

© **Khaykhadaeva O.D., 2020**

Buryat State University, Ulan-Ude

Climate justice is a framework which is used for viewing global warming as an ethical issue and considering how climate change causes and impacts relate to concepts of justice, especially environmental justice and social justice. All debates on climate change in one or other way are related to the issue of justice. Justice concerns are at the core of debates on mitigation (who cuts?), adaptation (who pays?) and governance (who decides?). Climate justice refers to the fundamental asymmetry that those who have contributed least to global warming are the ones who will be affected significantly by the impacts of climate change. Taking into account importance of studying climate justice, this paper is devoted to analyzing different approaches to climate justice.

Keywords: climate change, justice, climate justice, policy

Climate justice is a framework which is used for viewing global warming as an ethical issue and considering how climate change causes and impacts relate to concepts of justice, especially environmental justice and social justice. Climate justice has grown in public discussions and grassroots campaigning over the past decade, where civil society organizations and environmental NGOs have increasingly emphasized the connection between human rights, patterns of development and climate change. It means studying climate change in relation with such issues as human rights, equality, historical responsibility (Kofi Annan, 2009).

Climate justice takes roots in environmental justice. According to Environmental Justice Movement,

Climate Justice is a vision to dissolve and alleviate the unequal burdens created by climate change. As a form of environmental justice, climate justice is the fair treatment of all people and freedom from discrimination with the creation of policies and projects that address climate change and the systems that create climate change and perpetuate discrimination.

(Climate Institute, 'Climate Justice Movements': http://www.climate.org/climatelab/Climate_Justice_Movements)

According to Mary Robinson Foundation, climate justice is a human-centered approach linking human rights and development. It protects the rights of the most vulnerable and aims at sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change and its resolution equitably and fairly.

(<http://www.mrfcj.org/pdf/Principles-of-Climate-Justice.pdf>)

The term «climate justice» is also used in relation with legal system, where justice is achieved through application of law in the sphere of climate change.

Central issue in climate justice is recognizing and addressing the fact that those least responsible for climate change experience its greatest impacts (Huntjens and Zhang, 2016). Climate justice discussions are often focused on the distributional effects of climate change: climate impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable.

Climate change and justice: multi-dimensional challenges

Climate justice refers to the fundamental asymmetry that those who have contributed least to global warming are the ones who will be affected significantly by the impacts of climate change (Cameron et al., 2013). The population of less developed countries is significantly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, while their contribution to the global warming is negligible when compared to the developed countries. However, the real divide is not only between developed and developing world, but also between rich and poor people, wherever they live.

All debates on climate change in one or other way are related to the issue of justice. Justice concerns are at the core of debates on mitigation (who cuts?), adaptation (who pays?) and governance (who decides?). Equity and fairness are important categories in climate justice. These concepts relate to both the processes through which decisions about how to address climate change are made (i.e. procedural justice), and the ways in which the costs of mitigation and adaptation are distributed (i.e. distributive justice) (Huntjens and Zhang, 2016). To address historical asymmetry, the concept of «common but differentiated responsibilities» was codified in the UNFCCC. However, perceptions of justice (injustice) continue to dominate and often block climate negotiations. The reason for this situation is that there is no universally accepted definition of justice in general, and especially, climate justice.

Climate justice is a concept that has different meanings, depending on one's point of view. Reder (2013) writes:

Justice can be used to validate completely opposing strategies, sometimes to simply defend vested interests or rights. Therefore the challenge for an ethical debate is to relate justice not only to single aspects but to view it from an overall, comprehensive perspective. (...) The concept of justice should be universal, so that it is comprehensible and generally acceptable to all parties, regardless of whether they live in industrial or developing countries.

The question «who suffers mostly from climate change effects?» gets different answers, depending on who answers. According to state-centered approach, there is a historical responsibility for the GHG emissions, thus responsibility for mitigation is on the developed countries. According to inter-generational approach, it is current generation's responsibility to

preserve the planet and its resources for future generations. According to social justice approach, it is the responsibility of affluent people towards those who are poor, vulnerable, less capable of adapting to climate change adverse effects. The oil and gas producing countries also complain: transition to renewable energies will mean loss of revenues of these countries, which may cause poverty. These countries want to be compensated for their loss.

A Cosmopolitan Approach to Climate Justice

According to Beck (2017), a cosmopolitan approach suggests «...erosion of distinct boundaries dividing markets, states, civilizations, cultures, and not least of all the lifeworlds of different peoples». Paul Harris et al. (2010, 2013) and other scholars argue that efforts to operationalize climate justice will require perspectives that go beyond the traditional state-centric approach to international relations. The limitations of a state-centric approach are probably well illustrated by the example of China. Adopting a statist position on climate change, China has emphasized its sovereign right to economic development and China's low historical emissions (Harris et al., 2013). In 2010, Yu Qingtai, China's Special Representative for Climate Change Negotiations, noted: «China cannot commit to doing more than its historical responsibility requires and, during negotiations, it must put its own national interests first» (Chinadialogue, 2010). Definitely, we have to recognize fairness of the stance taken by China. But, on the other hand, taking into account current emissions, the world cannot address climate change effectively without active action from China. Currently, there are growing GHG emissions from China and other developing countries.

According to the cosmopolitan approach, the private affluence is an underlying cause of environmental degradation (Hurth and Wells, 2007) and it is a source of investments, required for tackling climate change. Therefore, it is necessary to regulate and tax carbon-intensive lifestyles (Harris et al., 2013), unless there are significant technological breakthroughs.

