



Global Ulighed

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NY OXFAM-RAPPORT:

VERDENS 12 RIGESTE
MENNESKER HAR MERE
FORMUE END DE FATTIGSTE
4 MILLIARDER MENNESKER
PÅ JORDEN TILSAMMEN



Dagens program

- To slags ulighed
 - Rige og fattige lande
 - Rige og fattige mennesker
- Ulighed, klima og geopolitik





Ulighed mellem
lande og
ulighed
indenfor lande



Ulighted
mellem lande
– ingen
naturlov

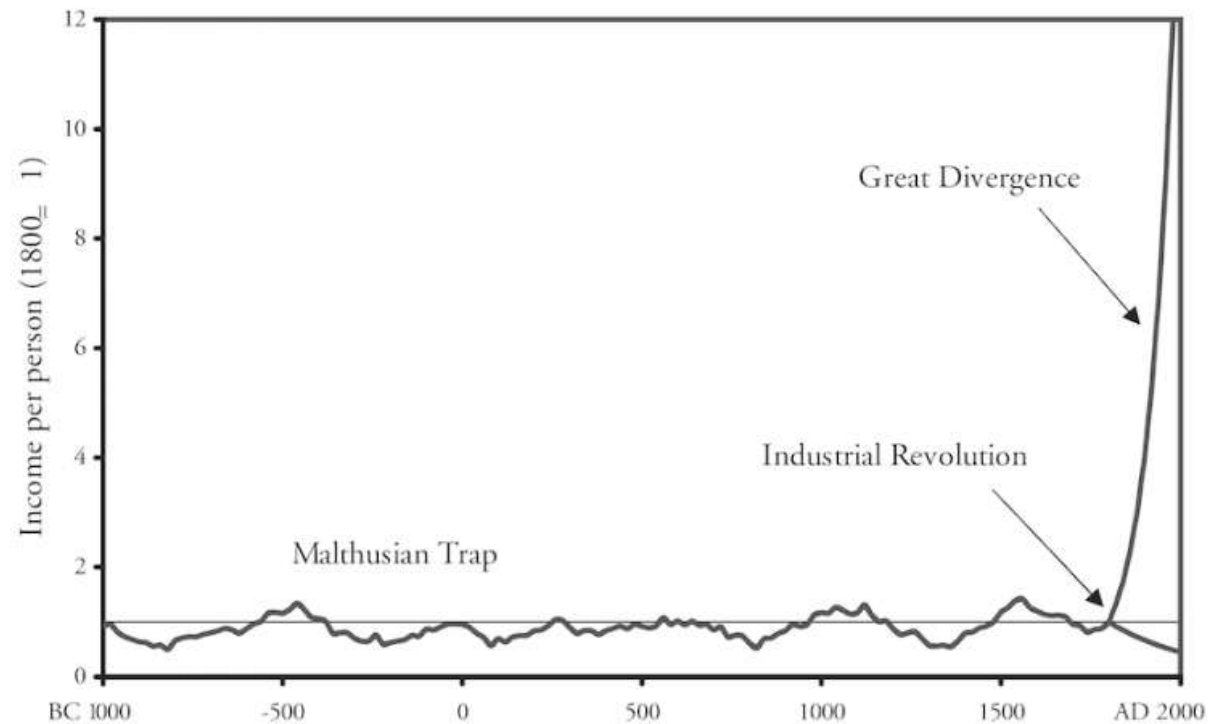


Figure 1.1 World economic history in one picture. Incomes rose sharply in many countries after 1800 but declined in others.

