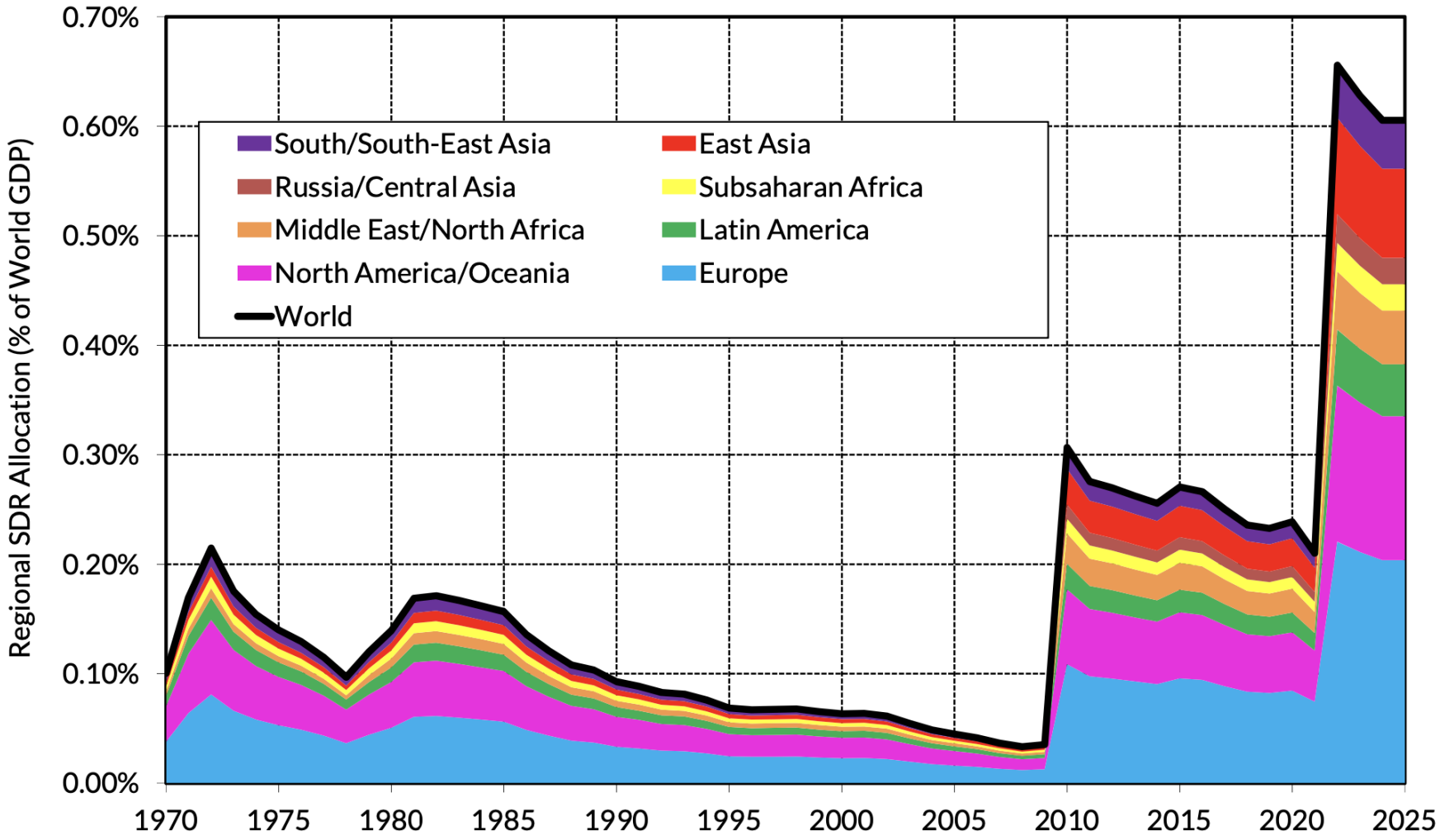
Towards a New Democratic International Order

Institutional Reform: From Plutocracy to Democracy



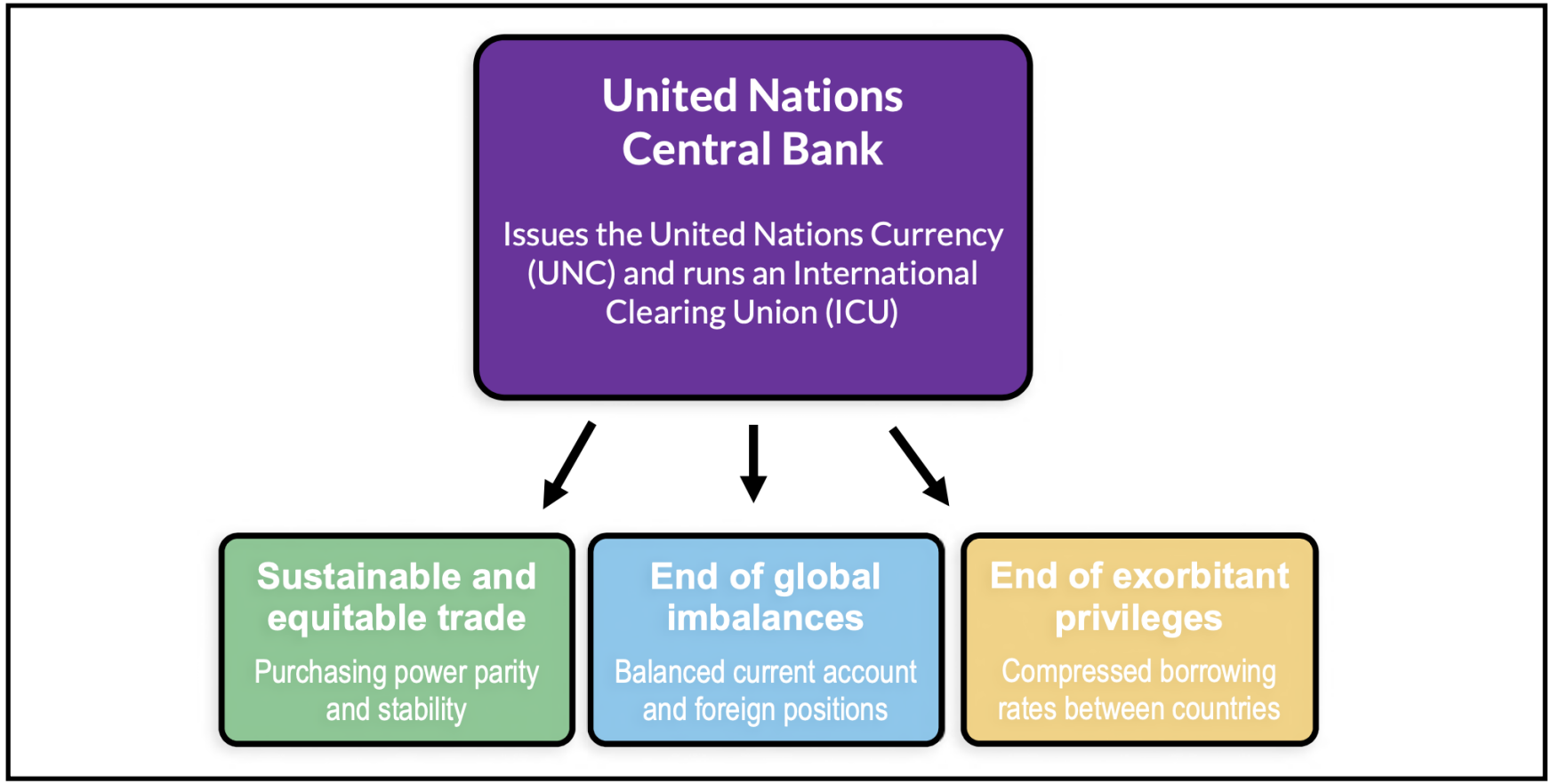
Interpretation. In 2025, countries in Europe and North America/Oceania had 4x more votes at the IMF than their share in global population, while countries in South & SouthEast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have about 1/4 of their global population share in IMF voting rights. The Global Justice Platform envisions a transition from the current IMF formula to a per-capita allocation of voting rights, either immediately (the best solution in our view) and at the latest by 2050 (via a gradual transition). **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F3.10)