Harris (2013) argues that the costs of adaptation to climate change should be distributed now between countries, but between the world's wealthy and the poor.

In this logic, the state takes a role of «intermediary», which would intermediate the flow of funds from the rich to the poor and vulnerable across borders. But how, in this cosmopolitan perspective, financial flows from the affluent to the poor and marginalized would ensure «robust mitigation effort»? How these policies will be implemented in practice? Taking into account political sensitivity of taxation, direct transfer of the wealth abroad looks extremely unlikely to happen, at least at present. Probably, it can work in a perfect world. But for the contemporary world, perhaps an imperfect, but feasible, agreement would in fact reduce the negative impacts of climate change.

A rights-based approach to climate change

Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC confirmed that climate change is real and poses a huge threat to lives and well-being of human beings and ecosystems across

the world (IPCC, 2014). Climate change will have a significant effect on the enjoyment of human rights millions and millions of people. Climate change is already making contributions into food insecurity, droughts, floods, wildfires, ecosystem destruction across the entire planet (Oxfam, 2015). Reports of the UNFCCC, UNDP, Human Rights Council, academic publications confirm that climate change impacts heavily burden poor and vulnerable parts of society. Moreover, some parts of the world are hit more harshly than other. Coastal regions and low lying regions tend to be more exposed to extreme weather events. Warming is causing enormous changes in the Arctic ecosystems which support livelihoods of many indigenous communities. Poor people in developing countries tend to be less capable to mitigating or adapting to climate change (e.g. they don't have resources to adopt new irrigation methods, introduce disease resistant crops, etc.). In this situation, burdens of climate change effects, mitigation and adaptation costs should be shared more equitably.

The adoption of a human rights-based approach to climate justice implies that the human rights of individuals and groups affected by climate change should be taken into account fully. This approach aims to ensure prime consideration of the human rights among the wide array of social, economic, political priorities faced by governments and international community (Huntjens and Zhang, 2016). For example, conservation policies should not be carried out in the ways that put limitations on everybody's right to safe food and water. Another example, measures to control water flows and prevent floods should not be enacted in the ways that displace indigenous people as well as other people from their traditional homeland on which they depend for livelihood (Victoria Tauli-Corpus & Aqpaluk Lynge, 2008). Generally, all climate change policy actions on national and international levels should ensure the maximum promotion and protection of the human rights of all on non-discriminatory basis. Therefore, it is necessary to identify whose human rights are affected, when, where and how. It is essential to determine legal obligations of governments, corporations, and other entities to respect human rights when it comes to climate justice issues (UNEP, 2015).

This implies that policy setting and implementation at all levels should be guided by the basic human rights standards set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the multilateral UN human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Declarations and resolutions, such as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Declaration on the Right to Development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UN Common Understanding of a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Cooperation, and other resolutions at regional and national level, offer comprehensive guidance on how to

develop climate change policy in an equitable and fair manner.

The interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights, the principles of democratic accountability, non-discrimination and equality, rule of law and political inclusiveness remain basic and uncontroversial standards. However, actual implementation of all these interconnected principles can be sometimes challenging. For example, water flow regulation is bound to advantage some communities over others: downstream communities can be impacted negatively (FAO, 2011).

The principles of the rule of law, participation, inclusion and access to information require that law and policy processes, debates be done according to the law and legal principles. In this context, all affected communities, vulnerable groups must be thoroughly consulted on the decisions which are likely to affect them. According to these principles, those who are unavoidably disadvantaged from climate policy decisions should be adequately compensated for their loss, and the disadvantage itself should be minimized. These principles also require that everybody has recourse to challenge law and policy on climate related issues so that injustices can be fairly addressed (Silina, 2015).

For policy making be more equitable and fair, all affected people, especially vulnerable groups, should be fully empowered to associate, organize and present their opinions on decisions to be made. Climate justice can be achieved if the human rights of everybody affected by climate change in any way are fully respected.

Climate change and migration

Before discussing the issues of climate migration, it is important to consider definitions of refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons. According to the 1951 Refugee Convention refugee is a person who «owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country»(Refugee Convention, 1951). As for the definition of migrants, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines them as people who move across borders voluntarily to improve the prospects for themselves or their family (IOM webpage). . It should be noted that the nature of «voluntary» is questionable since most migration decisions fall somewhere between forced and voluntary migration. For movements within national boundaries, the definition of internally displaced persons is given in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. It states that internally displaced persons are «persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border» (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement). In this

paper, the term climate migration refers to movements of people that take place directly or indirectly as a result of the impacts of climate change. Climate migration can be internal or international, voluntary or forced.

Ice melting in the Arctic region, floods in Bangladesh, droughts in Syria demonstrate how climate change and migration are related. From the mid 1980s Arctic peoples began to report that the climate was changing and it was affecting their livelihoods. In some places of the Arctic, for example, in Alaska, indigenous communities are looking for new places to relocate since they cannot survive anymore in their current settlements because of adverse effects of climate change. Some communities have tried to move their infrastructure to higher grounds, while other communities need to relocate their entire communities.

In Syria, severe droughts and the heaviest crop failure has resulted in at least two million people living in extreme poverty, farmers relocating to cities. The protests against the Syrian government evolved into the civil war, which has had far-reaching consequences, including the worst refugee crisis since the World War II.

