

# Global Legislators' Call Against the Proliferation of LNG Infrastructure

As nationally elected representatives serving millions of people across multiple continents, countries, and communities, and reflecting a range of political visions, we come together to speak with one voice and call on our fellow legislators and partners in government to take immediate and decisive action against the proliferation of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) infrastructure around the world.

At the 26th Conference of Parties (COP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2021, 39 countries and financial institutions signed the Glasgow Statement, pledging to prioritize the clean energy transition and end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel sector by 2022. This is the least we can do, considering that even existing fossil production capacities already exceed the limits set by the Paris Agreement, putting the habitability of our planet at risk.<sup>1</sup>

At the 28th Conference of Parties (COP28) to the UNFCCC in 2023, world leaders agreed to accelerate efforts globally toward net-zero emission energy systems and transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly, and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050.<sup>2</sup>

Despite these international commitments, several countries continue to pour billions of dollars into new fossil fuel infrastructure,<sup>3</sup> creating extremely harmful and unnecessary overcapacities<sup>4</sup> and threatening to push our climate targets even farther out of reach.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to the environmental and planetary risks, there is a clear economic case against these plans: with oil, gas, and coal demand expected to peak this decade,<sup>6</sup> fossil infrastructure projects are the stranded assets of the near future.<sup>7</sup> Public and private funds must instead be channeled towards clean energy technology to reach the targets agreed at COP28.

**Taking these facts to heart, we – the undersigned legislators – call on world leaders, UN-level negotiators, and our fellow legislators to work together in a spirit of international cooperation to impose an **immediate moratorium on the expansion of LNG infrastructure worldwide**, ending the public financing and permitting of these harmful projects.**

The climate crisis leaves no room for misguided investments. Let us act accordingly.

<sup>1</sup> [ISSD](#), *New Analysis – What IPCC energy pathways tell us about Paris-aligned policies and investments*, (June 8, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> [UNFCCC](#), *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, (Dec. 2023).

<sup>3</sup> [Oil Change International](#), *Fossil Finance Violations: Tracking Fossil Fuel Projects that violate commitments to end international public finance for fossil fuels*, (June 2024).

<sup>4</sup> [IEEFA](#), *Global LNG Outlook 2024-2028*, (Apr. 2024).

<sup>5</sup> [Stockholm Environment Institute](#), *Production Gap Report 2023*, (Nov. 2023).

<sup>6</sup> [International Energy Agency](#), *World Energy Outlook 2023*, (Oct. 10 2023).

<sup>7</sup> [Semieniuk et al.](#), *Stranded fossil-fuel assets translate to major losses for investors in advanced economies*, *Nature Climate Change* 12, 532–538 (2022).

# Globaler Parlamentarischer **Aufruf gegen** den Ausbau von **Flüssiggas-Infrastruktur**

Als national gewählte Parlamentarierinnen und Parlamentarier, die Millionen von Menschen mit verschiedensten Herkünften und Hintergründen dienen und eine Vielfalt von politischen Positionen vertreten, kommen wir zusammen, um mit einer geeinten Stimme zu sprechen und Parlamente und Regierungen weltweit aufzufordern, sofortige und entschiedene Maßnahmen gegen den Ausbau von Flüssigerdgas-Infrastruktur auf der ganzen Welt zu ergreifen.

Bei der Weltklimakonferenz COP26 der Klimarahmenkonvention der Vereinten Nationen (UNFCCC) im Jahr 2021 unterzeichneten 39 Länder und Finanzinstitutionen das „Glasgow Statement“ und verpflichteten sich dazu, die Energiewende zu priorisieren und bis zum Jahr 2022 die direkte öffentliche Unterstützung internationaler Projekte der unverminderten Nutzung fossiler Brennstoffe zu beenden. Das ist das Mindeste, was wir tun können, denn selbst die bestehenden fossilen Produktionskapazitäten überschreiten bereits die im Pariser Abkommen festgelegten Klimaziele und gefährden damit die Bewohnbarkeit unseres Planeten.<sup>1</sup>

