

Explanatory Note of the Peoples' Declaration for the Sustainable Future of Planet Earth

2021 Report Supporting Document
October 2022 Version 1.1






Introduction

The Peoples' Declaration on the Sustainable Future of Planet Earth was co-created by Assembly Members, and ratified on December 18th, 2021. An explanation of the co-creation approach, guided by five independent Editors, can be seen in section "Co-Creation Method" in the full report (page 102). The full Peoples' Declaration can be found at the beginning of the report or at <https://globalassembly.org/declaration>.

The purpose of the Explanatory Note is to provide deeper insight into the evolution of each statement, and offer elaboration on the Assembly Members' assenting, dissenting and abstaining opinions. Following the voting process (see report page 104) each Assembly Member was required to offer a reason for their vote. All vote reasons were consolidated into "Yes", "No" and "Abstain" reasons by Editors following the end of the process using the same consolidation approach applied to the Peoples' Declaration. Final, minor edits were made by the Core Delivery Team for the purposes of finalizing incomplete consolidations and grammatical correctness. Tenses of phrases presented tend to vary between first person plural ('we') for consolidated majority opinions, and first person singular ('I') for unconsolidated minority opinions.

The Peoples' Declaration contains **36 clauses** total, that were consolidated in one of three different ways:

	14 were co-created and approved by majority vote before COP26
	7 were approved by majority vote before COP, then amended after COP26
	15 were co-created and approved by majority vote after COP26

Overview of the Co-Creation Approach

This graphic aims to provide an at-a-glance look at the consolidation process for all clauses in the Peoples' Declaration.

Section Title	Clause #	October 7 ~ 30						November 16 ~ December 18											
		Pre-COP26						Post-COP26											
		2.3B ~ 3.1B	C	3.2P	C	3.3B	C	3.4P	4.1B~5.1P	5.2B	C	5.3P	C	5.4B	C	5.5B	C	5.6P	
P	Preamble								Generate			→		Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4	
01 Paris Agreement	1i	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Voted as "Vision"		→	→	Reopened		Reviewed in PostCOPV1	→	No Changes					
	1ii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2		Voted in PreCOPV3	→	Reopened		Reviewed in PostCOPV1	→	No Changes					
	1iii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2		Voted in PreCOPV3											
	1iv	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2		Voted in PreCOPV3		→	Reopened		Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Voted in PostCOPV3				
	1v	New Post-COP										Generate	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4	
	2i	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2		Voted in PreCOPV3											

Section Title	Clause #	October 7 ~ 30						November 16 ~ December 18										
		Pre-COP26						Post-COP26										
		2.3B ~ 3.1B	C	3.2P	C	3.3B	C	3.4P	4.1B~5.1P	5.2B	C	5.3P	C	5.4B	C	5.5B	C	5.6P
02 Equity	2ii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
	2iii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3				→			Reopened			Voted in PostCOPV4
	2iv	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
		New Post-COP																
	2v											Generate	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4
03 Participation	3i	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
	3ii			Generate	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
	3iii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3				→			Reopened			Voted in PostCOPV4
	3iv	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
	4i	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										

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		2.3B ~ 3.1B	C	3.2P	C	3.3B	C	3.4P	4.1B~5.1P	5.2B	C	5.3P	C	5.4B	C	5.5B	C	5.6P
04 Human Rights	4ii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
	4iii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Review PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3		→		Reopened	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Voted in PostCOPV3		
	4iv	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3		→		Reopened	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Voted in PostCOPV3		
	4v	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3		→		Reopened	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Voted in PostCOPV3		
		Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
05 Rights of Nature	5i	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
	5ii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
	5iii	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
	5iv	Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3		→		Reopened	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Voted in PostCOPV3		
		Generate	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PreCOPV2	→	Voted in PreCOPV3										
6i											Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4	

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06 Education	6ii	<p>Clause originally shared as "3iv" in the COP26 submission of the Peoples' Declaration was re-located and expanded into a new section on "Education"</p> <p>Originally, the clause "3iv" read: Awareness should be raised on climate change and citizen participation through education and media</p>									Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4
	6iii										Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4
	6iv										Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4
	6v										Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4
	6vi										Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4
	6vii										Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV3	→	Voted in PostCOPV4
	Energy							7i	<p>Clauses 1i and 1ii formed the foundation for an expanded new section on "Energy"</p>							Generate & Vote to create new section	→
7ii			Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→							Voted in PostCOPV3		
7iii			Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→							Voted in PostCOPV3		

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07 En		on "Energy"																
	7iv								Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Voted in PostCOPV3			
	7v								Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Voted in PostCOPV3			
	7vi								Generate & Vote to create new section	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV1	→	Reviewed in PostCOPV2	→	Voted in PostCOPV3			
s	Summary Statements													Drafted by Editor Coordinator	→	Voted in PostCOPV4		

Legend

Pre-COP		Generation
		First review of consolidation
		Second review of consolidation
Post-COP		Generation
		First review of consolidation
		Second review of consolidation
Pre-COP clauses re-edited Post-COP		First re-review of consolidated clause voted Pre-COP
		Second review of consolidation
	F*	Finalized by majority vote Pre-COP, but re-edited by majority vote Post-COP
		Voted and closed by majority consent

Title, Preamble, and Summary Statements

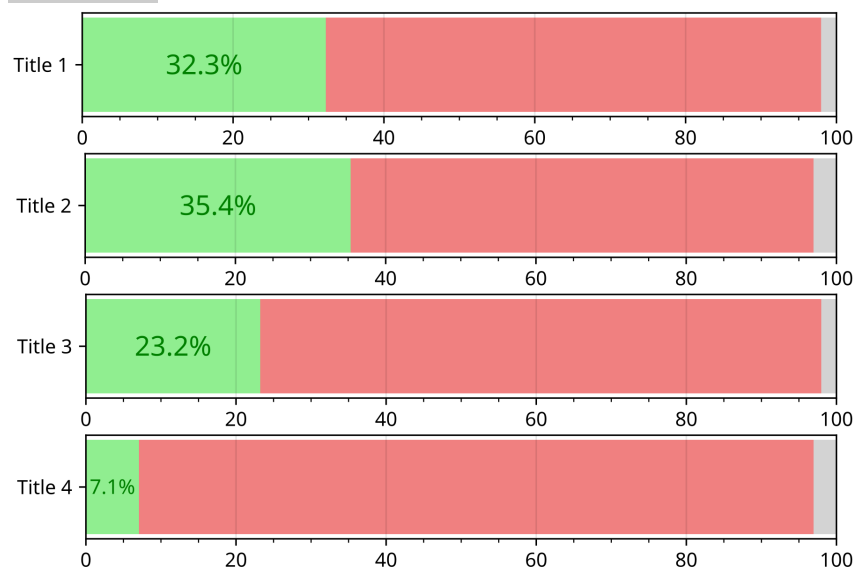
Title

Peoples' Declaration on the Sustainable Future of Planet Earth

How was this consolidated?

Assembly Members submitted title suggestions via an online form. The four submissions were voted on during the last session before COP26.

Vote Result



Title 1: People's Declaration on the Climate and Ecological Crisis
Title 2: People's Declaration for the Sustainable Future of Planet Earth
Title 3: People's Call for Citizen Involvement in the Climate Emergency
Title 4: People's Statement to Prioritize Collective Interest

Preamble

Global Assembly is a first of its kind in the world, conceived to raise community voices at global level for the sustainable future of planet Earth.

We, Global Assembly Members, have been selected by a lottery process to represent the interests of the citizens.

The purpose of the People's Declaration is to deliver a flourishing earth for all humans and other species, for all future generations.

By uniting and rallying citizens in recognising the needs of all, we can build consensus to generate community-level solutions and become decision-makers.

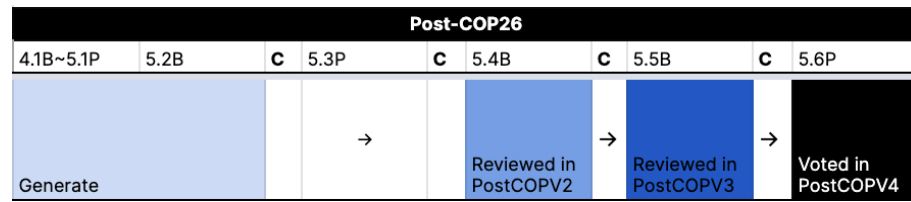
In recognising world leaders and decision-makers as our main audience, responsible for making high-level decisions on the climate crisis, we will demand climate action using a strategic plan to achieve an equitable and sustainable solution to the climate crisis.

Every human, regardless of background, should have a voice.

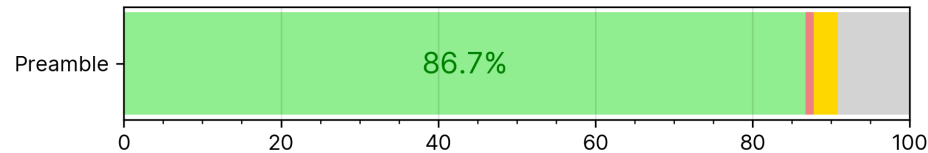
We call upon corporations, everyone who pollutes the earth, the private sector and investors to be recognised as audiences of the People's Declaration, in order to hold them accountable for finding solutions to and implementing legal measures on the climate crisis.

How was this consolidated?

The Preamble was consolidated by the Editors from Assembly Members' interventions on the purpose and audience of the People's Declaration.



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (85)

- **Summary of People's Declaration and Process:** The Preamble really sums up everything we've been doing here since the beginning, our goal and also what we hope for. It's all there, it's complete.
- **Language of the Preamble:** Good wording and reflects the document and the process.
- **On edit of "sortition" (in previous version) into "lottery process":** The word sortition was difficult to understand. The simplification of it by removing sortition and adding lottery process is welcome.
- **Responsibility and roles:** It appears that the role of individuals, governments and companies in addressing the climate change issue is really important. The Preamble is clear on our responsibility and the roles we should all achieve in addressing climate change. For example, although climate change problem is for everyone, the government leaders should lead citizens to find out the solutions. And, companies and large industries, especially those that work with natural resources, that have caused serious pollution should be able to change its environment early and realize its own mistakes. Change the environment soon. Those affected should have a voice in the process. Those who affect should have responsibility the most.
- **Citizen participation:** I think the opening part is very beautiful, like stating that we are a small voice of the earth expressing its difficulty. I agree with the mechanisms of the lottery because it emphasizes equality and enables us to sample all over the world in a quick and precise method. Therefore, by using the lottery process, everyone can participate without seeing that person's background. The Global Assembly is a unique and an effective way to involve people all over the representing their community. Without GA, it wouldn't

	<p>have been possible to listen to the people from remote areas. It an effective way to give voice to the voiceless.</p> <p>What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. However, for the last sentence 'We call upon corporations, everyone who pollutes the earth, the private sector and investors to be recognised as audiences of the People's Declaration, in order to hold them accountable for finding solutions to and implementing legal measures on the climate crisis.', it might as well mention that those groups of people should hold responsibility and act under government supervision. Since the private sector and investors have relationship with government and therefore, the role of government could make the overall process effective. Otherwise, who will make sure everything work within track? • I don't totally agree with the entire preamble because I feel like I don't express the entirety of the global citizenship on my own • Everyone, regardless of background or status, has the right to be part of the eco-world and to promote their ideas and goals. • I agree, however, instead of saying and become decision makers- it would be better to say "change makers". Also the last sentence should also include " we call upon Governments..." <p>"No" (1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great by category because the people we attended this opportunity want to keep on too... so why no by sortion and lottery both? <p>"Abstain" (3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's still few details I have already mentioned in the previous section that sadly were not introduced, but as I don't to abstain, I will hardly agree, just because of that. Agree to the rest and the Preamble in general though. • I abstain from voting on the Preamble as it looks same as before whereas I had a different view on it.
<p>Summary Statements</p>	<p>01 The Paris Agreement is humanity's best chance; it must be affirmed and enforced by all governments and people, and rigorously monitored in collaboration with citizens and grassroots mechanisms.</p>

02 Equity must be a core focus when meeting the goals in the Paris Agreement; spreading responsibility according to the capabilities and historical contributions of countries and corporations is vital.

03 Actions on the climate crisis must be participatory, enabling people at all levels to contribute to decisions on climate, particularly groups from countries least historically responsible for and most affected by the climate crisis.

04 The right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment must be included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and protected at multiple levels of law; we should raise awareness & citizen engagement on human rights in relation to climate and the environment.

05 This Declaration is grounded in the importance of Nature having intrinsic values and rights, and in all beings on Earth forming an interconnected whole; we must protect Nature from Ecocide legally, engaging communities and establishing multiple governing bodies to enable this.

06 Education on climate change must be formally integrated, within the school syllabus and in governmental communications, and also informally disseminated through more accessible platforms, like social media, to reach as many as possible.

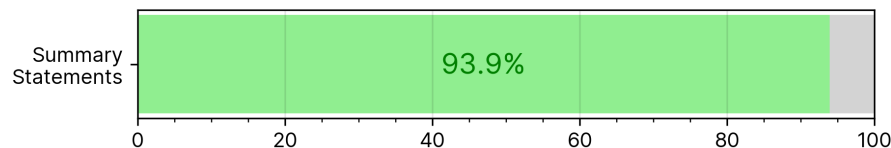
07 To ensure a fair and just energy transition, we must ensure that countries and people with less means are supported through a gradual change, and recognize the shared responsibility between citizens, governments and corporations in enabling it.

How was this consolidated?

The Editor Coordinator summarized each section of the People's Declaration in advance of the final session. The Summary Statements were reviewed and voted on during 5.6P.

5.5B	C	5.6P
Drafted by Editor Coordinator	→	Voted in PostCOPV4

Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (92 votes)

- **Overall comments:** All of these statements seem correct to give humanity a chance to change the world. They are sufficient in summarizing our concepts. As the language is easier to understand now, these make the document more user friendly. They are reflective of our discussions over the past 10 weeks.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- **Language:** It is quite easy to understand, except that the technical terms make me hesitate if other people will understand.
- **Section 2:**
 - Revise to: "Based on present and historical emissions".for. First,Grandpa's debt is not justified by his grandson, but it makes sense, so you need to consider a combined standard rather than all the blame.second,Ignoring other contributions to climate solving, such as technology, civic education, and human views that progress with history.third,Take our country as an example, China still has a lot of room for progress. I also hope that the country can change so much more. I think responsibility means an opportunity rather than a bad burden.
 - I am not agreeing with historical responsibility, because nowadays many countries as india and china so are producing more CO2 than other, and yet the historical country should pay them to produce even more CO2 as germany, for instance is reducing, hard working on reducing... this change has to

be financed, and we need our money...than we spent new technology to all countries which are willing... and even presents to very poor countries, the other should pay, like India and China.

- **Section 3:**

- I think those countries that are the most affected should have a larger voice.

- **Section 4:**

- But we have to implement it as soon as possible for better outcomes.

- **Section 5:**

- Ecocide needs more definition because it's open to interpretation.

- **Section 6**

- it might be better to use enforcement instead of supervise.

"No" (0 votes)

"Abstain" (0 votes)

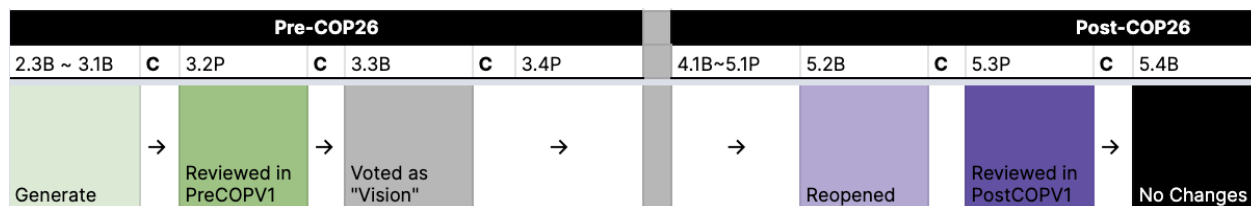
Section 01 Vision & Paris Agreement



1i

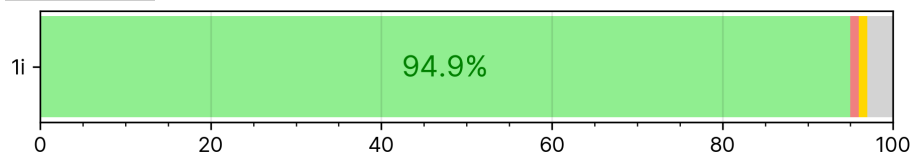
Countries, governments, and people worldwide must make every effort to reduce global emissions drastically and limit global warming to 1.5°C in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

How was this consolidated?



