



A Climate - Ecological 'Blueprint' for countries of the Global North and G20 major economies

Preamble

The Blueprint is an evidence-based, synergistic climate-ecology-societal framework and protocol drafted in the style of a piece of potential legislation, in response to the existential threat posed to humanity, non-human species and ecosystems on land and in the oceans.

The Climate-Ecology Emergency Hub provides a platform to explain the 'Blueprint' in detail and to generate diverse arguments as to why such a concept would justify serious consideration as a practical tool were it adapted to be applied to a diversity of scenarios, such as in public institutions (schools, universities, civil service etc.), the private sector - i.e. businesses and in grassroots organisations.

What is key is that the Blueprint's principles are endorsed and put into practice.

The Blueprint is a proposition that transcends all party politics and is holistic in capturing the synergy between nature restoration and protection and climate mitigation and adaptation, whilst applying social justice and exercising processes of progressive democracy, in the form of a citizens' assembly. In other words, meaningful stakeholder engagement, facilitated at all levels.

The Climate-Ecology Blueprint ('Blueprint') is adapted from the Climate and Nature(CAN) Bill. The latter was conceived by experts in the field of climate science, ecology, ecological economics and deliberative democracy, and drafted in the form of a UK Private Member's Bill, which led to a UK national campaign to pass what was to become the Climate and Nature Bill - a proposed piece of UK legislation.

We hope that you will be inspired to initiate and enable change through the application, in some form, of the Blueprint principles and framework. It stands as a template for Postgrowth in civil society, the public and private sectors. There is potential, too, for elements of the Blueprint to be utilised as a means of amending and strengthening existing environmental laws in a given country.

1. Synergistic climate-nature targets to address the climate and ecological crisis based on the scientific, evidence-based consensus -

- i). UN IPCC science for a 1.5C-limited global-warming world

SSP1 Sustainability – Taking the Green Road (Low challenges to mitigation and adaptation)

The world shifts gradually, but pervasively, toward a more sustainable path, emphasising more inclusive development that respects perceived environmental boundaries. Management of the global commons slowly improves, educational and health investments accelerate the demographic transition, and the emphasis on economic growth shifts toward a broader emphasis on human well-being. Driven by an increasing commitment to achieving development goals, inequality is reduced both across and within countries. Consumption is oriented toward low material growth and lower resource and energy intensity.

- ii). A Global Goal for Nature: Nature Positive by 2030

Key natural ecosystems are heading towards irreversible tipping points with dangerous consequences for the stability of our planet. This is why we need to set our global compass to halt and reverse nature loss to safeguard human and planetary health.

A global goal for nature aiming at achieving a net positive outcome by 2030 is crucial to secure a nature-positive future for humanity within our planetary boundaries.

(Professor Johan Rockstrom, Director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research)

By 2030: Protect 30% of Earth's lands, oceans, coastal areas, inland waters; Reduce by \$500 billion annual harmful government subsidies; Cut food waste in half
(Official CBD Press Release, Montreal, Dec 2022).

The Blueprint -

2. Climate- Nature Targets

The XXX Government commits to the legally-binding targets that -

(a) reduces the country's **overall contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions ('emissions') to net zero and to contribute to the 1.5C Paris Agreement target- at a rate consistent with -**

(ii) achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) emissions reduction

targets, submitted in accordance with the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including its 2030 NDC, its 2035 NDC, and all future NDCs; and

(iii) fulfilling its obligations and commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, taking into account -

- (a) the XXX's and other countries' common but differentiated responsibilities, and respective capabilities, considering national circumstances ('the climate target'); and
- (b) , including XXX's respective historical emissions;

(b) halts and reverses the country's overall contribution to the **degradation and loss of nature on both land and sea** in XXX and globally as a consequence of XXX's generated activities, thereby -

(i) increasing the health, abundance, diversity, and resilience of species, populations, habitats, and ecosystems, as part of fulfilling its obligations under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and its protocols, including the Kunming-Montreal Bill 14 59/1 Climate and Nature Bill 1 Global Biodiversity Framework, and the commitments set out in the Leaders' Pledge for Nature taking into account XXX's and other countries'—

- (a) historical contributions to the degradation of nature due to a country's respective ecological footprint of consumption; and
- (b) common but differentiated responsibilities; and
- (c) respective capabilities, considering national circumstances; ('the nature target').

3. Legislative timeframe required for the Government to present the climate-nature emergency 'strategy' (i.e. integrated solutions to measurable achieve the climate-nature targets) -

(1) The Government must, **within twelve months of the passing of this 'blueprint' legislation**, publish and lay before Parliament a strategy ('the strategy'), which my majority, Parliament must approve, to achieve the climate-nature targets specified in section 2.

(2) The 'strategy' must include **legally binding annual interim targets towards achieving the objectives**.