The Slow Rise of an International Currency: SDR Allocations



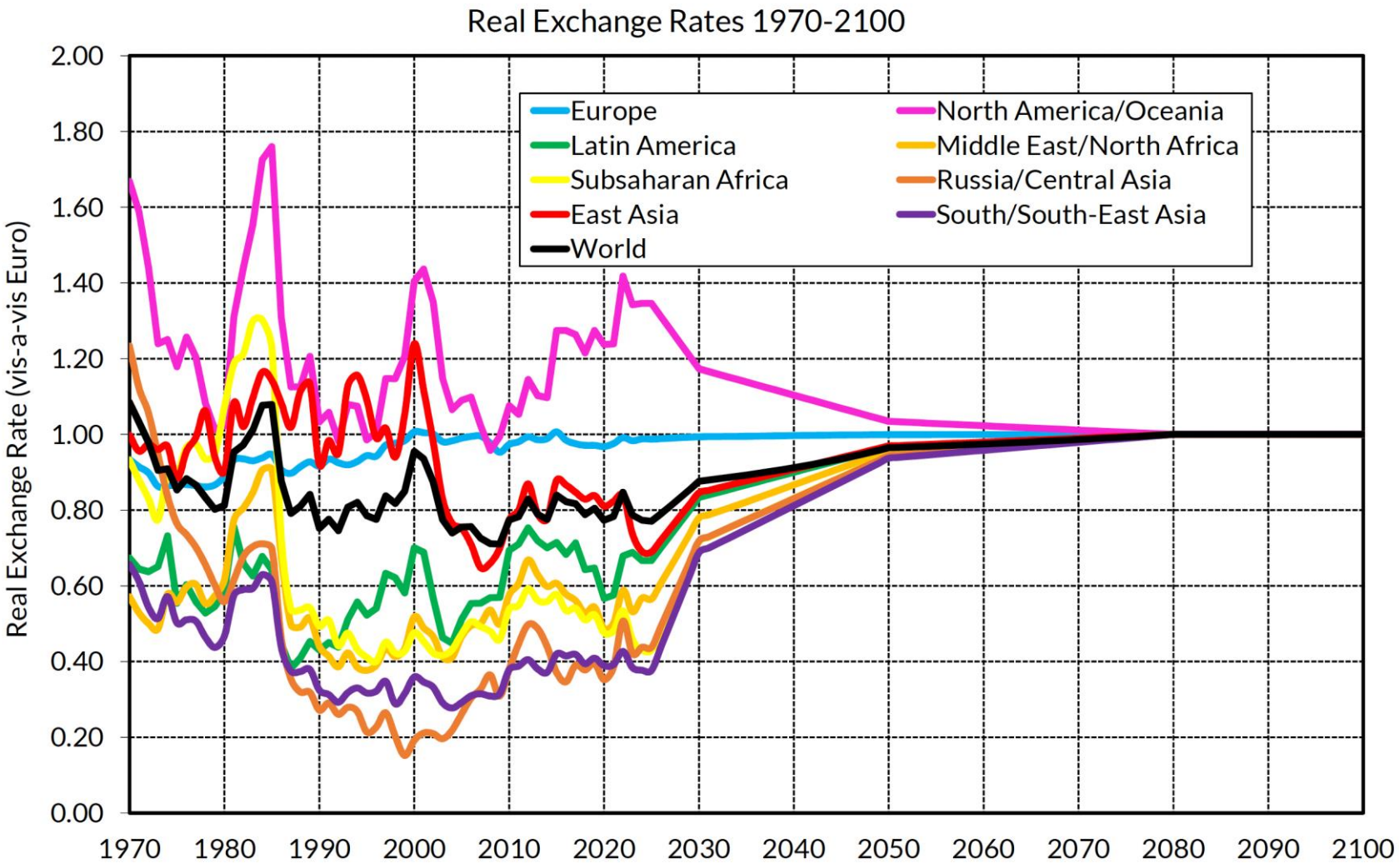
Interpretation. Total cumulated SDR allocations to countries – attributed in proportion to their IMF vote shares – have reached 0.6% of the world GDP in the early 2020s, following the large SDR creations which were decided after 2008 financial crisis and again after Covid crisis. This is beginning to represent a significant amount, and a lot more than when SDR were created in 1969-1970. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F3.4)

A New International Order: From IMF to UNCB



Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, the United Nations Central Bank issues a new international currency ("United Nations Currency"), and operates an International Clearning Union inspired by Keynes's 1943 proposal but adapted to 21st-century needs. It reforms global monetary governance, signalling a break from the dominance of rich-countries currencies and reorienting the international financial system toward sustainable convergence and global justice. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F3.3)

Fair Trade Based on Purchasing Power Parity



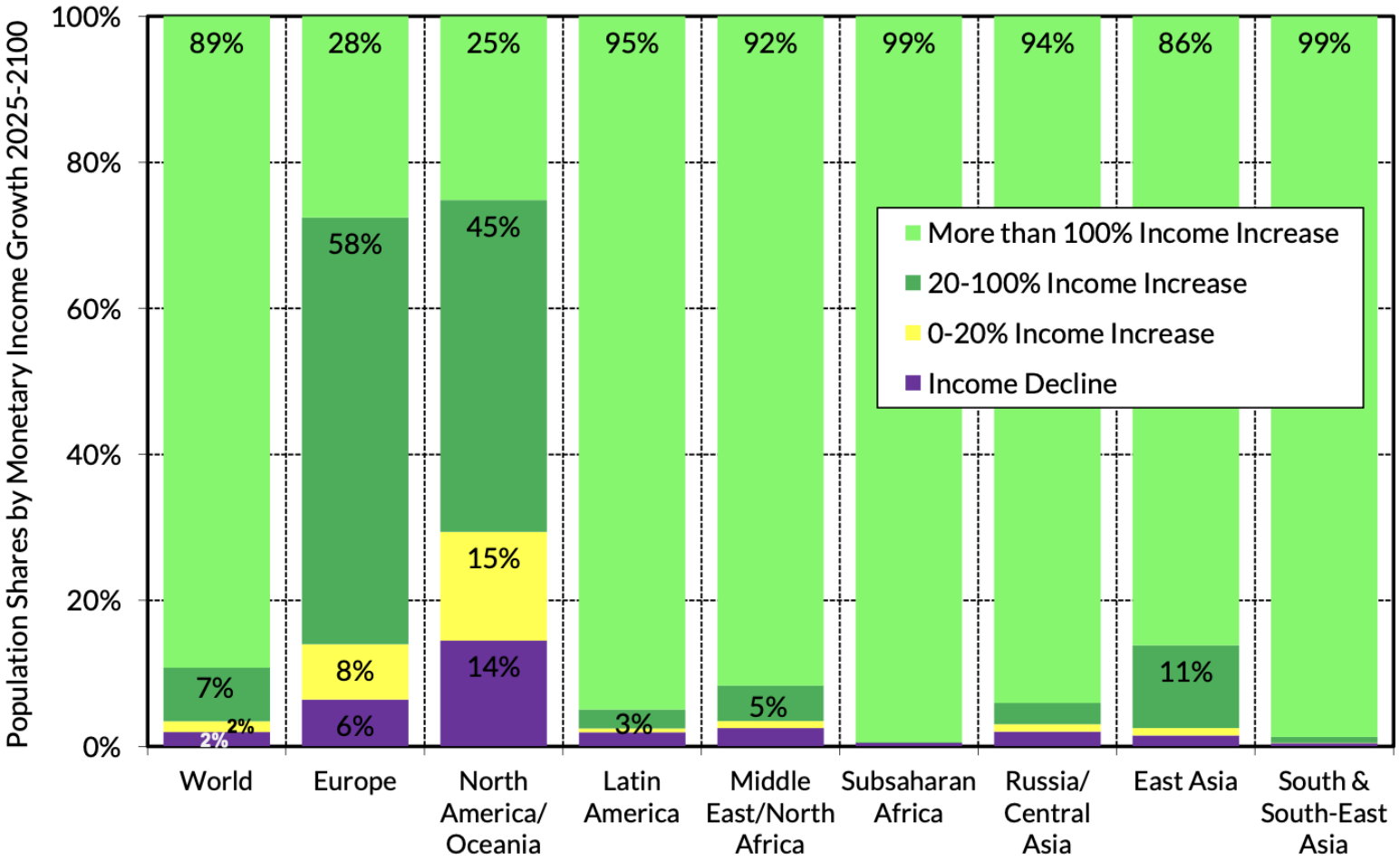
Interpretation. Over the 1970-2025 period, we observe shap flucuations in real exchange rates, which are generally far below 1 for the poorest regions (i.e. their market exchange rate is below purchasing power parity). Under the Global Justice Platform, the new international monetary system envisioned for the future is based upon the principles of stability and purchasing power parity. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F3.5)