Auf der Weltklimakonferenz COP28 der UNFCCC im Jahr 2023 einigten sich die Vertragsstaaten darauf, die weltweiten Anstrengungen in Richtung emissionsfreier Energiesysteme zu beschleunigen und die Abkehr von fossilen Brennstoffen in den Energiesystemen auf faire, geordnete und sozial gerechte Weise zu vollziehen, mit zügigen Maßnahmen in diesem kritischen Jahrzehnt, um bis 2050 Klimaneutralität zu erreichen.<sup>2</sup>

Trotz dieser internationalen Verpflichtungen investieren einige Länder weiterhin Milliarden von Dollar in neue fossile Infrastruktur,<sup>3</sup> wodurch extrem schädliche und unnötige Überkapazitäten entstehen<sup>4</sup> und unsere Klimaziele noch weiter in die Ferne zu rücken drohen.<sup>5</sup>

Neben den Risiken für die Umwelt und unseren Planeten sprechen auch klare wirtschaftliche Argumente gegen diese Pläne: Da die Nachfrage nach Kohle, Öl und Gas voraussichtlich in diesem Jahrzehnt ihren Höhepunkt erreicht,<sup>6</sup> sind fossile Infrastrukturprojekte Geldverschwendung und die „Stranded Assets“ der nahen Zukunft.<sup>7</sup> Öffentliche und private Mittel müssen stattdessen in saubere Energietechnologien fließen, um die auf der COP28 vereinbarten Ziele zu erreichen.

**Angesichts dieser Tatsachen fordern wir – die unterzeichnenden Gesetzgeber – Staats- und Regierungschefs, Verhandlungsführer:innen auf VN-Ebene sowie unsere Parlamentskolleg:innen dazu auf, im Geiste der internationalen Kooperation zusammenzuarbeiten, um ein sofortiges Moratorium für den weltweiten Ausbau der Flüssiggas-Infrastruktur zu verhängen und die öffentliche Finanzierung und Genehmigung dieser schädlichen Projekte zu beenden.**

Die Klimakrise lässt keinen Raum für fehlgeleitete Investitionen. Wir müssen jetzt handeln.

<sup>1</sup> [ISSD](#), *New Analysis – What IPCC energy pathways tell us about Paris-aligned policies and investments*, (June 8, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> [UNFCCC](#), *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, (Dec. 2023).

<sup>3</sup> [Oil Change International](#), *Fossil Finance Violations: Tracking Fossil Fuel Projects that violate commitments to end international public finance for fossil fuels*, (June 2024).

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<sup>6</sup> [International Energy Agency](#), *World Energy Outlook 2023*, (Oct. 10 2023).

<sup>7</sup> [Semieniuk et al.](#), *Stranded fossil-fuel assets translate to major losses for investors in advanced economies*, *Nature Climate Change* 12, 532–538 (2022).

# Llamamiento global contra la expansión de las infraestructuras de gas natural licuado

Como parlamentarias y parlamentarios nacionales que obran al servicio de millones de personas de diferentes continentes, países y sociedades y representan una amplia gama de posiciones políticas, nos reunimos para hablar con una sola voz y pedir a parlamentos y gobiernos que tomen medidas categóricas e inmediatas contra la expansión de las infraestructuras de gas natural licuado en todo el mundo.

En la 26ª Conferencia de las Partes (COP26) de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC), realizada en 2021, 39 países e instituciones financieras firmaron la Declaración de Glasgow y se comprometieron a dar prioridad a la transición energética y poner fin a las ayudas públicas directas a proyectos internacionales relacionados con el uso incesante de combustibles fósiles a más tardar en 2022. Es lo mínimo que podemos hacer, si se considera que las capacidades de producción de combustibles fósiles ya en la actualidad superan los objetivos climáticos establecidos en el Acuerdo de París, poniendo en peligro la habitabilidad de nuestro planeta.<sup>1</sup>

En la COP28 de la CMNUCC, realizada en 2023, los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno dispusieron coordinar esfuerzos a nivel mundial para lograr sistemas energéticos de emisiones cero, así como llevar a cabo la supresión del uso de combustibles fósiles en los sistemas energéticos de una manera justa, ordenada y socialmente equitativa, acelerando a tal efecto las intervenciones en esta década crucial, para alcanzar la neutralidad climática en 2050.<sup>2</sup>

