

International Youth Forum on Climate Finance Declaration

气候金融国际青年论坛宣言

Vision 愿景

A sustainably developed world, sufficiently and equitably financed to tackle climate change

创建一个可持续发展的世界，拥有足够的资金和公平获得资金的方式以应对气候变化

Who We Are 我们是谁

We are an international group of professionals from relevant fields of expertise, under the British Council Climate Generation Programme, advocating urgent action on Climate Change.

我们是参加英国文化协会气候酷派项目的青年专业人士，来自世界各国和各相关专业领域。我们倡导应立即采取行动应对气候变化。

Aims of Declaration 青年宣言目标

1. Youth Generation¹ act as a catalyst to trigger innovative financial schemes and to secure an international legally-binding agreement on climate financing.

青年应积极推动创新的金融模式并协助形成具有法律效力的国际气候金融协议

2. Youth propose practical, equitable solutions, to enable the world to capitalize on the opportunities of emerging business for a zero carbon economy.

为实现零碳经济，青年应提出可操作的公平的解决方案，为国际社会向新兴企业提供资金创造机会。

3. Youth promote the rebuilding of trust among developed and developing countries by sharing responsibilities fairly.

青年通过公平分担责任重新建立发达国家与发展中国家之间的信任。

Key Challenges 主要挑战

The Youth Declaration is clear these high-level challenges need to be

¹ young generations aged 15 to 35; 15 至 35 岁之间的青年人

addressed and resolved by the Negotiating Parties in order for our recommended solutions to be possible.

青年论坛宣言明确意识到为了使我们的建议的解决方案成为可能，所有谈判方应重视并解决这些高层次的挑战。

1. Lack of a central coordinated allocation mechanisms, due to fragmented financial and regulatory bodies 由于现有金融和监管机构的分散造成的统一协调的分配机制的缺失。
2. Lack of long term commitments – change in policies with changing governments. 缺乏长期承诺 – 政府更迭及政策变化。
3. Lack of transparency in allocation of funds 缺乏资金分配的透明性。
4. Lack of strong consensus between rich and poor countries about obligations and responsibilities. 缺乏富国和穷国之间对义务和责任的认同。
5. Lack of a holistic approach to environmental protection and development issues. 缺乏解决环境保护和发展问题的整体方案。

Key Recommended Solutions 主要建议及解决方案

1. Increase transparency - make the whole financial system more transparent with internationally recognised standards and provide maximum public taxpayer transparency on a national level. 通过建立国际认证标准，在国家层面最大程度地提高公共财政的透明度，使纳税人了解公共资金的流向，从而提高整个金融系统的透明度。
2. Maximise financial leverage - use Government funding to insure private investments against financial risks associated with climate change finance the funding (eg. reference the Marshall Plan)。最大程度地提高资金使用率，将公共财政用于建立风险保障金以降低投资风险，吸引私营经济，将更多资金投入气候变化领域。
3. Centralise financing - set up a centralized body to be charge of receiving, managing, controlling and measuring Government committed funds. 统一管理财政系统，建立一个集中化管理机构，负责吸收、管理、监测公共财政投入。
4. Mobilise tax schemes – establish an international financial transactions tax which does not change market incentives and encourage national government's to establish ambitious flat carbon/environmental/pollution tax schemes. 充分利用税收系统，设立国际金融交易税，该税种不改变市场激励措施，并鼓励各国政府建立一个统一的、强有力的碳、环境和污染税收体制。
5. Penalisation – increase the power of the UNFCCC to sanction embargoes for non-compliance so that Governments can be held

- accountable to deliver promised funds. 建立惩罚机制——增加联合国气候框架公约的权限，允许对不遵守公约的缔约国实施禁运的制裁，从而使政府能够履约提供承诺的资金。
6. National KPIs – ensure national governments implement measurable mitigation and adaptation goals whose performance will be measured internationally and allocate funds to successful performance results. 建立国家级关键成效指标体系——确保国家政府制定可测量的适应和减缓气候变化的目标，其成效将按照统一的国际标准衡量，按照减排成效划拨资金。
 7. Encourage technology & knowledge transfer – establish a payment rating scheme linked to historical emissions delivering increased and equitable transfer. 鼓励技术转让和知识转让，建立一个与历史碳排放相挂钩的支付评价体系，实现持续增长的和公平的转让。
 8. Ensure no poverty alleviation schemes are contradictory to the goal of mitigating or adapting to climate change and provide a framework for integrating development finance into climate finance. 确保用于消除贫困的资金不与适应和减缓气候变化的资金相冲突。建立有效机制，将发展资金与气候金融相结合。
 9. Ignite social entrepreneurship – establish international rules and regulations which promote environmental, social entrepreneurship, particularly in developing countries. 激励社会企业精神——建立国际制度和规定，积极鼓励环境和社会企业创新发展，尤其是在发展中国家。
 10. Unlocking forestry value - set hard and fast rules for global AFOLU type projects. 挖掘林业价值——建立全球农林和其它土地利用项目的硬性指标。
 11. Engage consumer finance markets – create innovative climate / environmental Bonds. 充分利用个人金融市场，发行创新的气候或环境债券。

Measures of success and timeframes

衡量成功的标准及时间框架

- Set up a separate international financial umbrella framework within 5 years (for the mobilisation of a minimum of \$ 1 trillion per year). 在5年之内建立一个独立的国际金融综合框架，每年调集至少10,000亿美元的资金。
- By 2015, clearly evolved and defined carbon market delivering 6 times current capital market finance to developing countries. 在2015年之前，建立目标明确、发展成熟的碳交易市场，为发展中国家输送6倍于

现有碳交易市场规模的资金。

- A globally equitable rate of contraction and convergence that correlates to the 2°C rise path as mentioned in the IPCC AR4. 实现全球公平性，并与《IPCC 第四次评估报告》中所提出的温度升高 2 摄氏度限制相一致的减排率。

Next steps and Youth Engagement 后续步骤及青年人的参与

- Take our proposal to the UNFCCC youth constituency. 将我们的提议递交给联合国气候变化框架协议青年会议。
- Ask all participants at the Forum to commit to pushing the declaration to their NGOs, local governments, media, social networking, and youth political party leaders. 所有论坛的参与者承诺将宣言递交给所在国的非政府组织、当地政府、媒体、社会团体以及青年政党领袖。
- Work with other youth groups to build political pressure in individual countries to create a global common front. 与其他的青年组织协作，在各自国家形成政治压力并建立一个全球统一战线。
- Request the British Council through their government and media channels to disseminate our declaration out in the countries where they operate. Translate the declaration in all our languages. 请求英国文化协会在各地的分支机构运用其政府和媒体渠道传达我们的宣言，并将宣言译成各自国家的语言。
- Get youth representatives in the national delegations. 在各国的代表团中增加青年代表的席位。

Conclusion 结束语

Stop the blame game!

**Countries must move away from national interests and
have a global view.**

停止互相指责！

各国必须摒弃狭隘的国家利益，以全球视野共同面对。