Political Strategies

Rebuilding Majorities for Equality

How can we build political coalitions for an equitable and sustainable 21st century?

Large Majorities Benefit, but with Variations By Region



Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, large majorities of the population in every region benefit from rising monetary income between 2025 and 2100. At the world level, 89% of the population double their income or more, 7% increase their income between 20% and 100%, 2% by 0-20% and 2% face an income decline. However the fraction of the population declining income rises to significantly higher levels in the richest regions (6% in Europe and 14% in North America/Oceania).
Sources and series: gjp.wid.world (F16)

Key Issues for Collective Deliberation

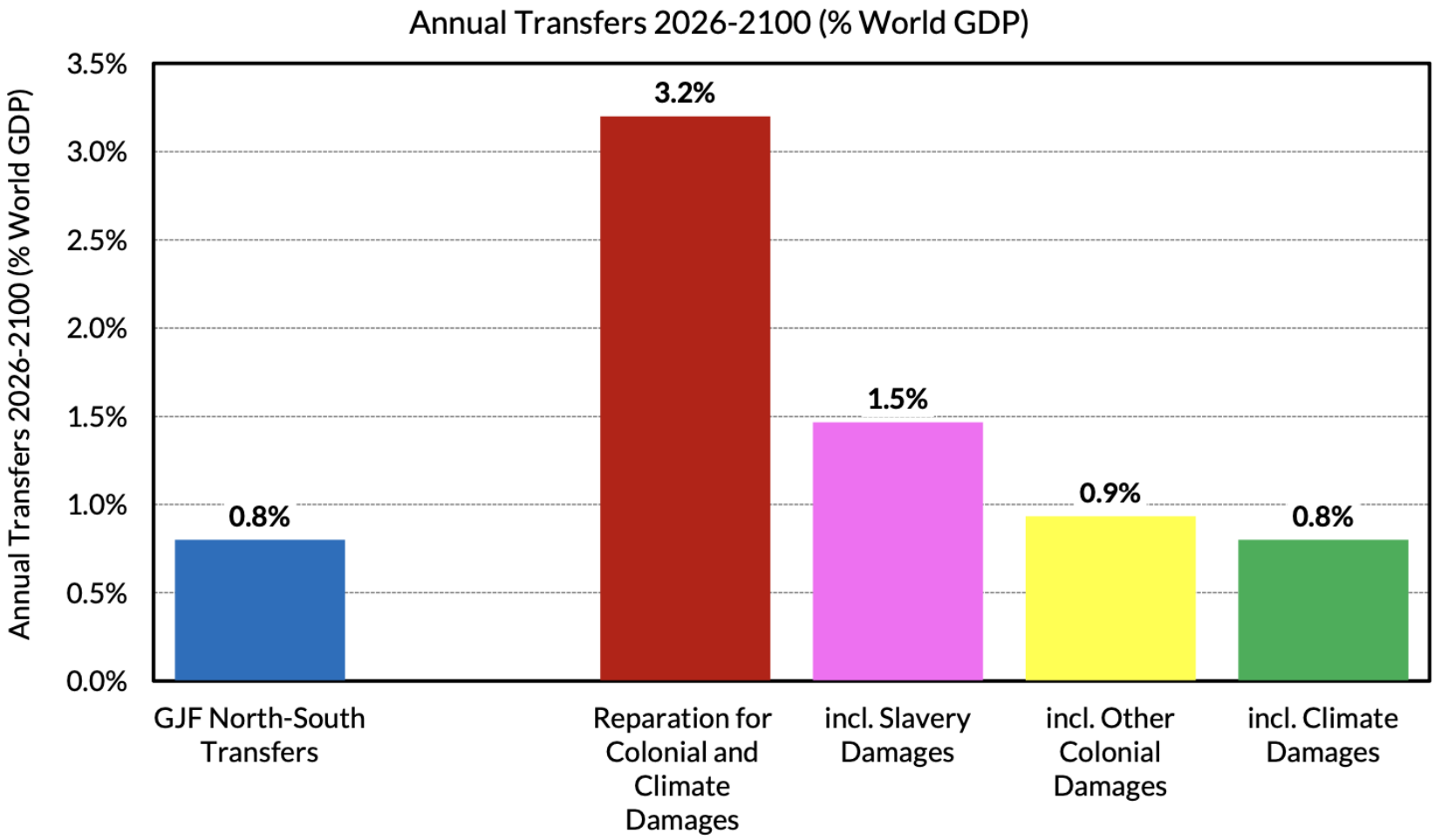
Beyond Classless Ecology

Universal vs Reparatory Justice

Scale & Speed of Reform

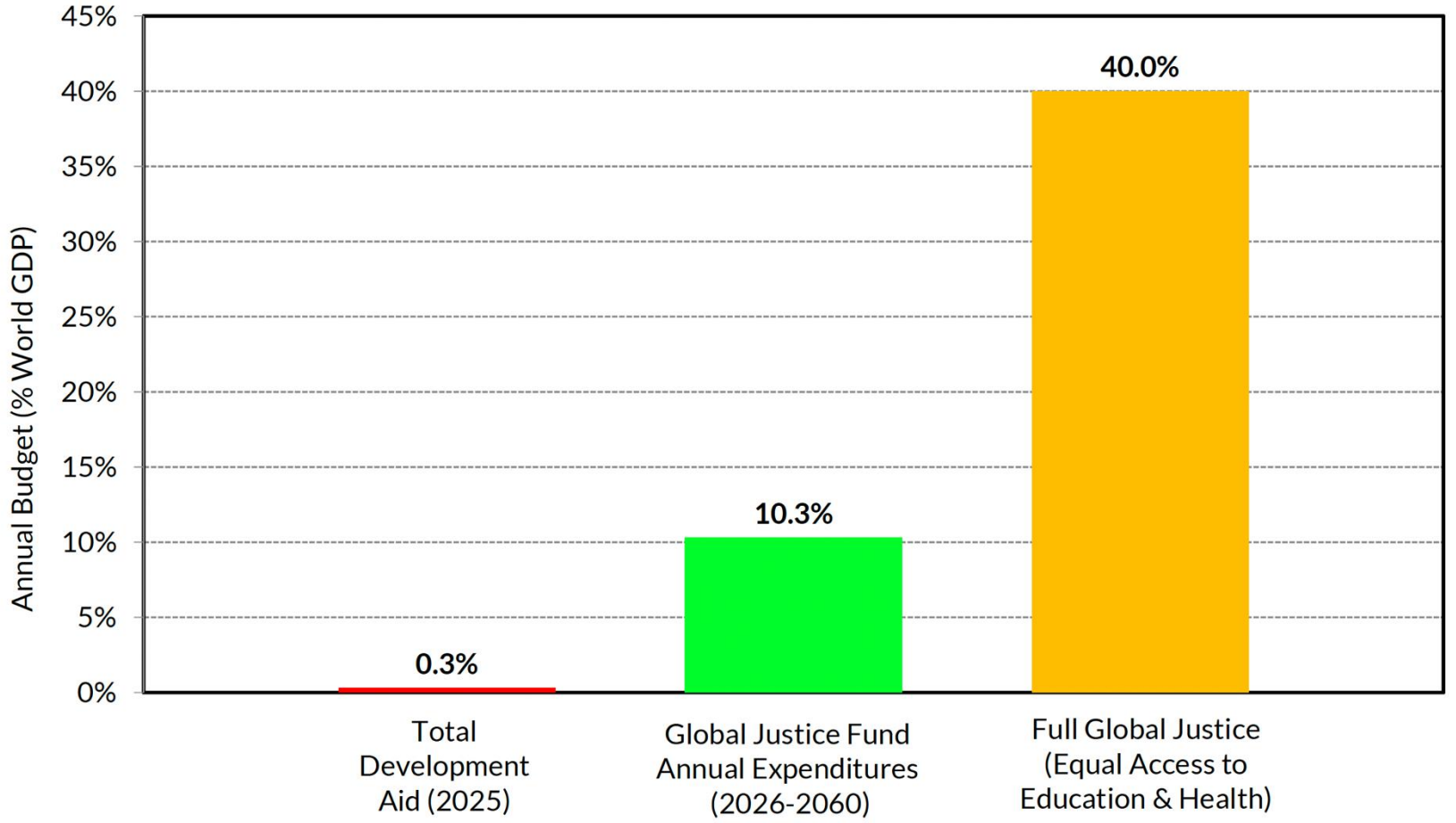
Incomplete Coalitions

Universal vs. Reparatory Justice



Interpretation. The North-South transfers induced by the Global Justice Fund (i.e. the extra wealth and income taxes paid and lower country dividends received by Europe and North America/Oceania) represent about 0.8% of world GDP on average between 2026 and 2100. This is significantly smaller than the corresponding annual transfers which should have been paid over the same period in order to compensate for the cumulated colonial and climate damages imposed by Europe and North America/Oceania between 1800 and 2025. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F18)

Too Moderate & Gradualist?