Re-visited post-COP26 to reaffirm vision, but remained unchanged after two reviews.

Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (94 votes)

- It's key that all players participate. And the Paris Agreement is the best chance to affect climate change and stop global warming, calling everyone to take action together: countries, governments and people. A lot of countries are already moving with it, instead of whipping up a new agreement
- To achieve the best future it needs to be this way. It's the whole point of this Declaration. The solution to tomorrow's problems depends on today's efforts.
- It's the minimum we should do to prevent greater damage and injustices from happening. We are already facing it. The warmer the climate, the greater the impact on society, economy, human health and ecosystem.
- The text comprises common values and common opinions.

“No” (1 vote)

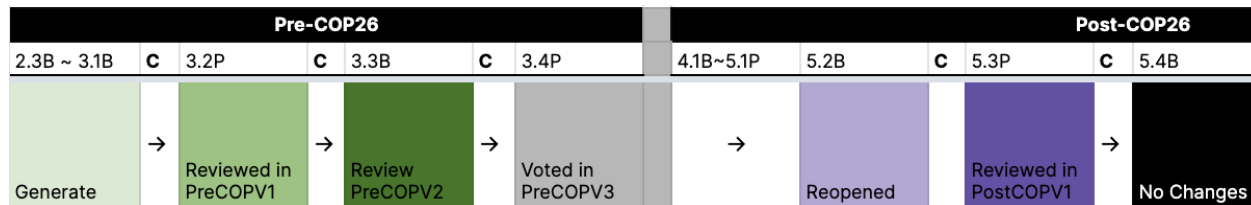
- Agree with statement (1i) but the word 'drastic' is subjective.



1ii

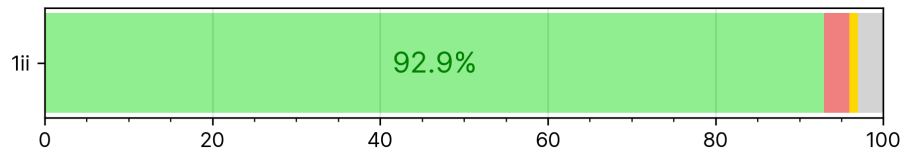
We believe that the Paris Agreement is humanity’s best chance to avoid dangerous climate change. Parties to the Agreement have to adopt immediate measures for transitioning to a sustainable low-carbon economy. These measures include shifting financial support from fossil fuels to clean energy, improving energy efficiency, introducing carbon taxes, and tackling issues of overpopulation and overconsumption.

How was this consolidated?



Re-visited post-COP to reaffirm vision, but remained unchanged after two reviews.

Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (92 votes)

- Action: It is important that the treaty is signed and carried out by all and is actually enforced. We need to take action now to make some difference and not destroy our lives and our world. I concur with the statement, but these parties know and have agreed to most of this already: lets have more action.
- Country participation: This is a better strategy than asking to start over with a new agreement; it’s a convention which comes from the agreement of all leaders of the world. Today we do not have any other Agreement to avoid climate change; this is the only agreement which engages all state parties to think about crisis & resolution and offers the meeting like COP. All countries should take part & reduce fossil fuels to support humanity.

- Science based: The Paris Agreement must be taken seriously from now on following all it says, and all parties have to adopt these measures because we all know they are factual based on science and even on morals on another point of view.
- Stop fossil fuel consumption: Put an end to fossil fuel consumption and substitute it with renewable energies. Measures should be adopted for transitioning to a low carbon economy. Low carbon economy and shifting financial support from fossil fuels to clean energy are priorities. We must adopt these measures for renewable energy, to give our planet a second chance to reduce its emissions. Strongly agree that subsidies should be transferred to clean energy because it's more sustainable.
- Ecological impact: Controlling temperature change can make the ecological circle not be damaged too soon. Because poor countries will be enormously touched and the big nations and local governments think on their adaptation. For example, in my country, if you make a rooftop garden, the government gives you a benefit of 10% less tax on your house. All of the problems we face today such as an unhealthy polluted environment will be no more if our government and individuals do everything for the Paris agreement.
- Future generations: By doing so, we will have a better future, not only for us but our coming generations too.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- I note the enumerated measures do not include "reducing fossil fuel subsidies" which strikes me as an omission, unless "introducing carbon taxes" is widely understood to include reduction of subsidies.
- Yes, but I do not agree with tackling issues of overpopulation because it is not a case of high populations, it's a problem of some people in rich countries.
- Yes, because all the four points mentioned are very essential and if any one is not followed the result will not be proper. But, they can add subsidies to those nations already following the norms strictly.
- Should be rewritten : "(1ii) We believe that the Paris Agreement is humanity's and natural ecosystems' best chance to avoid dangerous climate change. Parties to the Agreement have to adopt all the necessary immediate measures for transitioning to a sustainable low-carbon economy. These measures include shifting financial support from fossil fuels to clean energy, improving energy efficiency, introducing carbon taxes to make sure most fossil extraction is stopped before 2050, fostering low-tech, and tackling issues of overpopulation and overconsumption."
- Agree, but I don't think the Paris agreement is our only hope.
- These are important topics, especially overpopulation and overconsumption. Yet, 2050 seems too far away. It should be done by 2035 latest.

- Regulations made by the government must be able to provide explanations to the community. Provide education, what is the urgency, and why the rules are made, so that people can understand the real conditions.

“No” (3 votes)

- I disagree as we have not discussed anything other than the Paris Agreement as a possible mechanism to addressing climate change.
- Because each country can follow its own policies and even have a negative impact on the environment, not only in its own country. It's hard to call the Paris agreements the only chance to solve problems on the planet.

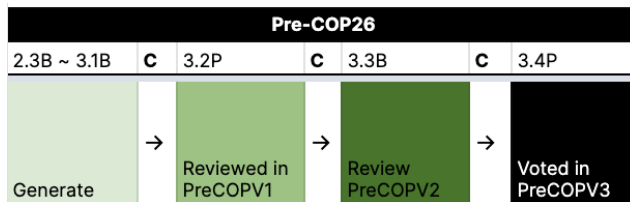
“Abstain” (1 votes)

- Not sure, because I do not understand what tackling overpopulation means.

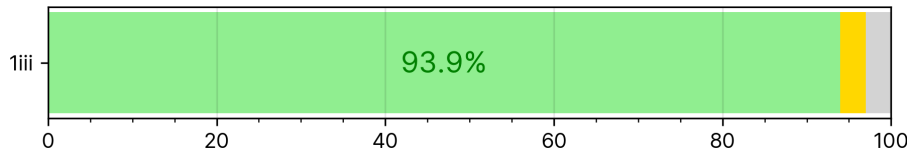
In addition, parties have to support adaptation measures, especially by empowering vulnerable communities who will be worst affected by climate change.



How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (93 votes)

- Empowering vulnerable communities: The countries more affected should be the most heard, because they have been the ones most damaged by other parties and it's not their fault. At once, vulnerable communities now depend upon activities that harm the environment. This can be stopped by supporting them: we must bring aid to the most affected countries as soon as possible. More financially stable communities should be the one empowering; governments have to find a way to help or supply basic necessities for vulnerable communities so they can think and act on behalf of the climate crisis. Assistance and cooperation is necessary for climate justice, but it should be in a way that redistributes power and does not repeat colonial relations of exploitation. Inclusion & participation will lay the foundation for effective and equitable climate action.
- Sense of justice: Rich countries with the resources to make change need to support the Global South to make for an equitable transition and support climate justice. Adaptation is an important emphasis, as is fairness in helping those worst affected. We have to recognize that we are not all on equal playing fields. The richest countries are the ones that pollute the poorest communities. We must take care of those who are the most vulnerable and affected by climate change, yet least responsible. Without the help of one another, some countries cannot change their energy production or emissions of greenhouse gasses. This is the only way to emphasize equality and do justice to those who have suffered more than others; worst affected communities should also have a right to live a healthy life.
- Indigenous communities: Today, indigenous people, for example in Brazil, are being exterminated. Communities must be helped and the UN should make governments take care of them. These communities getting support can have a positive impact on the world as a whole; indigenous communities need to be protected if we want to foster ecological biodiversity.
- Impact of solutions: Climate change solutions may have harmful consequences (economic or social) which should be shared.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- I agree. Sadly, we are at the point of needing adaptation now, not just prevention. And we must help the most vulnerable. I would change the word "worst" to "most."
- Amend: should read "...parties must support..."
- I propose a small improvement: In addition, parties have to support adaptation measures, especially by empowering *politically, decisively and economically* vulnerable communities who will be worst affected by climate change.
- Agree. Add: "So all elements from the government, the community, both affected and unaffected must jointly carry out the Paris agreement."

“No” (0 votes)

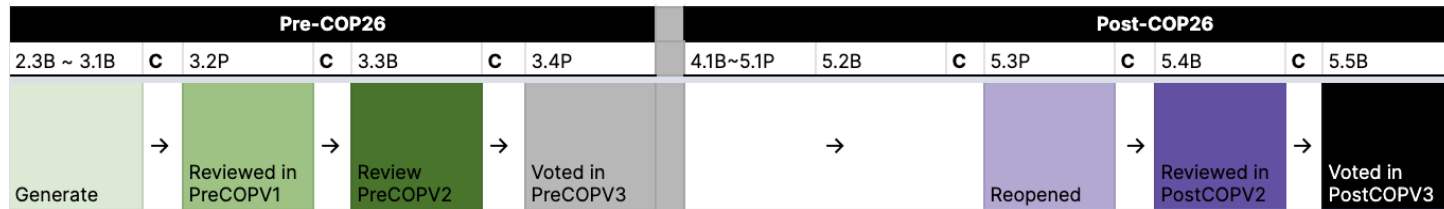
“Abstain” (3 votes)

- Abstain. I'm concerned about the corruption of finance. The statement is too vague for me.
- Needs more clarity.



The Agreement has to be enforced and monitored by the United Nations, informed by science, within the framework of international regulatory law, and in collaboration with the relevant actors at all levels of governance, mass media and civil society. Breaches should be reported, resulting in financial penalties and sanctions for perpetrators.

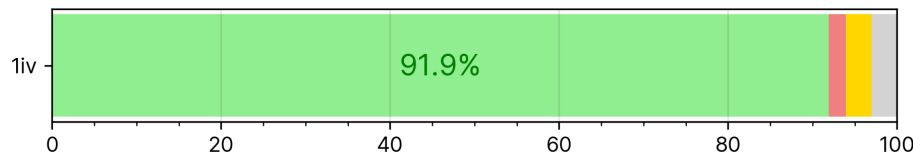
How was this consolidated?



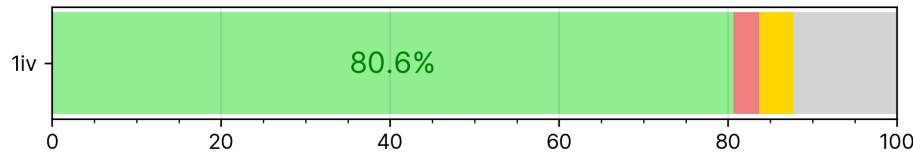
This clause was voted into the COP26 submission, then amended by Assembly Members in Block 5. The original COP26 submission read, “The Agreement has to be strictly enforced and monitored by the United Nations, in collaboration with the relevant actors at all levels of governance.”

Vote Result

A. Pre-COP26



B. Post-COP26



Assembly Member Comments Pre-COP

"Yes" (91 votes)

- Role of the United Nations: Non-biased or influenced entities as the UN must enforced the Agreement, because otherwise, there will be no insurance the parties will act accordingly. The UN is the only international party capable of this level of action as it gathers nations world wide. It can increase cooperation with all parties including actors such as governments, and therefore monitoring can be done more easily. Insofar as we can't rely on individual governments, they must be monitored by a special party such as the UN that encourages, monitors and assesses this movement to decrease negligence, fraud, or others.
- Importance of enforcement: Enforcement is everything, otherwise, it is just theory. Governments and businesses need to be monitored because if not they will just say things and lie about their participation, continuing without any solution. Being liberal and lenient invites carelessness and it is important to check whether all countries are following or not. Additionally, economic requirements are necessary in order to achieve this goal of 1.5 degrees.
- Common but differentiated: This is important also because we must bring aid to the most affected countries as soon as possible, following the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities so all of us can play our parts to the best of our abilities.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Amend: This should read "...Agreement must be enforced...". "have to" does not have the best tone in English.
- Yes because if not they will not be applied, however local context should be taken into account.
- States should also monitor their commitments.
- Yes because the monitoring of UN is necessary to implement what is decided, but mostly UN resolutions even not responded by rich countries, so its risk that rich countries may not respond accordingly.
- Cannot see how this part will be implemented.

"No" (2 votes)

- I do not agree, the UN has too much on its plate already. Let an independent body be given this task.
- The UN cannot always influence countries. Countries can sign agreements but not adhere to obligations. I think it

is the collective interest of the readership that counts.

“Abstain” (3 votes)”

- Don't know if only the united nations is the right organization to control compliance.
- Abstain. Not sure. I'm not sure how right it would be to make countries be enforced.

Assembly Member Comments Post-COP

“Yes” (79 votes)

- Role of United Nations: The UN should have the key role at monitoring international agreements and determining hard punishment for perpetrators. These new amendments establish a reasonable scheme for monitoring and enforcement without going too far as to be objectionable. It is a clear input on the need for the agreements to have legal consequences (not just theoretical).
- Enforcement & monitoring: Penalties are a way to commit to the agreement and monitoring is fundamental; they bring true implementations of decisions taken during this Assembly and compel each party to respect their engagement and be held accountable. Reported breaches provide a trail which can be useful in future and the financial penalties deter future breaches.
- Awareness and Education: This clause integrates awareness and education as key points to tackle the climate situation. Because everyone must participate to make us use the law and science.
- Fairness: Rich countries will be bound to fund poor countries, monitoring will be ensured, penalties and sanctions will be awarded if regularities are denied.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting “Yes”

- I'm I bit unsure of my answer. While its true that companies and corporations should be strictly monitored if I think about the local or individual level, breaching the paris agreement due to lack of resources of any kind (money, education etc) could be unjust. Maybe this is because I'm not sure how regulatory law works?
- Yes, still I am not quite sure there is a body that will be able to collect the penalties and to whom it should be redistributed afterwards.
- Yes but that money should go to people who need it, i.e. developing countries.
- Reflecting it should be directly for local representatives to form resolutions.

“No” (3 votes)

- I object. I think it is too much to punish those who make mistakes. I suggest education and warning first, and then sanctions if they make mistakes again.
-

- Country's rights must be highlighted aside from individual's rights.

“Abstain” (4 votes)”

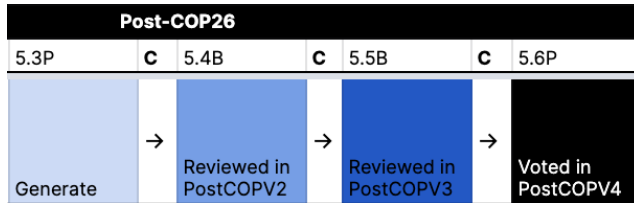
- I am having a doubt about the statement and need some more clarity. Is it based on NDC?



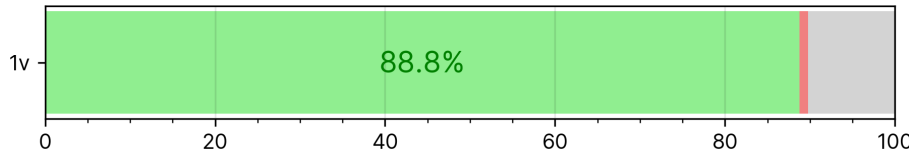
1v

Within enforcement, citizen monitoring shall be implemented with the support of grassroots mechanisms, such as Community Assemblies, and NGOs, with support from social media, private companies and local governments. Citizens’ privacy must be safeguarded within these mechanisms.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (87 votes)

- Supervision: NGOs, citizens, community, and social movements need to supervise and get involved in this process. I agree with the integration of the community through assemblies and the integration of social networks as well as companies. Because it is the local community that knows what the needs and demands of the population are. Everyone in the world should make efforts to the Paris Agreement, and to ensure the fairness and equality of putting efforts in it. I believe that the supervision of governments and NGO could work well. It is clear that all parties are responsible; it is a holistic effort.