In Bangladesh, climate change has the potential to displace about 20 million people both internally and internationally. In this country, majority of population live close to sea level. Climate change causes frequent natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes, cyclones, etc. These extreme weather events threaten the livelihoods of people and push them to migrate to other places (YaleEnvironment360, 2010).

Rapid onset events (e.g. storms, floods, hurricanes) impact migration directly. These natural disasters cause forced migration, especially internal displacement. As the effects of climate change intensify, displacement rates will accelerate in the coming future. Over the last thirty years, the number of storms, floods and other extreme weather events has increased threefold, and the effects on vulnerable groups have been devastating. Since 2008, about twenty seven people have been displaced annually because of natural disasters (IDMC, 2014).

Slow onset events include such natural phenomena as water scarcity, desertification, coastal erosion, etc. These events also put pressure on vulnerable groups such as indigenous people, women, children, elderly, and disabled. These groups of people may be more dependent on healthy environment and natural resources for their survival. At the same time, these groups may have inadequate access to coping mechanisms (e.g. mobility, land ownership, emergency funds) in the place of their living. As a result, they choose migration as an adaptation strategy.

The most relevant human rights in the context of climate migration are economic, social, cultural rights (rights to health and healthy environment, to establish family, to housing, to access to food and water, to education and professional development). Inadequate proficiency in host area's language, lack of citizen status implies that many climate refugees do not have access to basic services, cannot participate in decision-making

processes, and are deprived of many rights. As for internally displaced persons, the realities are not so harsh, but still they are moved to unfamiliar areas, where they may not be able fully exercise their skills. Uprooted people (refugees or internally displaced persons) face the loss of their traditions, ancestral, religious, or heritage sites when they have to adjust and survive in new places. Additionally, for host communities, relocation of

significant migrant groups into their communities may upset established communities and lead to social tension and even conflicts.

In the international system, there is no legally binding international agreement for climate change induced migration although there is a UN Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons. International law does not grant refugee status climate migrants, because these movements are not the results of political persecution. For internal displacement due to climate change, there is also no clear provision. For example, in many cases around the world farmers move to cities because regular droughts and crop failures or conflicting land claims. At the moment, these kinds of migration are subject to domestic laws and in fact should be governed by freedom of movement and settlement. If the livelihood habitat destroyed by climate change, then people move permanently to new places. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement provides a normative framework for national authorities to protect internally displaced persons in the context of human rights violations, conflict, natural disasters and development projects and at least in theory can cover internal displacements due to climate change impacts (Huntjens and Zhang, 2016).

Both rapid and slow onset events can cause people to move to other places. The links between climate change and migration is not straightforward. Climate-related factors of migration are difficult to isolate from other factors such as conflicts, governance and development. Therefore, it is important to consider the broader context of migration. UNFCCC has recognized the importance of dealing with climate migration. Cancun Adaptation Framework noted that Parties should take «measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at national, regional and international levels». (Decision 1/CP.16, The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention, in Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, Addendum, Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties, FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, 15 Mar 2011 (Cancun Adaptation Framework) para 14(f)).

Many people impacted by environmental events will remain in their countries, but their states may lack willingness or capacity to provide assistance. Those environmental migrants who cross international borders have usually got even less protection. Strengthening protection for climate migrants must include: clarifying

normative and organizational frameworks; elaborating comprehensive national protection policies; developing effective ways for dealing with states that fail to protect their citizens (Bradley, Cohen, 2013). The fact is that the UN still does not recognize climate change as a ground for asylum. However, it is very important that high-level policy-makers adopt at least some options to protect people who have moved due to climate impacts.

Conclusion

To mitigate climate change, it is essential to tax and regulate high-carbon lifestyles of the world's most affluent people. From a cosmopolitan perspective, the global costs of adaptation to climate change should be shared between world's wealthy and the poor. According to this logic, the funds should flow from the capable (i.e. affluent people) to the vulnerable (i.e. poor).

According to human-based approach, every state is obliged to respect and protect human rights of its citizens. Furthermore, the states have to ensure that climate actions do not result in human rights violations.

Most people impacted by environmental disasters will remain in their own countries, entitled to the protections set out in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. However, there is a need for more clarity regarding the status and protection requirements for people displaced by environmental disasters. Normative and organizational frameworks should be clarified, comprehensive national protection policies should be elaborated, more effective ways for dealing with states that fail to protect their citizens should be developed. ■

1. Academic Foundation. Security Implications of Climate Change for India, report of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses Working Group. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2009.

2. Babcicky, Philipp. «A Conflict-Sensitive Approach to Climate Change Adaptation.» *Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice* 25, no. 4 (2013): 480–88.

3. Barnett, Jon, and W. Neil Adger. «Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict.» *Political Geography* 26 (2007): 639–55.

4. Beck, U. (2007) 'A new cosmopolitanism is in the air' www.signandsight.com/features/1603.html

5. Borgerson, Scott G. «Arctic Meltdown.» *Foreign Affairs* 87, no. 2 (2008): 63–77.

6. Bradley, M., Cohen, R. (2013) Disasters, Displacement and Protection: Challenges, Shortcomings and Ways Forward. In: *Disentangling Migration and Climate Change*, 2013, pp 207-228, Springer

7. Brauch, Hans Günter, and Jürgen Scheffran. «Introduction: Climate Change, Human Security, and Violent Conflict in the Anthropocene.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.

8. Breisinger, Clemens, Tingju Zhu, Perrihan Al Riffai, Gerald Nelson, Richard Robertson, Jose Funes, and Dorte Verner. «Global and Local Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Syria and Options for Adaptation.» IFPRI Discussion Paper no. 01091, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, June 2011.

