



Climate -Nature / Ecological Emergency 'Blueprint' for Legislation (for the Global North countries)

1. Synergistic 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.

To embed the concept of the finite 1.5C carbon budget in law: to limit the country's total carbon dioxide production emissions to no more than its proportionate fair share of the remaining 1.5C global carbon budget.

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.

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 that-

- (i) is consistent with limiting the global mean temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels; and
- (ii) fulfilling its obligations under the UNFCCC, taking into account XXX and other countries'—

(a) common but differentiated responsibilities, including their respective historical emissions; and

(b) respective capabilities, considering national circumstances ('the climate target');

(b) halts and reverses the country's overall contribution to the **degradation and loss of nature** 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, measured from a baseline of 2020, so that by **2030**, nature is visibly and measurably on the path of recovery, and—

(ii) fulfilling its obligations under the UNCBD and its protocols, following 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, (3)(a)- (g) and (4)(a)-(b) 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 the country's(XXX) total emissions of carbon dioxide to no more than its proportionate share of the remaining 1.5C global carbon budget (where historic emissions are factored into the calculations);

(b) reducing emissions of carbon dioxide in respect of imports (consumption emissions) to the country(XXX) 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 country's (XXX) emissions of greenhouse gases (other than carbon dioxide) at rates consistent with the country's equitable and proportionate contribution of limiting global heating to 1.5 degrees Celsius;

(d) ensuring an end to the exploration, extraction, export and import of fossil fuels by the country (XXX) at a rate aligned to its proportionate share of the 1.5C carbon budget and as rapidly as possible;

(e) ensuring that steps taken under the strategy to mitigate emissions minimise in the country (XXX) and internationally, as far as possible, damage to ecosystems, food and water availability, human health; and do not infringe on human rights;

(f) restoring and expanding natural ecosystems, and enhancing the management of cultivated ecosystems, both in the country (XXX) and internationally in those countries where XXX has extractive industry involvement and investment, to protect and enhance biodiversity, ecological processes and ecosystem service provision, including the active safeguarding of resilient carbon sinks;

(g) 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 and investment activities - prioritise the avoidance of the loss of nature through the adherence to the Mitigation and Conservation Hierarchy; (Ref. <https://iccs.org.uk/the-mitigation-conservation-hierarchy/>);

(h) taking every possible step to avoid, and where avoidance is not possible, limit—and where limiting is not possible under only exceptional circumstances—restore or otherwise offset/compensate for, the adverse impacts in the country (XXX) and internationally, on ecosystems and human health as a consequence of the country's (XXX) -

(i) generated cycles of production and consumption of all goods and services and

(ii) 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.

- 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)(c), 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) (g), (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—

- (a) 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;

- (b) 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'.