-
- Social media and companies participation: Social media and private companies need to be involved. So that they can express themselves freely and not be taken against anyone. The privacy of the citizens is important. It is very important because these mediums are the ways that governments and NGOs can help contribute in tracking the grassroots and why people behave the way they behave. Support from social media, private companies and local governments is the key for successful implementation of citizen monitoring. Chances of charging illegal cases against the citizens who do the reporting; therefore, it is to make sure the people give clear and true reporting. All of us work together; social and electronic media, forest and remote living people must jointly work to make a good success.
 - Citizens' privacy: First, each and every citizen has the right to privacy; privacy is important even if we do good, because not everyone wants to be exposed. Second, privacy is of paramount importance and the lack of it deters people from speaking their mind; once citizens are safeguarded, they will open up freely concerning the problems they have on climate issues without being scared of their information being distributed. Yes, because I think this is fair and with a lot of information and awareness, we can solve the problem faster. Because identity should be hidden to prevent bias. Citizen's privacy must be protected even if the election uses a lottery. Privacy should be maintained to protect citizens from any harm. Because it not only protects people, but also leads the people to protect the environment. Citizens privacy must be safeguarded as in the long run, until everyone accepts, to be safe. Because the government must supervise. At the same time protect privacy issues. Everyone has freedom and privacy, and protection is the greatest respect. It is surely important to maintain secrecy for partners. it will open up participation from different stakeholders.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- I don't think social media should have a part in it but the rest yes, I agree.
- I don't know what we'd need to safeguard the citizen's privacy.
- I was giving attention on citizens privacy must be self guarded, so this is what I really agree with this statement but commonly for me on 1v and 2v I disagree with that.

"No" (1 vote)

- I am happy with the clause that was initially prepared. I don't understand why citizens who have something to say on behalf of GA Forum would want to remain private.

"Abstain" (0 votes)

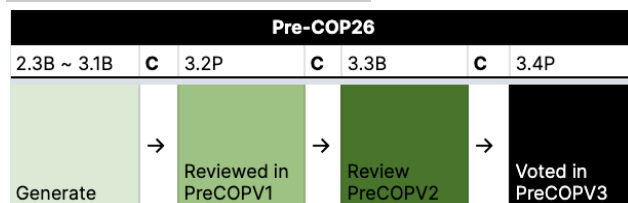
Section 02 Equity & Fairness



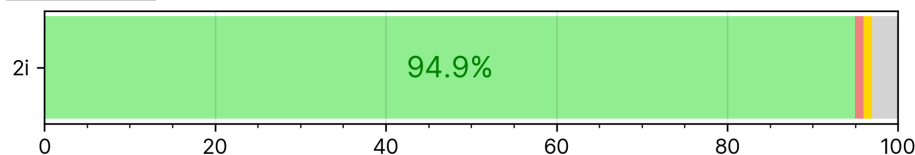
2i

Strategies to meet Paris Agreement goals must be implemented in accordance with equity and global justice, acknowledging different starting points without leaving anyone behind.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (94 votes)

- Equitable implementation: Goals must be equitably implemented, otherwise, those least favorable have to be assisted. All countries should have the same responsibilities. We must help the most vulnerable and understand that different communities will have different challenges and needs. Not all countries are in the same stage of development, so equity is a fundamental principle for us. Climate doesn't allow you to leave countries behind. All must meet requirements. The unity of the countries is strength. Because of the importance of fairness in addressing the challenge. They refer to what needs to be done both Internationally and Nationally. Each country has its own interests in the global world and, depending on that, seeks solutions and signatories because each one as equals right and responsibilities. As it fixes the role and responsibility of each – small and big countries. Each country has a different starting point, we should make a fair decision based on the different circumstances of each country, not all countries

-
- Global Justice: Developed countries have benefited enormously by their fossil fuel use and have an outsize obligation to the rest of the globe. Countries don't have the same resources, the same amount of money or industries. The Paris agreement helps to maintain the climate change under 1.5°C and pushes everyone to respect it. And also think of the survival of poor countries too. Without Equity, we will create a harder world for the ones in need. We should especially take care of the less fortunate and developed countries. Climate justice is necessary for humanity and developing countries. The strategies are well planned but timely are not implemented in accordance because of different reasons, which affects many vulnerable communities, it is dire need to implement accordingly with equity & global justice to keep all nations in same line & spirit that no one leaves behind.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Amend: I still think the last clause is fuzzy, I still don't know what is meant by starting points or "leaving anyone behind" - leaving who behind? Individuals or nations? Do we limit our forward movement to only that which the least capable actor can do? This is still unclear.
- I propose a small improvement (between stars): Strategies to meet Paris Agreement goals must be implemented in accordance ****in accordance with the principles of a new Sustainable Democracy****, with equity and global justice, acknowledging different starting points without leaving anyone behind.
- 2i. Agree. But just have concern that whether it can be fully executed. Strongly agree that we could not leave anyone behind.

"No" (1 vote)

- I am voting no on the overall text because I am disappointed with the process that was used to draft it. I thought we would start with a creativity phase, followed by a convergence and synthesis phase and we actually did. Unfortunately, the ideas generated by the Assembly Members during the creativity phase were not shared beyond the Breakout Sessions participants, so they could not be rallied by other Assembly Members. The consequence of which is that little or none of the "original" ideas of the Assembly Members are included in the submission document. This submission document is therefore primarily a reflection of where the Global Assembly organizers wanted to go, commented on and slightly amended by the citizens, but not the citizens' own ideas.

Two examples:

- (1) I have personally proposed to give priority to Low-Tech for technology transfers aimed at helping developing countries to give a good standard of living to their population while controlling the carbon and ecological

footprint of these developments. I would like to be shown that the Assembly Members who are outside BreakOut Session #5 have been informed of this proposal, but I am almost sure they have not.

(2) Similarly, I did propose that the proceeds of a global carbon tax should be used to set up a fund whose aim would be to buy out all fossil fuel extraction companies, in order i) to mutualize the profits of these companies and ii) above all to organize the sharp decrease and near-stop of extraction over the next 30 years by managing those companies.

I am sure that a large number of the members of the assembly, and perhaps a majority, would have supported and/or approved these ideas. But they did not have the opportunity to hear about those. That is why I am disappointed with the process of elaboration of our text, which is quite good but also totally insufficient and not representative of what citizens are capable of producing.

This is particularly evident when we listen to citizens: the vast majority say that it is now time for action and that we, citizens of the world, are ready to move forward, much quicker than decision makers think. Decision-makers are holding us back and our message is that we don't want them to hold back any more of the positive and necessary actions to fight the climate and ecological crisis.

"Abstain" (1 vote)

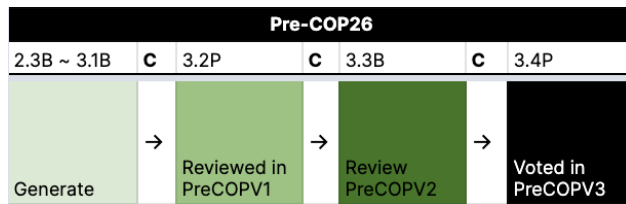
- Hard to reflect on the exact premises of this.



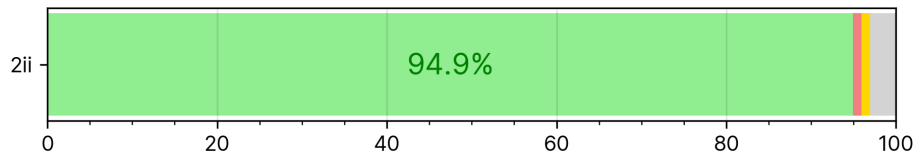
2ii

At the global scale, equity requires common but differentiated responsibilities. All countries have the common responsibility to fight climate change together in a spirit of solidarity. Each country must strive to implement the Paris Agreement to the best of its capabilities. Countries and corporations must assume differentiated responsibilities proportional to their historical and current emissions. This means top emitters must lead the fight against climate change.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (94 votes)

- Reason 1. This is the common responsibility of all countries to implement the Paris Agreement but especially top emitters must lead fight against climate change. Only collectively can we find solutions to environmental problems. It is an equal responsibility to work to gather for saving Earth. Countries have to help together. The top emitter must lead the fight, but it doesn't mean they are the one that have to be very carrying in every developing country. What he means is that we should not allowed anyone to be greatly harmed once and greatly benefited. Just work together to achieve the goals. Every article protects the justice, fairness concept. The NGO highlight is very good since it is very important for common conscience building. And for sure strong ones must assist feeble ones. Because to be more equitative we need to share the same responsibilities. Shared responsibilities and solidarity are key premises to a realistic approach to climate change. Every country must do its best. Every country is not the same. because we have to work for it together, but if we do it without Equity, we will create a harder word for the ones in need. Because no country can succeed alone we have to work together to find durable and solid solutions.
- Reason 2. If top emitters will lead the fight, it will automatically pave the way to others. It depends on many factors - territory, population, development. Some countries emit more and some emit less but the impacts are equal on all of us, so there should be a proportion. Shared responsibility is key and developed countries should support developing ones by technology and financial aid; otherwise it's very hard to realize the goal. Without proactive role of top emitters and rich countries and government including the UN it would not be possible to achieve the target set by the Paris Agreement. Countries that consume more fuel and emit more should take the lead to bear the brunt of the climate and

ecological crisis, which can also drive developing countries. All countries must be treated equally with the spirit of solidarity, all must be responsible with each capacity, for example the capacity of countries that produce high emissions must have a high responsibility too. Developed countries have to show their leadership in sticking to the Paris agreement. With great power comes great responsibility. Rich countries emit more heat for the world and create more environmental pollution. Rich countries should shoulder more responsibilities. Richer countries will have more resources to adapt to climate change than backward countries, which also means that we need to provide financial and technical assistance to poorer countries. Provide more technology for poor countries. Paris agreement is well defined. all individuals require to respect. Need to share equal responsibility. Paris makes everyone responsible. The developed countries need to relook to support the developing countries. The Paris agreement makes everyone responsible and get taxes. Everyone's responsibility is to limit and enforce. Major emitters need to bear a lot of responsibilities because they cause more pollution. The major emitters are obliged to take the lead in protecting the environment. To determine the amount of capacity sharing based on the different conditions of each country, which not only solves the actual situation, but also reduces the pressure on poor countries, and jointly completes the temperature reduction.

- Reason 3. What have been disproportional damaged, must be proportionally amended, even though everyone must strive for responsibilities, and each must implement the Paris Agreement. Because coming together with different ideas and inclusion it will help us to bring solution. All states are responsible for addressing global environmental destruction yet not equally responsible. This principle means that, there is a need for all states to take responsibility for global environmental problems and also the need to recognize the wide differences in levels of economic development between states. Not all states have the same tools. Common but differentiated responsibility is an important theme. Top emitters must lead is the key statement here. Because the agreement must take count of capacities or means because all the countries are not economically the same.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- It's important to guarantee different responsibilities, although we think that it's very generic. Maybe we could right something more specific for each country and corporation and help to regulate it better. Spirit of solidarity can mean different things for each person and government.
- I partly agree. The historical look is not very fair because climate change is a fairly recent phenomena.
- I propose a small improvement (between stars): At the global scale, equity requires common but differentiated responsibilities. All countries have the common responsibility to fight climate change together in a spirit of solidarity. Each country must strive to implement the Paris Agreement ****in accordance with their commitments and without underestimating their own capacity for profound ecological, economic and cultural transformation****. Countries and

corporations must assume differentiated responsibilities proportional to their historical and current emissions. This means top emitters must lead the fight against climate change.

“No” (1 vote)

- No further comments

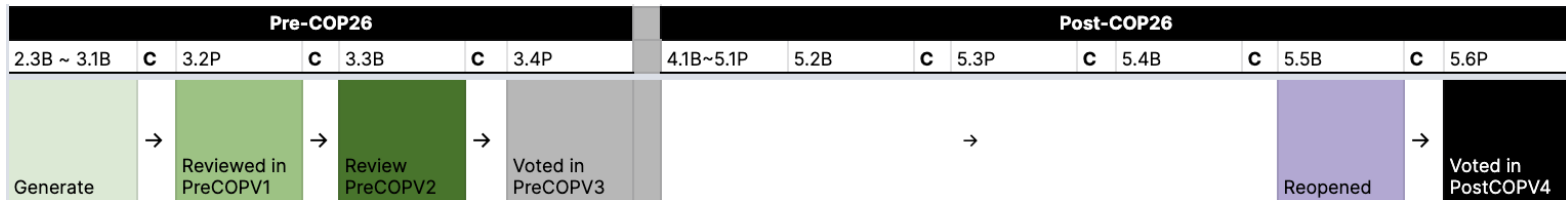
“Abstain” (1 vote)

- It’s not all countries that have the facilities or things to fight climate crises



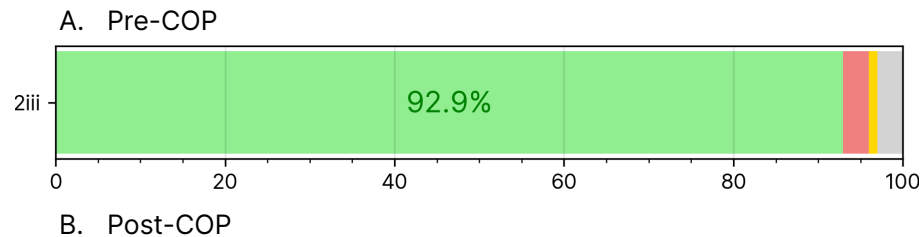
Countries with high standards of living and strong financial capability should assist countries needing support in building up autonomous capabilities for climate action, particularly in financial and technological terms. Institutional mechanisms should be established at all levels of governance to ensure effective and targeted use of assistance, in cooperation with civil society.

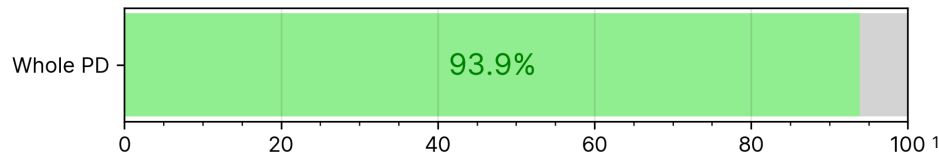
How was this consolidated?



Assembly Members shared final comments on the tone and language of the Peoples’ Declaration during Block 5. Multiple comments on the need to replace the use of “developing/developed countries” with more specific qualifiers informed edits to clauses, including 3iii. Edits made to address language and tone were voted upon altogether.

Vote Result





Assembly Member Comments Pre-COP

"Yes" (92 votes)

- Reason 1. Because the develop countries have to have responsibilities more than small country. Without the financial and technological support from developed countries it would not be possible for poor and developing countries to take desired action on climate change measures. It is the prime duty of advanced countries to help developing countries in coping the environmental changes. Furthermore, it is talking about capacity building. Without the financial and technological support from the developed countries, the developing or under developed countries are less likely to achieve the goals of Paris Agreement. By having the spirit of solidarity, developed countries help developing countries. Advanced technology can be shared with more countries to achieve the goal together, and the effect will be more obvious. Developed countries are financially stable and also have more information about this situation. I agree that developing countries should help other countries that are financially, and technologically lacking to mitigate climate change. Developed parties must help those least favorable, because they have been the ones who have gained the most over the years through exploitation of natural resources, therefore, they must balance this form now on. If developed economies do not help and civil society is not involved we could not get things done. Because they cause the highest problem so they should help the poorer countries to solve the problem. We can learn from developed countries mistake and not to repeat. This is social responsibility of rich countries to take steps forward to offer technical & Financial support to developing countries to respond climate change crisis accordingly. I will say again the top emmitters must lead fight against climate change.
- Reason 2. Agree that that vulnerable groups or less developed countries should be supported. However, developing countries that receive aid must allocate aid as well as possible. We need to help developing countries who may not have the resources in adopting better technology and resources. The need for assistance from developed to undeveloped nations must be declared. Because the developing countries have the will to face these crisis but they have not the financial and technological means. The survival of poor countries too. Developing autonomous capabilities for climate action is an important goal. I agree and loved the autonomous part because it is very important that each country is self reliant and that all reach and address the issue in similar manner hence it is imp to assist those who are

¹ Assembly Members voted to re-ratify all unchanged clauses that were submitted to COP26, after reviewing language edits

not capable yet. developing countries don't have enough resources to reduce Global warming, also they emit less, so the developed countries that emit more should assist developing countries in reducing global warming.