4. Stipulations / principles to which the climate-nature emergency 'strategy' must adhere -

(1). The 'strategy' **must adhere to the stipulations, (4)(1)(a)- (i) and (4)(1)(a)-(c) and must specify** the measures that, in the opinion of the Government and subject to sections 3 and 4 of this 'Blueprint' legislation, will achieve the objectives specified in section 2 by—

- (a) limiting XXX's total emissions of carbon dioxide, including territorial emissions and emissions from international aviation and shipping, to the emissions levels committed to in its Nationally Determined Contributions made under the Paris Agreement;
- (b) reducing XXX's emissions of carbon dioxide in respect of its imports (consumption emissions) at the same percentage rate each year as the annual reduction of the country's (XXX) emissions of carbon dioxide pursuant in (a);
- (c) reducing the XXX total emissions of greenhouse gases other than carbon dioxide to a level consistent with achieving its obligations under the Paris Agreement and under the Global Methane Pledge;
- (d) ensuring an end to the exploration, extraction, export and import of fossil fuels by the XXX as rapidly as possible and an immediate ban on all new oil and gas licences;
- (e) ensuring that there are steps taken to mitigate emissions and energy resource infrastructure and processes that damage ecosystems, food and water availability, human health; and do not infringe on human rights, both in XXX and internationally where XXX has direct or indirect service, trade or industry activity thereof.
- (f) restoring and expanding natural ecosystems, on land and sea, and enhancing the management of cultivated ecosystems to protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological processes and ecosystem service provision, including the active safeguarding of resilient carbon sinks, both in XXX and internationally in those countries where XXX has extractive, production and/or supply chain activity and/or investment;
- (g) supporting local communities, landowners, farmers, and businesses to restore and expand natural ecosystems and mitigate and minimise pollution;
- (h) ensuring that all XXX's activities which affect the health, abundance, diversity and resilience of species, populations and ecosystems in both XXX and internationally - as a consequence of XXX's extractive, production, service and investment activities - prioritise the avoidance of the loss of nature through the adherence to the Conservation Hierarchy (ref. '**Clarifications**');
- (i) taking every possible step to avoid the adverse impacts in the country (XXX) and internationally, on ecosystems and human health as a consequence of the country's (XXX) -
 - (1) generated cycles of production and consumption of all goods and services and

(2) all related financing, trade and transport including, but not limited to, impacts from planned obsolescence, the extraction of raw materials, deforestation, land and water degradation, pollution and waste production.

Clarifications

- With respect to subsection 4 (1)(a), (b) and (c), measures in the strategy must seek to achieve the objectives by reducing the XXX's gross greenhouse gas emissions, and those in respect of imports to XXX, as far and as rapidly as possible.
- With respect to subsection 4 (1)(b), consumption emissions accounting denote embodied carbon dioxide emissions in the production and distribution of goods from abroad for XXX's consumption; passenger and freight transportation demands including international aviation and shipping must also be accounted for in this category.
- With respect to subsection 4(1) (e), (f), (h) and (i) -where all above steps taken to increase the health, abundance, diversity and resilience of species, populations and ecosystems, that these follow the mitigation and Conservation Hierarchy, i.e. where action to protect against the loss of nature is prioritised.
- With respect to 4(1) (h) and (i) - and XXX's international supply chains, constituting XXX's imports for domestic consumption that result in an ecological footprint on the natural resources and ecosystemic health of vulnerable developing countries: measurable benchmark standards must be applied in alignment with the progress of the UNFCCC agreed COP27 Loss and Damage Fund and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

(2). The measures in the strategy must—

- safeguard against any negative impact in local communities, including those with a high deprivation rating according to Government deprivation indices; and people with protected characteristics-i.e. age-related, disability, ethnicity, gender, race, religion, sex;
- include sufficient financial support and retraining for people whose livelihoods and jobs will be affected by the proposed measures, including those measures that require the transitioning out of high emissions, high ecosystems impact industries.

5. Legislation ensures that public involvement, in the form of a Citizen Assembly, is incorporated-alongside experts and Parliament-in the deliberation and decision-making to create the 'strategy' -

- (1) The Government must, **within two months of the passing of this 'blueprint' legislation**, commission, by fair competitive process, an expert independent body to establish a 'Climate and Nature Assembly' ('the Assembly') comprising a representative sample of XXX population.
- (2) This Citizens' Assembly expert body appointed must secure the establishment of the Assembly within three months.
- (3) The Assembly must consider expert advice and then recommend measures to be included in the strategy.
- (4) Where a recommendation has been approved by—
 - (a) the Assembly with the independent, expert bodies in climate and nature must try to reach agreement with the Assembly on the inclusion of that recommendation;
 - (b) at least 66% of the Assembly, with the independent, expert bodies in climate and nature, must agree to the inclusion of that recommendation unless the aforementioned expert bodies recommend variations/modification on the theme that account for legitimate concerns, where such modifications must not stray from the core principles of the Assembly's recommendations.
- (5) If a recommendation is supported by at least 66% of the Assembly, and by the independent expert bodies, the Government must seek agreement with all on the inclusion of that recommendation.
- (6) If at any time, based on up-to-date scientific evidence, in the opinion of the Government, or the independent expert climate or ecology bodies, or Parliament (by majority vote), the measures in the strategy or the interim targets are unlikely to achieve the objectives, **the government must amend the strategy. In such cases, a climate and nature citizens' assembly may be re-convened.**

6. Duties of the independent, expert climate and nature/ecology bodies

- (1) It shall be the duty of these bodies **to set benchmark standards** aligned to the best available scientific evidence, **evaluate, monitor and report annually on the implementation of the strategy** and on the achievement of the interim targets; and give the opinions referred to in sections 3 and 5 of this 'blueprint' .
- (2) The expert body in climate science, ecology and policy must recommend annual carbon -equivalent greenhouse gas budgets for XXX with a view to meeting the requirements of sections 2(a) and 2(b) of this 'blueprint' .

