

COP 29 – Weltklimakonferenz in Uneinigkeit

Persönliche Erfahrungen aus der Teilnahme an der COP28 (Dubai) und der COP29 (Baku)



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 Wissenschaftsplattform
Sustainable Finance

Zentrum für Klimaresilienz der Universität Augsburg



- **Gründung 2020, 10 neue + 30 Lehrstühle, Doktorandenprogramm,...**
 - (Primär) Erhöhung **Widerstandsfähigkeit** ggü. unabwendbaren Folgen des Klimawandels
 - Entwicklung **umsetzbarer Strategien** auf regionaler, nationaler und internationaler Ebene
 - **Interdisziplinäre** Forschung, Praxiskooperationen, Wissenschaftskommunikation
- www.uni-augsburg.de/de/forschung/einrichtungen/institute/zentrum-fur-klimaresilienz/



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COP29: Zentrales Thema und zentrales Ergebnis

Finanzierung negative Folgen des Klimawandels im „Globalen Süden“

- „Einigung“ auf jährliche Klimahilfen für „Entwicklungsländer“ in Höhe von 300 Mrd. US\$ bis 2035 (vorher 100 Mrd. US\$) seitens der Industrieländer
- Liegt deutlich unter den von den Entwicklungsländern geforderten 1,3 Billionen US\$ pro Jahr
- Finanzierung soll aus Sicht der Industrieländer auch über Kredite und Private erfolgen



COP28 und COP29:

„Abkehr“ von fossilen Brennstoffen???

COP28: Abkehr von fossilen Brennstoffen auf gerechte, geordnete und ausgewogene Weise

→ Erstmals (!) in COP-Schlussdokument

→ Wie das geschehen soll, wird auf den nächsten COPs diskutiert



COP29: (Praktisch) Keine weitere Einigung...



COP29: Vorbereitung der NDC für COP30 (in Brasilien)

- Sogenannte „Nationally Determined Contributions“ (NDC) müssen bis COP30 erstellt werden
- = **Nationale Klimaschutzbeiträge**
= Beiträge der Länder zum internationalen Klimaschutz
- Ausrichtung an Paris-Zielen notwendig

Gute Erklärung: de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationally_Determined_Contributions

COPs: Ergebnisse zentraler Parts in Tagesschau sichtbar

Unterlagen
von COP28



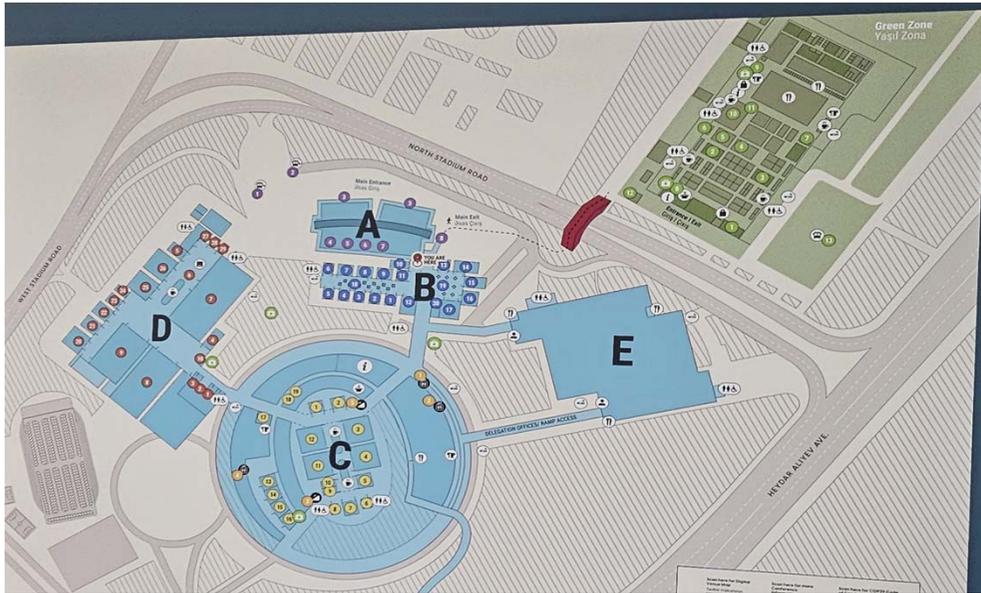
Draft text by the President¹ First global stocktake under the Paris Agreement