- Reason 3. The assistance of various organizations is crucial in the application of government programs. Institutions must play an important role in every government and coordinate with local governments to provide understanding and invitation to fight to their communities. I strongly agree and also these governance structures should be built to ward off any form of corruption. Due to poverty, poor countries are not able to follow the measures to be taken against climate change. So it is important to have the support of rich countries in order to become autonomous in the fight against this problem
- Reason 4. Because we have to work for it together, but if we do it without Equity, we will create a harder word for the ones in need. Every article protects the justice, fairness concept. The NGO highlight is very good since it is very important for common conscience building. And for sure strong ones must assist feeble ones. As they refer to what needs to be done both Internationally and Nationally. Civil society is scattered all over the world at grass root level so, it will give message on mass level approachable to majority of the people and developed country as the capacity to assist developing country in order to achieve the goal. Because on this points equal rights but different on contribution to people without enough economic resources .

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Amend: This entire clause is still unclear. The language is imprecise. I dot know what is meant by autonomous capabilities; financial or technological "terms"?
- I would only add that there should be a reporting mechanism to track progress and gauge the need for enforcement.
- agree, however, I think what is a developed country vs undeveloped country should be better defined. What if a developing country suddenly becomes an developed country like what happened in the case of China. During the creation of the Kyoto Agreement they were considered developing and used that to their advantage.
- we should insist on autonomy that is reached thanks to Low-Tech
- Comment: Developed countries should monitor the dealings of developing countries! It's about a great deal of money.
- Scientific community should also be part

"No" (3 votes)

- No. I agree developed countries should assist and empower developing countries but I do not support the use of institutional mechanism to ensure this assistance is used in a "correct" manner. For example so called development programs like Structural Adjustment Programs from the IMF and WB have left many developing countries in debt and have caused greater economic dependency and poverty.

- Can it be changed to "experience sharing and other assistance"?
- Each country should use its own advanced technology to share it with each country fairly. It is not that developed countries help developing countries. He thinks this is not fair to developed countries. Developed countries can share their own country's experience and technology in protecting the environment. But this is not a requirement for funding.

"Abstain" (1 vote)

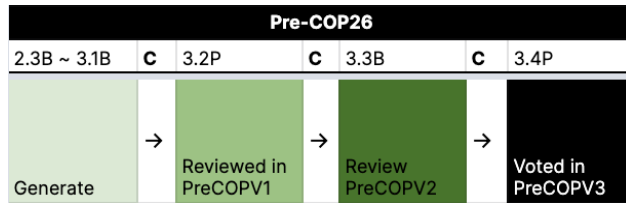
- Abstain because I'm not even sure about the financing of the citizens of our country in this matter, not to mention assistance to developing countries, so I am not sure about this point.



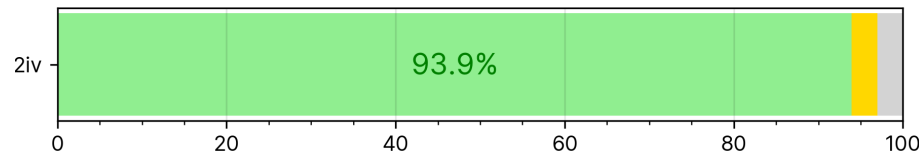
2iv

At the national scale, equity requires that governments safeguard the livelihoods of all segments of society, particularly those of the disadvantaged groups

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (91 votes)

- Reason 1. We have to equally treat society members on a global perspective and also on a national/more concentrated one. It is humane. Within countries, people need to be treated fairly as well. Because we have to work for it together, but if we do it without Equity, we will create a harder word for the ones in need. Every article protects the justice, fairness concept. The NGO highlight is very good since it is very important for common conscience building. And for

sure strong ones must assist feeble ones. Equity requires to be implemented at national level too. we should ensure that all the communities at the national level get the advantage of the assistance from developed countries. Every being, irrespective of community, should have protected livelihoods.

- Reason 2. Because the governments are the ones who have the greatest responsibilities. It's responsibility of each government to create effective public policies to ensure equity for disadvantage groups, as homeless, people in violent communities, with different genders, sexual orientation, religion, cultures, etc. All the above mentioned should start at the national scale. The government should help. If a true change want to be made, they have to help us first. Because if the government can't help their own population, it will be much harder to achieve good and healthy conditions of life. because the States have to take count of the livelihoods of all segments of society. The government should make it their priority to ensure safety of the livelihood of everyone. Both the developed countries, developing countries and the undeveloped countries. Because, the government must support disadvantaged groups so that they are on an equal footing with others. The Government should take initiatives to safeguard the livelihood resources of common people especially most disadvantage groups like nomad people, poor, people with disabilities, women, transgender, minorities & others. It will facilitate in fixing the Govt accountability. The government must protect all levels of society, including disadvantaged groups to climate change. The Government has to safeguard the livelihoods of people, especially vulnerable people who should be protected from this issue. Each country must contribute to the protection of the environment, and at the same time ensure that the names of its own country will not lose their jobs or their homes because of environmental protection. Because his government is working on this as well and some policy has been implemented.
- Reason 3. It supports people without the resources to make effective change to support the climate and environment. Safeguarding the livelihoods of disadvantaged groups is important. Disadvantaged groups are those who suffer the most consequences. Because this will help the standard of living of the poorer countries and the disadvantaged people. Offering help and support and empowering groups that start out as disadvantaged is a concrete expression of the emerging Consciousness of Sustainable Evolutionary Democracy. Because disadvantaged groups will have the chance to be heard too. Because it is the principle of aid to poor countries. Alternate livelihood should be created as it is their right. The role in decision making of disadvantage groups in national leadership should also be taken care of. Countries should help their small communities that need support. Disadvantaged groups are those who have not wheel got opportunity to get all the provisions for their upliftment as such equity required for these livelihoods safe guard. Because I know the condition of people living in the slum.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- I agree with (2iv) but implementation of the statement needs more elaboration.

"No" (0 votes)

"Abstain" (3 votes)

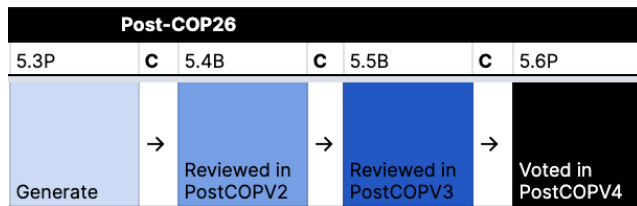
- The sentence is not clear enough for me
- Reason I am not sure how to deal with equally with all communities people



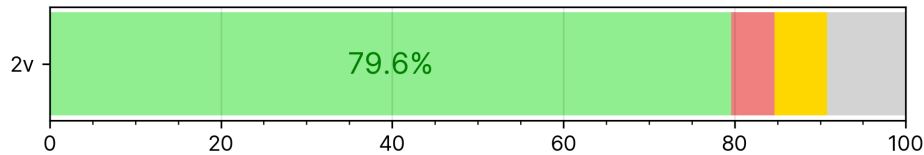
2v

The Agreement has to be enforced and monitored by the United Nations, informed by science, within the framework of international regulatory law, and in collaboration with the relevant actors at all levels of governance, mass media and civil society. Breaches should be reported, resulting in financial penalties and sanctions for perpetrators.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (78 votes)

- Reason 1. Because the countries that are doing major damage should be the ones that take the responsibility. I agree rich countries and big corporations that have always exploited nature should now help native peoples and poor countries during this transition. Those who cause disasters in other countries should pay or have some penalty to compensate for the damage. I believe there must be penalties for that. To be strict with that is very important so as to

guarantee that predators can be punished. Whoever has benefitted nature is now more wealthy and they need to share the burden. The financial responsibility must be shared proportionally by the countries and organizations. The first point is a good mechanism for enforcement under citizen oversight.

- Reason 2. Because it can inspire people to protect the environment. Large companies can change the consumption model in some countries. Natural resources must be used in a responsible manner with consideration of the consequences. Its really important to share responsibilities so people don't go back. Large corporations must have a definite plan to move to environment friendly energy source
- Reason 3. I agree with this because we must all have responsibility with nature or better said with the planet earth since it is our home and therefore we must take care of it and protect it. These mechanisms can help people shape their attitude towards the resources in the country for the use of the future generations. With an addition of punishable consequences with no favoritism by the government. This is the best way to ensure financial equity and for equal sharing of financial resources. Yes we work together without discriminating all; it will lead better result. for this we all come to a common plot form and work.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- I vote yes and agree on the sentence on financial responsibilities but I think there needs to be more clarification on how these responsibilities and consequences will be determined and shared.
- Yes, as it is a meaningful suggestion. However, the more important part should be who to carry out this financial responsibility and take the rewards and punishments into action. This should be a key point which requests further explanation and detailed consideration. Anyway, this is an excellent statement.
- This article only raises a fine, but there can also be other means such as: restore, repair to the original state.I agree with the modification of the following sentence, because energy mining destroys the environment, but it also poses a threat if the energy supply is not guaranteed
- I also agree with that but a little suggestion is that maybe we can have more clarification of those insurance because we can't say in that point the proportionally is very hard to define, so we need more information to clarify on that

"No" (5 votes)

- No, it's as we discussed in the previous session that the word "benefit" isn't right here. I do like that they no longer use developed and undeveloped. Again this all seems vague and open to interpretation. If there is too much room for interpretation then policy makers might use this to their advantage.
- 2v. no, I believe that if you introduce penalties, then the collective meeting needs to make collegial decisions about each case that can be recognized as a violation

-
- Needs measurable definitions of each country's wealth
 - No it should be by the rich countries to the poor, not from the countries benefited by nature.
 - No, I don't agree. → Only those who harm the environment are responsible

"Abstain" (6 votes)

- The "and consequences" addition is not really clear and the rest of the two sentences is clumsily written. Should be reformulated.
 - Because this make no sense, everybody is benefiting from nature. Just stupid paragraph, what about countries using now much more than others before?
 - The sentence about enforcing future use of natural resources is unclear and not understandable
-

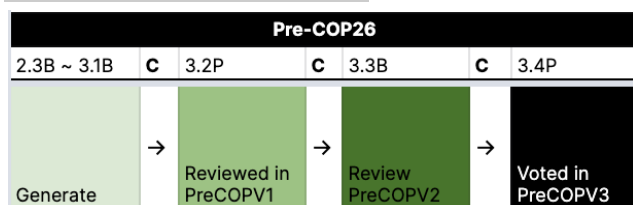
Section 03 Civic Participation



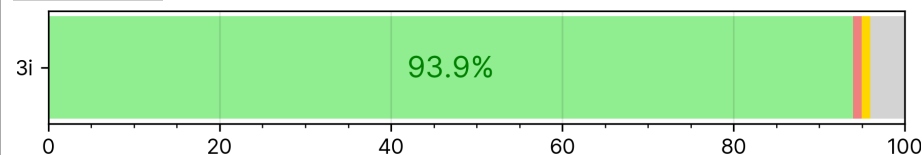
3i

The way decisions are made around climate change at the global level today is not democratic or fair enough. Powerful countries and large corporations have disproportionate influence over the process to the detriment of others.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (93 votes)

- There are clear power dynamics at play, some countries are more powerful than others due to location and financial strength.
- Inclusivity is an important part of climate change conversation, recognizing that communities and countries differ, feel different impact and have different responses.
- Justice in its pure form is non existing at the moment, injustice must actively be prevented and justice restored.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting “Yes”

- Develop a sustainable evolutionary democracy.

- Would omit “democratic” or ...enough to read blatantly “is not fair”. The reasoning being that global democracy is a very loaded concept, fairness alone is sufficient to convey the meaning of the clause.

“No” (1 vote)

- Current decision making system provides equal opportunity to all nations due to their sovereignty.

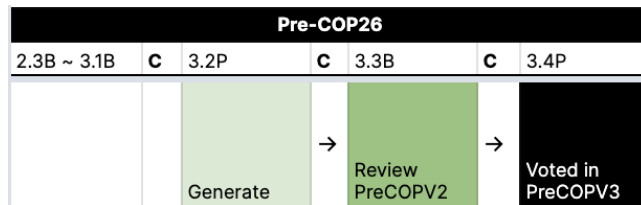
“Abstain” (1 vote)

- Not sure

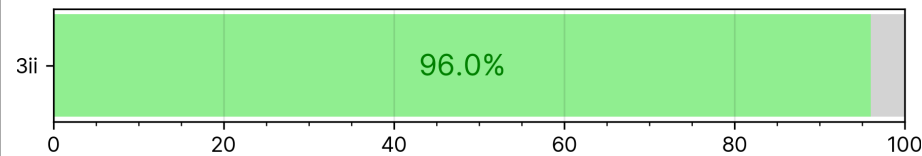


It is the legitimate right of people to participate in decisions which impact their lives. Citizen participation mechanisms such as Citizens’ Assemblies must be expanded and made an integral part of climate decision-making at the global level as well as the regional, national, and local levels. We, the Global Assembly, are a living example that citizens from all around the world, representing all the diversity of humanity, can come together around an important issue such as climate change and make a meaningful contribution through their collective wisdom.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (95 votes)

- Citizens can and should speak and be heard, citizen participation is a crucial element, from there collective solutions can be developed.
- Coming together is an act of taking power back, and legitimizing conversations and decisions on climate change.
- Global impact is seen through initiatives like Global Assembly and there is value in the connections that have been made across the regions of the world, as well as connections that will come.
- Knowledge sharing and shared experiences are a valuable part of the process, many members were further educated with respect to climate change through this assembly.

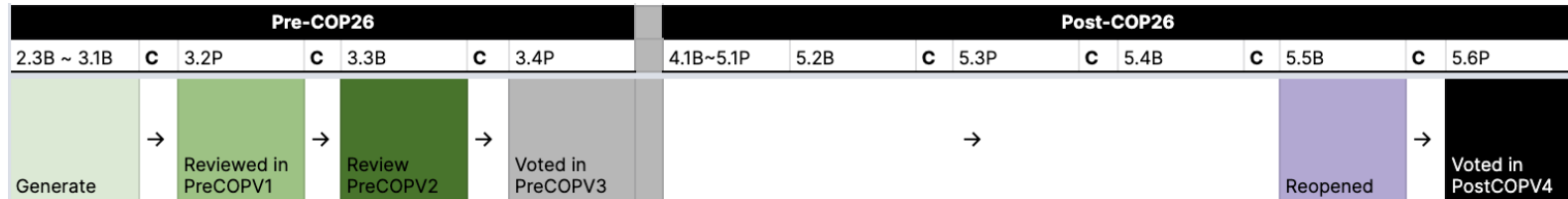
“No” (0 vote)

“Abstain” (0 vote)



The voices of the most affected people and areas have to be given more space in climate decision-making, including those of countries least responsible for and most affected by the climate crisis, disadvantaged social groups, indigenous peoples, women and children, and small-scale farmers.

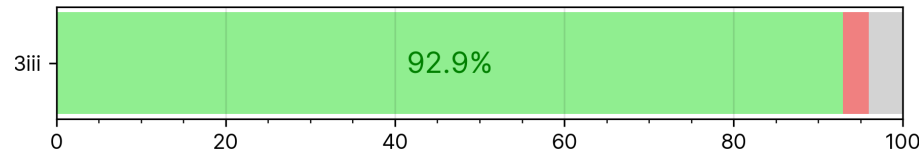
How was this consolidated?



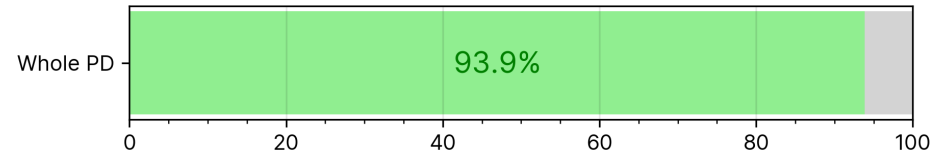
Assembly Members shared final comments on the tone and language of the Peoples’ Declaration during Block 5. Multiple comments on the need to replace the use of “developing/developed countries” with more specific qualifiers informed edits to clauses, including 3iii. Edits made to address language and tone were voted upon altogether.

