



mobilise
resist
transform

COP28と 気候正義

—現場で盛んに用いられた
“equity”とはなにか？

2023年1月18日

FoE Japan COP28報告会

気候変動・エネルギー担当 高橋英恵

なぜいま、“equity（公平性）”か

- 先進国による「共通だが差異ある責任」を弱められる動き
 - 例：「公正な移行に向けての作業計画」の交渉において、合意文書に「前文」を入れるか否かも、「公正な移行にあたっての範囲」と同様、期間中大きな争点になった。
 - 途上国「合意文書に前文を入れ込むことは、この作業計画が立ち上がった背景、今後の位置付けを忘れないためにも必要」
 - 先進国「合意文書では、この作業計画立ち上げを決定した文書を参照する程度で十分」

前文なし

2023/12/2時点

「前文あり」と「なし」のオプション

2023/12/5時点

最終的には前文が盛り込まれる

決定文書

DRAFT TEXT
on
SBI 59 agenda item 9
SBSTA 59 agenda item 8
Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of
decision 1/CM.A.4
Version 2/12/2023 1:00

[Draft decision -/CM.A.5

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decision 1/CM.A.4, paragraphs 50-53,

- Confirms* that the objective of the work programme on just transition pathways¹ shall be the discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2;
- Decides* that the work programme shall:
 - Discuss:
 - Pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2;
 - Just and equitable transition encompassing pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition;
 - Instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures;
 - Sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis through meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders;
 - Opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication brought about by the global transition to low emissions;
 - Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;
 - Follow a broad, holistic approach and be implemented through focused exchanges of views, information, best practices, experience and ideas among Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including observers, experts, practitioners and relevant organizations;
 - Produce outcomes that are non-prescriptive, non-punitive, facilitative and respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances and that take into account the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions;

Also decides that the implementation of the work programme shall start immediately after the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Option I: [and continue until its eighth session (2026) with a view to the continuation of the work programme being considered at that session;]

Option II: [and continue until its ninth session (2027) with a view to the continuation of the work programme being considered at that session;]

¹ Established in decision 1/CM.A.4, para. 52.

DRAFT TEXT
on
SBI 59 agenda item 9 / SBSTA 59 agenda item 8
Work programme on just transition pathways referred to in the relevant paragraphs of
decision 1/CM.A.4
Version 03 5/12/2023 7:30

This is an unedited version of the draft document. The headings included are for guiding purposes only and will be removed when preparing the final version of the draft decision to the Subsidiary Bodies

Draft decision -/CM.A.5

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

[Preamble]

Option I:

[Recalling the Paris Agreement,

[Also recalling decision 1/CM.A.4, paragraphs 50-53,

[Further recalling decision 1/CM.A.4, paragraph 50, affirming that sustainable and just global solutions to the climate challenge must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders,

[Recalling Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

[Noting that decision 1/CM.A.3, paragraph 32, provides that there are multiple transitions towards achieving the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and decision 1/CM.A.3, paragraph 85, recognizing that just transition pathways would promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

[Affirming that Parties share the aim of achieving sustainable development and eradication of poverty while achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement in accordance with equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances in accordance with Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement,

[Reaffirming that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, labour rights, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

[Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and development, including but not limited to the basic minimum goal of poverty eradication, protecting the integrity of all ecosystems, that are recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of 'climate justice' when taking action to address climate change,

Advance unedited version

Decision -/CM.A.5

UAE Just Transition work programme

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development,

Further recalling Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,


Recalling decision 1/CM.A.4, paragraphs 50-53,

Also recalling decision 1/CM.A.3, paragraph 85, in which the need was recognized to ensure just transitions that promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including through making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development, including through deployment and transfer of technology, and provision of support to developing country Parties,

