



Action for a Global Climate Community

Report

The First Four Years

Introduction

Action for a Global Climate Community was formed following a conference at Wilton Park, Sussex between 15-18 November 2003 attended by participants from 18 countries including Canada, Japan, Kenya, China, Russia, South Africa, Pakistan, Malaysia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia and EU Member States. A key document at the conference was Christopher Layton's Federal Trust publication – 'A Climate Community – A European Initiative with the South', which was used to set the conference agenda and has served, subsequently, as the basis for *Action for a Global Climate Community's* (AGCC) policy proposals.

Action for a Global Climate Community calls for a new political initiative within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change that will unite a vanguard group of countries – north and south – to lead the world in a commitment to reduce their carbon emission farther and faster than existing Kyoto obligations. It proposes that this commitment should be based on principles of climate justice and that individual action for sustainability must be set in a global framework that provides for equity between richer and poorer countries and calls upon the European Union to become a pioneering partner, together with the developing world, in a Global Climate Community, recognising that its own success began with the creation of a Coal and Steel Community of six countries, which later expanded towards the inclusion of all Europe.

AGCC seeks to build an international coalition of environmental activists, climate change specialists and national and international legislators to this end.

In order to pursue these objectives, a steering committee was formed and the funds raised to employ a full time director and part-time administrative and book-keeping assistance.

Five key objectives were set at the first Management Board meeting held in January 2004:

1. To register AGCC as a company limited by guarantee and to attract high-level patrons willing to support the work of the organisation,
2. To develop literature and a website that could explain AGCC's purpose and activities,
3. To persuade the British and other European governments and the governments of certain nations in the global south - specifically India, Brazil and the East African Legislative Assembly - to open discussions leading to the formation of a Global Climate Community,
4. To build support for the initiative in the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Environment Agency.
5. To raise core funding for AGCC and for specific conferences and other projects.

Over the next four years, although the objectives remained the same, the strategic targets were refined to take into account direct experience of working in India, Africa, South America and the European Union and changing realities in the fast moving political environment surrounding the issue of global warming.

This report, which is a summary of the first four years work, describes the activities that have been undertaken and the conclusions that have helped to formulate a new and fertile direction for AGCC's future strategy.

1. Organisational and administrative work

Peter Luff was appointed director (subsequently Chief Executive Officer) in January 2004. Two part time assistants were appointed in 2004 and 2005 respectively and were replaced in 2005 by Pelin Zorlu, who coordinates research and administration and Viv Collett, who joined the staff as a part-time book-keeper and accountant in 2006.

Initially, although the organisation's address was registered at The One World Trust, which occasionally facilitated meetings, staff worked from home, meeting whenever necessary until July 2007, when office accommodation was rented in Vauxhall, South London.

Action for a Global Climate Community was registered as a company limited by guarantee in March 2004 and a Board of Directors chaired by Christopher Layton was appointed. The present directors of the Company are Christopher Layton (Chairman), Professor John Pinder OBE, Tom Spencer, Titus Alexander.

David Stephen and Robert Whitfield joined as Associates in 2006 and Andrew Dlugolecki has been an Honorary Consultant since 2004.

Full accounts have been drawn up and submitted to Companies House by Nicholas Graham and Associates, Stratford-upon-Avon.

A number of highly influential individuals agreed to become Patrons of AGCC including **Grace Akumu**, Chair of Climate Network Africa, **Ambassador Chandrashekhara Dasgupta**, former Indian Ambassador to China and the EU and presently a Distinguished Fellow at TERI, **Ambassador Raul Estrada**, Chairman of the First Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, **Fabio Feldman**, former Brazilian Member of Parliament, an environmentalist, consultant, and Executive Secretary on the Paulista Forum on Climate Change and Biodiversity, **Sir John Houghton**, former Chairman of the Scientific Assessment Working Group of the International panel on Climate Change, **Professor Margaret Kamar**, Vice Chancellor University of Nairobi and former Chair of the East African Legislative Assembly Environment Committee, **Professor AP Mitra FRS**, Director of the Indian national Physical Laboratory (recently deceased), **Suresh Prabhu MP**, former Indian Environment and Energy Minister, **Professor John Schellhuber CBE**, Director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and **Sir Crispin Tickell**, former ambassador and Director of the Policy Foresight Programme at the James Martin Institute for Science and Civilization

2. Literature and Website

The initial proposal for a Global Climate Community was contained in a pamphlet entitled A Climate Community – A European Initiative with the South, written by Christopher Layton and published by the Federal Trust. So far, there have been three reprints.