Vote Result

A. Pre-COP



B. Post-COP



Assembly Member Comments Pre-COP

“Yes” (92 votes)

- Those most affected and vulnerable must have the weighty voice, and may have some solutions that they can proffer. Allowing their voices to be amplified is a form of justice and much needed support.
- Society has many sectors and layers and there must be room to hear from multiple views with the same attention afforded as part of world conscience building.
- The most affected are often the least informed, actions of educating them must be intensified to bring their awareness at par with the rest of the world.

What AM’s wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting “Yes”

- Amend “have to be given” to “must be given”.
- We should include LGBTI in the disadvantaged.

“No” (3 votes)

- The environment overall must remain the key focus and priority over select groups of people, regardless of how much they have been affected.
- Collective and fair decision-making must take precedence over the voices of the few.

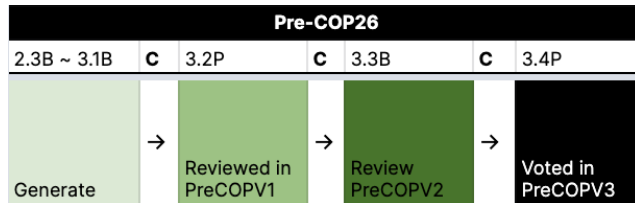
“Abstain” (0 votes)



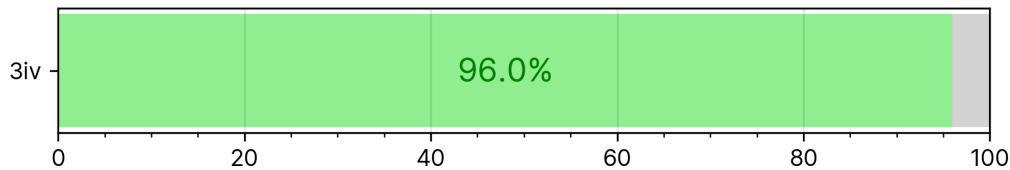
3iv

Fairness, inclusion, and participation will lay the ground for effective and equitable climate policies.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (95 votes)

- Inclusion is the basis for effectiveness in climate change policies.
- Recognize that it is a collective fight and no one must be left behind, all representation is important.
- Justice and equity are necessary to solve the crisis at its roots.
- Consciousness and awareness is required from grassroots level and the media is well equipped to help on this score.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting “Yes”

- I would make “ground” into “groundwork”.

“No” (0 votes)

“Abstain” (0 votes)

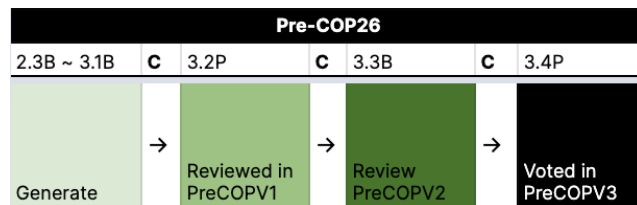
Section 04 Human Rights



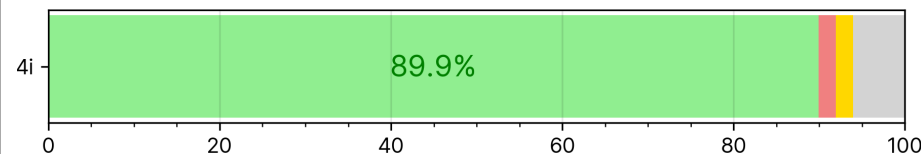
4i

We uphold the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** which establishes our equal basic rights as human beings. It is a shame that after more than 70 years since the adoption of the UDHR, there are still gross human rights violations in many parts of the world. We must now take concrete steps to honor these fundamental rights.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (89 votes)

- Importance of UDHR: In a world that is constantly changing, it is unreal that the UDHR is not being respected and honored all over the world. These basic human rights are fundamental to have a worthy life and we need to do all efforts to honor these rights. They give us power and enable us to speak up, they add values such as dignity, respect, fairness and quality to society. It is necessary for mankind and it is the only instrument which can make safe the rights of everyone.

-
- Violations of UDHR in the status quo: In spite of the UDHR, there are still unfortunate situations that violate human rights. We are in 2021 and yet famine, slavery, malnutrition and undernourishment still exist. These rights are still considered as a formality by many people. Present time demands concrete actions to uphold these principles which have seen gross violations even after 70 years of adoption. This makes it all the more necessary to put these sentences first.
 - Enforcement of UDHR: These rights should not just be documented but also implemented. We need to take strong decisions.
 - Awareness around UDHR: It is important for the Global Assembly to firmly show that citizens uphold the UDHR and increase awareness on these human rights
 - Climate change as a human rights issue: It is important to be reminded that climate change is a human rights issue, and the UDHR should be the forefront in fighting climate change. If we learn to respect human rights, then we will be able to defend the right for a comfortable and clean environment, the most basic human right for everyone. To improve our living environment and even the global climate, research on urban environment issues play a significant role. Justice, inclusion and participation are the cornerstones of effective climate policy.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Amend: The entire second sentence seems to change the subject. While it is true that many human rights violations continue long after the UDHR's adoption, that is not our point today. The second sentence changes the subject from climate as a human right to a focus on other human rights, which is off topic and sets an unclear preamble or introduction to the subsequent clauses.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which establishes our equal basic rights as human beings but it should be updated according to time.
- However, there may be some things that must be updated from the UDHR, with regard to the difference in the times when it was made and the circumstances with the present day.
- Yes, although the UDHR should be updated in a democratic way.
- Only when everyone is equal can we be respected and our human rights can be realized.
- Yes, Support the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and hope that governments of all countries can formulate policies for human rights development suitable for their own countries based on actual conditions. Support the government to conduct various education for the development of human rights.
- There is no doubt all stakeholders should work together.

"No" (2 votes)

- Whilst we uphold the UDHR, some countries still do not respect it and that must be addressed.
- We can only have shown commitment when mechanisms with respect to a clean climate have been included in UN organs like the General Assembly and Human Rights Council.

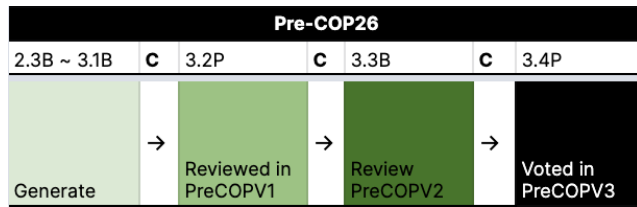
“Abstain” (2 votes)

- I would rather not vote as I have reservations that would require a longer discourse.
- I abstain as I feel I have insufficient information with respect to human rights.

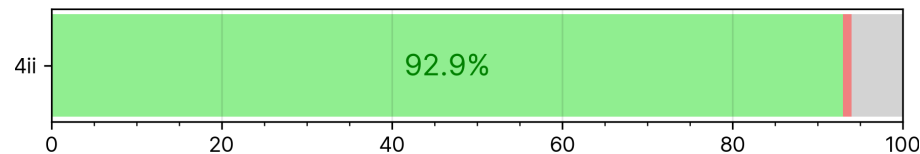


Climate change and ecological crisis undermine human rights as they lead to food insecurity, displacement, poverty, war, and disease. Basic rights of present and future generations depend upon a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. This has to be recognized by including a right to clean environment in the UDHR.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (89 votes)

- Climate change as a human rights issue: It is frustrating that more people and governments don’t understand the human rights abuses caused by climate change. Because of emissions, everything is polluted, we humans live in an environment with too much pollution in the air, global warming which has many effects as listed here violates the

human right to live a clean and healthy life. Additionally, the right to a clean environment must become a human right because of its effects on food and water security, poverty, disease and youth growth.

- Generational justice: Our existence is not even sure of continuity of our future generations, so climate change has really affected us, and it should be addressed immediately for the sake of humanity continuing on. We need to leave a clean and sustainable environment to next generations. Even if *our* generation will not achieve environmental protection, we need to have the awareness of it.
- Efficacy: If a clean environment becomes classified as a human right, actions will need to be taken faster.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Add "soil" after "land".
- Need to specify what constitutes a sustainable, clean and healthy environment, because many rural residents who live with simplicity and are used to environments that are not as clean as urban environments.

"No" (2 votes)

- In the international covenant of the economic and social rights.

"Abstain" (2 votes)

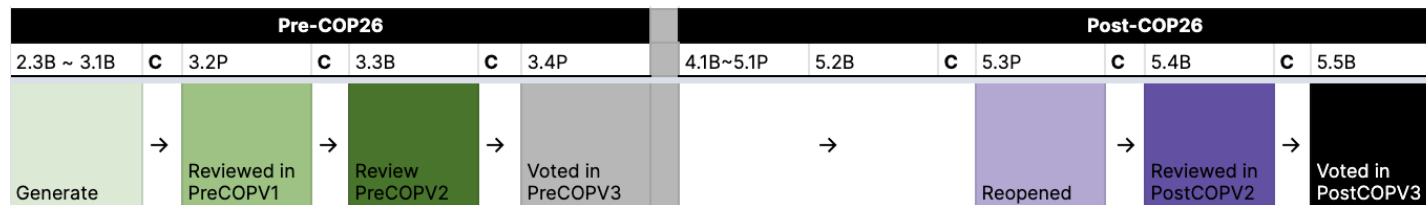
- No further comments



4iii

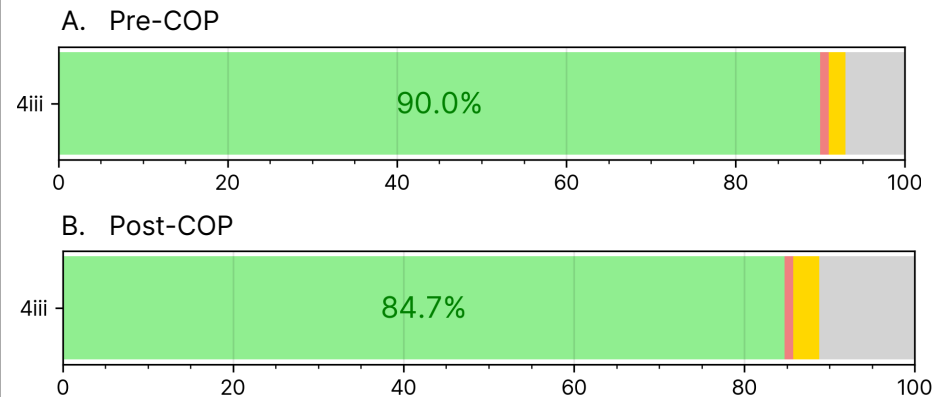
Once in the UDHR, this right must also be enacted in international human rights law and be strictly enforced and monitored by organizations recognised at the international level (i.e. NGOs) and by participatory forums such as Community Assemblies.

How was this consolidated?



This clause was voted into the COP26 submission, then amended by Assembly Members in Block 5. The original COP26 submission read, “Once in the UDHR, this right must also be enacted in international human rights law and be strictly enforced at the international level.”

Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments Pre-COP

“Yes” (90 votes)

- International human rights law: Clear evidence has been shown to us over the last three weeks that climate change and ecological crisis does undermine human rights. Enforcement at the international level will provide a level of authority, supervision and monitoring necessary to ensure fair play. In particular, the UDHR is an international decision and agreement of various countries that must be obeyed and implemented.
- Punitive enforcement: In the past, almost everything related to the environment was by convention and not mandatory. Now it is not the same because the situation is getting worse. It is urgent to integrate this right into international law and in a compulsory way. There should be strict punishment and legal ramifications for breaking the law. We should see cases of the violation of this right at the Hague.
- Justice: We need to stick up for universal human rights even though it is not fully applied today because justice is important for all. It is necessary to guarantee a clean environment for all, and to live in a dignified way.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting “Yes”

-
- This right should be called something like (love for motherland) so people can understand the importance of it. This is a basic human right that we all should have and I think is the best way to achieve real impact.

“No” (1 vote)

- In the international covenant of the economic and social rights.
- Don't agree with 4iii because there are already many instruments in support of the clean environment and the adaptation in the UDHR will help the cause.

“Abstain” (2 votes)

- The reason is I am not very clear about law that needs to strictly enforce on international level.

Assembly Member Comments Post-COP

“Yes” (83 votes)

- Importance of local & grassroots approach: The application and control of these rights is necessary at all levels. Sometimes at the local level, many are not aware of these rights, but this strategy will make them known at local levels, fostering community awareness. For example, local agencies are important for enforcement at the grassroots level. NGOs and Community Assemblies, too, are the best representation of local peoples and thus are appropriate in regulating and enacting these rights in communities. Finally, even internationally recognized organizations should work directly with communities for proper implementation, and genuine feedback is crucial to involve these actors.
 - Participation & citizen activation: The addition of Community Assemblies is compelling because decision-making and enforcement should be democratized. This gives voice to citizens, and provides a good tool to make all processes participatory to engage more people. More practically, enforcement through a participatory approach will be more helpful in passing on/monitoring issues than through a top-to-bottom approach. For example, a community or group like the Global Assembly is able to report and monitor breaches related to environmental issues. More broadly, this problem is human generated; that is why all stakeholders, or humans, should have responsibility.
 - Role of independent NGOs and civil society: Human rights organizations and independent NGOs have to have a say in enforcing this right. There must be organizations outside the governments that can make corresponding controls and avoid governmental influence. Further, it is important to have a double check by organizations that are connected with the society. Overall, this will also promote the effective implementation of decisions taken. This law requires further protection and publicity, and greater supervision is conducive to transparent, efficient implementation.
 - International human rights law & legality: This should be enacted in international human rights law and be strictly enforced and monitored. This will give it more importance and individuals and countries will take it more seriously.
-

There is a need for giving climate change the equal importance that we give to human rights. Namely, if people realize that this problem is accepted as a very serious one at the *international* level, they will understand how great the danger is.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Yes, but it would require some details on how the organizations are "recognised" and by whom they are recognised (the UN? by the countries?) so that they are representative and not biased (selected by Putin himself).
- I agree with the added sentence but the enforcement should be done by even more bodies besides NGO's and Community Assemblies.
- Yes, but if you add an unintentional violation clause that will not entail any liability. That is, to make some exceptions (due to some circumstances of unintentional harm).

"No" (1 vote)

- The Peoples' Declaration should be focusing on community over individuals... being logical not to punish due to rights, instead at the country level.

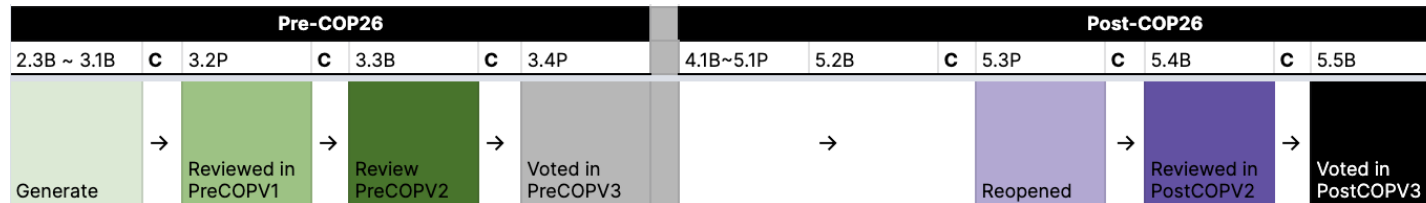
"Abstain" (3 votes)

- No further comments.



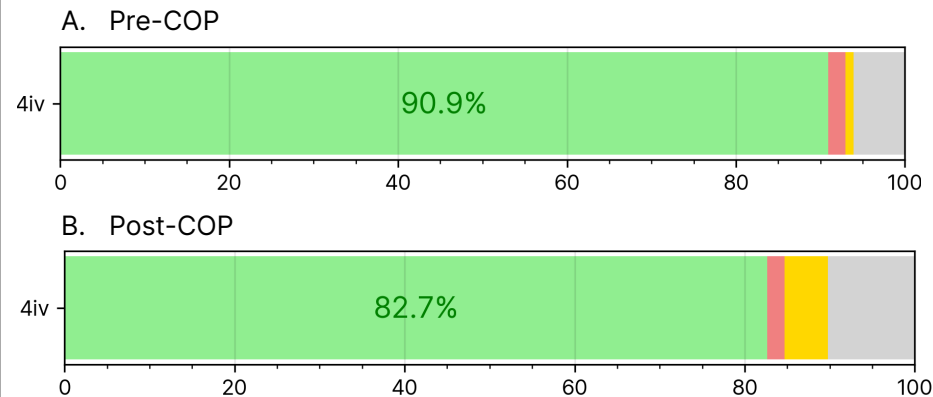
Countries must enact this right into their national, regional and municipal laws and report regularly and in a standardized way on its enforcement to the relevant bodies at all levels of governance, based on fairness, transparency and efficiency.