A pesar de estos compromisos internacionales, algunos países siguen invirtiendo miles de millones de dólares en nuevas infraestructuras de combustibles fósiles,<sup>3</sup> que generan un exceso de capacidad muy perjudicial e innecesario<sup>4</sup> y amenazan con volver aún más inalcanzables nuestros objetivos climáticos.<sup>5</sup>

A los riesgos que estos planes implican para el medio ambiente y para nuestro planeta, también se suman argumentos económicos de peso. Hoy se prevé que la demanda de carbón, petróleo y gas alcanzará su punto máximo en esta década,<sup>6</sup> convirtiendo los actuales proyectos de infraestructuras de combustibles fósiles en los activos inmovilizados („stranded assets“) del futuro próximo.<sup>7</sup> Los fondos públicos y privados deben canalizarse en cambio hacia tecnologías energéticas limpias, de manera de alcanzar los objetivos acordados en la COP28.

**A la luz de estos hechos, las parlamentarias y los parlamentarios abajo firmantes hacemos un llamamiento a los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno, a negociadoras y negociadores en el ámbito de la ONU y a las y los colegas en los Parlamentos para que, con un espíritu de cooperación internacional, impongan conjuntamente una moratoria inmediata a la expansión mundial de las infraestructuras de gas natural licuado y así pongan fin a la financiación pública y la aprobación de estos proyectos perjudiciales.**

La crisis climática no deja ya lugar para inversiones desacertadas. ¡Hagamos lo que es necesario!

<sup>1</sup> [ISSD](#), *New Analysis – What IPCC energy pathways tell us about Paris-aligned policies and investments*, (June 8, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> [UNFCCC](#), *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, (Dec. 2023).

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<sup>7</sup> [Semieniuk et al.](#), *Stranded fossil-fuel assets translate to major losses for investors in advanced economies*, *Nature Climate Change* 12, 532–538 (2022).

# Appel mondial contre la prolifération des infrastructures de gaz naturel liquéfié

En tant que représentants élus au niveau national au service de millions de personnes sur plusieurs continents, pays et communautés, et reflétant un éventail de visions politiques, nous nous réunissons pour parler d'une seule voix et appeler nos collègues législateurs et partenaires au sein des gouvernements à prendre des mesures immédiates et décisives contre la prolifération des infrastructures de gaz naturel liquéfié (GNL) dans le monde.

Lors de la 26<sup>e</sup> Conférence des parties (COP26) à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC) en 2021, 39 pays et institutions financières ont signé la déclaration de Glasgow, s'engageant à prioriser la transition vers des énergies propres et à mettre fin à tout nouveau soutien public direct au secteur international des combustibles fossiles sans dispositif de réduction dès 2022. C'est le moins que nous puissions faire, sachant que même les capacités de production fossiles existantes dépassent déjà les limites fixées par l'Accord de Paris, mettant en péril l'habitabilité de notre planète.<sup>1</sup>

Lors de la 28<sup>e</sup> Conférence des parties (COP28) à la CCNUCC en 2023, les dirigeants mondiaux ont convenu d'accélérer les efforts à l'échelle mondiale vers des systèmes énergétiques à émissions nettes zéro et de faire la transition des combustibles fossiles dans les systèmes énergétiques d'une manière juste, ordonnée et équitable, en accélérant l'action au cours de cette décennie critique, afin d'atteindre la carboneutralité d'ici 2050.<sup>2</sup>

Malgré ces engagements internationaux, plusieurs pays continuent d'investir des milliards de dollars dans de nouvelles infrastructures de combustibles fossiles,<sup>3</sup> créant ainsi des surcapacités extrêmement nocives et inutiles<sup>4</sup> et menaçant d'éloigner encore davantage nos objectifs climatiques.<sup>5</sup>

Outre les risques pour l'environnement et la planète, il existe des arguments économiques clairs contre ces projets : la demande de pétrole, de gaz et de charbon devant atteindre son apogée au cours de cette décennie,<sup>6</sup> les projets d'infrastructures fossiles sont les actifs délaissés de l'avenir proche.<sup>7</sup> Les fonds publics et privés doivent plutôt être canalisés vers les technologies énergétiques propres pour atteindre les objectifs fixés lors de la COP28.