Interpretation. Annual expenditures of the Global Justice Fund (GJF) make 10.3% of world GDP per year on average over 2026-2060. This is a lot larger than current development aid (0.3% of world GDP in 2025), but a lot smaller than what would be needed for full global justice (40% of world GDP), which we define as a situation where all inhabitants of the planet have access to the same education and health expenditure as the average levels that are currently available in Europe and North America/Oceania.
Sources & series: gjp.wid.world (F4.5)

Conclusion

A Global Citizen Movement for Social Justice

An Equitable, Prosperous and Sustainable Future *Is* Possible

5,000€

Monthly income in all regions

1.8°C

Warming by 2100

2% → 30%

Bottom 50% wealth share

What stands in the way is not technical impossibility but political choice and the hard but crucial work of building a coalition behind it.

The Global Justice Project has a dedicated website with:

1. Report & Summary
2. Research Papers
3. Data Series & Figures
4. Full Set of Computer Codes

→ *Design your own scenarios!*

globaljusticeproject.wid.world

inequalitylab.world

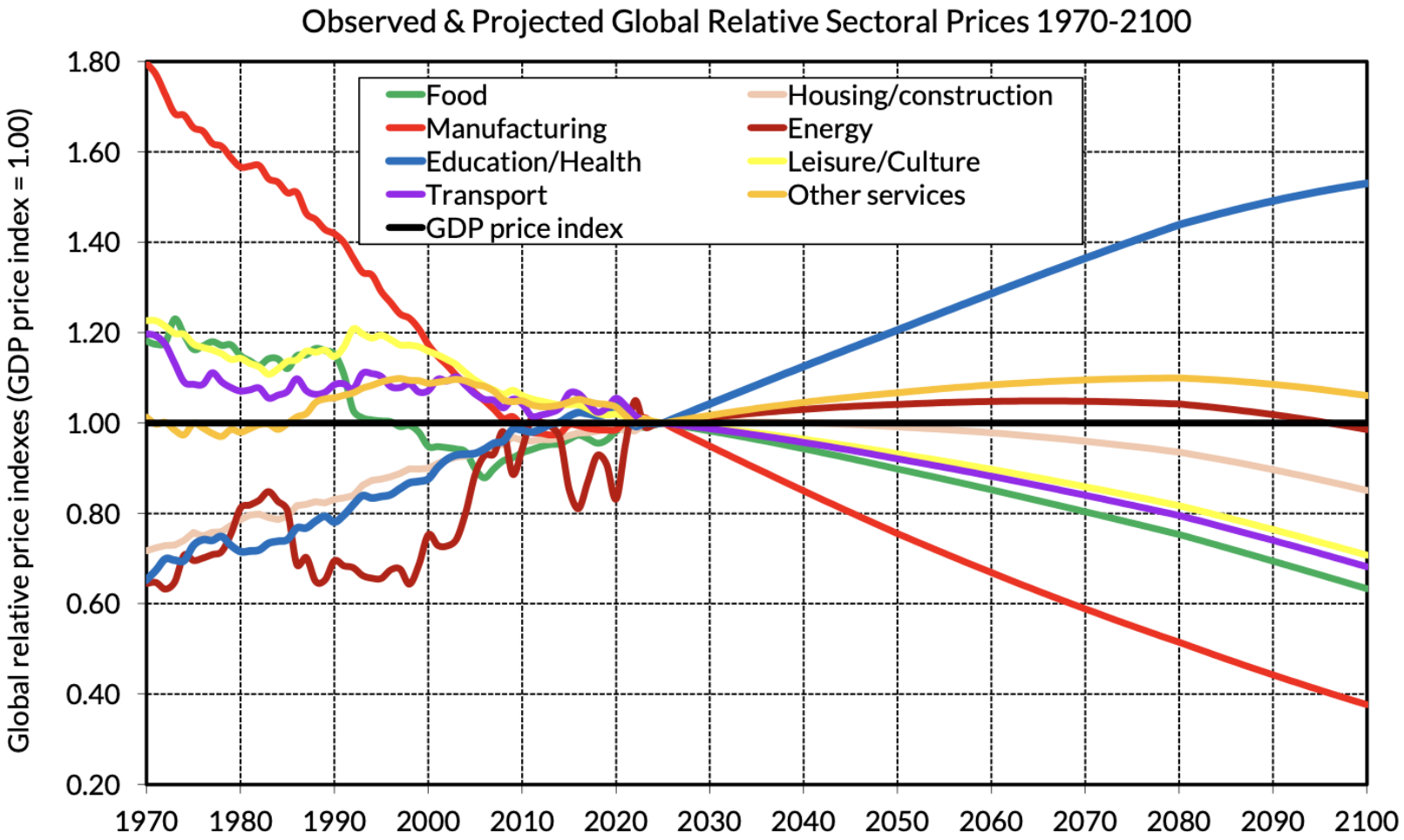
WORLD INEQUALITY LAB

Overview of Emission Sources

Table 9. Global GHG Emissions in 2025		
	Emissions (GtCO2e)	**Emissions (% Total)**
All sectors	**56.7**	**100%**
Fossil Fuels Energy	***39.8***	***70%***
incl. Fossil CO2 (coal/oil/gas burning)	*36.2*	*64%*
incl. Fossil other GHG (coal/gas production)	*3.6*	*6%*
Agriculture & Land Use Changes	***9.9***	***18%***
incl. Agr. Land Use CO2 (deforestation)	*3.6*	*6%*
incl. Agr. Land Use other GHG (cattle)	*6.3*	*11%*
Industrial Processes	***6.9***	***12%***
incl. Industry CO2 (cement, etc.)	*2.7*	*5%*
incl. Industry other GHG (chemicals, waste)	*4.2*	*7%*