How was this consolidated?



This clause was voted into the COP26 submission, then amended by Assembly Members in Block 5. The original COP26 submission read, "Countries must enact this right into their national laws and report regularly on its enforcement to the relevant international bodies, based on fairness, transparency, and efficiency."

Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments Pre-COP

"Yes" (90 votes)

- Domesticating to national level laws: Every country should make this process true in its own territory so that the result is more effective and there is greater compliance. Domesticating international laws would provide life to them, and help each individual country to enact better laws and start initiatives on climate change. Additionally, these national laws should be enforced at local levels by member countries.
- Cooperation with international actors: In order for this to work, all countries should be strictly committed to being checked by international organizations. Not only will this reduce the fraud that some countries may be able to commit, all countries can also know more clearly each other's progress in environmental protection and useful messages can be shared for each other to learn.
- Reporting: These laws must be enforced nationally and internationally, and each country must report their work to a competent organization like the UN. This will be critical to accountability and transparency.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Agree but I'm not sure how successful it will be to enforce this and also issues about the transparency.

-
- All nations shall represent their progress on the same platform.
 - Yes, but the national bodies should be corruption free to govern the laws to the citizens.
 - Yes, I agree, but it is also necessary to ensure that the decision-making state is not corrupted by large corporations.

“No” (2 votes)

- Because first the already existing laws should be enforced before adding another one to the list.

“Abstain” (1 vote)

- This is not the theme of climate change for me.

Assembly Member Comments Post-COP

“Yes” (81 votes)

- Emphasis on multiple levels of governance: This edit will increase accountability at all levels, and the results in implementation will be much better. International law will have more impact on national and local levels if it is enacted in local and national laws. People will take it seriously and it will be realistic in a sense that the local government will have the powers to take actions against the individual or corporation at the local levels. In doing so, this process will benefit local communities. Additionally, people will be awarded as it will play a key roll in enforcement and monitoring from the grassroots level. On the other hand, local level enforcement must also be reported to a wider audience within the country. More broadly, power should not be concentrated in one han; every person has a lot of responsibility in each country, so everyone takes a different responsibility.
 - Importance of standardized reporting: Reporting is essential to ensure that the laws are kept, and because every country should be aware of the actions and progress made by other countries to protect environmental issues. The inclusion of the word “standardized” is most essential as it ensures that false and/or ambiguous reporting will be minimized. It is an open and honest system for collecting information and assessing the global situation. Particularly, adding the word “standardized” gives it a sense of equality and justice. This uniformity is not only important to ensure the quality of implementation, but also to ensure openness and fairness in environmental reform.
 - Importance of codification: It is really important that it becomes a law in every country. Additionally, it must also be enacted in international human rights law.
 - Importance of monitoring: Like we said in the first vote, monitoring will be very important as it encourages those that are under the law to respect it. It is critical that the right to a clean environment is reflected in local laws and monitored regularly based on transparency and fairness. This is a way to find out what is happening in each country and to list countries that do not comply with the laws that have been passed.
-

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Yes, although it depends on what the standardized way will be. Will each country get to decide this or it is on international level?
- I agree, but I doubt whether transparency and openness can be guaranteed, and I think it is very difficult for all countries to do so, but I hope it can be as stated in the articles.
- The laws are in place and under implementation but it takes time.
- Making the reporting standardised is very useful but this standardisation has to accommodate every nation of the world.

"No" (2 votes)

- Not agree. The addition of word standardized may be misused. Therefore, we have set a SOPs for the word standardized.
- Every country has the right, and focusing on international community.

"Abstain" (5 votes)

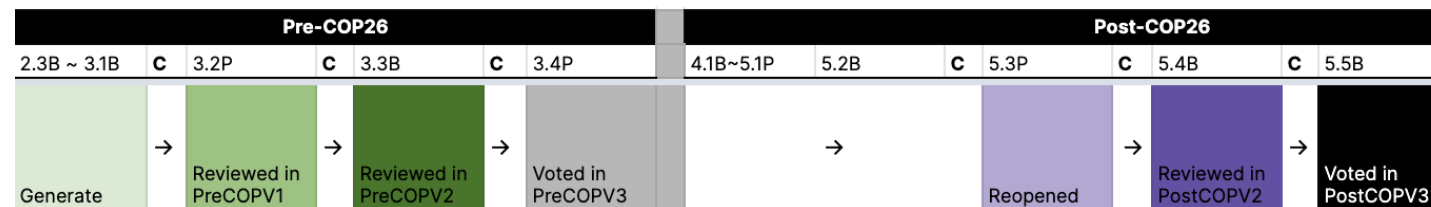
- Abstain- the word "standard" cannot be applied here. It should be Something like "coherent between countries"
- I'm not sure that it will be realized, because there are still many countries that cannot prosper their people from their salaries, especially for a clean and healthy living environment.



4v

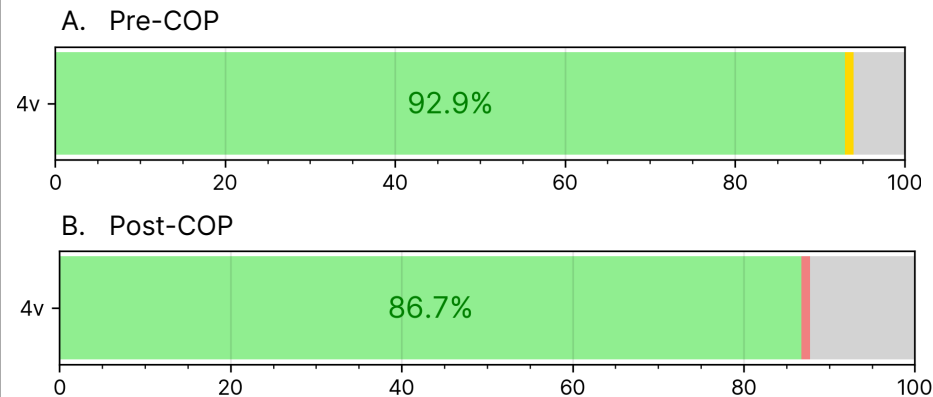
To raise awareness on human rights and the human values which bolster these rights, governments must promote education and community engagement for all.

How was this consolidated?



This clause was voted into the COP26 submission, then amended by Assembly Members in Block 5. The original COP26 submission read, “To raise awareness on human rights and the human values which bolster these rights, governments must promote education and community engagement.”

Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments Pre-COP

“Yes” (92 votes)

- **Importance of raising awareness on human rights:** Promoting education and community involvement are the basis of increasing awareness on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and human rights more broadly. Additionally, with education, people can understand their rights and have the ability to participate in democratic processes.
- **Importance of raising awareness on climate change:** The promotion of ecological education is of utmost importance. With awareness, people will start appreciating Mother Earth and also on how to protect the environment, be it recycling or using clean energy. This is how change can be made.
- **Generation of local policies:** Education will lay the ground for effective and equitable climate policies, because we all have peculiar problems caused by climate change which needs to be put into consideration. Education can bring information to local people in their local language, through which specific solutions can be identified.
- **State responsibility:** Promotion of education is a responsibility of the nation, and is a basic right of every human.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting “Yes”

-
- Yes but it's very difficult in a country that takes all the money of the public education and put it at the pocket of the politicians.
 - I agree, although it is not only governments' responsibility. We should all be working to educate and engage—business, industry, community, individuals.
 - It depends on the quality of education and awareness.
 - Because the education is important and I suggest to include these knowledge in the textbook of primary schools.
 - Unless countries enact this law into their own countries it will remain as it has been for decades without anyone taking it seriously

"No" (0 votes)

"Abstain" (1 vote)

- I want to talk about agriculture, etc., and human rights should not be the priority.

Assembly Member Comments Post-COP

"Yes" (85 votes)

- Addition of "for all": The edit confirms the implication of everyone in the process, this is what the Assembly is about. It is so important that everyone is made aware and ensure no one is left behind. Particularly, the rights of marginalized people and minorities must be protected. Currently, a large section of society across the world are not aware. In many countries, there is no equality for all, and some facilities are not available for all. Everyone should be able to learn about this issue regardless of their background. Finally, education shouldn't mean that it's given only to the students; it's not like a syllabus that is only taught in the schools. This education should be given to all and accessible to everyone.
 - Importance of education & awareness: Not only are they basic human rights, education and awareness is critical for effective action and achieving our common goal. It is the main factor for people to know their rights and responsibilities.
 - Community engagement & participation: We need the participation of everyone to protect the earth, and the fight against climate change involves us all. Spreading awareness is the first step towards bringing the change. This will help in the long run and with time, it will make people more conscious about climate change and guide them towards making choices taking nature into consideration. Awareness about human rights must be incorporated into education continuously and also increase community participation in the next years. Education can change people's consciousness and let them know protecting the environment is not only a person's right but also responsibility.
-

-
- Role of governments: Governments have power, money and capacity to step up efforts to proceed.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- We should give details on what is "all" ⇒ gender-wise, ethnicity-wise, language-wise, etc.

"No" (1 vote)

- No, as I don't see how this is relevant to the climate crisis. Awareness on humans rights is already part of the UDHR.

"Abstain" (0 votes)

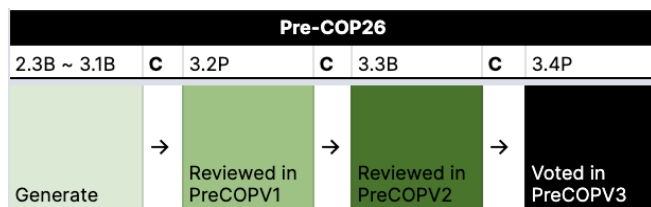
Section 05 Rights of Nature



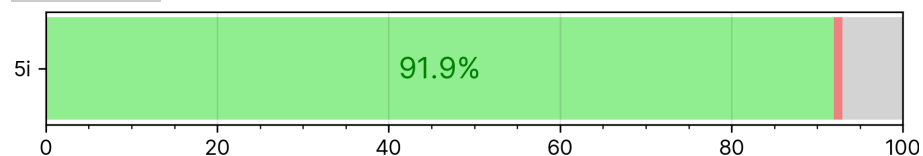
5i

We acknowledge that Nature has intrinsic value and rights, as stated in the Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth. The rights of Nature are inextricably linked with the rights of humans, they should be interpreted and applied harmoniously.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (91 votes)

- Mother Earth and Nature have given so much to us, and it is time for us as humans to give back - until now we have caused great damage.
- Humanity must be in harmony with Nature, not try to dominate it - Nature is at the center of the project for change. We need to live harmoniously with Nature.
- Each country must do their work for ecological restoration, and share with each other so that others can follow.
- By protecting nature we are protecting ourselves; by destroying nature we are destroying ourselves. If we violate land rights, we have no hope to survive in the future - without Nature, there will be no humanity. Our lives depend on Nature, and it must be given more value.

- Not only is Nature vital for our survival - it is vital for our human rights. Our rights are dependent on the health of the Earth, and human rights are interdependent with and inseparable from the rights of Mother Earth.
- Nature cannot speak, so we must defend it. We have to protect Nature and consider it in decisions about climate change.
- We are part of Nature and Nature is part of us.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Still not keen on the 'Mother Earth' terminology.
- Suggested rewriting: "We acknowledge that Nature has intrinsic value and rights, as stated in the underlying principles of the Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth. The rights of Nature are inextricably linked with the rights of humans, they should be interpreted and applied harmoniously. Even if nature sometimes is bad to Humanity, Humanity should always be good to Nature" / "Nature has the right to be bad to humans. Humans have not the right to be bad to Nature".
- Several members find the wording very strange.

"No" (1 vote)

- We haven't investigated the Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth enough by itself to make it a supporting document. Also, we need to define in more detail what is meant by "inextricably linked".

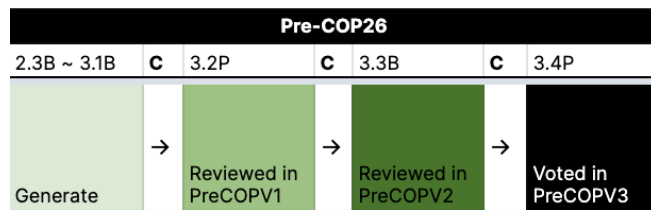
"Abstain" (0 votes)



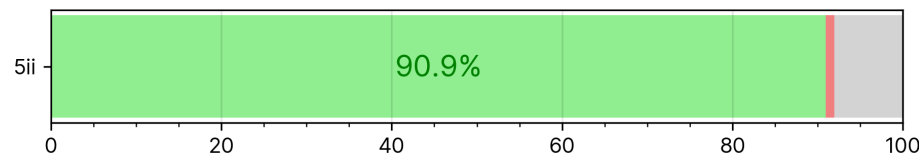
5ii

All beings on Earth form an interconnected whole, each of them playing an essential role in sustaining ecosystems. We humans must remember that we are part of Nature. We must learn to coexist with other components of Nature and to approach them with care and respect. We must change our ways of life to protect the right to life and the right to exist of Nature with all its diversity.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (90 votes)

- We need to safeguard Nature for our own resources, to make Earth a habitable place for future generations. We are solemnly in need of Nature, and dependent on Nature. Without a clean and healthy environment, humans will have no future on Earth.
- Ignoring our connection to nature leads to ignoring the needs of nature and subsequent environmental destruction. We must respect nature, relate to it in a healthier way, and we must change our ways to do so and stop climate change.
- We need to learn to coexist with nature. Since there's a bond between humanity and nature, we should take care of it as we take care of ourselves. All living things on earth have a relationship and dependence of each other. so their roles must be maintained so that the ecosystem runs well. When one is at risk of extinction, we are all at risk.
- We are an interconnected whole, and humans are part of Nature not separate from it. We cannot isolate ourselves and exist as a separate being from nature.
- Nature should have rights, and humans must respect them. It is our responsibility as human beings to take care of nature and its rights.
- We should respect life in this planet without any discrimination. We have no right to take away the freedom from other species. The earth is the homeland for human survival, it is also the homeland for the survival of all things in the world, so ecological extinction should be regarded as a crime. All the species have right to life. There must be no

threat for all livings on earth. Every life form must be protected (as long as they don't hurt humans). We should not exploit other living things, just because we can think more.

- Biodiversity is what makes the world. All creations make up the beauty of the planet. It is crucially important to be protected and laws should be put in to co exist successfully
- We must safeguard Nature and the planet for future generations.
- Humanity must learn to limits its needs to protect Nature. We must learn to not be greedy, to change our ways to protect the right to life, and Nature's right to exist in all its biodiversity - particularly because we have historically done it so much damage. Nature will not change for humans - we have to change.
- Protecting Earth is protecting the right to life.

"No" (1 vote)

- Legislation can vary from country to country, and one country's legislation does not necessarily have to be in harmony with another.

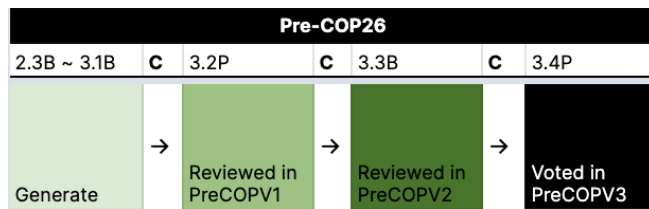
"Abstain" (0 votes)



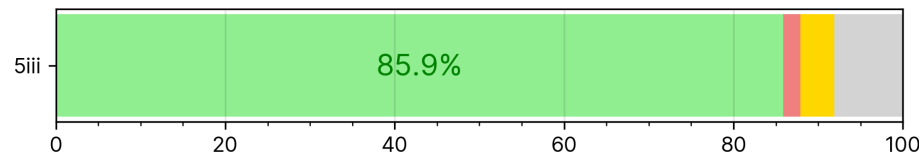
5iii

Ecocide has to be codified as a crime in the international and national laws, applicable to governments and corporations. It has to be firmly enforced alongside existing environmental protection laws.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (85 votes)

- Ecocide as a crime must be enforced to obtain fairness and equality.
- Without protection of the environment, we have no protection as human beings. Any harm to the environment is harm to humans. Ecocide is equivalent to killing, as humans all rely on the environment for our lives.
- It is vital to ensure the rights of Mother Earth.
- Protection of the environment will only be able to happen if it is protected in the law.
- Without penalties and punishment, there will be no consciousness of ecocide, and the intentional act of harming nature will not be taken seriously and some will continue with the destruction. If it is not enforceable by law, it will be just words and no action; it has to lead to people being scared of repercussions, and stopping.
- "Ecocide law can provide checks to the economic incentives to environmental destruction, balancing nature and development."
- Putting ecocide into law shows that protection of nature is important, and raises awareness of it as a problem. Ecocide needs to be a more commonly known and widely understood term.
- If we don't take ecocide seriously now by codifying it in national and international law, there will be even more problems in the future - it will kill us all one day.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- It should only be considered ecocide when the damage is irreversible
- amend to read "Ecocide must be codified..." and "It must be firmly enforced..." / Also - why limit application to governments and corporations? If ecocide is properly defined, it should be punishable when committed by any entity including an individual.
- The definition of ecocide is a bit vague.
- Suggested amendment: Ecocide* has to be codified as a crime in the international law to prevent serious harm to nature, especially by the hands of large corporations, and be firmly enforced alongside extant environmental protection laws.