9. Brown, Oli, Anne Hammill, and Robert McLeman. «Climate Change as the 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa.» *International Affairs* 83, no. 6 (2007): 1141–54.

10. Brzoska, Michael. «Climate Change as a Driver of Security Policy.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.

11. Buhaug, Halvard, and Ole Magnus Theisen. «On Environmental Change and Armed Conflict.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.

12. Byravan S, Rajan S. «Providing new homes for climate change exiles.» *Climate Policy*. No. 6 (2006): 247–252.

13. Chinadialogue. (2010). China's Interest must come first. <http://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/3792-China-s-interests-must-come-first>.

14. Council of the European Union. «Council Conclusions on EU water diplomacy.» Foreign Affairs Council meeting, Brussels, July 22, 2013.

15. Decision 1/CP.16, The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention, in Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, Addendum, Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties, FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, 15 Mar 2011 (Cancun Adaptation Framework) para 14(f).

16. Delaney, David, and Helga Leitner. «The Political Construction of Scale.» *Political Geography* 16, no. 2 (1997): 93–97.

17. Erian, Wadid, Bassem Katlan, and Ouldbey Babah. «Drought vulnerability in the Arab region: Special case study: Syria.» Damascus: Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2011. Available at: http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2011/en/bg_docs/Erian_Katlan_&_Babah_2_010.pdf.

18. Geddes, Andrew, and William Somerville. «Migration and Environmental Change in International Governance: The Case of the European Union.» *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy* 30, no. 6 (2012): 1015–28. doi: 10.1068/c1249j.

19. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Earthscan, *The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture – Managing Systems at Risk*, (2011).

20. Gerhardt, Hans, Philip E. Steinberg, Jeremy Tasch, Sandra J. Fabiano, and Rob Shields. «Contested Sovereignty in a Changing Arctic.» *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 100, no. 4 (2010): 992–1002.

21. German Advisory Council on Global Change. «Climate Change as a Security Risk.» Berlin: WBGU, 2008. Available at: http://www.wbgu.de/fileadmin/templates/dateien/veroeffentlichungen/hauptgutachten/jg2007/wbgu_jg2007_engl.pdf.

22. Global Commission on the Economy and Climate (Global Commission). *Better Growth Better Climate: The New Climate Economy Report*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, September 2014, p. 152. Available at: <http://www.newclimateeconomy.report>.