**Prenant ces faits à cœur, nous – les législateurs soussignés – appelons les dirigeants mondiaux, les négociateurs de la COP et nos collègues parlementaires à travailler ensemble dans un esprit de coopération internationale pour imposer un moratoire immédiat sur l'expansion des infrastructures de GNL dans le monde entier, mettant ainsi fin au financement public et à l'autorisation de ces projets néfastes.**

La crise climatique ne laisse aucune place aux investissements malavisés. Agissons en conséquence.

<sup>1</sup> [ISSD](#), *New Analysis – What IPCC energy pathways tell us about Paris-aligned policies and investments*, (June 8, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> [UNFCCC](#), *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, (Dec. 2023).

<sup>3</sup> [Oil Change International](#), *Fossil Finance Violations: Tracking Fossil Fuel Projects that violate commitments to end international public finance for fossil fuels*, (June 2024).

<sup>4</sup> [IEEFA](#), *Global LNG Outlook 2024-2028*, (Apr. 2024).

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<sup>6</sup> [International Energy Agency](#), *World Energy Outlook 2023*, (Oct. 10 2023).

<sup>7</sup> [Semieniuk et al.](#), *Stranded fossil-fuel assets translate to major losses for investors in advanced economies*, *Nature Climate Change* 12, 532–538 (2022).

# Um **apelo** mundial **contra** a proliferação da infraestrutura de **gás natural liquefeito**

Como parlamentares nacionais eleitos, servindo milhões de pessoas em vários continentes, países e comunidades, e refletindo uma série de visões políticas, nos reunimos para falar a uma só voz e pedir aos nossos colegas parlamentares e parceiros no governo que tomem medidas imediatas e decisivas contra a proliferação da infraestrutura de gás natural liquefeito (GNL) no mundo inteiro.

Na 26ª Conferência das Partes (COP26) da Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas sobre Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC) em 2021, 39 países e instituições financeiras ratificaram a Declaração de Glasgow, comprometendo-se a priorizar a transição para a energia limpa e terminar o apoio público direto para o setor internacional inalterado de combustíveis fósseis até 2022. Isso é o mínimo que podemos fazer, considerando que mesmo as capacidades de produção fóssil existentes já excedem os limites estabelecidos pelo Acordo de Paris, colocando em risco a habitabilidade do nosso planeta.<sup>1</sup>

Na 28ª Conferência das Partes (COP28) da UNFCCC, em 2023, os líderes mundiais concordaram em acelerar os esforços globais rumo a sistemas de energia com emissão líquida zero e realizar a transição dos combustíveis fósseis nos sistemas de energia de forma justa, ordenada e equitativa, acelerando as ações nesta década crítica, de modo a atingir a emissão líquida zero até 2050.<sup>2</sup>

Apesar desses compromissos internacionais firmados, vários países continuam a investir bilhões de dólares em novas infraestruturas de combustíveis fósseis,<sup>3</sup> criando supercapacidades extremamente prejudiciais e desnecessárias<sup>4</sup> e ameaçando afastar nossas metas climáticas para cada vez mais longe do nosso alcance.<sup>5</sup>

Além dos riscos para o meio ambiente e nosso planeta, existem argumentos econômicos evidentes contra esses planos: com a expectativa de que a demanda por petróleo, gás e carvão atinja o pico nesta década,<sup>6</sup> os projetos de infraestrutura fóssil são os ativos encalhados (“stranded assets”) do futuro próximo.<sup>7</sup> Em vez disso, os fundos públicos e privados devem ser canalizados para a tecnologia de energia limpa para atingir as metas acordadas na COP28.

Diante desses fatos, nós - os parlamentares abaixo assinados - solicitamos aos líderes mundiais, aos negociadores da COP e aos nossos colegas parlamentares que trabalhem juntos em um espírito de cooperação internacional para impor **uma moratória imediata à expansão da infraestrutura de gás natural liquefeito no mundo inteiro**, pondo um fim no financiamento público e cessando esses projetos prejudiciais.

A crise climática não deixa qualquer margem para investimentos equivocados. Assim, ajamos de acordo.