Recognizing the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking,

Also recognizing that just transitions are for all countries,

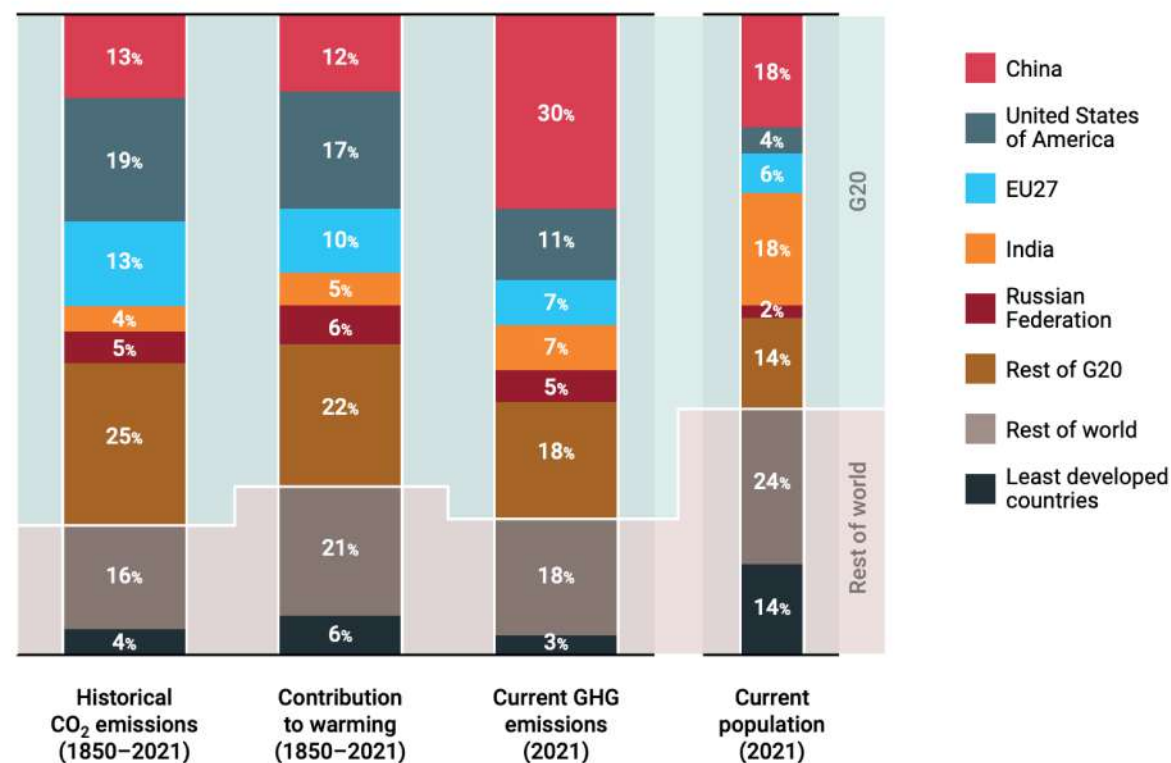
Further recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention,

Phase recycle 

気候変動に対する歴史的責任

- 1人当たりの温室効果ガス排出量は国によってさまざま。
- 気候変動は累積的な温室効果ガスの影響によって生じている。
→短期的な時点での排出量ではなく、歴史的な排出総量で考えるべき。
- 過去を振り返ると、ほんの一握りの裕福な国や人々、大企業が大量のGHGを排出。これを、「気候変動に対する歴史的責任」という。

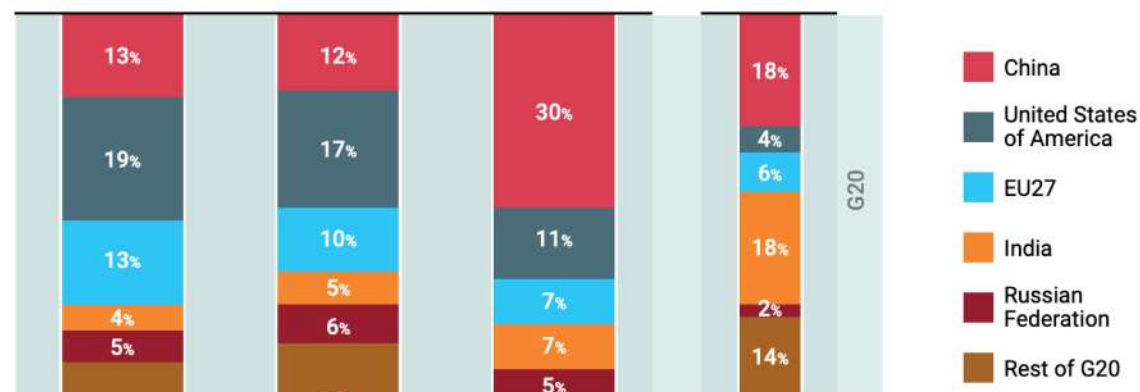
Current and historic contributions to climate change
(% share by countries or regions)



気候変動に対する歴史的責任

- 1人当たりの温室効果ガス排出量は国によってさまざま。
- 気候変動は累積的な温室効果ガスの影響によって生じている。
→短期的な時点での排出量ではなく、歴史的な排出総量で考えるべき。
- 過去を振り返ると、ほんの一握りの裕福な国や人々、大企業が大量のGHGを排出。これを、「気候変動に対する歴史的責任」という。

Current and historic contributions to climate change
(% share by countries or regions)



1992年@リオ地球人間環境サミット
先進国「これから排出量が増える途上国での対策が必要」
途上国「自分たちにも経済成長する権利がある。先進国が排出しながら発展した分、先に排出削減すべき」
⇒「共通だが差異ある責任」

