



United Nations
Climate Change

COP27
SHARM EL-SHEIKH
EGYPT 2022



Thai Youth Climate Action Declaration to COP27 and the Thai Government 8 November 2022

#SystemChangeNotClimateChange

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We are the people of the new generation. Although coming from different backgrounds, we are deeply concerned about the climate crisis which has posed a great threat to every life on the planet as well as our Thai society.

We have been closely observing the impacts of climate change with fear as there are no constructive contributions from the previous COPs, and especially the approaching COP27, nor do we see any from our Thai government. Because we have observed that:

- 1) The Conference of Parties (COP) and the Thai government's policies lack inclusion of the people, specifically the underprivileged groups and those who suffer from the devastating impacts. Instead, the people remain marginalized and merely exist as a background while being overshadowed by private corporations and big polluters. Meanwhile, global conferences and policies of the Thai government encourage these groups to have leading roles in proposing or developing policies that benefit their interests.
- 2) The Conference of Parties (COP) and the current policies lack ambitions and actionable plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As of now, global climate change policies as well as ours in Thailand still allow the production of massive carbon emissions, pushing us away from achieving the goal to stay below a 1.5 °C increase by 2030.
- 3) The mainstream direction of climate change policies is dominated by the narrative of carbon capitalism. These policies tend to assist the polluters to "greenwash" themselves as sustainable leaders who can capture natural resources for their own interests, causing injustice against the people.

If these policies continue to progress with no change, not only will there be consequences from serious effects of global warming, there will be biodiversity and mineral loss, and the goal of carbon neutrality will remain an illusion that never tackles the root of the climate crisis, while the gap of inequality and conflict from this disaster will worsen from such policies.

We propose these statements to COP 27, to the Thai government, to the private sector and to civil society as follows;

Suggestions for COP 27

1. Declare the Climate Crisis as an emergency and make it a policy of utmost priority. Target more emission reduction unconditionally, in order to control the increase in global temperature to be lower than 1.5 °C by 2030.
2. Developed countries and transnational companies must pay climate reparations immediately by budgeting 100 billion USD as promised in 2009. That budget should support communities and civil society to compensate for their loss and damage, and the cost of their adaptation, without tying it to government agencies, conglomerates, or large civil society organizations.
3. Establish adequate and comprehensive policies, measures, and loss & damage funds, targeting victims and preparing people at risk to secure their adaptability, in times of flooding, storms, and other disasters.
4. Reconsider carbon offsets, carbon neutrality, carbon market and carbon credit policies. Ensure that they do not facilitate developed countries' and conglomerates' greenwashing.

Suggestions for Thai government

1. Develop public policies' participatory processes. Encourage people to engage in the processes inclusive and equally. Namely, prevent the use of SLAPP (strategic lawsuits against public participation). Reform climate change laws and regulations. Assign robust roles for the soon-to-be established "Climate and Environmental Change Department". Strengthen and protect citizens' participation and rights. Ensure democratic processes environmentally and politically.
2. Ensure a just transition from fossil fuel energy to renewable energy by 2050. Develop an energy system with good governance. Reconsider the Power Development Plan and the distributing system to guarantee people's accessibility and power. Reduce excess

power capacity and its financial burden on people. Stop investing in all fossil fuels, hydropower dam. Stop the operation of power plants that cause livelihood and environmental destruction. Do not put the burden of economic, social, and environmental damage on the people.

3. Complete transition from monoculture farming driven by conglomerates to agroecology until 2030. Promote small farmers, indigenous cultures, local communities, and urban residents to have roles in reducing GHG emissions, preserving local and diverse seeds, furthering adaptability, food security, and biodiversity.
4. Reconsider Forest Reclamation Policy. Do not burden the forest with the private sector's GHG emissions. To increase forest area, it must not destroy biodiversity and food security. Protect and promote community rights to manage every type of forest sustainably. Reform all forest-related laws and regulations to acknowledge community rights. Reconsider the cabinet resolution of October 5, 2022 and regulations of Department of Forestry and Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, in order to not facilitate the private sector's carbon credit / greenwashing from public and community forest areas.
5. Private sectors who are responsible for emitting the most GHG in the country must account for their actions by reducing and ending the GHG emissions in the production processes and economic activities, reducing at least 50 percent within 2030 and to 20 percent in 2050 from the basis in 2020, without using carbon market or carbon capture to deviate from the targets and without creating risks and power over society and ecosystem. Organize fundraising for aid, rehabilitation, and adaptability funds for climate victims.
6. End greenwashing and reconsider the carbon market, carbon neutral, carbon credit policies, as they lead to it and do not lower impacts. Change accountability policies e.g. reduce individual emission. If they aim for societal GHG reduction or loss and damage aid, government sectors could create incentives but not lead them to diminish GHG reduction target or profit from the emission.
7. Reconsider and estimate strategic environmental assessment to government and private sectors' projects, be it development, conservation, or disaster relief projects, etc. that claims climate solutions or connections, both domestic and transnational. The

assessment should protect community rights, citizen rights, and socio-environmental justice.

8. Develop transboundary cooperation among citizens in the region, e.g. Mekong or ASEAN, to learn and mobilize policies and actions, to withstand and remediate from disasters, and increase adaptability.
9. Develop future forecasts and design immediately, participating with every group of people in the impacted area, to prepare for and adapt to climate change, especially flooded, arid or other disaster-prone areas, or areas with food, health, housing, or sustenance vulnerability, etc. That should be conducted in a sustainable manner, with socio-environmental justice, and leaving no one behind.
10. Develop urban and countryside infrastructure in times of climate change, e.g. town planning, public transportation, renewable energy system, food security system, rewilding areas, climate adaptation, resource management, education, etc. Develop these as a public welfare system where people are protected and benefitted fairly.
11. Reduce the inequality gap and create economic, gender, social, and political justice because the climate crisis does not exist on its own but in relation to the economic, social, and political system that is docile to power, resource, economic, and social monopoly. That creates inequality, injustice, and unsustainability. It is urgent to make a transition to an ecological, sustainable, and just society.

This statement is not only a demand to government agencies and other sectors, it is also a pledge to state our will to ACT. We invite everyone to be a part of this action and move this agenda for our shared goals, in anticipation of the approaching irreversible climate collapse.

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Signature

Thai Climate Justice for All - TCJA

สมาชิกกลุ่มการเมืองสิ่งแวดล้อม (Environmental Politics)

โครงการอนุรักษ์และฟื้นฟูธรรมชาติ สวนฟื้นฟูวิถี (Feun Foo Permaculture & Rewilding)

WHATWILD. (สัตว์ไรน)

we a tinybluedot (อาสาสื่อสาร climate)

สหภาพคนทำงาน (Workers' Union)

สมาคมคนรุ่นใหม่กับนวัตกรรมทางสังคม (Society of Young Social Innovators: SYSI)

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