Ulighed mellem lande: globalisering og Asiens genkomst

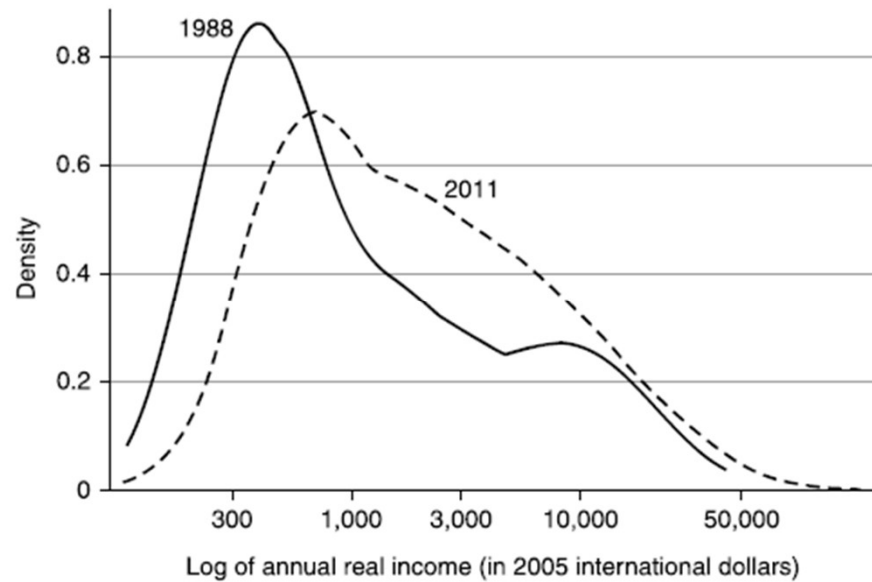
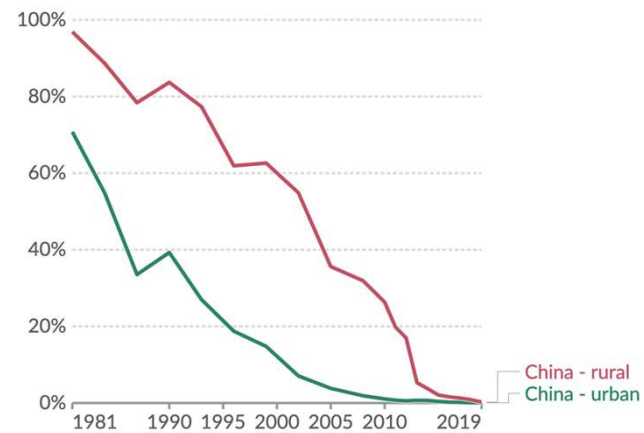


FIGURE 1.4. Distribution of world population by real per capita income, 1988 and 2011



Share of population living in extreme poverty

Extreme poverty is defined as living below the International Poverty Line of \$2.15 per day. This data is adjusted for inflation.

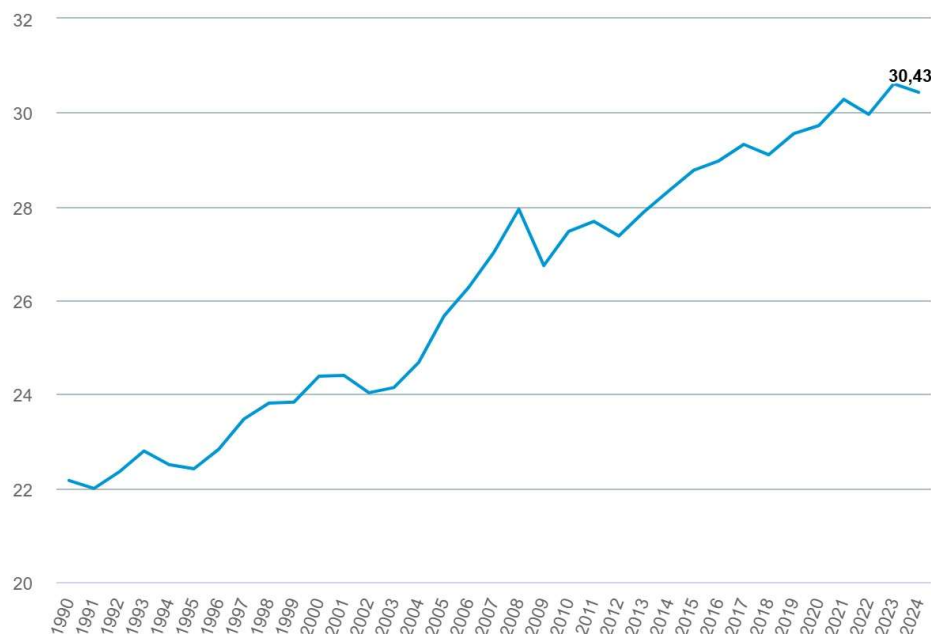


Data source: World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform (2022)
OurWorldInData.org/poverty | CC BY