気候変動負担のシャンパングラス

- 消費ベース・所得別の温室効果ガス排出量割合を示したグラフ
- 裕福な10%=世界の温室効果ガスの50%
(特に最もに裕福な1%は、16%)
- 世界の人口半分=世界の温室効果ガス排出量の8%

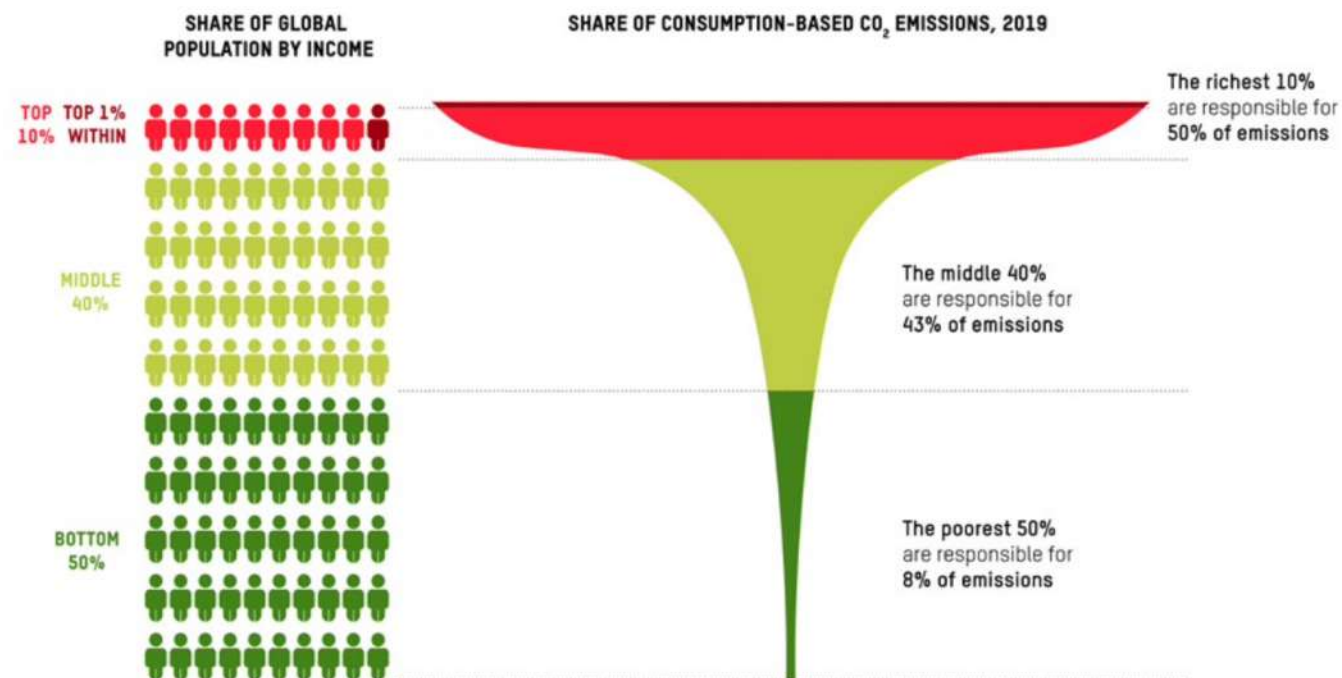


Figure ES.2 Global income groups and associated consumption emissions in 2019. Source: Oxfam/SEI.

フェア・シェア（公平な分担）とは？

- 「気候変動への歴史的責任」に基づいて、気候変動対策への負担を分配しようという考え方が「フェア・シェア（公平な分担）」
- 裕福な国や企業の中には、「フェア・シェア」の考え方を認めたくないというところもある。
- 気候変動は、すべての国で対応しなくてはいけない段階になっている。
- 気候変動に多く加担しているものが、より多くの責任を取らない限り、気候変動による悲劇を防ぐことはできない。

世代間のフェア・シェア

クライメート・ジャスティス（気候正義）とは

- 気候変動対策を通じて、家族やコミュニティ、子どもや若者、女性、労働者、農家や漁師、先住民族など、あらゆる人々の健康や権利、尊厳を保障し、よりよい社会システムに変えていこうという考え方。
- 地球の資源は有限。一部の人が利益を得る社会ではなく、すべての人々の尊厳が守られる社会へと移行していくことが重要。



まとめ：市民社会からのメッセージ

- 「共通だが差異ある責任」の下、
 - 「化石燃料からの脱却」を。特に先進国が率先すべき（日本も例に漏れない）
 - 気候危機に対応するために、「緩和」「適応」「損失と被害」の対策に向け、途上国への資金・技術の提供を。
- 国際炭素取引やCCS、水素、アンモニア、原発は、クライメート・ジャスティスの実現手段にはならない。



平和なくして気候正義なし。市民の連帯を