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

Recalling Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate

- ... 150. ~~Reiterates the United Nations Secretary-General's call made on~~ Recognizes of the importance of particularly vulnerable developing countries and segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, socioeconomic status, livelihood, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, displacement, or disability, as well as the ecosystems they depend on, in responding to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
1. *Welcomes* displacement goals and sending or disability, as well as the ecosystems they depend on, in responding to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts; crisis;
2. *Underlines* 151. ~~Recognizes the~~ Stresses the importance of approaches to loss and damage that are gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive and respect human rights; implementation at gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive and respect human rights; purpose of the Paris Agreement; 152. Also stresses the importance of promoting coherence and complementarity in all aspects of action and support for averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage
- ... 237. Takes note of associated with climate change impacts; the secretariat reference; 153. Recognizes advancements in international efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including: the progress made under the
238. Requests that the WIM Executive Committee and its expert groups, technical expert group and task ~~force~~, force; subject to the availability of resources, be supported through the establishment of the Santiago network and progress in its operationalization,

COPs: Weniger sichtbare dezentrale Parts



A. Action on Food	B21 Food and Agriculture Organization	F90 Mali	F15 Sweden	C17
Angola	G13 of the United Nations	Mauritania	G2 T Tajikistan Glaciers' 2025	C10a
Australia	G Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF)	Mediterranean Pavilion	F1b TERRE - Global Carbon Council	F3
Africa Pavilion	H11 Georgia	H1 Mosna Blue Pacific Pavilion	H4 Thailand	G9
Azerbaijan	C3 Germany	C8 Morocco	E15 The Arctic Pavilion	D17
B Bangladesh	F5b Global Cement and Concrete Association	E4 Multilateral Action & Urbanization Pavilion	I6 The Climate Funds	D10
BENELUX-EIB Pavilion	G7 Global Renewables Hub	C1+CD N HDC Partnership	A9 The Commonwealth Pavilion	G2b
Botswana	I7 GLOBE Legislators	G22a Nigeria	C15 The Consortium of International Agricultural	F9
Brazilian Amazon Consortium HUB	D1 GLOBE Digital Innovation	H9 O Ocean Pavilion	H10 Research Centres (CGIAR)	
Bulgaria	I19 Greece	G32a Oman	F12 The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation	B19
Burkina Faso	I7 Honduras / Coalition for Rainforest Nations	G2b OPEC Fund	G22a on Agriculture (IICA)	
Buildings + Cooling Pavilion	F19 I ICES: The Islamic World Educational, Scientific	E18 Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	I23 The IOM Climate Change and Human Mobility	A1
C Team	G10 and Cultural Organization	C19 Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting	E20 Togo	P0a
Canada	I4 IDEA Campaign	C21 Countries (OPEC)	E17 Trade and Investment House	B4
CARICOM	I4 IDFC International Development Finance Club	E1 Pakistan	G30 The Nordic Pavilion	C1
Central African Republic	I21 Independent University	E9 Palau	B10 U Ukraine	C13
Centre for Public Impact	H2a Indigenous Peoples Pavilion	B9 Partners Lounge	D19 UN Global Compact Business Hub	F4
Chad	H5 Indonesia	G4 Philippines	D19 UN Global Compact Business Hub	I12
Children & Youth Pavilion	F1a Intergovernmental Authority on Development IGAD	D9 Poland	F2b UNFCCC	C5
Chile and Iceland	DB International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	I1 R Regional Climate Foundations	G24 United Arab Emirates	D3
China	AB International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	H2 Renewable Energy Action Pavilion	D7 United Kingdom	E1
Civil Society Hub	H9 International Emissions Trading Association	E10 Republic of Congo	D7 United Nations Azerbaijan	A11
Clean Resource Innovation Network (CRIN)	I15 International Federation of Red Cross and Red	B2 Republic of Iraq	I2 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	B9
Climate Mobility Pavilion	C3 Crescent Societies	B15 Republic of Korea	F2b United Nations Industrial Development Organization	A7
Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)	B13 International Labour Organization	D12 Republic of Namibia	H25 United States	F2
Connecting Hub	G14b International Organization for Standardization	I2 Republic of Senegal	H2 Uzbekistan	E5
COP29 Health Pavilion	G11 International Trade Centre	D6 Resilience Hub/Humanitarian Hub	H3 United Republic of Tanzania	I5
Côte d'Ivoire	IS3 Iran	F6a Russian Federation	G1b V Venezuela	P10b
Climate, Peace and Transboundary	F17 Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Group	G15 Rwanda	G5a W Water for Climate Pavilion	J1
Resilience Pavilion	I4 Italy	G3 République de Guinée	E9 W We Mean Business Coalition	E13
D Democratic Republic of Congo	F13 Japan	C5 S SDG	D8a Windward Fund	J1
Denmark	J3 Joint MDG Pavilion	C5 SDG7 Global South Environment Program	G12a Woodwell Climate Research Center	D5b
East African Community	E14 Kazakhstan	D0 Singapore	C4 World Bank Group Pavilion in partnership with	B1
Economic Community of West African States	E10 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	F4 Small Island Developing Countries	E7 the IMF and the FT	
(ECOWAS)	E18 Kyrgyzstan: Sustainable Mountain Development	P2b Solar Hub	E7 World Green Economy Organization (WGE0)	C12
El Salvador	F23 L League of Arab States	F8 Solutions for our Climate	H2b WMO-IPCC-MERI Pavilion	B5
Ethiopia	D4 M Madagascar	G20b South Africa	I4 World Nuclear Association	G1
European Union	G1a Malaysia	I2a Spain	C14 Z Zambia	G28
Faith Pavilion		E1 State of Qatar	G20a Zimbabwe	B11
				G16