"No" (2 votes)

- No further comments

"Abstain" (4 votes)

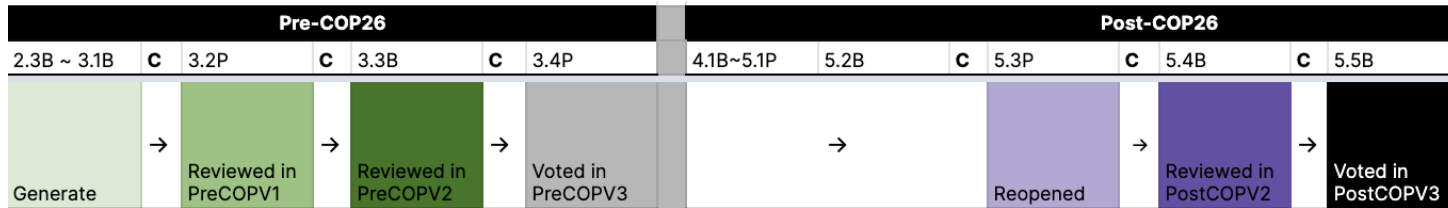
- Not knowing enough about existing environmental laws to know if adding another crime designation would be helpful, as well as needing to understand how prosecution of environmental crimes would actually take place.



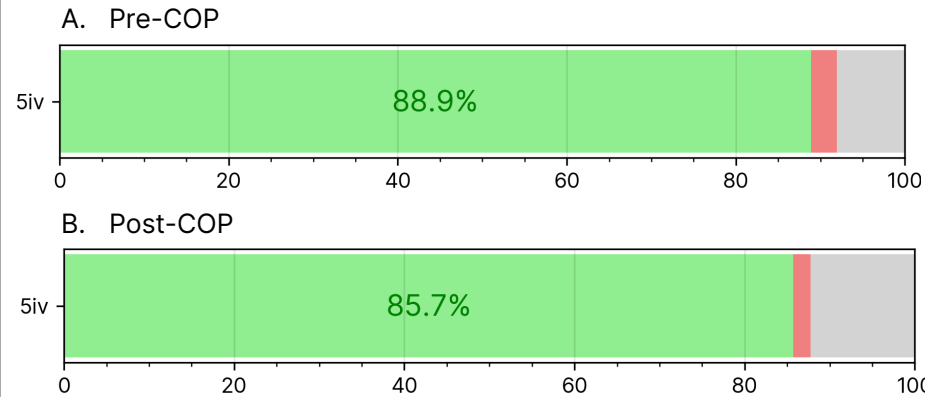
5iv

To raise awareness on Ecocide and the rights of nature, governments must promote education to all and large scale community engagement.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments Pre-COP

“Yes” (88 votes)

- **General affirmation of the importance of education:** Education is key for creating consciousness around climate change and this is what we need to make change. This is a path to create action.

- **Education and collective action:** Promotion of education is important in this fight because many act without having much knowledge on the protection of nature, each one aims his interests which can harm the others. Education is necessary to understand the various roles of citizens, nature and businesses.
- **Awareness in local communities:** Information can spread very quickly in local contexts. Education should be treated seriously including community engagement for the information to spread even to the uneducated.
- **State responsibility & capacity:** Because governments can use their influence and power to improve engagement of the public. The power and influence at the highest level of governance can be used as a positive force for this.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- **Importance of legally criminalizing Ecocide:**
 - Education and community engagement is important and has a preventive role in enhancing the Beauty and Health of our planet. However, in the process of maturing Environmental Awareness it is necessary to find adequate and effective legal measures when the protection of the Environment demands it (Ecocide).
 - People's awareness will increase because of the legal constraints
 - Only when the governments establish laws and promote them in their own country can these laws be implemented.
 - In the process of maturing Environmental Awareness it is necessary to find adequate and effective legal measures when the protection of the Environment demands it (Ecocide).

"No" (3 votes)

- No, just because I would have liked to be able to say that we should add-up some sentences to the Submission (otherwise I would have voted yes) :
 - e.g.: 6 Let's act now
 - (6i) We believe the United Nations should integrate a citizen assembly, composed of one thousand citizens representative of people all over the world, and give this assembly decisive power.
 - (6ii) A worldwide carbon tax should be created to buy out all fossil fuel extraction companies, in order to mutualize the profits of these companies for the profit of humanity and not particular interests and above all to organize the sharp decrease and near-stop of extraction over the next 30 years by managing those companies.
 - (6iii) A UN fund should invest in Low-Tech development and technology transfer, making sure that the carbon footprint and environmental footprint of those technologies are positive before they are broadly deployed.

-
- Education and coverage of this topic should be voluntary. And not compulsory.
 - Disagree with the definition of ecological extinction.

“Abstain” (0 votes)

Assembly Member Comments Post-COP

“Yes” (84 votes)

- It is very important to raise awareness on the topic and involve the community; people need to be educated on the term Ecocide. If citizens don't know about the harm or destruction they are doing to nature, they won't know it's a criminal act.
 - Social media must be used to reach everyone and raise nature awareness. The rights of nature and the crime of ecocide is a public issue that everyone must be aware of.
 - Community engagement will help people take the issue of ecocide as their own.
 - Building awareness must be incorporated into the education curriculum so that all levels of society will know and understand about it from a young age.
 - Ecocide is a new term for most people, and for its wider acceptance into society there must be education.
 - It is necessary that education reaches everyone, from the big cities that pollute the most to the people who live in more distant towns, we must all be able to access information about ecocide and climate change. Education is a right for all, and nobody can be left behind - there are currently too many people who are not aware.
 - In most areas with low education, it is precisely because of the lack of education and publicity that the damage to the ecological environment is more significant, so it is important to improve education. An educated community is able to take good decisions to prevent future problems.
 - It's important to include not only formal education but also large scale community engagement and participation to sensitize and educate people. Interaction between people is more effective because some of people do not have access to media and education to get informed.
 - Awareness of the people and the support of governments is half the way to achieving our common goal
 - The same way Govt, NGOs and other communities are spreading awareness about Covid, there is also a need to make people aware about Climate Change and what steps need to be taken to fight it.
 - The government must support people who take care of the environment, and take responsibility for educating people on ecocide and how to tackle it as a problem. It must be a governmental obligation. Government has an important role to play, only a change in government can make us more aware and perceptive. This is not something that can be changed in a day or two.
-

-
- Some countries are already doing this, but all countries need to be. It cannot be done along - we need to collaborate.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- This statement begins with "we", but who that refers to isn't clear (and therefore should be rewritten).
- It should be about not only the rights of nature, but respect for nature as well
- Nature has lost its capital letter here (elsewhere it is Nature) - is this intentional? Needs to be consistent.
- What education needs to be more detailed - e.g. on biodiversity, the environmental crisis, etc.
- Education should be made compulsory

"No" (2 votes)

- Not all countries want to support the idea of fighting Ecocide, so not all countries will adopt it. For those that do adopt it, governments must not just promote awareness but actually ensure engagement with Ecocide.

"Abstain" (0 votes)

Section 06 Education & Awareness

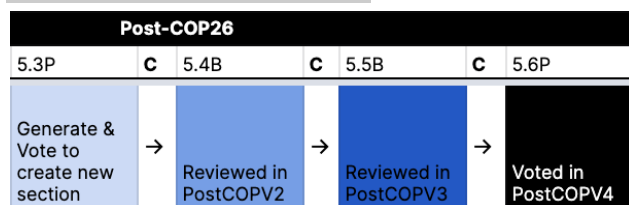
All clauses in Section 06 were co-created post-COP26. Assembly Members informally voted to expand the following clause, voted on pre-COP, into a stand alone section on education & awareness: "Awareness should be raised on climate change and citizen participation through education and media."



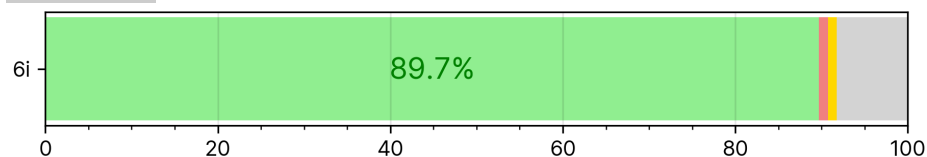
6i

Formal and informal Education on climate change must be urgently prioritized, to foster citizen participation and inclusion from all age groups, or those without access to the education system and universal awareness mediums.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (87 votes)

- Education is fundamental for change
- Education must be inclusive and cater for all
- Education must be tailored to the respective audience
- Education must be a priority

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Clarify and expand on the term "universal awareness mediums"

"No" (1 vote)

- "Universal Awareness Mediums" may create cultural or language gap

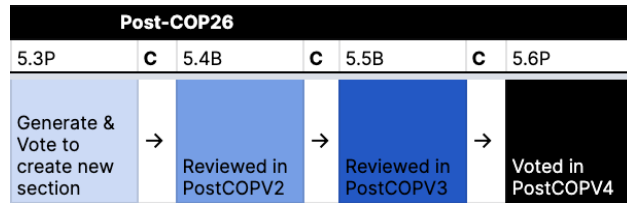
"Abstain" (1 vote)

- Phrase "universal awareness mediums" is irrelevant due to redundancy

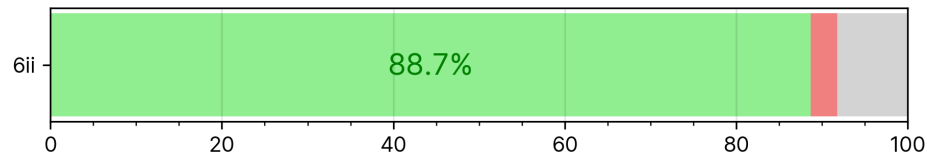


Inequality of any form or nature must be recognised as a contributing factor to lack of information and action on the climate crisis.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (86 votes)

- We are all responsible for addressing climate change
- Knowledge is the key to addressing climate change
- All people must be cared for in order to act on climate knowledge
- We must strive for equality for all

- We must address all forms of inequality

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Reword sentence for clarity: "Nature must be recognised as a contributing factor[...]"
- Social Media and Citizen education should be explicitly mentions
- Too vague
- Suggested edit for clarity: "any from nature"

"No" (3 votes)

- Too vague
- Each situation must be considered individually
- Government must be held accountable for lack of information

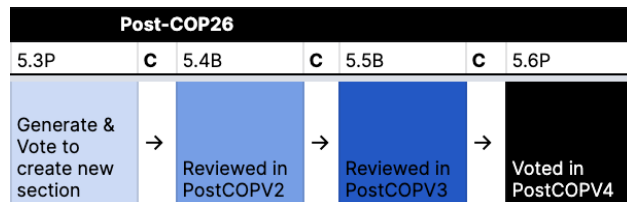
"Abstain" (0 votes)



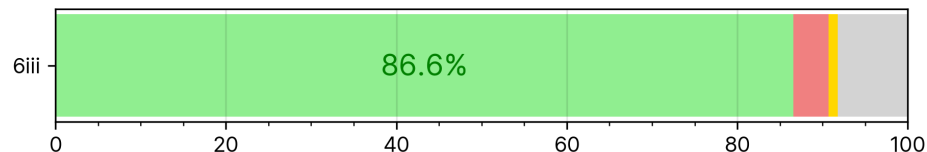
6iii

Education on the climate crisis and biodiversity should be approached through tackling media misinformation, reaching those who cannot access mainstream media, and promoting critical thinking to younger generations

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (84 votes)

- We must address misinformation on climate change
- Critical thinking is fundamental to addressing climate change
- Critical thinking should apply to all generations
- Clause is written well
- Climate information should be available to all

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Suggested edit: media workers should build sustainable and green value
- Suggested edit: "improvement of critical thinking"
- Critical thinking should apply to all generations

"No" (4 votes)

- Make provisions for people underdeveloped places
- Critical thinking should apply to all generations
- Clause should be inclusive of all

"Abstain" (1 vote)

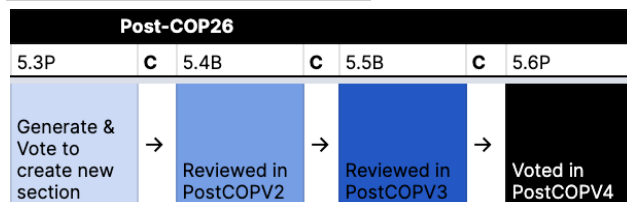
- No further comments



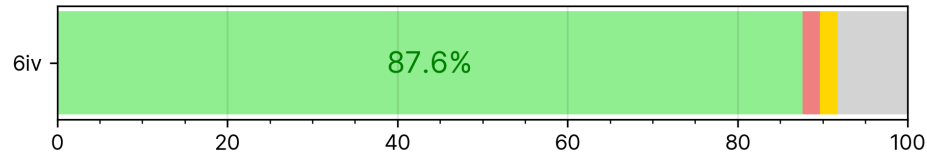
6iv

Media companies, including social media, must take responsibility to encourage action on the climate and ecological crisis through positive influence and tackling misinformation by presenting expert opinions.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Results



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (85 votes)

- Misinformation must be eliminated
- Media companies have a responsibility to act on misinfomation
- Clause is well written
- Media companies are a significant stakeholder in sharing information
- Freedom of speech must still be maintained
- We have a responsibility to share correct climate infomation

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Suggested edit: "Media companies [...] should take a bigger responsibility to[...]"

"No" (2 votes)

- Social Media companies are not responsible for this

"Abstain" (2 votes)

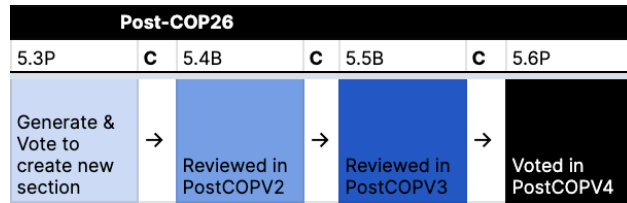
- Repetitive, is same as 6iii



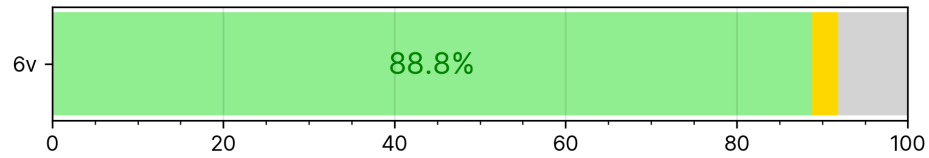
Climate environmental education, as a duty of governments, should be a subject in the schools syllabus and in informal education from an early age.

6v

How was this consolidated?