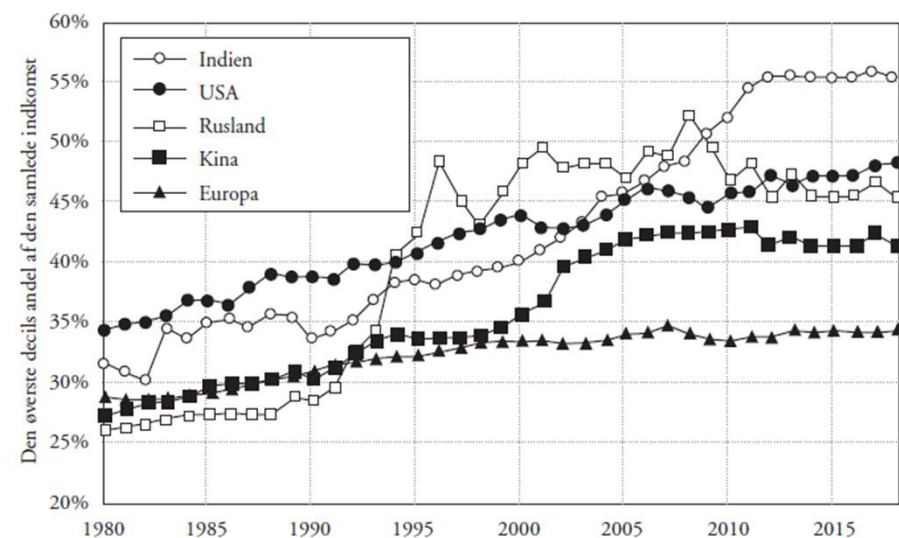
Ulighedens indenfor lande (rige og fattige mennesker)

Gini-koefficienten



Kilde: Danmarks statistik 2025

Introduktion til Piketty, Ulighed, retfærdighed, demokrati (2022)



Figur 9: Stigning i den globale ulighed 1980-2018

Den øverste decils (de 10% med den højeste indkomst) andel af den samlede nationalindkomst lå på mellem 26% og 34% i 1980 i de forskellige regioner i verden. I 2018 var den på mellem 34% og 56%. Stigningen i ulighederne er generel, men dens omfang varierer stærkt alt efter landene og på alle udviklingsniveauer. Den er fx stærkere i USA end i Europa (EU) og stærkere i Indien end i Kina.