An 8 page leaflet was designed entitled Take Action for a Global Climate Community, has been distributed at meetings throughout the world.

The website was designed in 2006 and is regularly updated. An interactive format and 'blog' are

being designed for later in the year.

3. Programme

AGCC has been active in the following areas: (i) the UK government, Parliament and British civil society, (ii) the European Commission, (iii) The European Parliament, (iv) Germany, (v) France, (vi) Finland, (vii) the East African Legislative Assembly and East African civil society, (viii) West African civil society, (ix) Brazilian civil society, and (x) the Indian government, the Indian scientific community and Indian civil society. Initially it focussed its activities seven areas, namely i, ii, iii, vii, viii, ix, and x.

i. The UK

Government

During 2004/5, regular meetings were held with advisors in Downing Street and DEFRA at which *AGCC* proposals were discussed in the context of the British Presidency of the G8 and the European Union. Although this did not result in a British initiative during its presidencies, it did lead to regular meetings with the DEFRA Minister Elliot Morley MP, which were followed by regular discussions with DEFRA officials including Henry Derwent, Head, Climate and Energy and his then deputy, Sarah Hendry, who attended the inaugural Wilton Park Conference. Regular briefings have been provided for DEFRA and DFID officials and the *AGCC* proposal for a Europe-India conference was given directly to David Miliband MP (previously DEFRA Secretary of State, now Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) at the Delhi Sustainable Development Conference.

Parliament

Several initiatives have been undertaken with the UK Parliament: a) The Chairman submitted detailed proposals to the House of Lords Environment Committee's hearing, b) the CEO met and discussed *AGCC* proposals with members of the Environmental Audit Committee All members of the Committee were sent copies of Chris Layton's pamphlet, c) the Chairman submitted detailed proposals to the Environmental Audit Committee's hearings, d) Board Member Titus Alexander drafted an Early Day Motion on C&C that was placed in the lobby before the summer recess. e) The official launch of Action for a Global Climate Community on July 6th 2004 was held in a Committee Room of the Houses of Parliament. This inaugural meeting was chaired by Sir Crispin Tickell and attracted nearly 100 participants including several members of both Houses. Key speakers were Professor Hartmut Grassl, Chair of the German Advisory Council on Global Change, Professor John Schellnhuber, Director of the Tyndall Centre and the Potsdam Institute, The Hon Professor Margaret Kamar, Chair of the East African Legislative Assembly's Environment Committee, The Hon Sheila Kawamara-Mishambi, of the EALA Environment Committee and Christopher Layton, *AGCC* Chairman.

The meeting was followed by a lunch attended by the speakers and Globe Chairman David Chaytor MP, Lib Dem Environment Spokesman, Norman Baker MP, Conservative

Environment Spokesman, Richard Ottaway MP, Plaid Cymru Environment Spokesman, Gareth Thomas MP, House of Lords Environment Committee Chairman, Lord Renton and Sarah Hendry of DEFRA. The lunch offered the opportunity to discuss AGCC proposals and build parliamentary support for C&C and a north-south climate coalition.

The CEO arranged for the two Members of the EALA Environment Committee to attend meetings with the Strategy Unit in Downing Street, Philippa Drew, Head of Global Policy at the Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Sarah Cooke at the Africa Commission.

Since then, AGCC has concentrated its UK parliamentary activities on working closely with the All Party Group on Climate Change, chaired by Colin Challen MP, Globe International, chaired by Elliott Morley. For example, support was provided for a Globe International conference in London attended by parliamentarians from the G8 plus 5 including Senator John McCain.

Civil Society

In order to build support among UK non-governmental organisations, *AGCC* organised a breakfast followed by a one day seminar at the Commonwealth Club. The seminar was attended by approximately 60 NGO participants, chaired by Tom Spencer and addressed by Sir Crispin Tickell, Elliot Morley MP, John Gummer MP, Lord Redesdale, Andrew Simms from the New Economics Foundation, Ritu Kumar, Chris Layton and John Pinder.

Subsequently, AGCC has focussed its civil society links in the UK on Stop Climate Chaos, an NGO representing major environmental and developmental NGOs.

ii. The European Commission

Regular meetings have been held with officials from the EU Environment and Trade Commissions, including former Environment Director-General Catherine Day (now Secretary-General of the European Commission), and Joss Delbeke, Air and Chemicals Director, Environment DG. The meetings were used to understand the EU position, to exchange intelligence about European environmental initiatives and to outline our proposals. It has been a central tenet of our work that, if *AGCC* is to persuade the European Union of the advantages of a north-south initiative, it will require, at least, the sympathetic interest of the Commission and a priority has been given to developing and sustaining such a relationship.

