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# COP27

CLIMATE JUSTICE:  
IT'S OUR  
RESPONSABILITY





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DEMANDS COP27 BY KLIMADELEGATION E. V.

## Youth calls for climate justice at COP27!

As young generations, our priority is a safe and sustainable future. The present pathway is not going far enough to face social inequalities. Climate action is more urgent than ever as the climate crisis intensifies. Yet, it is not too late if large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are made possible politically immediately. However, the climate crisis is already affecting millions of people which requires more nuanced and needs-based policy measures. **We demand that all signatories of the Paris Agreement respect their commitments and prevent global warming beyond 1.5 °C limit!**

We ask all nations at the upcoming Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Scheikh (COP27) to make all decisions in line with climate justice which requires strong progress in the policy fields of

-  **climate mitigation:** Renewables are our vessel out of the crises. Every day, fossil fuels are becoming more expensive and renewables are becoming cheaper! Phase out fossils in transition partnerships now!
-  **climate adaptation:** In any scenario, we must build resilience with common but differentiated responsibilities and requirements across the globe!
-  **loss and damage:** The Global North must follow the calls of the Global South to set up a finance facility!
-  **climate finance:** The Global North must pay its climate debts to the Global South!

## Our perspective as Klimadelegation e. V.

*Klimadelegation e.V.* is a Youth Climate NGO based in Germany. As voices of the younger and future generations, we call for global and intergenerational climate justice! We are standing with youth all around the globe. We are aware of our privilege and consequential responsibility as we currently consist of mostly white members with academic backgrounds.

We are an accredited member of the official international representation of Youth NGOs (YOUNGO) under the United Nations Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC), of the Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe, and of the Klima-Allianz Deutschland. Our young civil society observers have been attending the Conferences of the Parties (COPs) for 10 years.

In preparation for COP27, we advocate for **ambitious and just climate actions from the European Union and the German government to secure a healthy future for humanity and life on our planet.**

## Our definition of Climate Justice

The excessive historical and current greenhouse gas emissions of the Global North [Friedrich 2014] disproportionately affect communities of the Global South and future generations. This becomes visible especially when it comes to neo-colonial power imbalances for which countries of the Global North are responsible. Our climate debts are rooted in carbon-intensive production and consumption, based on a history of colonialism, exploitation, and repression. [Ituen 2019] These injustices impose a responsibility on nations of the Global North to bear the costs and curb the emissions as fast as possible.

In recognition that the threats posed by the climate crisis are a consequence of unequal economic and social power relations, our climate just futures require a far-reaching restructuring of wealth and power as well as the end of all mechanisms of domination, discrimination, and suppression.

Inter- and intragenerational injustices across and within countries need to be thoroughly taken into consideration by decision-makers so that policies will be implemented with respect to climate justice.

Climate justice includes support for the most affected and least responsible communities but also a far-reaching restructuring of wealth and resources, the end of neo-colonial exploitation and unequal power relations. **There is no climate justice without global and intergenerational equity! There is no climate justice without all justices!**

## Our core demands for COP27

We call for the German government and the European Union (EU) to minimize, avert and address climate-related losses and damages in its member states and - with particular efforts - beyond its borders in the Global South. Most affected people and areas are to be supported and empowered actively, i.e. through mobilizing climate finance, while stopping any form of suppression to take climate action in their territories by their own choice.

The so-called "implementation COP" needs to fulfill and exceed previous promises. To achieve this, we suggest three steps to be pursued simultaneously:

## Climate Mitigation

The global emissions have to be cut immediately. **Fast action** is key to limiting global warming to 1.5 °C. [IPCC 2022] The **emissions have to be reduced by 45% by 2030** but the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) lead to 10% emission rise (compared to 2010). [UNFCCC 2022a] All countries need to strengthen their ambitions and actions at COP27.

The EU must meet its emission reduction targets in line with 1.5 °C and is required to **update their nationally determined contribution (NDCs)** which is currently not **in line with the Paris Agreement**. [Climate Action Tracker 2022] This means a minimum of 70% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions until 2030 compared to 1990 with a higher responsibility for big polluters like Germany. [Umweltbundesamt 2021] The Commission has to sanction member states effectively that fall back on their obligations.