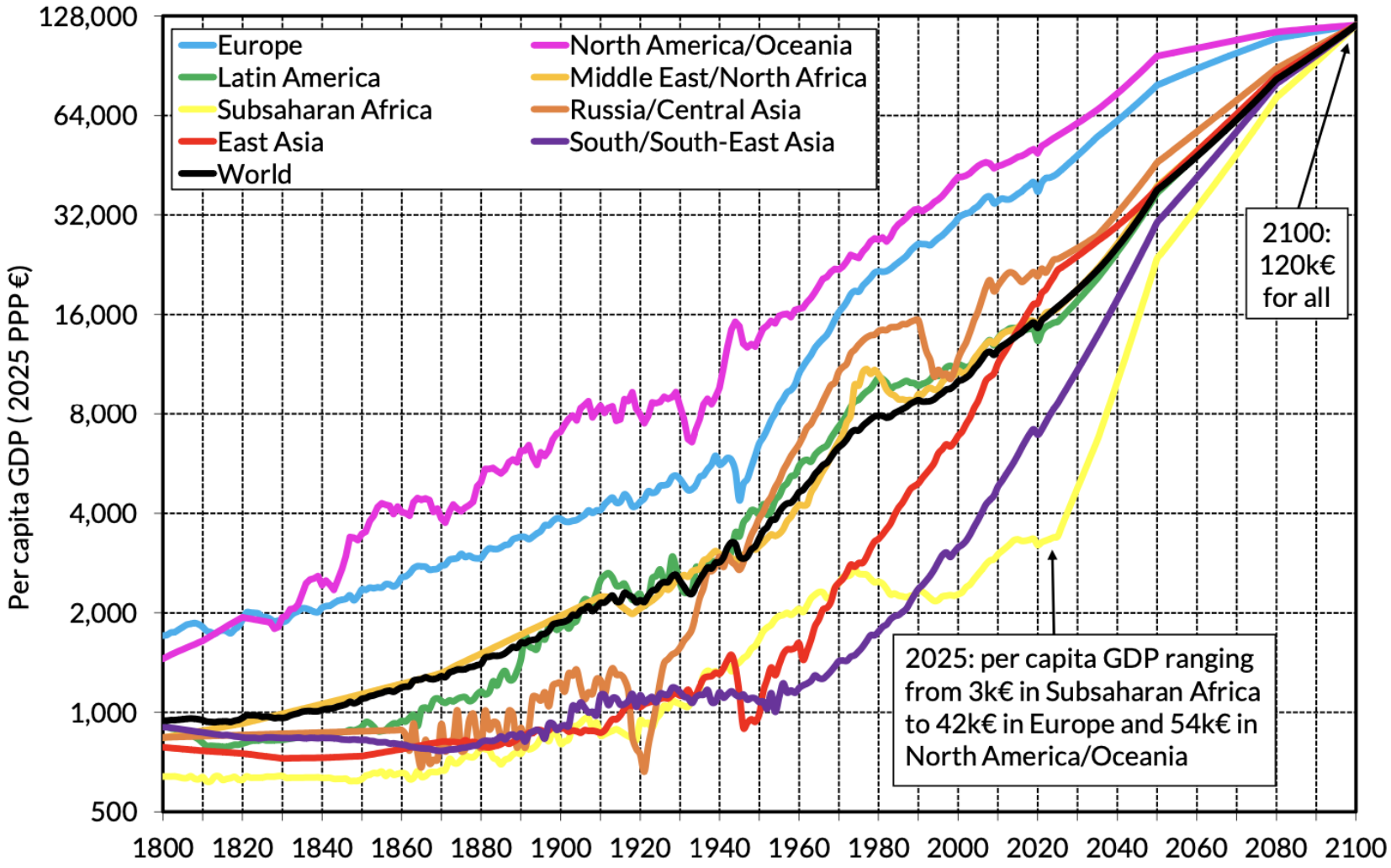
Interpretation. In 2025, 70% of GHG (greenhouse gases) emissions come from fossil fuels energy, 18% from agriculture & land-use changes and 12% from industrial processes. **Note.** For details on categories see online replication package. All greenhouse gases (CO2 and other GHG: methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), etc.) are expressed in gigatonnes of CO2 equivalents. **Sources**: wseed.world (X2)

Dematerialization Requires Countering Market Forces



Interpretation. The relative price of manufacturing declined massively over the 1970-2025 period (due to faster technical change & productivity growth as compared to other sectors) and is projected to do the same over 2025-2100. A corrective policy is needed to reduce the share of material consumption, either via a massive carbon tax (so as to change the relative prices), and/or via a general rise in progressive taxation (so as to expend immaterial sectors, especially education and health, and reduce inequality at the same time). **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F1.7)