23. Haldén, Peter. *The Geopolitics of Climate Change*. Stockholm: Swedish Defence Research Agency, 2007.

24. Hallegatte, Stéphanie. «Strategies to adapt to an uncertain climate change.» *Global Environmental Change* 19 (2009): 240–47.
25. Harris, P.G., Symons, J. (2010) Justice in adaptation to climate change: cosmopolitan implications for international institutions. *Environmental Politics*, 19:4, 617–636
26. Harris, P.G., Chow, A., Karlsson, R. (2013) China and climate justice: moving beyond statism. *International Environmental Agreements* (2013) 13:291–305
27. Harris, Shane. «Water Wars.» *Foreign Policy*, September 18, 2014. Available at: <http://foreignpolicy.com/2014/09/18/water-wars/>.
28. Hartmann, Betsy. «Rethinking Climate Refugees and Climate Conflict: Rhetoric, Reality and the Politics of Policy Discourse.» *Journal of International Development* 22, no. 2 (2010): 233–46. doi: 10.1002/jid.1676.
29. Holland, Andrew, and Xander Vagg. «The Global Security Defense Index on Climate Change.» Washington, DC: American Security Project, 2013. Available at: <http://americansecurityproject.org/ASP%20Reports/Ref%20121%20-%20Global%20Security%20Defense%20Index%20P-Results.pdf> and <http://www.americansecurityproject.org/climate-energy-and-security/climate-change/gsdicc/>.
30. Homer-Dixon, Thomas F. *Environment, Scarcity, and Violence*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1999.
31. Hooghe, Liesbet, and Gary Marks. «Unraveling the Central State, but How? Types of Multi-level Governance.» *American Political Science Review* 97, no. 2 (May 2003): 233–43.
32. Huntjens, Patrick. «Water management and water governance in a changing climate: Experience and insights on climate change adaptation in Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia.» Eburon Academic Publishers, 2010
33. Huntjens, Patrick, Claudia Pahl-Wostl, Benoit Rihoux, Maja Schlüter, Zsuzsanna Flachner, Susana Neto, Romana Koskova, Chris Dickens, and Isah Nabide Kiti. «Adaptive Water Management and Policy Learning in a Changing Climate: A Formal Comparative Analysis of Eight Water Management Regimes in Europe, Asia, and Africa.» *Environmental Policy and Governance* 21, no. 3 (2011): 145–63.
34. Huntjens, Patrick, Louis Lebel, Claudia Pahl-Wostl, Jeff Camkin, Roland Schulze, and Nicole Kranz. «Institutional design propositions for the governance of adaptation to climate change in the water sector.» *Global Environmental Change* 22, no. 1 (2012): 67–81.
35. Huysmans, Jef. *The Politics of Insecurity: Fear, Migration and Asylum in the EU*. Abingdon: Routledge, 2006.
36. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). «Global Estimates: People Displaced by Disasters.» Geneva: IDMC, September 2014. Available at: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2014/201409-global-estimates2.pdf>.
37. International Crisis Group (ICG). «Water Pressure in Central Asia.» *Europe and Central Asia Report* no. 233. Brussels: International Crisis Group, September 11, 2014.
38. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis*. Working Group I, 5th Assessment Report. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013.
39. ———. *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*. Working Group II, 5th Assessment Report. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014.
40. Kofi A. Annan quote, 1 October 2009 – <http://blogit.realwire.com/?ReleaseID=13791>; globalissues.org, climate justice and equity: <http://www.globalissues.org/article/231/climate-justice-and-equity>
41. Keil, Kathrin. «The Arctic: A New Region of Conflict? The Case of Oil and Gas.» *Cooperation and Conflict* 49, no. 2 (2014): 162–90.
42. Kelley, Colin P., Shahrzad Mohtadib, Mark A. Canec, Richard Seager, and Yochanan Kushnir. «Climate Change in the Fertile Crescent and Implications of the Recent Syrian Drought.» *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 112, no. 11 (2015): 3241–46.
43. Lebel, Louis, and B. T. Sinh. «Politics of floods and disasters.» In *Democratizing Water Governance in the Mekong Region*, ed. Louis Lebel, J. Dore, R. Daniel, and Y. S. Koma, 37–54. Chiang Mai: Mekong Press, 2007.
44. Lebel, Louis, Tira Foran, Po Garden, and Jesse B. Manuta. «Adaptation to Climate Change and Social Justice: Challenges for Flood and Disaster Management in Thailand.» In *Climate Change Adaptation in the Water Sector*, ed. Fulco Ludwig, Pavel Kabat, Henk van Schaik, and Michael van der Valk, 125–41. London: Earthscan, 2009.
45. Martin, Susan F. «Climate Change, Migration, and Adaptation.» Paper prepared for the Transatlantic Study Team on Climate-Induced Migration. Washington, DC: German Marshall Fund of the United States, June 2010.
46. Matthew, Richard. «Integrating Climate Change into Peacebuilding.» *Climatic Change* 123, no. 1 (2014): 83–93.
47. McDonald, Matt. «Discourses of Climate Security.» *Political Geography* 33, no. 1 (2013): 42–51.
48. Oates, Wallace E. «Environmental Policy in the European Community: Harmonization or National Standards?» *Empirica* 25, no. 1 (1998): 1–13.
49. Oels, Angela. «From ‘Securitization of Climate Change to ‘Climatization’ of the Security Field: Comparing Three Theoretical Perspectives.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.
50. Ostrom, Elinor. «A Diagnostic Approach for Going Beyond Panaceas.» *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 104, no. 39 (2007): 15181–87.
51. ———. *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
52. Oxfam, *Entering Uncharted Waters: El Nino and the Threat to Food Security*, (2015).
53. Palmer, Margaret A., Catherine R. Liermann, Christer Nilsson, Martina Florke, Joseph Alcamo, P. S. Lake, and Nick Bond. «Climate change and the world’s river basins: Anticipating management options.» *Frontiers in Ecology and Environment* 6, no. 1 (2008): 81–89.
54. Refugee Convention, 1951
55. Sayne, Aaron. *Climate Change Adaptation and Conflict in Nigeria*. Washington: United States Institute of Peace, June 2011. Available at: http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/Climate_Change_Nigeria.pdf.
56. Scheffran, Jürgen, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.
57. Scheffran, Jürgen, Tobias Ide, and Janpeter Schilling. «Violent Climate or Climate of Violence? Concepts and Relations with Focus on Kenya and Sudan.» *International Journal of Human Rights* 18, no. 3 (2014): 369–90.

58. Silina M. (2015). European Environmental Bureau & European ECO Forum, Is Everything Right with Public Participation in Climate Related Decisions?, Presentation for the Fifth Meeting of the Task Force on Public Participation in Decision-making, Geneva, February 23 – 24, (2015).
59. Stern, Nicholas. «The Structure of Economic Modeling of the Potential Impacts of Climate Change: Grafting Gross Underestimation of Risk onto Already Narrow Science Models.» *Journal of Economic Literature* 51, no. 3 (2013): 838–59.
60. Tänzler, Dennis, Alexander Carius, and Achim Maas. *The Need for Conflict-Sensitive Adaptation to Climate Change*. Berlin: Adelphi, 2013.
61. Pacific Institute. «The Water Conflict Chronology and Database.» The Pacific Institute, 2015. Available at: <http://www.worldwater.org/water-data/>.
62. Trombetta, Maria J. «Climate Change and the Environmental Conflict Discourse.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.
63. Trombetta, Maria J. «Linking climate-induced migration and security within the EU: Insights from the securitization debate.» *Critical Studies on Security* 2, no. 2 (2014): 131–47. doi: 10.1080/21624887.2014.923699.
64. UNEP, in cooperation with Columbia Law School, Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, *Climate Change and Human Rights*, p. 15 (December 2015).
65. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). *New Dimensions of Human Security*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-report-1994>.
66. ———. *Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All*. Human Development Report 2011. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011.
67. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). «From Conflict to Peacebuilding: The Role of Natural Resources and the Environment.» Nairobi: UNEP, 2009.
68. University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR). «How Much Has the Global Temperature Risen in the Last 100 Years?» Available at: <https://www2.ucar.edu/climate/faq/how-much-has-global-temperature-risen-last-100-years>.
69. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). «Technical Publications on Conflict Management and Mitigation.» 2015. Available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/technical-publications>.
70. YaleEnvironment360. *In Low-Lying Bangladesh, The Sea Takes a Human Toll*. 2010.
71. https://e360.yale.edu/features/in_low-lying_bangladesh_the_sea_takes_a_human_toll
72. Victoria Tauli-Corpus & Aqqaluk Lyngé, *Impact of Climate Change Mitigation Measures on Indigenous Peoples and on their Territories and Lands*, study presented at the UN Economic and Social Council, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 7th session, E/C 19/2008/10 (2008).
73. Wæver, Ole. «Securitization and Desecuritization.» In *On Security*, ed. Ronnie Lipschut, 46– 88. New York: Columbia University Press, 1995.
74. Wegge, Njord. «The Political Order in the Arctic: Power Structures, Regimes and Influence.» *Polar Record* 47, no. 2 (2011): 1–12.
75. What's In Blue. «Arria Formula Meeting on Climate Change.» February 14, 2013. Available at: <http://www.whatsinblue.org/2013/02/arria-formula-meeting-on-climate-change.php>.
76. Wijnen, Marcus, Benedicte Augeard, Bradley Hiller, Christopher Ward, and Patrick Huntjens. «Managing the Invisible: Understanding and Improving Groundwater Governance.» Washington, DC: World Bank, Water Partnership Program, 2012.
77. Young, Oran R. *Creating Regimes: Arctic Accords and International Governance*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1998.
78. ———. *The Institutional Dimensions of Environmental Change: Fit, Interplay, and Scale*. *Global Environmental Accords: Strategies for Sustainability*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2002.
79. Zhang, Ting. «A Conflict-Sensitive Approach to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in the Urbanizing Asia-Pacific.» Working Paper No. 7, The Hague Institute for Global Justice, 2015.