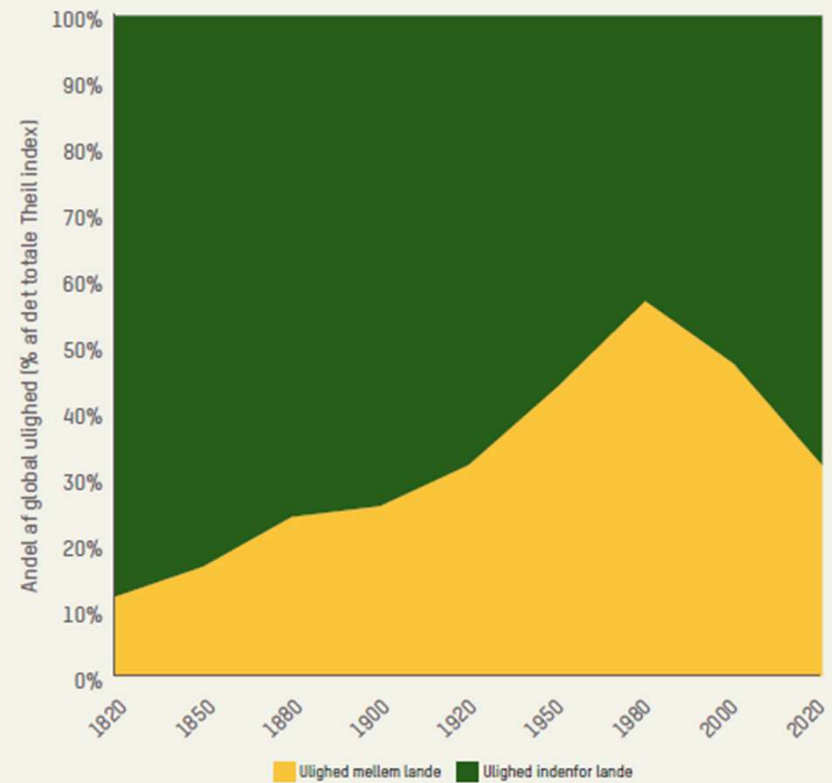
Kilder og tidsrækker: Se piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideologie

Resultat

Den globale ulighed går fra geografi til klasse

Oxfam, resisting the rule of the rich 2026

FIGUR 5.2 - ANDELEN AF GLOBAL ULIGHED FRA HENHOLDSVIS ULIGHED
MELLEM LANDE OG ULIGHED INDENFOR LANDE 1820-2020

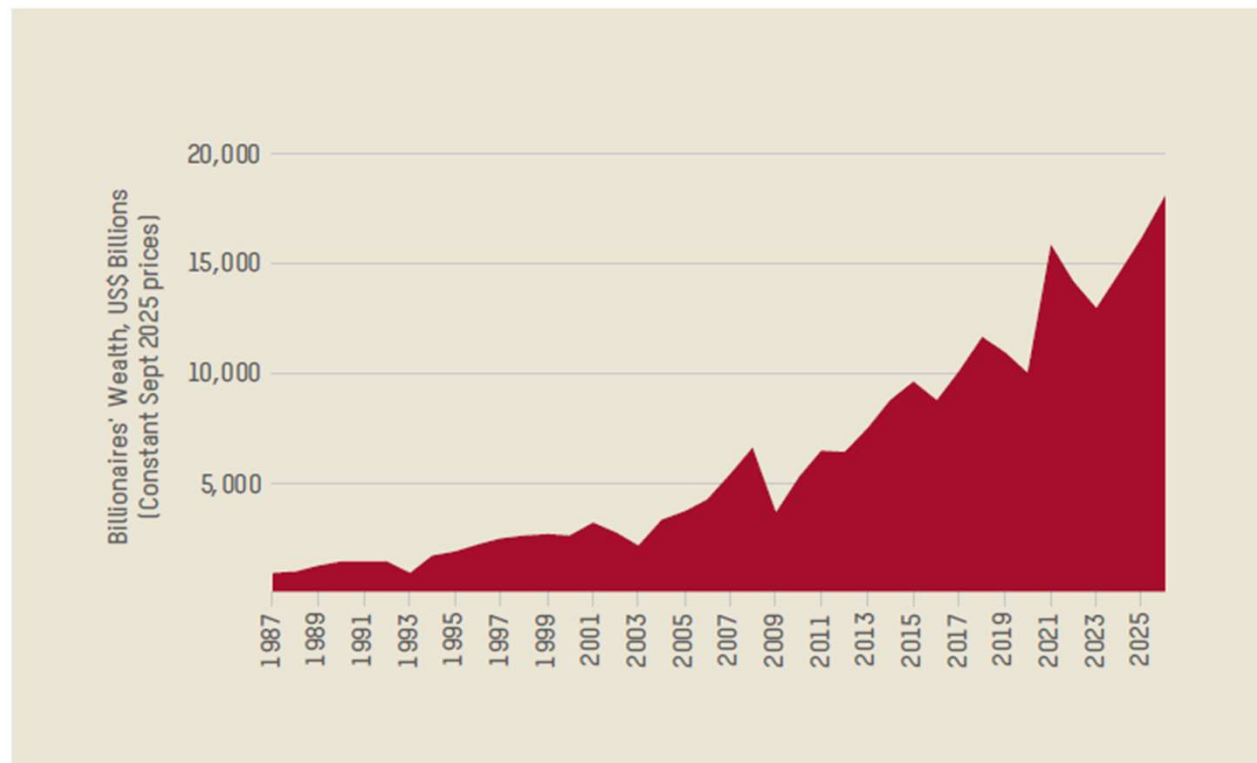


Kilde og anmærkning: Figur fra World Inequality Report 2022

Formue –
driver af
ulighed

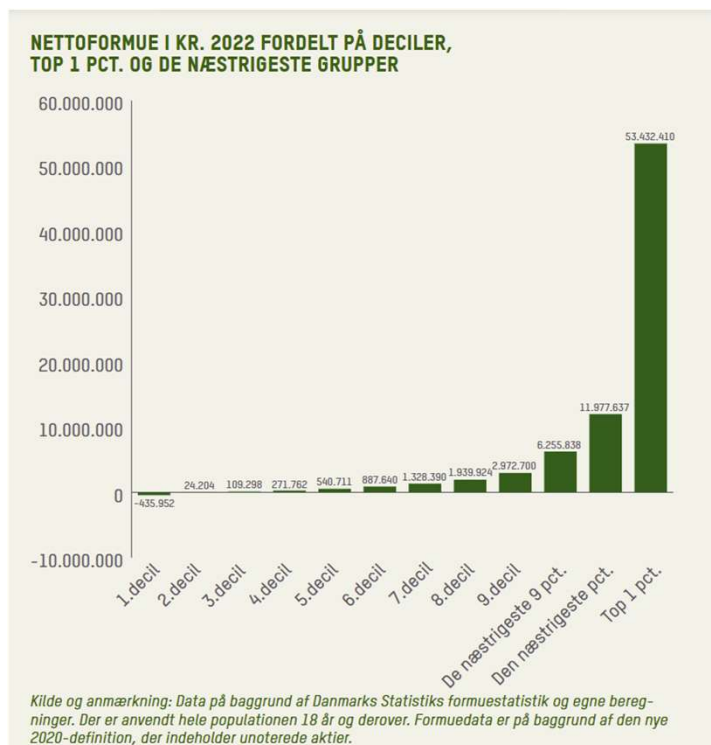


**FIGURE 1: EVOLUTION OF BILLIONAIRES' WEALTH
1987-NOV 2025, US\$ TRILLIONS IN REAL TERMS**



Source: Forbes Annual and Real-Time Billionaires Lists