To achieve its climate reduction targets, Germany has to **phase out coal as soon as possible and latest by 2030** (Agora Energiewende, 2021; PIK Fhg-ISE, 2021) and stop investing nationally and internationally in fossil fuels (IEA, 2021). Germany will lose credibility if it does not stick to its pledge from COP26 to withdraw from foreign financing of fossil fuels by the end of 2022 (COP26 Clean Energy Transition Statement; 2021). This includes nuclear energy and natural gas.

The EU and Germany can invigorate **Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETP)** with emerging and developing communities as there, annual investments into clean energy have remained flat since 2015. [International Energy Agency 2022] In order for the partnerships to be just, they must ensure enough leverage and independence for Global South countries to choose their path to produce renewable energies on one hand and promote **participatory and democratic processes** on the other hand.

## Climate Adaptation

The second step is to adapt to climate consequences as they already appear and will only intensify. Most Affected People and Areas (MAPA) often caused the least emissions but often already suffer the largest consequences due to having the least economic resources to build resilience. The Global North must avert as many losses and damages as possible that result from its emissions in the Global South. In order to determine the Global North's adequate contribution and to enhance the Global Goal on Adaptation, the **needs of MAPA must be prioritized** [de Zoysa, Kiyomi et. al 2022]. Furthermore, Germany and the EU must increase their efforts to reduce the climate vulnerability of their own citizens which requires considering climate risks in all planning processes.

## Loss and Damage

Thirdly and importantly, the fair shares of developed countries include **financial compensations and reparations** for climate-related losses and damages (LD) in developing countries. Those are not preventable despite any efforts of climate mitigation and adaptation. The annual costs of LD in developing economies are estimated to range between US\$ 290 and 580 billion by 2030. [Heinrich Boell Stiftung retr. 2022]

The EU and Germany are major contributors to the climate crisis. Hence, we are responsible to establish national, regional and global structures that hold ourselves and other polluters accountable to **pay their climate debts**. We urge the EU and Germany to stand strong for establishing a global **LD finance facility [fbs2022b]** and to work it out in close collaboration with those in need. If no substantial progress will be achieved at COP27, the EU should establish such a system independently which enables its member states to serve as an accelerator of a similar facility within the UNFCCC.

Regarding **transparency**, we urge the EU to obligate its member states to report their LD finance. Currently, the data only accounts for finance for mitigation and adaptation. Consequently, any claim of the EU or Germany about its finance flows for LD is not yet verifiable.

If big polluters support most affected countries in addressing losses and damages, those might also be further encouraged to cooperate on adaptation and mitigation. LD finance is a key to **building trust and solidarity** on an international level and therefore crucial for the success of all our shared efforts.

## Climate Finance

Any money that is invested into climate action now, will prevent far larger costs of the climate crisis in the future. So far, industrialized countries did not fulfill their promise to **mobilize 100 billion US\$ annually for climate mitigation and adaptation in developing countries** between 2020 and 2025. [OECD retr. 2022] It's a matter of accountability and responsibility to raise that mere fraction of climate finance to approach the aforementioned necessities. A new commitment must be set and met for the post-2025 period to give planning security.

Moreover, we urge the EU to **go well beyond that amount towards what is actually required**: Developing countries reported to need at least US\$ 5,8 trillion to implement their NDCs by 2030. [UNFCCC 2022b] This amount should serve as a baseline for the monetary support that must be delivered by developed countries.

To avoid further damages, Germany must contribute its minimal **fair share of at least 8 billion Euros annually until 2025** for climate finance - which requires adding 2 billion Euros to the current pledged

and is less than 10 % of the SSondervermögen Bundeswehr". [Klima-Allianz Deutschland, VENRO 2022] These funds should consist of grants that are easily and quickly accessible by countries of the Global South and cannot increase their debts.

Because those affected know best how to reduce the local climate risks, decisions cannot be made and solutions cannot be implemented without them. [Oxfam 2014] **The actual needs of local communities should stand in the center of every measure!**

Climate finance can be raised partly by repurposing fossil subsidies which added up to 59 billion € by EU member states in 2019 alone [Reuters 2022] and are growing in response to increasing fossil fuel prices. **We must invest into a sustainable future now!**

## Act now!

We invite you to engage with further and diverse experts to draw a holistic picture of climate justice and to bring it to life at COP27. Our perspective is limited and we welcome yours. If you have any questions or recommendations concerning our position paper, please contact us personally. Thank you!

## Impressum

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**November 2022** First published 1st November 2022, current version: 3. November 2022

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