In 2004, the Chairman submitted detailed proposals as part of the consultation process on climate change initiated by the Commission. Meetings have taken place each year since then culminating in a further meeting with Jos Delbeke and Jurgen Lefevre in 2007, at which the proposals for a high-level European-Indian conference, now scheduled for Summer 2008 were discussed and the participation of the Environment Commissioner or the Environment Director General agreed. At each stage of discussions with others in

India, Brazil and Africa, the Commission has been kept informed.

iii. The European Parliament

Building a core group of sympathetic MEPs has been a priority. One of the key features of the *AGCC* proposals is that there should be parliamentary oversight of the Climate Community, once it has been established. Initial approaches were made, therefore, with the European Parliament towards the end of 2003, which resulted in the attendance at the Wilton Park Conference of Andrew Duff MEP (Lib-Dem) and Claude Turmes (Green).

Since then, regular meetings have been held individually and collectively with Members of the European Parliament, most especially the Environment Committee's Vice Chair, Satu Hassi MEP (Green), the Chair, Konrad Florenz MEP (EPP), GLOBE Chair, Anders Wijkman (EPP), Caroline Lucas MEP (Green), Monica Frassoni MEP (Green), Andrew Duff MEP (ELDG), Richard Corbett MEP (Socialist) and Jo Leinen MEP (Socialist). Considerable help has been received from Francis Jacobs, Secretary to the Parliament's Environment Group.

Sustained lobbying ensured that *AGCC*'s objectives were raised at a joint meeting of the European Parliament and national parliamentarians in November 2004 by a number of participants including German Parliamentarian Ernst Von Weizsaecker and ensured a response on this issue from the key speaker UNEP Director Klaus Topfer. Support was also provided for a major conference organised by Globe International in July 2005 immediately preceding the G8 Summit, which brought together Members of the European Parliament, EU national parliaments and parliamentarians from the G8 plus 5.

Regular meetings were held with MEPs during 2005/2006 and in April 2007, working with the International European Movement, a conference for Members of the European Parliament and European Civil Society was convened in the European Parliament.

The meeting agreed the following press statement, which was issued as a press release later that day:

“Meeting in Brussels on April 18, an international conference organised by the European Movement warmly endorsed the commitment at the Brussels meeting of the European Council to address the challenge of climate change by cutting greenhouse gas emissions by up to 30 per cent by 2020.

It called on the Union to implement these good intentions by reaching out to developing countries and negotiating a long-term agreement which will link the rich and poor worlds in a common effort that will address both climate change and sustainable development in an equitable way.

The pace of intergovernmental negotiations so far, moving at the speed of the slowest, has failed to match the accelerating threat of climate change. The conference therefore urged the European Union to work with other willing countries from the North and South

of the world to enable them to cut or limit their greenhouse gas emissions to the fair and necessary level for avoiding catastrophic climate change. A 'North-South Community of the Willing' could lead the way for a wider global solution bringing in all states.

The conference invites National Councils of the European Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations to encourage urgent action to this end by Governments and institutions of the European Union."

The meeting was followed by a lunch addressed by IEM Chairman Pat Cox, Mr Jurgen Lefevre from DG Environment of the European Commission and M Gerard Onesta, Vice President of the European Parliament.

iv. Germany

Following an Anglo-German Environmental Conference at the British Embassy in Berlin, the Director arranged meetings with Ulrich Kelber, Chair of the Bundestag's Environment Committee and the influential author and Bundestag Member, Ernst Ulrich Von Weizsaeker. This early communication has led to a series of meetings and to developing good relations with various members of the German government and administration.

Most importantly, Chairman Chris Layton briefed members of the German Environment Ministry, in particular Mr Karsen Sachs, and CEO Peter Luff established close relations with the Potsdam Institute of Climate Impact research and, most especially, with its Director Professor John Schellnhuber, now the Chief Scientific Advisor on Climate Change to the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel. This relationship will be described in greater detail in the section of the report dealing with the European-Indian proposed conference.

In London, the CEO has worked closely with the German Embassy, most especially on a high level seminar for German and British participants on proposals for the development of Europe's external relations with special regard for environment policy. Board Member, Tom Spencer introduced AGCC's proposals that were discussed by the participants, including the German Ambassador.

v. France

Chairman Chris Layton and AGCC Associate David Stephen have undertaken a number of visits to France in order to raise support for AGCC proposals.