REFERENCES:

- . *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*. Working Group II, 5th Assessment Report. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014.
- . *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990.
- . *Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All*. Human Development Report 2011. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011.
- . *The Institutional Dimensions of Environmental Change: Fit, Interplay, and Scale*. *Global Environmental Accords: Strategies for Sustainability*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2002.
- Academic Foundation. *Security Implications of Climate Change for India*, report of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses Working Group. New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2009.
- and
<http://www.americansecurityproject.org/climate-energy-and-security/climate-change/gsdicc/>.
- Babcicky, Philipp. «A Conflict-Sensitive Approach to Climate Change Adaptation.» *Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice* 25, no. 4 (2013): 480–88.
- Barnett, Jon, and W. Neil Adger. «Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict.» *Political Geography* 26 (2007): 639–55.
- Beck, U. (2007) 'A new cosmopolitanism is in the air' www.signandsight.com/features/1603.html
- Borgerson, Scott G. «Arctic Meltdown.» *Foreign Affairs* 87, no. 2 (2008): 63–77.
- Bradley, M., Cohen, R. (2013) *Disasters, Displacement and Protection: Challenges, Shortcomings and Ways Forward*. In: *Disentangling Migration and Climate Change*, 2013, pp 207-228, Springer
- Brauch, Hans Günter, and Jürgen Scheffran. «Introduction: Climate Change, Human Security, and Violent Conflict in the Anthropocene.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter

Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.

Breisinger, Clemens, Tingju Zhu, Perrihan Al Riffai, Gerald Nelson, Richard Robertson, Jose Funes, and Dorte Verner. «Global and Local Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Syria and Options for Adaptation.» IFPRI Discussion Paper no. 01091, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, June 2011.

Brown, Oli, Anne Hammill, and Robert McLeman. «Climate Change as the 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa.» *International Affairs* 83, no. 6 (2007): 1141–54.

Brzoska, Michael. «Climate Change as a Driver of Security Policy.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.

Buhaug, Halvard, and Ole Magnus Theisen. «On Environmental Change and Armed Conflict.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.

Byravan S, Rajan S. «Providing new homes for climate change exiles.» *Climate Policy*. No. 6 (2006): 247–252.

Chinadialogue. (2010). China's Interest must come first.

<http://www.chinadialogue.net/article/show/single/en/3792-China-s-interests-must-come-first>.

Council of the European Union. «Council Conclusions on EU water diplomacy.» Foreign Affairs Council meeting, Brussels, July 22, 2013.

Decision 1/CP.16, The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term Cooperative Action under the Convention, in Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, Addendum, Part Two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties, FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, 15 Mar 2011 (Cancun Adaptation Framework) para 14(f).

Delaney, David, and Helga Leitner. «The Political Construction of Scale.» *Political Geography* 16, no. 2 (1997): 93–97.

Erian, Wadid, Bassem Katlan, and Ouldbey Babah. «Drought vulnerability in the Arab region: Special case study: Syria.» Damascus: Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2011. Available at: http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2011/en/bgdocs/Erian_Katlan_&_Babah_2010.pdf.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Earthscan, *The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture – Managing Systems at Risk*, (2011).

Geddes, Andrew, and William Somerville. «Migration and Environmental Change in International Governance: The Case of the European Union.» *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy* 30, no. 6 (2012): 1015–28. doi: 10.1068/c1249j.

Gerhardt, Hans, Philip E. Steinberg, Jeremy Tasch, Sandra J. Fabiano, and Rob Shields. «Contested

Sovereignty in a Changing Arctic.» *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 100, no. 4 (2010): 992–1002.

German Advisory Council on Global Change. «Climate Change as a Security Risk.» Berlin: WBGU, 2008.

Available at: http://www.wbgu.de/fileadmin/templates/dateien/veroeffentlichungen/hauptgutachten/jg2007/wbgu_jg2007_engl.pdf.