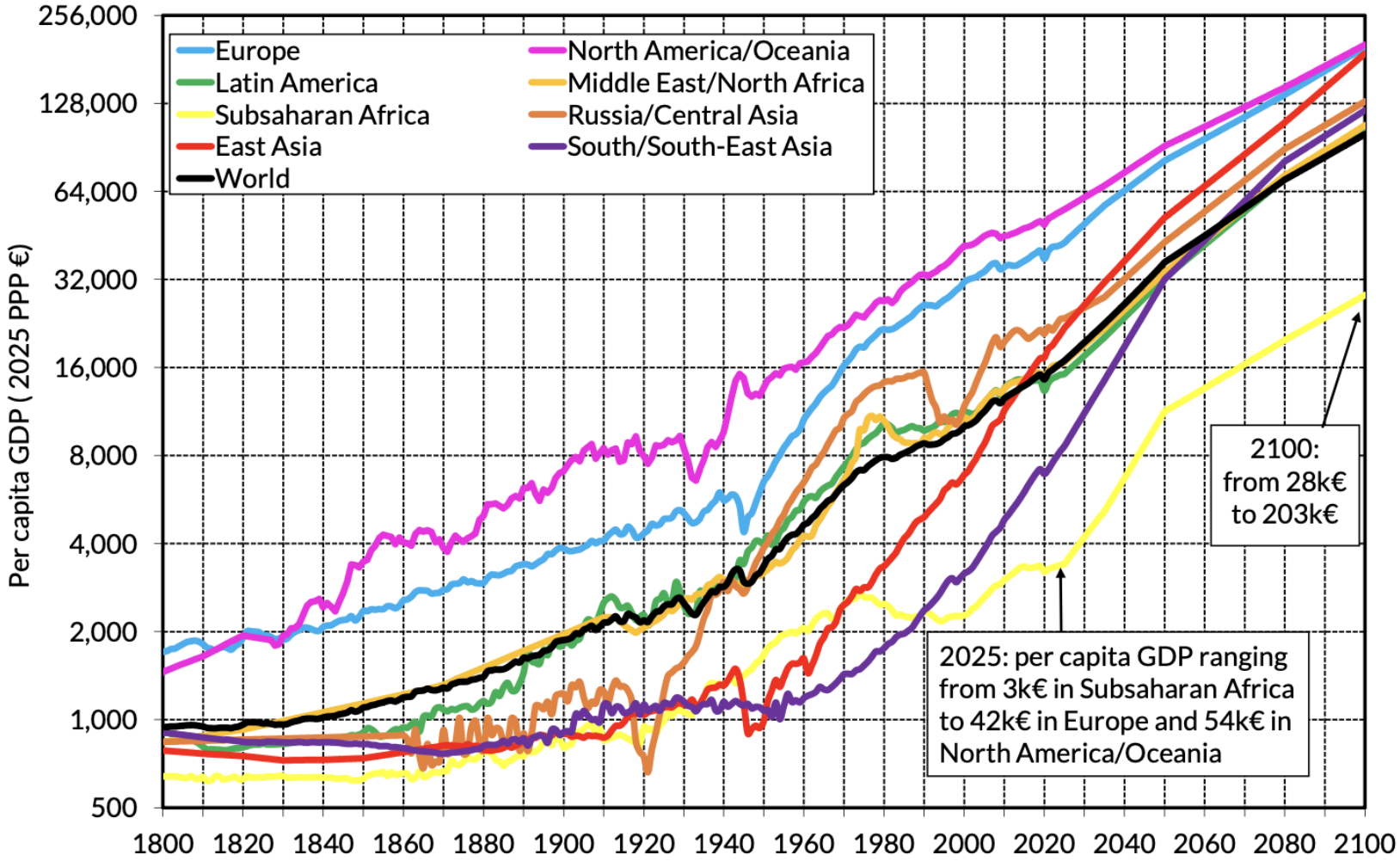
Productivist Convergence



Interpretation. In the "Productivist Convergence" scenario, we assume the same productivity trends as in "Sustainable Convergence" but with no reduction in labour hours, resulting in much larger per capita GDP levels (120k€ rather than 60k€).
Sources and series: gjp.wid.world (F1.14a))

Back

Persistent Inequality



Interpretation. In the "Persistent Inequality" scenario, we assume partial convergence in productivity levels (following patterns observed over the 1990-2025 period) and no reduction in labour hours, resulting in persistent inequality in per capita GDP.
Sources and series: gjp.wid.world (F1.14b)

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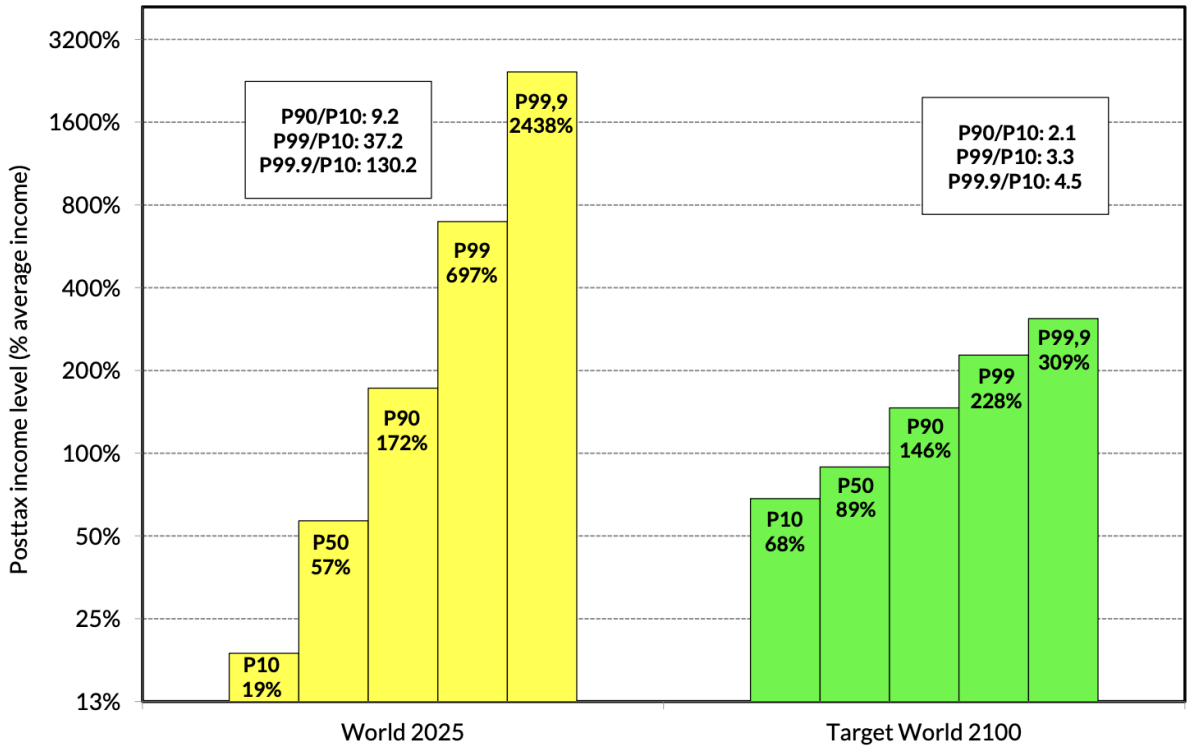
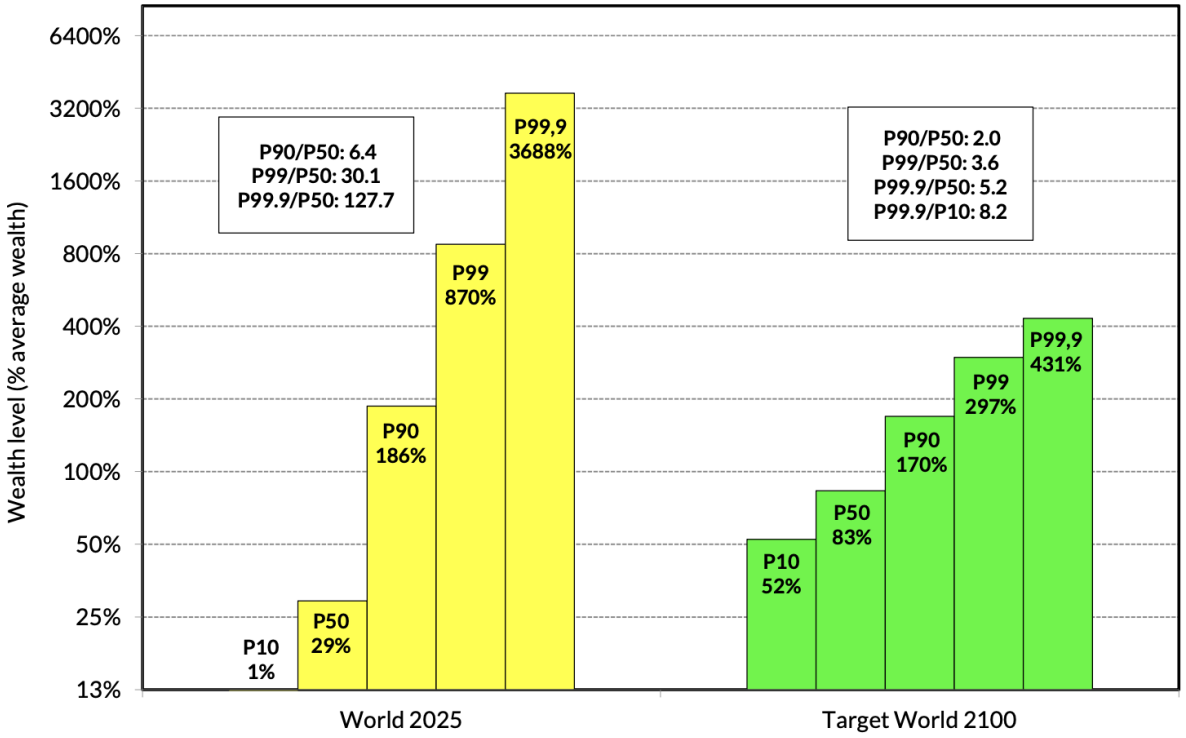
Target Income & Wealth Scales for 2100