An AGCC colloquy in partnership with the French organisation Association Réalités et Relations Internationales will be held on September 20, 2007 at the Maison de l'Europe in Paris that will be opened by former MEP and Council of Europe Director-General, Madame Catherine Lalumiere.

vi. Finland

In preparation for the Finnish Presidency of the EU during the first six months of 2006, the CEO worked closely with former Finnish Environment Minister Satu Hassi MEP to organise a conference in Helsinki at which AGCC proposals might be discussed. In the event, a global parliamentary conference was held in Helsinki, which led, among a variety of initiatives to support arising for AGCC from Jacqueline McGlade of the European Environment Agency, Mr Juha Mustonen, Chairman of the Finnish European Movement and to the reopening of discussions with Mr Jos Delbeke of the European Commission Environment Directorate. Subsequently, the CEO had discussions in Copenhagen with Professor McGlade and others from the EEA and obtained their support for a high level Europe-India seminar initially planned for October 2007 but subsequently rescheduled for summer 2008.

Initiatives in the Global South

vii. East Africa

In April 2004, the CEO was invited to speak at a conference for East African legislators held in Nairobi and organised by Grace Akumu, Director of The Climate Network Africa CNA. Following this meeting, the CEO was invited to address the Environment Committee of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) at the parliamentary sessions in Arusha, Tanzania in June. The visit was combined with a meeting at UNEP in Nairobi. All nine EALA committee members attended the three hour presentation and discussion session, which led to the agreement of the EALA to discuss AGCC proposals in full session and to the participation of the Chair and another Member in the launch of AGCC. The East African initiative is part of a crucial wider objective to persuade The Africa Group to adopt AGCC proposals in global discussions on climate change.

In February 2005, the CEO was invited to speak to a lunch for African Environment Ministers attending the UNEP Governing Council Meeting in Nairobi, hosted by the Kenyan Environment Minister. This provided an opportunity to discuss AGCC's objectives and the African Union's post Kyoto position with approximately 20 African Environment Ministers and their staffs.

Climate Network Africa received modest funding from AGCC in the run-up the COP 13 (The Kyoto Conference of the Parties). In 2007, David Stephen was asked to join AGCC as an Associate with special responsibility for Africa and he subsequently undertook missions to East and West Africa.

Working with and through its non-government organisation partners, CNA in East Africa and ANCC in West Africa, AGCC is supporting the emergence of a coherent African civil society view of the post-Kyoto climate governance system.

viii. West Africa

Initial discussions were held in London with Mr Raphael Hanmbock, director of the Cameroon based NGO Ecoalert, in 2004/2005 with a view to organising a conference in Cameroon for West African environmental NGOs and West African government experts. This bilingual conference (French and English) was held in October 2005. It led to the creation of the African Network for a Climate Community, directed by Raphael Hanmbock. This organisation concerts activities in several African countries (mainly in West Africa), covering exchange of information, research, education and promotion of the concept amongst policy makers and legislators. It receives some financial support from *AGCC*. *AGCC* also contributed support for a conference of legislators which it organised in Benin in 2006. Its current work is focused on assisting African states to develop a common approach in the UN framework, through networking, shared information and conferences.

This has involved support to a conference held by ANCC in Benin in July 2006, which brought together activists, legislators, and local officials from Benin and neighbouring countries, and taking part in a series of side meetings at the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC held in Nairobi in November 2006. Plans include further development of the civil society sector and the holding of regional seminars prior to a Pan-African conference on Climate Change.

ix. Latin America

In July 2004, following a lecture by Dr Raul Estrada, the influential Argentinian Kyoto negotiator, whose skills have been credited with the successful conclusion of the Kyoto negotiations, it was decided to organise a Latin American conference to discuss *AGCC* proposals. The initial idea was to hold the conference immediately before COP 11 in Buenos Aires but this proved impossible for logistical reasons. At COP 11, however, the CEO organised a side meeting and made contacts that led to a conference being held in Sao Paolo in July 2006 in partnership with the Forum Paulista de Mudancas Climaticas Globais e de Biodiversidade and its director, former legislator Fabio Feldman.