Meget mere ulige end indkomstfordeling



Kilde: Oxfam, resisting the rule of the rich 2026,

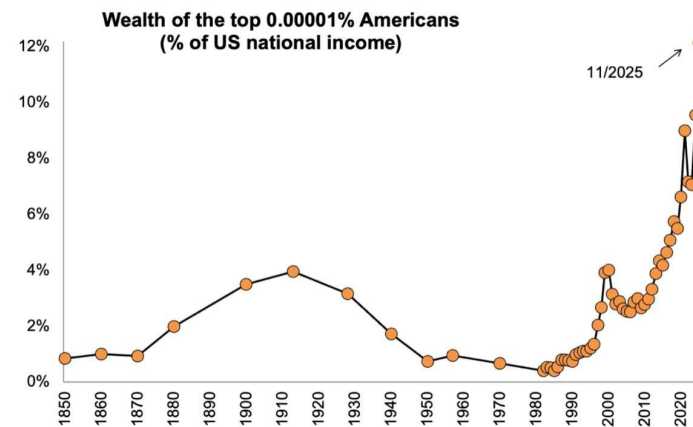


Ikke kun fordeling, men også absolut størrelse af totalformue

market-value national wealth, Denmark, 1990-2024

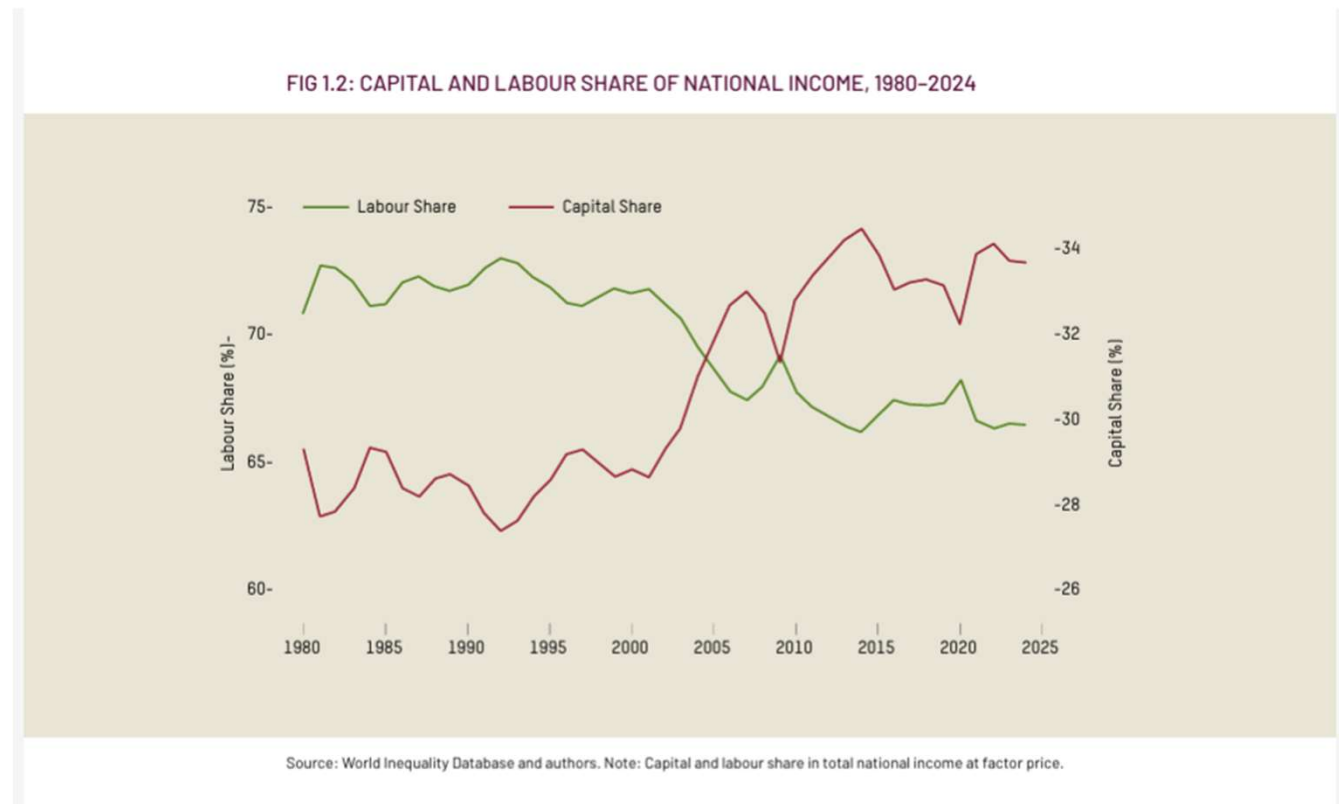


In 1910, the richest 0.00001 percent of Americans owned wealth equivalent to 4 percent of U.S. national income. Today, that number has risen to 12 percent. The wealth and power of oligarchs far exceed their *Gilded Age* peak.