Global Commission on the Economy and Climate (Global Commission). *Better Growth Better Climate: The New Climate Economy Report*. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, September 2014, p. 152. Available at: <http://www.newclimateeconomy.report>.

Haldén, Peter. *The Geopolitics of Climate Change*. Stockholm: Swedish Defence Research Agency, 2007.

Hallegatte, Stéphanie. «Strategies to adapt to an uncertain climate change.» *Global Environmental Change* 19 (2009): 240–47.

Harris, P.G., Chow, A., Karlsson, R. (2013) China and climate justice: moving beyond statism. *International Environmental Agreements* (2013) 13:291–305

Harris, P.G., Symons, J. (2010) Justice in adaptation to climate change: cosmopolitan implications for implications for international institutions. *Environmental Politics*, 19:4, 617–636

Harris, Shane. «Water Wars.» *Foreign Policy*, September 18, 2014. Available at: <http://foreignpolicy.com/2014/09/18/water-wars/>.

Hartmann, Betsy. «Rethinking Climate Refugees and Climate Conflict: Rhetoric, Reality and the Politics of Policy Discourse.» *Journal of International Development* 22, no. 2 (2010): 233–46. doi: 10.1002/jid.1676.

Holland, Andrew, and Xander Vagg. «The Global Security Defense Index on Climate Change.» Washington, DC: American Security Project, 2013. Available at: <http://americansecurityproject.org/ASP%20Reports/Ref%200121%20-%20Global%20Security%20Defense%20Index%20P-Results.pdf>

Homer-Dixon, Thomas F. *Environment, Scarcity, and Violence*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1999.

Hooghe, Liesbet, and Gary Marks. «Unraveling the Central State, but How? Types of Multi-level Governance.» *American Political Science Review* 97, no. 2 (May 2003): 233–43.

https://e360.yale.edu/features/in_low-lying_bangladesh_the_sea_takes_a_human_toll

Huntjens, Patrick, Claudia Pahl-Wostl, Benoit Rihoux, Maja Schlüter, Zsuzsanna Flachner, Susana Neto, Romana Koskova, Chris Dickens, and Isah Nabide Kiti, «Adaptive Water Management and Policy Learning in a Changing Climate: A Formal Comparative Analysis of Eight Water Management Regimes in Europe, Asia, and Africa,» *Environmental Policy and Governance* 21, no. 3 (2011): 145–63.

- Huntjens, Patrick, Louis Lebel, Claudia Pahl-Wostl, Jeff Camkin, Roland Schulze, and Nicole Kranz. «Institutional design propositions for the governance of adaptation to climate change in the water sector.» *Global Environmental Change* 22, no. 1 (2012): 67–81.
- Huntjens, Patrick. «Water management and water governance in a changing climate: Experience and insights on climate change adaptation in Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia.» Eburon Academic Publishers, 2010.
- Huysmans, Jef. *The Politics of Insecurity: Fear, Migration and Asylum in the EU*. Abingdon: Routledge, 2006.
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Working Group I, 5th Assessment Report*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2013.
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). «Global Estimates: People Displaced by Disasters.» Geneva: IDMC, September 2014. Available at: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2014/201409-global-estimates2.pdf>.
- International Crisis Group (ICG). «Water Pressure in Central Asia.» *Europe and Central Asia Report* no. 233. Brussels: International Crisis Group, September 11, 2014.
- Keil, Kathrin. «The Arctic: A New Region of Conflict? The Case of Oil and Gas.» *Cooperation and Conflict* 49, no. 2 (2014): 162–90.
- Kelley, Colin P., Shahrzad Mohtadib, Mark A. Canec, Richard Seager, and Yochanan Kushnir. «Climate Change in the Fertile Crescent and Implications of the Recent Syrian Drought.» *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 112, no. 11 (2015): 3241–46.
- Kofi A. Annan quote, 1 October 2009 – <http://blogit.realwire.com/?ReleaseID=13791>; globalissues.org, climate justice and equity: <http://www.globalissues.org/article/231/climate-justice-and-equity>
- Lebel, Louis, and B. T. Sinh. «Politics of floods and disasters.» In *Democratizing Water Governance in the Mekong Region*, ed. Louis Lebel, J. Dore, R. Daniel, and Y. S. Koma, 37–54. Chiang Mai: Mekong Press, 2007.
- Lebel, Louis, Tira Foran, Po Garden, and Jesse B. Manuta. «Adaptation to Climate Change and Social Justice: Challenges for Flood and Disaster Management in Thailand.» In *Climate Change Adaptation in the Water Sector*, ed. Fulco Ludwig, Pavel Kabat, Henk van Schaik, and Michael van der Valk, 125–41. London: Earthscan, 2009.
- Martin, Susan F. «Climate Change, Migration, and Adaptation.» Paper prepared for the Transatlantic Study Team on Climate-Induced Migration. Washington, DC: German Marshall Fund of the United States, June 2010.
- Matthew, Richard. «Integrating Climate Change into Peacebuilding.» *Climatic Change* 123, no. 1 (2014): 83–93.
- McDonald, Matt. «Discourses of Climate Security.» *Political Geography* 33, no. 1 (2013): 42–51.
- Oates, Wallace E. «Environmental Policy in the European Community: Harmonization or National Standards?» *Empirica* 25, no. 1 (1998): 1–13.
- Oels, Angela. «From ‘Securitization of Climate Change to ‘Climatization’ of the Security Field: Comparing Three Theoretical Perspectives.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.
- Ostrom, Elinor. «A Diagnostic Approach for Going Beyond Panaceas.» *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 104, no. 39 (2007): 15181–87.
- Oxfam, *Entering Uncharted Waters: El Nino and the Threat to Food Security*, (2015).
- Pacific Institute. «The Water Conflict Chronology and Database.» The Pacific Institute, 2015. Available at: <http://www.worldwater.org/water-data/>.
- Palmer, Margaret A., Catherine R. Liermann, Christer Nilsson, Martina Florke, Joseph Alcamo, P. S. Lake, and Nick Bond. «Climate change and the world’s river basins: Anticipating management options.» *Frontiers in Ecology and Environment* 6, no. 1 (2008): 81–89.
- Refugee Convention, 1951
- Sayne, Aaron. *Climate Change Adaptation and Conflict in Nigeria*. Washington: United States Institute of Peace, June 2011. Available at: http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/Climate_Change_Nigeria.pdf.
- Scheffran, Jürgen, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.
- Scheffran, Jürgen, Tobias Ide, and Janpeter Schilling. «Violent Climate or Climate of Violence? Concepts and Relations with Focus on Kenya and Sudan.» *International Journal of Human Rights* 18, no. 3 (2014): 369–90.
- Silina M. (2015). *European Environmental Bureau & European ECO Forum, Is Everything Right with Public Participation in Climate Related Decisions?, Presentation for the Fifth Meeting of the Task Force on Public Participation in Decision-making*, Geneva, February 23 – 24, (2015).
- Stern, Nicholas. «The Structure of Economic Modeling of the Potential Impacts of Climate Change: Grafting Gross Underestimation of Risk onto Already Narrow Science Models.» *Journal of Economic Literature* 51, no. 3 (2013): 838–59.
- Tänzler, Dennis, Alexander Carius, and Achim Maas. *The Need for Conflict-Sensitive Adaptation to Climate Change*. Berlin: Adelphi, 2013.
- Trombetta, Maria J. «Climate Change and the Environmental Conflict Discourse.» In *Climate Change, Human Security and Violent Conflict*, ed. Jürgen Scheffran, Michael Brzoska, Hans Günter Brauch, Peter Michael Link, and Janpeter Schilling. Heidelberg: Springer, 2012.
- Trombetta, Maria J. «Linking climate-induced migration and security within the EU: Insights from the