Forum Paulista handled the conference administration including the issuing of invitations, the organisation of accommodation and all secretarial tasks. Action for a Global Climate Community provided participants from Europe, including Aubrey Mayer, the director of the Global Commons Institute and met 80% of the budget. Although there were fewer other Latin American participants than expected, the event attracted many extremely senior Brazilian speakers and participants. The opening panel at the conference included Former President Fernando Enrique Cardoso, Sao Paolo Governor Geraldo Alckmin, Brazilian Environment Minister Marina Hiss, Sao Paolo State Environment Secretary, Professor Jose Goldemberg. Other contributors to the conference included the General Coordinator for Climatic Changes in the Ministry of Science and Technology, Gonzalea Miguez, Professor Luiz Gylvan Meira and the director of the Sao Paolo Forum, Fabio Feldmann. The discussion centred on a comparative analysis of the Brazilian proposals and 'Contraction and Convergence'. The aims of *AGCC* were heard

with interest but did not lead to active support. It was therefore agreed that work in India and Africa should take priority in the short run over activities in Latin America.

x. India

The most important and successful activity undertaken by AGCC, which has become the central plank of its activities, has been the development of a European-Indian AGCC initiative. India had, from the beginning of the work, been the focus of much AGCC activity.

The CEO travelled to Delhi in June 2004 to investigate the possibility of holding a conference for climate specialists, administrators and legislators. An initial meeting with Dr Tushar Moulik, shortly to leave his post as Chair of Environmental Resources Management (ERM) India, agreed to take professional responsibility for the organisation of the conference and, following discussions with Edmund Marsden, Director the British Council in South Asia and Raghu Saxhena, the British Council offered to host the event in October.

British Council Conference

The conference attracted approximately 50 high level participants, mainly from India's scientific community and led to the creation of an AGCC office in New Delhi headed by Dr Moulik and the agreement of Dr AP Mitra to become a Patron of the organisation. Key speakers at the conference included Christopher Layton, Tim Helwig-Larsen of the Global Commons Institute, Peter Luff, Dr AP Mitra, Mr Subodh Kant Sahay (Minister of Food Processing Industries) & Dr Tush Moulik. Participants included members of the Indian scientific, academic, government and non-governmental communities as well representatives from High Commissions and Embassies. During the coffee and lunch breaks, discussions were held with Dr Mitra.

Subsequently, the Chairman and the CEO met key members of the Indian Administration including Dr Prodipto Gosh, the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Dr Naresh Dayal, Additional Secretary at the same Ministry, whom the Director had met in June, Dr Mangotra, Private Secretary in the President's office and Mr KP Nyati, Head of the Environment Management Division of the Confederation of Indian Industry.

Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)

With the close support of Dr Tush Moulik and Mr V Raghuraman, senior consultant at the CII, the CEO spoke at two well attended CII seminars, in 2005 and 2006 chaired by CII and Shell India Chairman, Mr Vikram Mehta. AGCC proposals were well received. And encouragement was given to pursue the European-Indian initiative. At the second seminar, the CEO was joined by Norman Baker MP, the then Liberal Democrat Environment Spokesperson. Regular contact and further discussions have been held with the CII.

Delhi Sustainable Development Summit (DSDS)

The CEO has attended three meetings (2005/6/7) of the DSDS organised by The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), whose President is Dr K Pachauri, the Chairman of the International Panel on Climate Change. The DSDS is attended by world leaders including Dr Jeffrey Sachs, Dr Nicholas Stern, Nobel Laureates, former and present government Ministers, including Pieter Van Geel (Holland), David Miliband MP and Elliot Morley MP (UK) and high level members of the Indian government and administration including Dr Prodipto Ghosh, Ambassador Chandrashekhar Dasgupta, Former UN Under Secretary General Nitin Desai, Jaraim Ramesh MP and many others. It provides an unparalleled networking opportunity and led directly to meeting key Indian leaders willing to participate in a Europe-India dialogue.

Indian Parliament

Two seminars were arranged with Members of the Indian Parliament: a lunch following the CII seminar and a dinner chaired by Dr Karen Singh were attended by a number of Indian Parliamentarians. Both events allowed the CEO to outline *AGCC* proposals and receive long term support. Most importantly has been the long term support of Suresh Prabhu MP, former Indian Energy and Environment Minister, with whom the CEO has worked closely.