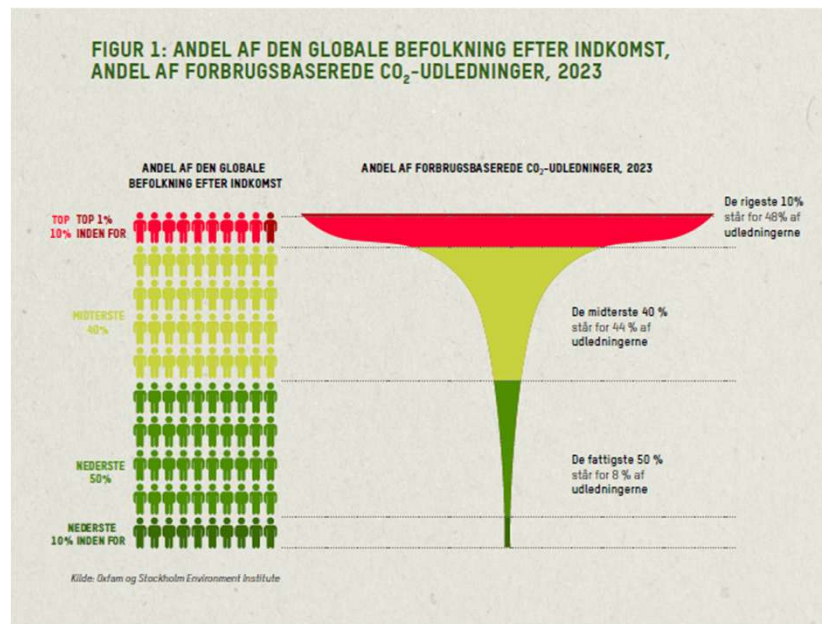
Kilde: World inequality database – www.wid.world,
<https://gzucman.substack.com/>

Kapitalafkast æder mere og mere af økonomien



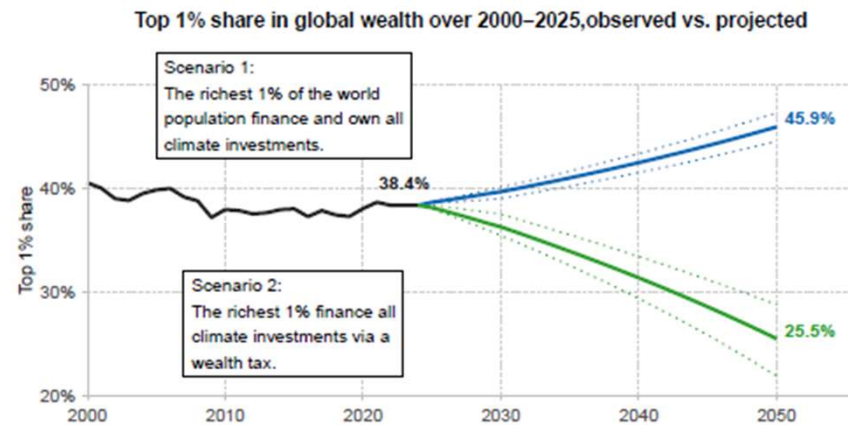
Kilde: Joseph Stiglitz et.al(2025) G20 Inequality report

Klima og ulighed



Klimaomstilling kommer til at definere fremtidens kapitalejerskab

Figure 6.7. Climate investments could raise the top 1% wealth share by 6 percentage points by 2050



Interpretation. This figure shows possible dynamics of the global top 1% wealth share if the top 1% owns all required climate investments (Scenario 1) and if all these investments are financed by a wealth tax on the top 1% (Scenario 2). The dotted lines represent uncertainty about projected investment needs.

Sources and series: Chancel et al. (2025).

Unaligned driver
geoeconomisk
ustabilitet.

Matthew C. Klein and Michael Pettis

TRADE WARS ARE CLASS WARS

How Rising Inequality Distorts the Global Economy
and Threatens International Peace

Men også grøn omstilling i det globale syd



Figure 2. Total investment in Chinese overseas green manufacturing projects by region and project status