<sup>1</sup> [ISSD](#), *New Analysis – What IPCC energy pathways tell us about Paris-aligned policies and investments*, (June 8, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> [UNFCCC](#), *Outcome of the first global stocktake*, (Dec. 2023).

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## Initiators

**Lisa Badum**, member of the German Parliament

**Rosa Galvez**, Canadian Senator for Québec

**Edward J. Markey**, United States Senator for Massachusetts

## Signatories

### AFRICA

Hassan Sankoh, Former Member of Sierra Leone Parliament

Sahr Charles, Former Member of Sierra Leone Parliament

Rebecca Yei Kamara, Member of Sierra Leone Parliament

Clementina José da Silva, Member of the Angolan Parliament

Agho Oliver Bamenju, Member of the Cameroon National Assembly

Fonge Julius Fongouck, Member of the Cameroon National Assembly

Abla Dzifa Gomashie, Member of the Ghanaian Parliament

Samson Quejue Wiah, Member of the Liberian House of Representatives

Waven William, Member of the National Assembly of Seychelles

Abdoulie Njai, Member of the National Assembly of the Gambia

Aliou Baldeh, Member of the National Assembly of the Gambia

Essa Conteh, Member of the National Assembly of the Gambia

Kebba Toumanding Sanneh, Member of the National Assembly of the Gambia

Lamin J Sanneh, Member of the National Assembly of the Gambia

Maimuna Ceesay, Member of the National Assembly of the Gambia

Solomon Maren Bulus, Member of the Nigerian Parliament

Mohamud Abdullahi Ahmed, Member of the Somalian Parliament

Jane Abdu, Member of the South Sudan Parliament

Peter Lomude, Member of the South Sudan Parliament

Thea Ntara, Member of the Tanzanian Parliament

Yustina Rahhi, Member of the Tanzanian Parliament

Lawrence Biyika Songa, Member of the Ugandan Parliament

Anthony Kasandwe, Member of the Zambian Parliament

### THE AMERICAS

Cecilia Requena, Bolivian Senator for La Paz

Célia Xakriabá, Brazilian Federal Deputy

Reginaldo Veras, Brazilian Federal Deputy

Lívia Duarte, Brazilian State Deputy in Pará

Alexandre Boulerice, Member of the Canadian Parliament

Mike Morrice, Member of the Canadian Parliament

Jaime Sáez Quiroz, Member of the Chilean Parliament

# Signatories

Andrés Cancimance López, Member of the Colombian Congress  
Juan Carlos Lozada, Member of the Colombian Congress  
Andrés Cancimance, Member of the Colombian Congress  
Laura Irais Ballesteros Mancilla, Mexican Federal Deputy  
Delia Ramirez, United States Representative for Illinois  
Jan Schakowsky, United States Representative for Illinois  
Nanette Barragán, United States Representative for California  
Jared Huffman, United States Representative for California  
Rashida Tlaib, United States Representative for Michigan  
Nydia M. Velázquez, United States Representative for New York  
Jeffrey A. Merkley, United States Senator for Oregon  
Bernard Sanders, United States Senator for Vermont

## ASIA

Lidia Norberta dos Santos Martins, Member of Parliament of Timor-Leste  
Dr. Sokhun Ty, Member of the Cambodian Parliament  
Tomo Iwabuchi, Member of the Japanese House of Councilors  
Yoshiki Yamashita, Member of the Japanese House of Councilors  
France Castro, Member of the Philippine House of Representatives  
Raoul Manuel, Member of the Philippine House of Representatives  
Apisit Laistrooglai, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Bhuntin Noumjem, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Chollathanee Chueanoi, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Chonthicha Jangrew, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Chulapong Yukate, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Kanphong Prayoosak, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Karonpon Tieansuwan, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Krithiran Lersauritpakdee, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Laofang Bundidterdsakul, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Nataphol Tovichakchaikul, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Natthaphong Ruengpanyawut, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Paramee Waichongcharoen, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Pimkarn Kiratiwirapakorn, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Pongsathon Sonpechnarintr, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Prasertpong Sornnuvatara, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Prasit Puttamapadungsak, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Preeti Charoensilp, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Romadon Panjor, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Sahassawat Kumkong, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Saniwan Buaban, Member of the Thailand Parliament

