



OECD
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**“(Why) Redistribution
policies ”**

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FACTS

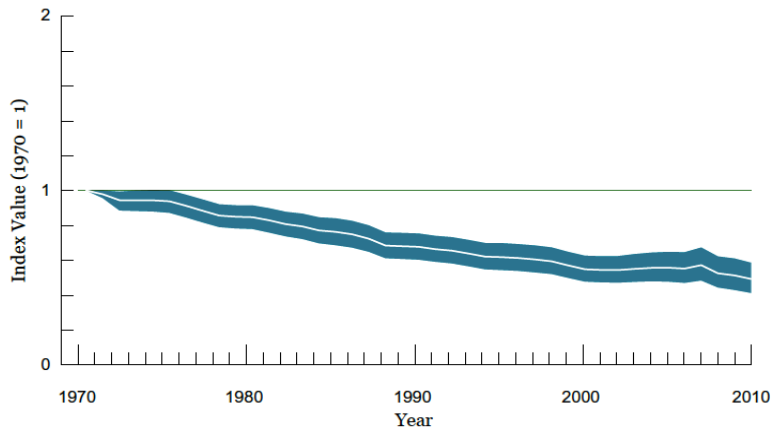


Infinite growth on a finite planet is simply not possible..
Infinite green growth neither.

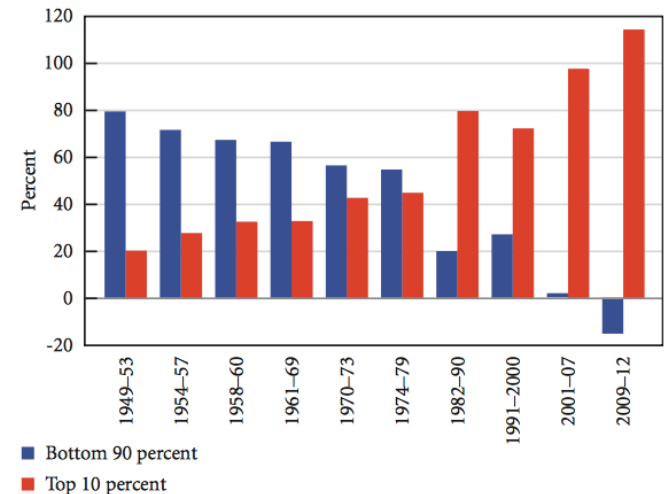
We are already using too much “environmental space”, we only have one planet, which is not growing, so need to **focus on redistribution of**

Growth: for whom ?

- Profits of the economic recovery in USA went to the 10% richest people of the country, the bottom 90% lost



Distribution of Average Income Growth during Expansions



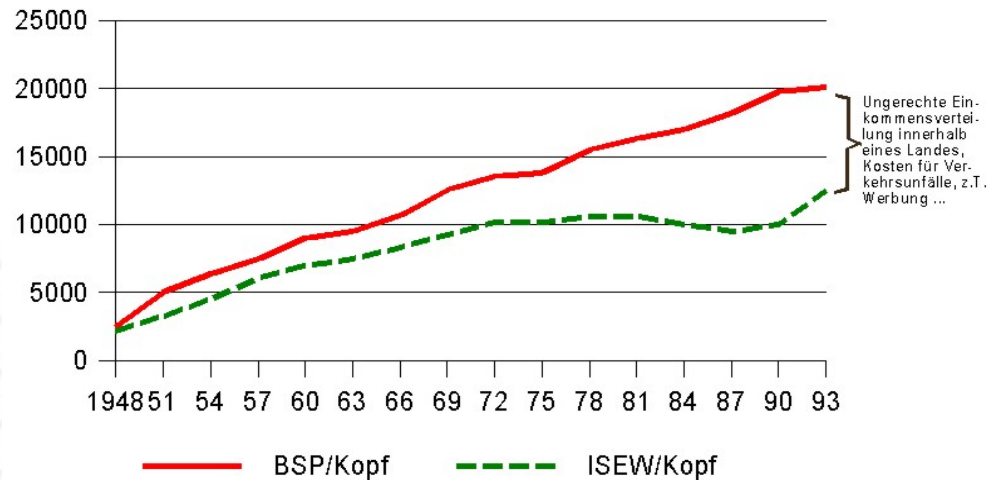
FACTS

Unproductive Growth



The economist Herman Daly calculated that after a certain point of economic growth it will be unproductive: your growth will cause so much damage that your profit is below zero. (ISEW as indicator)

Der "Reichtum" und seine Kosten



Die Kluft zwischen gemessenem "Reichtum" und echtem Wohlstand weitet sich
- am Beispiel der BRD (alte Bundesländer)

Quelle: Richard Douthwaite, Hans Tiefenbacher, *Jenseits der Globalisierung* Mainz 1998 S.43, Grafik: Schütz

Inequality also cause unstable societies (Wilkinson, Pikkety)

FACTS



Growth does not automatically create jobs

Labour is a cost for corporations, and will be saved on as much as possible:

- 1) Corporates are off shoring labour when it is cheaper in other countries.
- 2) Off shoring to the consumer, by automatisation. The consumer are more and more their own clerk, travel agent, gas station assistant, as more and more “self-service” online. And without receiving a salary for it, not even reduced prices.

→ Both trend reduce jobs, instead of creating jobs.

Redistribution of wealth



Systemic tax reforms

- Tax labour, not nature-derived values (foot print tax, carbon tax)
- Income taxes and taxes on capital
- Ban tax havens
- Taxes on speculation and financial transactions

Shift in subsidies and investments

Redistribution of labour and income

- 25 hour working week
- Eliminate inequalities in income (maximum wages)



International, national and regional quota and strict prohibition rules

- Fair distribution of use of natural resources (quota and capping schemes)
- Ending soil degradations, biodiversity (stop “payer pollutes principle”) - “leaving the oil under the soil”
- Protecting small farmers (a.o land owners rights) , fishers and SMEs
- Maximise inheritance amounts

Several social policies for promoting equality:

- Via education and active public participation in decision making
- Focussed “acces to right” policies
- Public investment in health, education, public transport, housing, water and sanitation, ...

Thanks !

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'RAT RACE'