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COPs: Einige wenige Beispiele für „Arbeit unter dem Radar“



1. DIN/ISO Pavillon: Standards für **Adaptionspläne** und **nachhaltige Finanzprodukte** und **Products Carbon Footprint**
2. Pavillon Nigeria: **Finanzierungskonzepte** für Nigeria
→ u.a. Nutzung **Global Shield** und **komplexe Finanzprodukte**
3. Div. Pavillons: Diskussionen und Fortschritte beim Thema **Klimaclub** (und teilweise **CBAM** u.ä.)

(Eine) Hoffnung am Horizont: Klimaklub und CBAM

<https://climate-club.org/>

COP28: Germany launches Climate Club

Representatives of the international Climate Club initiated by Germany met for the first time at the UN Climate Change Conference COP28 in Dubai.

02.12.2023



© picture alliance/dpa

www.deutschland.de/en/news/cop28-germany-launches-climate-club

Klimaklub: Habeck wird Standards für grünen Zement vorstellen



Grüner Zement: Einen Standard dafür präsentiert Bundeswirtschaftsminister Robert Habeck demnächst auf der COP29 in Baku.

Der von Bundeskanzler Scholz initiierte Klimaklub zieht ein Jahr nach Gründung eine erste Bilanz. Woran die Mitgliedstaaten arbeiten, lesen

table.media/climate/news/klimaklub-habeck-wird-standards-fuer-gruenen-zement-vorstellen/

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europ%C3%A4isches_CO2-Grenzausgleichssystem

#CBAM

CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

Sectors covered in the first phase of the CBAM - our environmental policy tool to help maximise the European and global impact of our fight against climate change.

CEMENT	IRON & STEEL	ALUMINIUM
FERTILISERS	ELECTRICITY	HYDROGEN

taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism_en



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Vielen Dank

Ich freue mich über jeden weiteren Austausch



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