# Signatories

Sasinan Thamnithinan, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Sirikanya Tansakun, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Sirilapas Kongtragan, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Somchart Techathavorncharoen, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Suphanat Minchaiyunt, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Tawiwong Totawiwong, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Warot Sirirak, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Weerapat Kantha, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Weerawut Rukthieng, Member of the Thailand Parliament  
Woraphop Viriyaroj, Member of the Thailand Parliament

## **EUROPE**

Petra De Sutter, Deputy Prime Minister, Belgian federal government  
Josep Puig i Boix, Former Member of the Catalan Parliament  
Johan Malcorps, Former Member of the Flemish Parliament  
Lukas Hammer, Member of the Austrian Parliament  
Lena Schilling, Member of the European Parliament from Austria  
Thomas Waitz, Member of the European Parliament from Austria  
Sara Matthieu, Member of the European Parliament from Belgium  
Majdouline Sbaï, Member of the European Parliament from France  
Marie Toussaint, Member of the European Parliament from France  
Mounir Satouri, Member of the European Parliament from France  
Carola Rackete, Member of the European Parliament from Germany  
Jutta Paulus, Member of the European Parliament from Germany  
Katrin Langensiepen, Member of the European Parliament from Germany  
Michael Bloss, Member of the European Parliament from Germany  
Rasmus Andresen, Member of the European Parliament from Germany  
Benedetta Scuderi, Member of the European Parliament from Italy  
Alice Kuhnke, Member of the European Parliament from Sweden  
Pär Holmgren, Member of the European Parliament from Sweden  
Anja Hazekamp, Member of the European Parliament from the Netherlands  
Mieke Schauvliege, Member of the Flemish Parliament  
Nadia Naji, Member of the Flemish Parliament  
Erik von Malottki, Member of the German Parliament  
Kathrin Henneberger, Member of the German Parliament  
Linda Heitmann, Member of the German Parliament  
Bernhard Herrmann, Member of the German Parliament  
Swantje Michaelsen, Member of the German Parliament  
Kassem Tahersaleh, Member of the German Parliament  
Christina-Johanne Schröder, Member of the German Parliament



# Signatories

Boris Mijatović, Member of the German Parliament  
Dr. Zoe Mayer, Member of the German Parliament  
Stewart Dickson, Member of the Northern Ireland Assembly  
Maggie Chapman, Member of the Scottish Parliament  
Elin Söderberg, Member of the Swedish Parliament  
Christophe Clivaz, Member of the Swiss Parliament  
Priska Seiler Graf, Member of the Swiss Parliament  
Raphael Mahaim, Member of the Swiss Parliament  
Natalie Bennett, Member of the UK House of Lords  
Carla Denyer, Member of UK Parliament  
Ellie Chowns, Member of UK Parliament  
Richard Burgon, Member of UK Parliament  
Wera Hobhouse, Member of UK Parliament

## **OCEANIA**

David Pocock, Australian Senator for the Australian Capital Territory  
Lidia Thorpe, Australian Senator for Victoria  
Ralph Regenvanu, Member of Parliament, Special Envoy on Climate Change  
and Environment for the Republic of Vanuatu  
Cassy O'Connor MLC, Member of Tasmania's Legislative Council  
Monique Ryan, Member of the Australian Parliament  
Andrew Wilkie, Member of the Australian Parliament  
Abigail Boyd, Member of the New South Wales Legislative Council in Australia  
Julie Anne Genter, Member of the New Zealand Parliament  
Dr. Rosalie Woodruff, Member of the Tasmanian House of Assembly  
Aiv Puglielli, Member of the Victorian Parliament in Australia  
Ellen Sandell, Member of the Victorian Parliament in Australia  
Gabrielle Di Vietri, Member of the Victorian Parliament in Australia  
Kat Copsey, Member of the Victorian Parliament in Australia  
Sam Hibbins, Member of the Victorian Parliament in Australia  
Samantha Ratnam, Member of the Victorian Parliament in Australia  
Dr. Sarah Mansfield, Member of the Victorian Parliament in Australia  
Tim Read, Member of the Victorian Parliament in Australia