securitization debate.» *Critical Studies on Security* 2, no. 2 (2014): 131–47. doi: 10.1080/21624887.2014.923699.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). «Technical Publications on Conflict Management and Mitigation,» 2015. Available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/technical-publications>.

UNEP, in cooperation with Columbia Law School, Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, *Climate Change and Human Rights*, p. 15 (December 2015).

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). *New Dimensions of Human Security*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994. Available at: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-report-1994>.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). «From Conflict to Peacebuilding: The Role of Natural Resources and the Environment.» Nairobi: UNEP, 2009.

University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR). «How Much Has the Global Temperature Risen in the Last 100 Years?» Available at: <https://www2.ucar.edu/climate/faq/how-much-has-global-temperature-risen-last-100-years>.

Victoria Tauli-Corpus & Aqqaq Lyng, *Impact of Climate Change Mitigation Measures on Indigenous Peoples and on their Territories and Lands*, study presented at the UN Economic and Social Council, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, 7th session, E/C.19/2008/10 (2008).

Wæver, Ole. «Securitization and Desecuritization.» In *On Security*, ed. Ronnie Lipschut, 46–88. New York: Columbia University Press, 1995.

Wegge, Njord. «The Political Order in the Arctic: Power Structures, Regimes and Influence.» *Polar Record* 47, no. 2 (2011): 1–12.

What's In Blue. «Arria Formula Meeting on Climate Change.» February 14, 2013. Available at:

<http://www.whatsinblue.org/2013/02/arria-formula-meeting-on-climate-change.php>.

Wijnen, Marcus, Benedicte Augéard, Bradley Hiller, Christopher Ward, and Patrick Huntjens. «Managing the Invisible: Understanding and Improving Groundwater Governance.» Washington, DC: World Bank, Water Partnership Program, 2012.

Yale Environment 360. In *Low-Lying Bangladesh, The Sea Takes a Human Toll*. 2010.

Young, Oran R. *Creating Regimes: Arctic Accords and International Governance*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1998.

Zhang, Ting. «A Conflict-Sensitive Approach to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in the Urbanizing Asia-Pacific.» Working Paper No. 7, The Hague Institute for Global Justice, 2015.

Климатическая справедливость

© Хайхадаева О. Д., 2020

Климатическая справедливость — это концепция, которая используется для рассмотрения глобального потепления как этической проблемы и рассмотрения того, как причины и воздействия изменения климата соотносятся с концепциями справедливости, особенно экологической справедливости и социальной справедливости. Все дискуссии об изменении климата так или иначе связаны с проблемой справедливости. Проблемы справедливости лежат в основе дебатов по смягчению последствий (кто сокращает выбросы?), адаптации (кто платит?) и управлению (кто принимает решения?). Климатическая справедливость связана с фундаментальной асимметрией, заключающейся в том, что те, кто меньше всего способствовал глобальному потеплению, — это те, кто в значительной степени страдает от последствий изменения климата. Принимая во внимание важность изучения климатической справедливости, данная статья посвящена анализу различных подходов к климатической справедливости.

Ключевые слова: климатические изменения, справедливость, климатическая справедливость, политик