Income Scale: 1-to-5



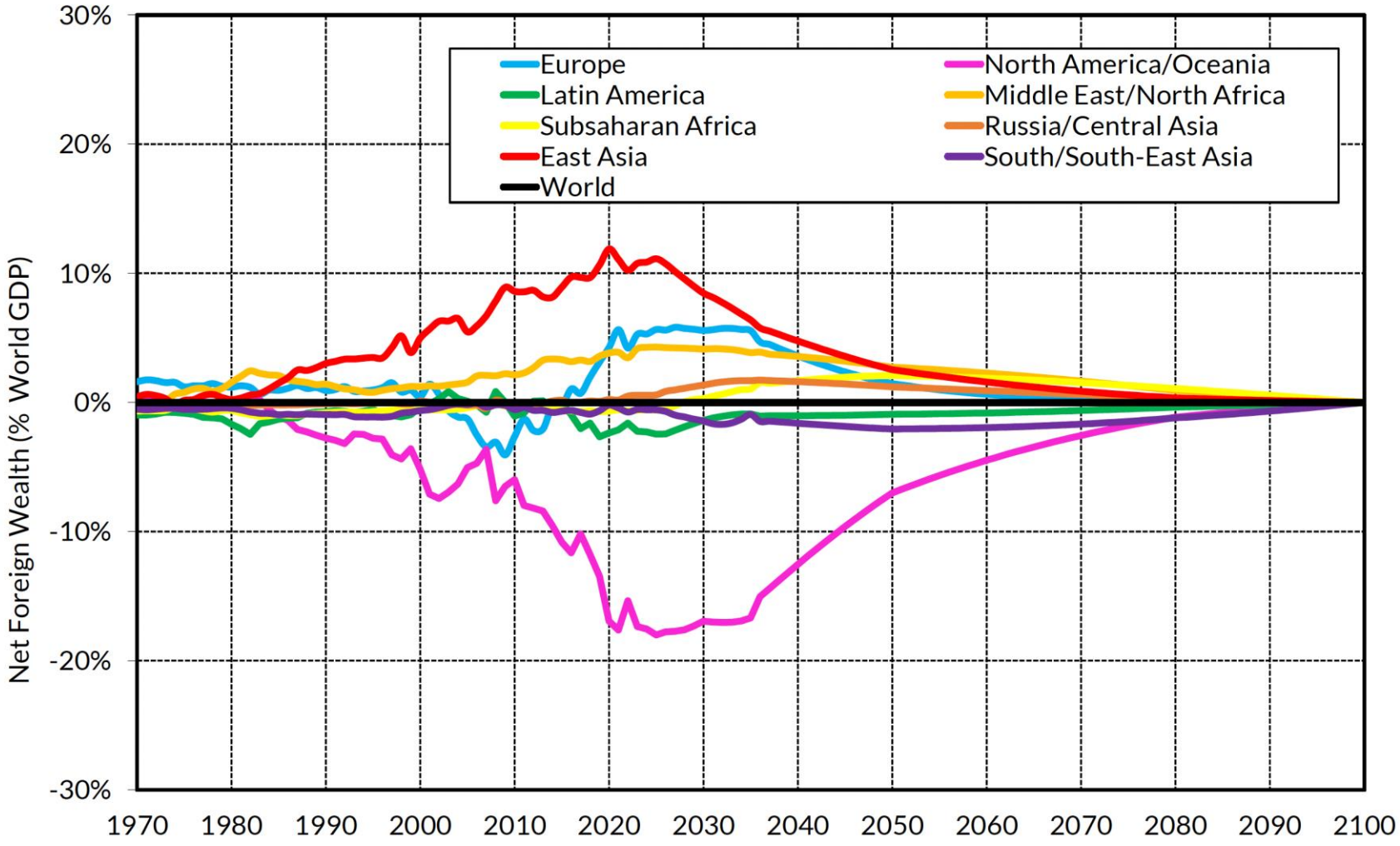
Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, the P99/P10 income ratio is scheduled to fall to 3.3 in all countries by 2100, and the ratio P99,9/P10 to 4.5, with a maximum income gap of 1 to 5. **Notes**. P10 = percentile 10, P50 = percentile 50 (median), P99= percentile 99. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.11a)

Wealth Scale: 1-to-10



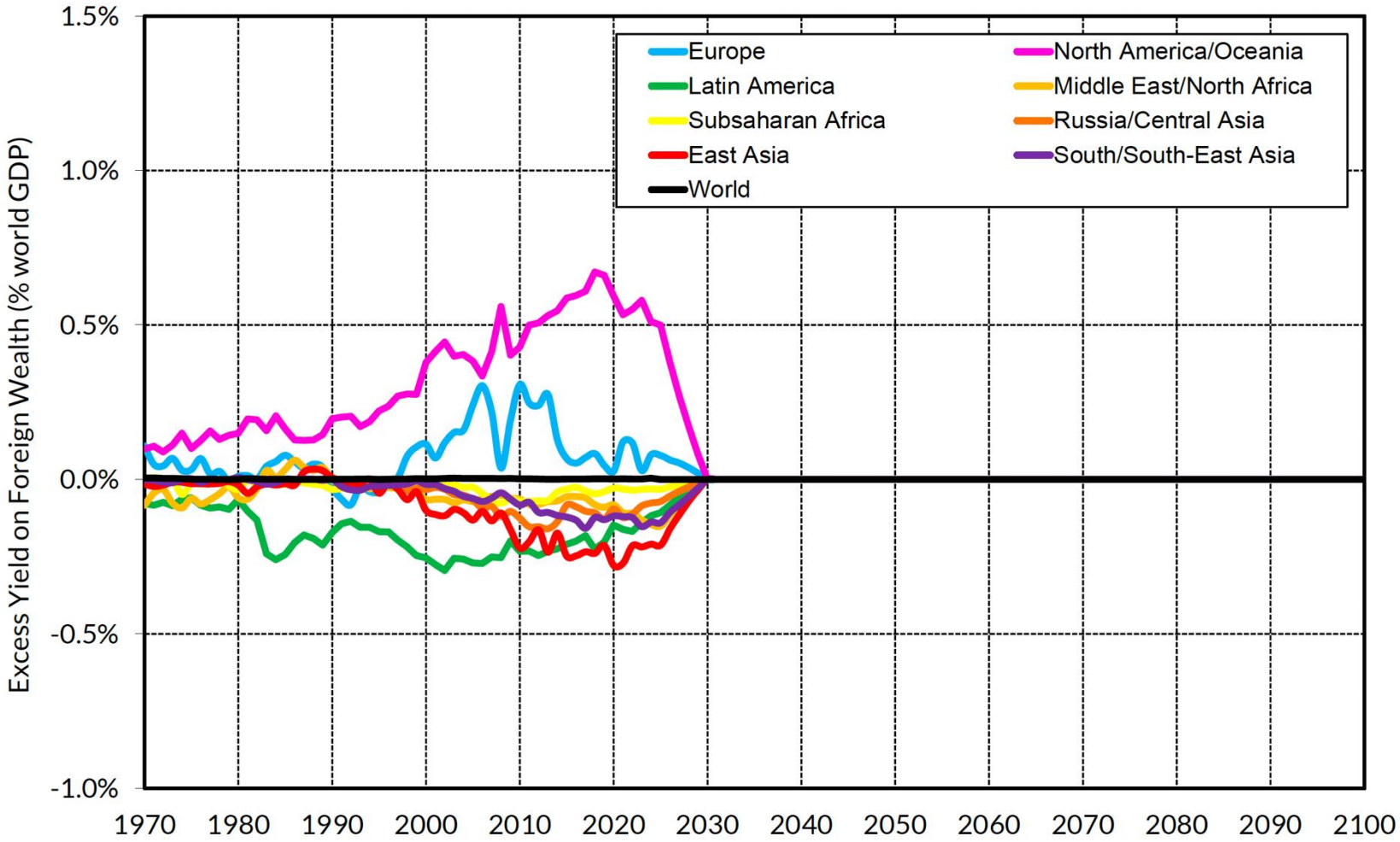
Interpretation. According to the Global Justice Platform, the P99/P50 wealth ratio is scheduled to fall to 3.6 in all countries by 2100 and the ratio P99,9/P50 to 5.2, with a maximum wealth gap of 1 to 10. **Notes**. P10 = percentile 10, P50 = percentile 50 (median), P99 = percentile 99, etc. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F2.11b)

