

R7 Tax the Rich to Save the Climate

Proposer: Les Jeunes Écologistes, Joves
Ecosocialistes, Scottish Young Greens
Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 While the rich are disproportionately responsible for the climate emergency and
2 environmental degradation, it is mainly the poor who are suffering their
3 consequences. The links between the climate, environmental and social crises
4 must be recognized. They are not three separate crises, but manifestations of
5 one single problem: capitalist exploitation.

6 Between 1990 and 2015, the richest decile of the world's population was
7 responsible for more than half of greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gas
8 emissions from the "richest 1%" of our planet have increased since the Paris
9 Agreement was signed and are likely to increase even more by 2030¹. These
10 striking disparities are the result of completely different lifestyles, as
11 evidenced, for example, by disparities in airplane use. One percent of the
12 world's population is responsible for half of the emissions caused by aviation,
13 while 90% of world's population have never flown².

14 These environmental inequalities take many forms and are present at all scales.
15 On the one hand, the habits of the most affluent are more harmful to the
16 environment and contribute more to climate change than those of the least
17 affluent. On the other hand, exposure to environmental pollution and climate
18 change is unequal. Poorer people live in neighborhoods with higher pollution of
19 nitrogen dioxide³, a gas produced during the burning of fossil fuels that
20 worsens symptoms of asthma and reduces lung function growth⁴. Worryingly, the
21 World Health Organization notes for Europe that: "although air pollution levels
22 have decreased over recent years, inequalities in exposure persist"⁵. In the
23 French Île-de-France region, for example, waste treatment facilities, such as
24 incinerators, are often located in low-income neighborhoods⁶. Similarly, the
25 poorest have fewer opportunities to adapt to climate change; they tend to have
26 less access to green spaces that could help to cool off during heat waves, and
27 it is more difficult to move away from high risk areas, such as regions
28 threatened by rising sea levels and flooding. Nothing justifies that those who
29 contribute most to climate change and the destruction of our environment can
30 escape the consequences, for example by living in air-conditioned houses in
31 areas where the impacts of climate change are less.

32 The Federation of Young European Greens works for a better recognition of
33 environmental inequalities. These should be taken into account systematically by
34 public authorities. Public authorities in Europe must fight any form of
35 environmental inequality at all scales. Their efforts must go beyond encouraging
36 individual consumer action. We need a paradigm shift.

37 Moreover, we must be extremely vigilant with regard to products that promise to
38 have a lesser environmental and climatic impact. In response to the awareness of
39 the climate and environmental emergency, more and more products have been put on
40 the market that promise to be good for the planet and humanity. Organic food,
41 fair trade products, electric vehicles, and carbon offsetting programmes often
42 have a lower environmental and climate impact and are produced under better
43 working conditions, but they are by far too expensive for the majority of the
44 population. Thus, they are only accessible to the most affluent who can afford
45 the luxury of ethical and environmental consumption choices. Worse, the
46 promotion of these products conveys the idea that one must belong at least to
47 the middle class to save the world. Even if it is imperative to reduce the
48 impact of consumption on the planet and to improve the conditions of production,
49 this cannot be achieved by adding a few more fair trade products to the shelves
50 of our supermarkets. It must be a systemic change that includes helping the poor
51 and raising social and environmental standards dramatically. The wealthy don't
52 save the world. They destroy it.

53 FYEG is fighting against all forms of inequality, for climate justice and
54 environmental justice. Since these struggles are intimately linked, we cannot
55 fight the climate emergency without fighting social inequalities and vice versa.
56 We must fight against environmental inequalities, notably by making the
57 wealthiest pay:

- 58 • Taxes on income and capital must be more progressive, including by an
59 introduction of a wealth tax for the whole of Europe.

- 60 • We call on European states to introduce a “climate and environmental tax”
61 for luxury products. The rental, purchase and maintenance of yachts, for
62 example, should be heavily taxed according to their environmental impact.
63 The EU should push for such a Union-wide tax to be implemented as soon as
64 possible.

- 65 • European countries should close their airspaces to private jets. The
66 Single European Sky initiative should support this prohibition.

- 67 • Environmental and climate policies must be subjected to rigorous scrutiny

68 to identify their potentially regressive impacts. We must avoid at all
69 costs that the poorest, already exploited by the capitalist economy, are
70 disproportionately impacted by these policies.

71 • Revenues generated by the above-mentioned measures must be used to combat
72 the effects of environmental inequalities and to support the poorest.
73 Environmental and climate policies should not be a burden for poor people;
74 they must be designed so as to benefit them.

75 • Environmental inequalities are also occurring in other parts of the world.
76 While environmental standards in Europe are slowly rising, we must make
77 sure that polluting activities are not simply moved to other parts of the
78 world, which would increase environmental inequalities. The EU's Carbon
79 Border Adjustment Mechanism would be a first step in the right direction,
80 but needs to be complemented by policies for other types of activity.

81 The Climate emergency, environmental degradation and economic inequalities are
82 intimately linked. Let's fight against all three at the same time, let's tax the
83 rich!

84 1. [https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621305/bn-](https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621305/bn-carbon-inequality-2030-051121-en.pdf)
85 [carbon-inequality-2030-051121-en.pdf](https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621305/bn-carbon-inequality-2030-051121-en.pdf)

86 2. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378020307779>
87 (Gössling, Humpe (2020): « The global scale, distribution and growth of
88 aviation: Implications for climate change »)

89 3. [https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/unequal-exposure-and-unequal-](https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/unequal-exposure-and-unequal-impacts)
90 [impacts](https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/unequal-exposure-and-unequal-impacts) (page 19)

91 4. [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health)
92 [quality-and-health](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health)

93 5. [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/325176/9789289054157-](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/325176/9789289054157-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
94 [eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/325176/9789289054157-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) (page 57)

95 6. Ludosky & Toussaint (2020): "Ensemble nous demandons justice. Pour en
96 finir avec les violences environnementales"