

Abstract

The literature on climate justice has primarily focused on distributing the benefit and burden of climate change, specifically related to the costs of mitigation and adaptation measures of climate change. Thus, less attention has been paid to emerging political issues concerning the loss and damage caused by the failure of mitigation and adaptation. This dissertation aims to fill this gap through discussions on reparation and compensation, while adopting the approach of political realism. Chapter 2 attempts to show how the prevalent justice schemes fail to discuss climate damage adequately, by arguing that the distributive scheme misses the distinctive need for reparation for climate loss and damage, and that even incorporating the recognitional or corrective element to the justice principle fails to provide the frame to respond to injustice. Subsequently, it shows that the concept of reparation, which differs from compensation, holds more promise in providing the proper due for climate loss and damage. In order to investigate the ground to support a programme of reparations, Chapter 3 investigates the identification of and response to climate injustice with the survey of components, conditions, and types of injustices in political theory. Subsequently, it shows that climate injustices should be analysed as a combination of structural, enduring, and epistemic injustices. Based on this observation, Chapter 4 frames rectification for loss and damage, then examines the limitation of the judicial framework to address the rectification, and argue for a political programme of reparations. In order to coherently understand the balance of the political conception and judicial conception of reparations that respond to a multifaceted view of climate injustice, this dissertation proposes two-tier responsibilities to create a rectificatory system.