End of Global Trade Imbalances



Interpretation. The Global Justice Platform includes an International Clearing Union in order to end global imbalances. It is similar in spirit to Keynes 1943/Stiglitz 2010 ICU proposals (including penalities for excessive current account surpluses and deficits), except that it is embedded into a broader framework including adequate funding for global socioeconomic convergence. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F3.1a)

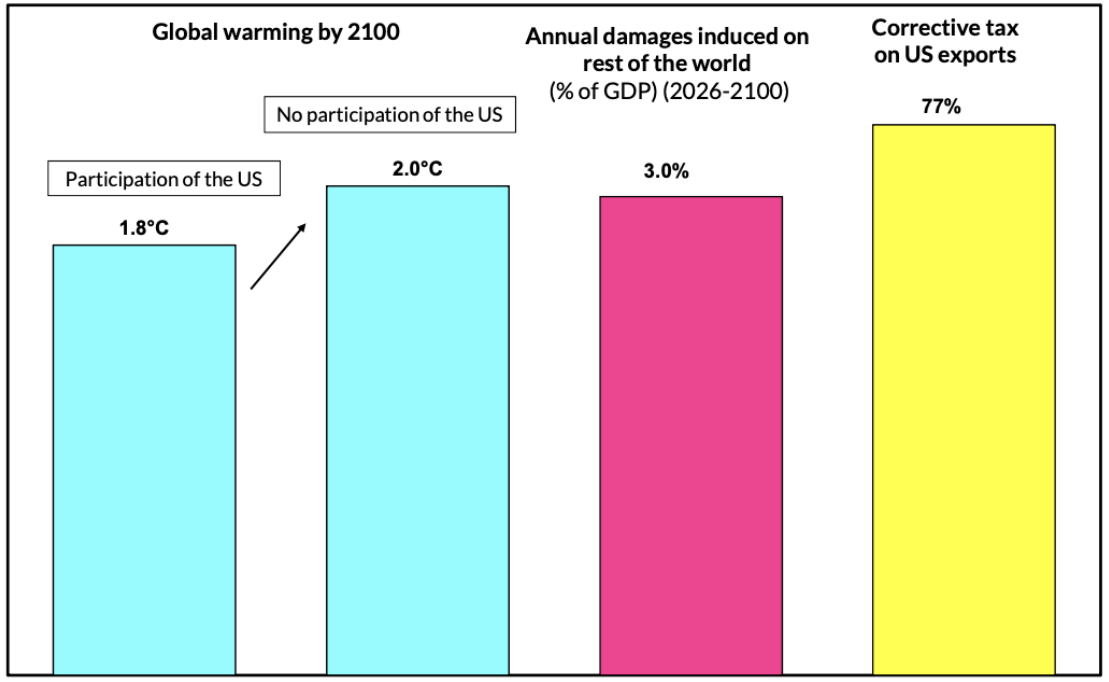
End of "Exorbitant Privilege"



Interpretation. The Global Justice Platform includes an International Clearing Union in order to end the "exorbitant privilege", i.e. the fact that rich countries benefit from higher returns on their foreign assets than what they pay on their foreign debt, thereby receiving a financial transfer from poor countries that is equivalent to about 0.6-0.8% of world GDP per year on average over the 2000-2025 period, i.e. about twice as large as total development aid over the same period. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F3.2b)

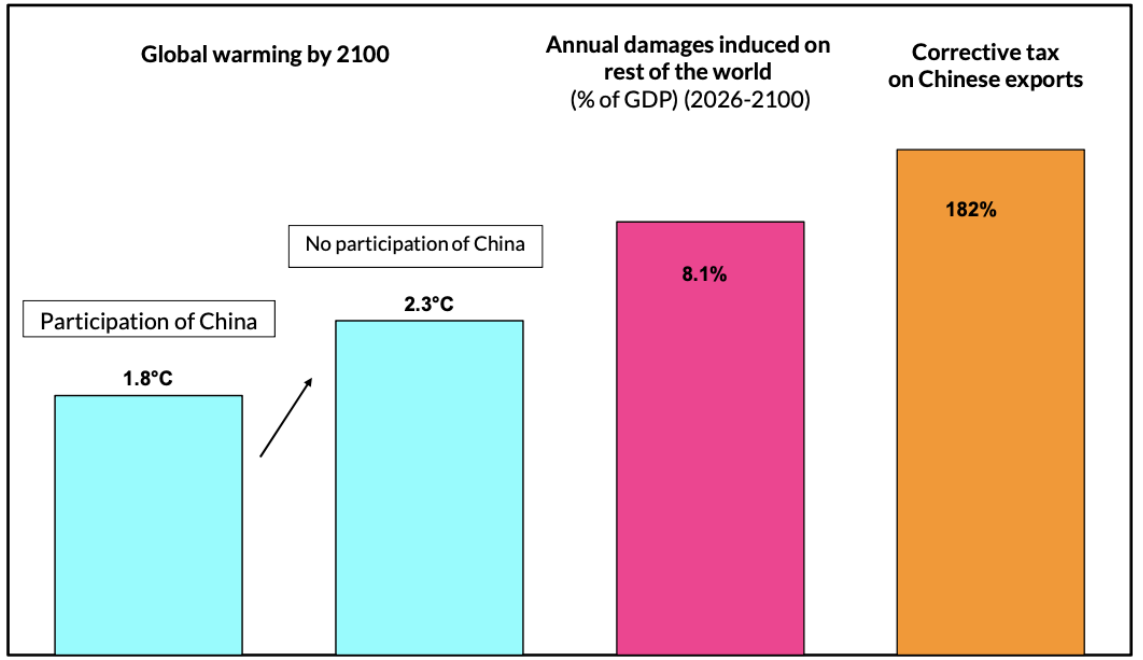
Incomplete Coalitions

US Climate Damages & Corrective Tax



Interpretation. The figure shows the climate and economic consequences of US non-participation in the Global Justice Platform, assuming all other countries comply. US defection raises global warming by 2100 from 1.8°C to 2.0°C. The additional warming inflicts annual damages of 3.0% of GDP on the rest of the world (income and welfare losses, 2026–2100). A corrective tariff of 77% on US exports would fully compensate affected countries for these damages. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (F4.3)

China Climate Damages & Corrective Tax



Interpretation. The figure shows the climate and economic consequences of non-participation of China in the Global Justice Platform, assuming all other countries comply. The defection of China raises global warming by 2100 from 1.8°C to 2.3°C. The additional warming inflicts annual damages of 8.1% of GDP on the rest of the world (income and welfare losses, 2026–2100). A corrective tariff of 182% on Chinese exports would fully compensate affected countries for these damages. **Sources and series**: gjp.wid.world (4.4)