

Draft Resolution

1 *Tabled by FYEG*

2 3 4 **We Must Change Everything: Taking Climate Change Seriously**

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6 In December 2015, Paris will host the U.N. Climate Change Conference, better known as COP21, and is
7 expected to deliver a global binding agreement to avoid the catastrophic consequences of climate change.
8 The climate crisis is a problem already being faced by billions of people from a wide range of backgrounds,
9 but it will be especially crippling for those who are already most vulnerable.

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11 Previous COPs have failed to deliver a solution, and in the meantime, hundreds of thousands of lives have
12 been lost to due to climate change related catastrophes. Therefore, we Greens take a strong stand in
13 favour of an ambitious, global climate agreement, and its effective implementation. We will work with our
14 partners at local, regional and global levels, on a long-term strategy that goes beyond Paris.

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16 COP21 needs to deliver a fair, global binding agreement, which effectively reduces greenhouse gas
17 emissions in order to avoid consequences from the climate crisis. This should be based on the principle of
18 equity, sharing the burden and taking into account the differences in historical responsibility and the
19 economic context between the global north and south.

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21 A scientifically calculated carbon budget should be divided by per capita, with emissions outlined
22 according to the population of a specific country, and where offsetting is excluded. It is not only the global
23 north that needs to reduce its emissions, but the global south should also reduce its carbon intensity.

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25 We propose an alternative to the current market mechanisms, where offsetting will be excluded and
26 countries from the global north can buy emission certificates from global south countries, while
27 respecting the limits of a carbon budget. The agreement will reflect the need to protect human rights, an
28 element which current mechanisms are failing to safeguard and monitor.

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30 Adaptation is essential. The Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, that are most
31 in need, should be given flexibility on their obligations. The new agreement also needs to include 'Loss &
32 Damage' as a specific point, and not as part of an adaptation. The 'Warsaw International Mechanism'
33 needs to be used as a platform beyond 2016, to elaborate further elements on Loss & Damage.

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35 New and specifically targeted financial commitments from relevant parties are urgently needed. The
36 'Green Climate Fund' needs to be filled, and its budget expanded to an appropriate level, containing at
37 least 120 billion US dollars annually. Projects need to effectively reduce their emissions, and projects such
38 as "clean coal" or fracking need to be abolished. Mitigation and adaptation need to be equally funded.
39 Furthermore, we believe that Loss & Damage funding should be included, and the division should be 40%
40 for mitigation, 25% for Loss & Damage, and 35% for adaptation. Any private funding, based on a polluter-
41 pays principle, should be made transparent to the public.

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43 The World Health Organisation already restricts the "tobacco sponsorship of international events,
44 activities and/or participants therein". The same principles need to be applied to fossil fuels. We therefore
45 call upon the exclusion of fossil fuel lobbies from the UNFCCC and comparable institutions.

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47 We call for the establishment of a 'Capacity Building Facility' (CBF), which would provide countries with
48 support for education, public awareness and capacity building, as these are essential tools for a long-term
49 solution to climate change.

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51 The European Union has to take a leading position within the UNFCCC negotiations, and ambitions for
52 the 2030 package should be raised. We need three binding targets:

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54 1. A 60% reduction in emissions by 2030, from the 1990 baseline, in order to reach the 100%
55 objective by 2050. The EU should strive to highlight its targets in steps of ten years (40% by
56 2020, 75% by 2040, etc.)
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58 2. 45% energy efficiency, with concrete and ambitious objectives at a European level.
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60 3. 45% renewable energy.

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62 These targets should be understood in the context of a wider energy transition, comprising of an EU-wide
63 prohibition of fracking that is coupled with further research on fracking, halting the construction of new
64 nuclear power plants while dismantling existing ones, and phasing out the use of coal as a source of
65 energy.

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67 We urge the Red-Green Luxembourgish Presidency of the EU Council in December 2015, and the French
68 Presidency of COP21, to show their commitment to climate action and to turn the EU member states
69 into climate champions. It is crucial for the EU to provide and enable policies for energy transition. Fossil
70 fuel subsidies should be cut, and either used to finance the energy transition instead, or added to the
71 'Green Climate Fund' budget. We encourage Greens from all over Europe to promote and support an
72 active divestment from fossil fuels and nuclear energy on all levels.

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74 We anticipate the fact that COP21 may not deliver all that is needed. Beyond Paris, the discourse should
75 not be in the hands of a few privileged that are able to get into the political institutions. It should be a
76 starting point for a global climate movement, which goes back home and brings the protest onto the
77 streets.

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79 Focusing on the business sector to solve the climate crisis is not the solution. We understand that large
80 parts of our economy are dependent on fossil fuels, and therefore have no interest whatsoever in
81 contributing to a solution for the climate crisis. We would even go further as to say that some companies
82 want to block all efforts to arriving at a solution. We call these actors 'Climate Criminals'. They are
83 actively destructing the environment, and cause harm to the current and future generations. We Greens
84 believe that they cannot be our partners, and we will work hard to expose their activities. We aim at
85 ending the fossil based economy and arriving at a renewable future.

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87 The people already have the solutions! What is needed is for them to bring their solutions to the political
88 discourse. As Greens, we have the potential to be key partners in this respect, and the discourse should
89 go beyond the framework of the UNFCCC. The action, which is currently happening on an international
90 level, needs to be broken down in national circumstances as well. Even if COP21 fails, it can be a point of
91 hope. Hope for a new movement. The strength of this movement lies in the diversity of its actors and its
92 creativity.

We demand:

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96 • The COP21 summit to deliver a fair, global, and legally binding agreement to effectively reduce
97 greenhouse gas emissions, and to addresses the consequences of the climate crisis.
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99 • A complete phase out of fossil fuels by 2050.
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101 • The European Union to take a leading position in the UNFCCC negotiations.

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- The ambition of the 2030 package to be raised: A 60% reduction in emissions by 2030, 45% energy efficiency, and 45% renewable energy.
 - A call for the exclusion of fossil fuel lobbies from the UNFCCC and comparable institutions.
 - To stay within and divide the climate budget between parties. This must be the starting point of all negotiations.
 - Enabling policies for community powered renewable energy solutions.
 - Universal human rights to be a cornerstone of the new agreement.
 - An alternative to current market mechanisms, one which does not include offsetting.
 - That the new agreement needs to include 'Loss & Damage' as a specific point, and not as part of an adaptation.
 - The establishment of a 'Capacity Building Facility'.
 - EU-wide prohibition of fracking and further research on fracking, halting the construction of new nuclear power plants and the dismantlement of existing plants as well as phasing out of coal energy usage
 - Fossil fuel subsidies should be cut and either used to finance this energy transition or added to the budget of the Green Climate Fund