India-Europe Conference

The result of discussions in India has led to a key breakthrough, which has been the agreement of a number of Indian leaders to meeting with European leaders at a high level seminar in 2008. The seminar is being planned with the support of Chancellor Angela Merkel and Dr John Schellnhuber, The Chancellor's Chief Scientific Advisor on Climate Change and a member of the Barroso Committee on Climate Change. A key objective will be to allow members of the Barroso Committee to discuss *AGCC* proposals with their counterparts in the Climate Council recently created by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

Aims of the Conference The conference will bring together leading Europeans and Indians known to be interested in this idea, from politics, government service, business, science and technology, academic and nongovernmental institutions. It would carry the support of the Confederation of Indian Industries. Participants would consider the main aspects of the initiative, thus offering a significant impression of its feasibility as public policy and subsequently, through dissemination of inputs and outcome, of its reception by a wider public. Participants will consider papers on:

- market-related measures such as an Emissions Trading System;
- measures of public policy regarding technology and investment including going beyond the Clean Development Mechanism;
- community-type institutions to make such measures effective;
- the global climate community's relations with other countries within the

UNFCCC, in particular the US and China.

They could also consider proposals for common research programmes between key Indian and European universities and institutes on the climate science, technology and economics of the sustainable post-carbon age.

The immediate aim would be to initiate the closest possible cooperation between the EU and India with a view to creating a climate community together with other countries from both North and South ready and willing to participate in such a community with the capacity to ensure the application of the necessary measures and with the long term aim of enlarging the community to all ready and willing participants.

Conclusion

As may be seen from the above report, *AGCC* has undertaken a number of key ventures over the past four years that have demonstrated a global interest in its proposals

The Chanctonbury* Initiative

Chairs' summary of a conference at Wilton Park, 15-17 November 2003

Towards a Community for Global Climate Protection

Climate Change is a global security issue which requires urgent and responsible leadership by countries North and South, to form a Global Climate Protection Community within the UNFCCC based on equal rights.

1.1 - The latest assessment of the International Panel on Climate Change shows that the danger of climate change is intensifying and accelerating.

1.2 - Without strong action, climate change could bring massive destruction, loss of life on earth and damage to ecosystems.

1.3 - Climate Change should be recognized as a Global Security Issue and should be addressed with the utmost urgency by the international community.

2.1 - Many scientists believe that greenhouse gas emissions must be cut by at least 60% by 2050 to satisfy the precautionary principle in order to arrest dangerous climate change.

2.2 - The Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which has not yet entered into force, will only achieve a reduction of 2% of Annex 1 emissions, while global emissions are projected to rise by some 30% by 2012.

Therefore:

3.1 - Urgent action is required to meet the objective of the UNFCCC.

3.2 - This will not be effective unless based on the principles of precaution, equity, solidarity, sustainable livelihood and common but differentiated responsibility.

4.1 - European experience has shown that a community which starts with a core of states, ready and willing to take action and inspire other states to join them can create effective change.

4.2 - We therefore propose that those countries, North and South, with the necessary leadership, statesmanship and sense of responsibility should form a Community for Global Climate Protection (CGCP) and advance the implementation of the UNFCCC at an accelerated pace.

4.3 - This Community for Global Climate Protection (CGCP) would be founded by a group of states, North and the South, adopting a Protocol of Enhanced Cooperation as a bubble within the UN Framework Convention.

5 - This Protocol would provide for:

- contraction of global GHG emissions to a level that stabilises concentrations at an acceptable level;
- convergence of GHG emissions entitlements to equal per person distribution within a specified timeframe;
- a market in tradeable emissions entitlements;
- attainment of sustainable livelihoods, through international cooperation, capacity building and transfers of low carbon technologies, and adequate and predictable enabling resources;
- mechanisms that are flexible, transparent and robust to achieve the above.

6 - This North-South bubble within the UNFCCC would require institutions that:

- ensure effective decisions on policies and measures;
- respect democratic accountability and the rule of law;
- manage the emissions market;
- monitor and ensure compliance;
- take responsibility for relations with other Parties, including association agreements as paths to full membership.

7.1 - We call for an open dialogue in preparation for a political initiative by a balanced group of willing countries to take the lead

in developing proposals by November 2005.

7.2 - The member states of the CGCP would be taking a powerful step towards averting the greatest threat to the welfare and survival of humankind and other species. They would derive benefits, not only in leading the coming wave of technological development, but also in cultivating the practice of cooperation that is ever more essential for peace, prosperity and security in an increasingly interdependent world. They should be confident that others will join them until all the peoples of the United Nations enjoy these benefits.

Rungano Karimanzira & Tom Spencer,

Joint Chairs, Conference on a Global Climate Community,

Wilton Park, 15-17 November 2003

*Chanctonbury Ring is an ancient ring of trees near the conference centre, which were blown down by a hurricane in 1987. Young trees are now growing up - an apt symbol of the regenerative policies now required to arrest devastating climate change. Participants attended the conference in a personal capacity and not as representatives of their governments.