Vote Results



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (87 votes)

- Climate Education must be in the school syllabus
- Climate Education must start from an early age
- When people know better they will do better
- Climate education is the responsibility of government
- Climate education is vital for future generations
- Clause is well written

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting “Yes”

- Clause is well written, suggestion to add “practical knowledge must be included”
- Parents are also responsible for climate education

“No” (0 votes)

“Abstain” (3 votes)

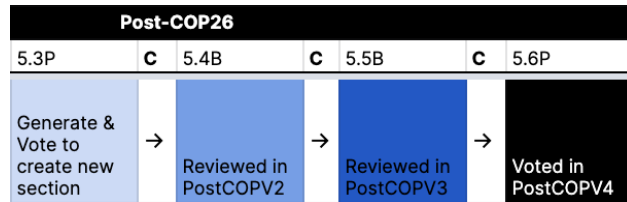
- Repetitive, same as 6i
- Suggested edit: add “should meet the international standards' education”



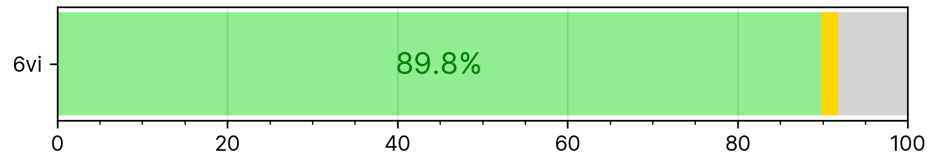
6vi

Governments should introduce warnings on products that have high ecological footprints and enforce environmental protection regulations by law

How was this consolidated?



Vote Results



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (88 votes)

- Will embarss bad acting companies
- In line with tobacco regulations
- Clause is written well
- Will help consumers decide what to buy
- It is government's responsibility
- Will create informed consumers
- A frequent reminder is good
- May encourage companies to reduce their carbon footprint
- Government must enforce exsiting laws

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Agree but it should be clear
- Suggested edit: "Governements, or privated companies with a regulation by the public sector, should [...]"

- Add higher taxes too

“No” (0 votes)

“Abstain” (2 votes)

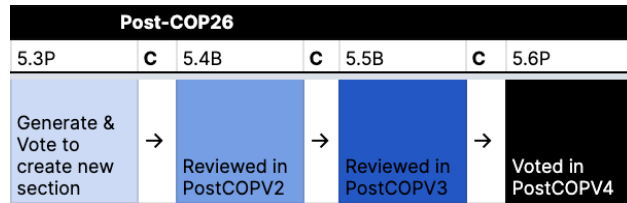
- Suggested edit: add label that reads “Choose the environment when considering economic growth, employment and environmental issues, choose the environment”
- Ambiguous



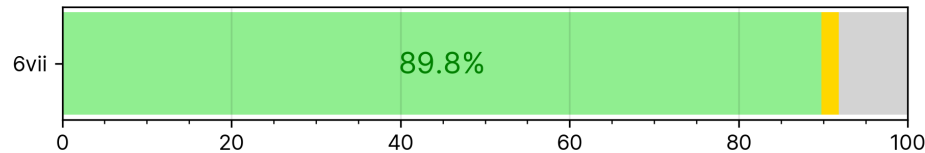
6vii

Citizens must join together in recognition that we have the power to change minds and take action. The Global Assembly encourages all members to share vieos and stories with the world in an effort to motivate change as well as to educate, and we encourage other community organizations to do the same

How was this consolidated?



Vote Results



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (88 votes)

- Will embarss bad acting companies
- In line with tobacco regulations
- Clause is written well

-
- Will help consumers decide what to buy
 - It is government's responsibility
 - Will create informed consumers
 - A frequent reminder is good
 - May encourage companies to reduce their carbon footprint
 - Government must enforce existing laws

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Agree but it should be clear
- Suggested edit: "Governments, or privated companies with a regulation by the public sector, should [...]"
- Add higher taxes too
- Necesarry for the environment

"No" (0 votes)

- No further comments

"Abstain" (2 votes)

- Suggested edit: add label that reads "Choose the environment when considering economic growth, employment and environmental issues, choose the environment"
 - Ambiguous
-

Section 07 Energy

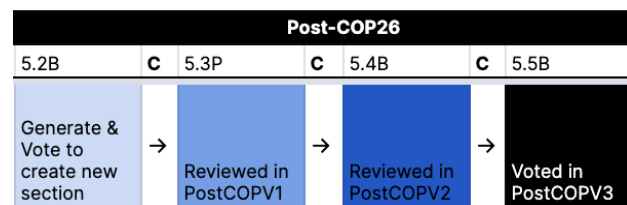
All clauses in Section 07 were co-created post-COP26. Assembly Members informally voted to expand clauses 1i & 1ii into a stand alone section on Energy.



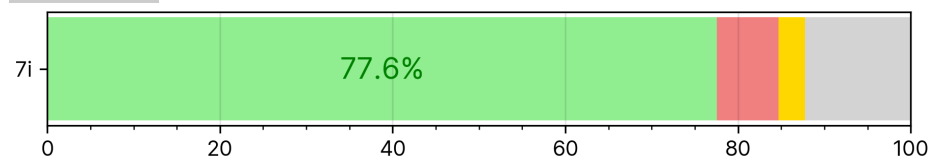
7i

The transfer of wealth from countries with historical responsibility for the climate crisis to countries least responsible for the climate crisis in the implementation of the energy transition is fundamental to build equitable conditions for development. This should be implemented within a reasonable timeframe, and this must be legally enforced with clear responsibilities to ensure monitoring.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (76 votes)

- Transfer of wealth is a necessary condition for equity and fairness in an energy transition - it must be controlled fairly so that energy transition does not add to the problem but solves the problem. In order to realize the principle of equity and ensure fairness, every country must have the means to make a successful energy transition.
- Climate change affects everyone and global inequality is increasing, so the most developed and wealthy countries must be willing to help the less fortunate countries. It is a call to all of humanity to be more aware of how we need to

save energy. Climate is a problem of the whole planet, and it does not matter whether the country is developed or not, poor or rich- all of us should join our efforts to solve the climate problem.

- Developed countries have more financial means, so it is fundamental that they must take responsibility to support developing countries - without financial resources and technical assistance to support a transition in developing countries, our goal of energy transition will not be possible. Developing countries with a growing economy cannot take all the burden.
- If we limit our energy usage, we will produce less carbon emissions
- Transfer of wealth will enable all countries to take action. Problem solving will look different in each country - without support, many countries will not be able to make any changes. More equitable conditions between countries will work as a fueling factor to achieve the objectives, and enable us to progress more quickly.
- Developed countries have contributed more to the climate crisis, so they should shoulder more responsibilities.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- 'Reasonable timeframe' might be too vague - the statement could be stronger with a more definitive timeline. It should be done early because the late we start, the more damages we will have in the environment.
- The purpose of the energy transition or the transfer of wealth is not for the sole purpose of development.
- There should be more detail of the process.
- Developing countries can accept the transfer of wealth to meet the energy transition, but this aid should not be in the form of debt for developing countries - transfer of wealth must happen without any constraints and demands from the developed country. It is important that, even with support with finances and logistics, all parties involved in the process will still have equal opportunities.
- It is important that this must be monitored properly so there is a follow-up application of the transfer of this wealth to avoid embezzlement and corruption. Many support funds do not reach their destination or are not applied how they are intended, because of the misappropriation of these funds by government authorities... sometimes the funds end up in their own pockets and this prevents the development of projects.
- There's doubt whether this can be implemented in reality. Legal enforcement is necessary to provide more confidence of the determination of making a change.

"No" (7 votes)

- This is too vague on what would be considered a reasonable timeframe, leaving it too open to interpretation.
- There is also not enough clarity on the distinction between developing and developed - instead there should be some specificity, for example countries in good financial situations or with rapid economic growth.

- It's also not clear how this transfer of wealth could be legally enforced, or how it could be ensured that the funds get used for their intended purposes.
- There is a sense that this expectation is unrealistic, and that allocating funds without detailed analysis of each country's situation is reckless.

"Abstain" (3 votes)

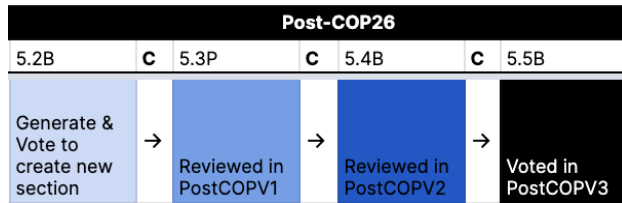
- Abstention because of not understanding the statement well enough to vote.



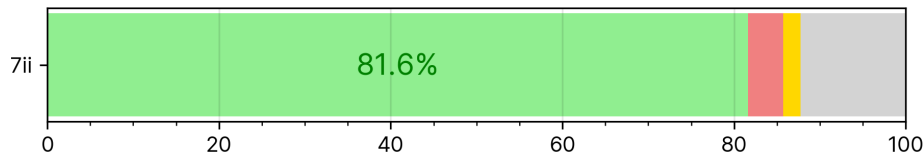
7ii

We must cooperate globally to minimize disruption to major industries in the event of an energy crisis. This should include ensuring multiple sources of energy [are] available to communities in need, sufficient funds, and a continuous energy supply to countries that may otherwise face rationing.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (80 votes)

- It has to be gradual, otherwise we won't be able to sustain the change with stability.
- Cooperation between governments is necessary to minimise global crises - without collaboration, we won't be able to make the changes needed to handle climate change. This is a global fight, and nobody can win it alone. Global

cooperation to make funds available and ensure energy supply will play a huge role in making sure that every country transitions to environment-friendly energy sources. It is stronger and more effective.

- Global cooperation is vital to minimize disruption to major industries in the event of an energy crisis, and not excessively affect economic development and people's living needs. Planning to avoid this is critical to avoid a major crisis.
- We should help each other by providing energy, without wastage. It's a call to humanity to be more conscious of saving energy.
- There are many sources of energy ready to be used, and there are countries that have the appropriate technology and enough energy to provide to their populations without power cuts or rationing - such developed countries need to help those that do not have such access to ensure a fair transition. Otherwise, developing countries will be most affected as they do not have the same resources and will find it harder to adapt - as well as suffering most from impacts such as pollution.
- It's necessary to avoid a situation in which only companies and rich people have access to energy, and most people are extremely affected - we can't leave anyone behind. This approach will save many people and societies, and will reach equality and justice.
- This would help to bring global balance.
- Creating alternative sources and supply for countries and communities in need will make the transition easier. It will help with efficiency, particularly centralizing energy will be able to solve the problem more coherently.
- Globally collaboration is needed to know each other's needs and conditions more deeply.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- "ensure multiple sources of energy are available to communities in need" - change "community" to "country", because it needs to cover a wider scope.
- In the future there may still be rationing of energy, even for poorer people who do not use so much energy in developing countries, because our non-renewable energy is exhausting. De-centralizing energy options should be explored.

"No" (4 votes)

- We should be more specific what these multiple sources of energy will be. There is also a concern that the statement in itself is unclear - it refers to "we", but without stating who this refers to. One member overall felt that we could not achieve a quick enough energy transition without some disruption to major industries, so it is not wise to have this as an objective.

“Abstain” (2 votes)

- No further comments

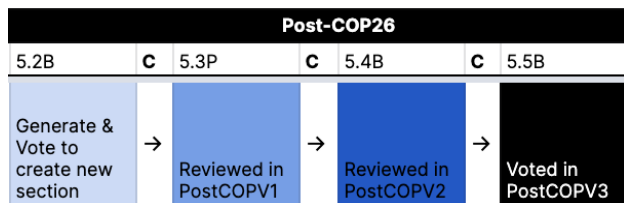
Post approval note from an editor of this Explanatory Note: The wording in this clause is ambiguous. Looking back at earlier versions, one can find the word “are” (inserted above in brackets between “energy” and “available”), as well as the assertion that the “sufficient funds” were specifically to “to ensure a continuous energy supply to countries that may otherwise face rationing.”



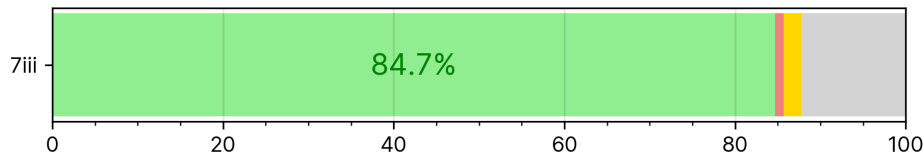
7iii

We appreciate that the energy transition will have huge implications for livelihoods, such as jobs transformations, therefore there must be a gradual energy transition, to allow for a shift to new career paths.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Result



Assembly Member Comments

“Yes” (83 votes)

- It has to be gradual, otherwise we won’t be able to sustain the change.
- A fast transition would not be possible economically, and would risk causing other problems such as unemployment. Energy transition will have a huge implications on livelihoods because most people have built their livelihood around the use of fossil fuel, and they will need time to change jobs, train and adapt to ensure they do not lose their livelihoods. So, it will take a gradual process to transit to avoid mass unemployment and/or job migration, and future conflict - otherwise we risk creating a new crisis while we try to eliminate another.

-
- With a gradual transition, there will be more new job opportunities in renewable energy. We will need to support these new types of employment and support people to change career paths with new skills and knowledge (particularly older people, who may find it more difficult to adapt).
 - It's necessary and fundamental to guarantee fair conditions for the poorest countries and put plans in place to avoid people being badly affected. With a gradual transition, it will be possible to include everyone - especially people most vulnerable in society.
 - Many countries will see mass upheaval to change and transform their current resources - so including this in the declaration clearly outlines that we realise the scale of the change that needs to happen.
 - Committing to teaching about climate change to our youth and children is the most important thing now, since in this way we will be training the professionals of the future who can adapt to gradual changes in the way of producing energy.
 - It is important to pay attention to the transformation that environmental crisis brings to society.
 - A gradual change will be better for people's lives and livelihoods.
 - Switching to new forms will create a better infrastructure for humanity. Using more local resources as an alternative means of securing people's livelihoods would also increase productivity.
 - There will be transformations no matter what, so it is best we prepare for them well.
 - Some people may lose their jobs, but if we do this gradually then at least they will not lose their life.
 - All governments must be proactive in ensuring new forms of employment for all.
 - This is the best way to protect the environment. While protecting the environment, it will not excessively affect economic development and people's living needs.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- Something missing is to say that budgets have to be shared between countries to finance job transitions (not only money, but also human resources, like teachers, professors).

"No" (1 vote)

- No further comments

"Abstain" (2 votes)

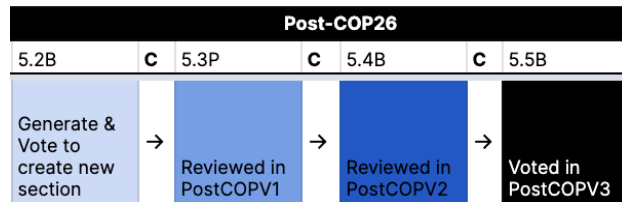
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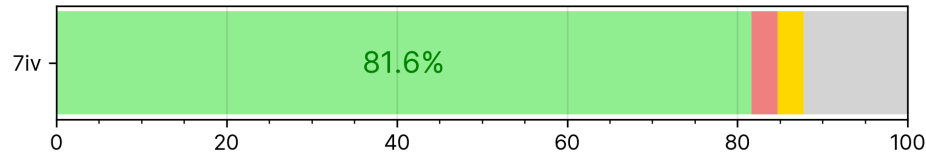
7iv

We should encourage information sharing by institutions and individuals on the energy transition, through channels available to everyone, to form new habits around energy use which will help preserve the environment.

How was this consolidated?



Vote Results



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (80 votes)

- It is difficult to make big changes, so we need to help people to access the information needed to form new habits and get accustomed to these new behaviours little by little. This will help us cover the damage we have all done to the environment with our energy use, as well as saving individuals' income.
- Everyone needs to be able to access this kind of information - everyone should be informed on how it works to get the right message out into the community and create awareness.
- Sharing information is a good way to overcome inequality.
- A lot of people don't have the knowledge of what is good or bad for nature, and people cannot change their actions without knowing what changes they need to make. Sharing information to the public and spreading awareness through the mediums available including internet, print and electronic media will be helpful in the fight against climate change. If people are informed, they will know what decisions to make to adopt a greener lifestyle which is better for the environment.
- Information sharing will help everyone to develop and share solutions and technology. Problem solving will be more efficient, and people will come up with other new ways of energy that might not bring harm to nature.

- Many countries are already on their way for the energy transition - and they must help and support others with new ways of doing this. All countries share the responsibility.
- Because knowledge is power, and with sharing knowledge we will be stronger to cope with such global problems together.
- If more people have access to such information, more people will be able to share the message within their communities - we need a movement globally towards spreading information as much as we can on each level (individual to institutions) to influence the responsibilities of the fossil fuel companies.
- Energy transition is a long process, and people need to understand new energy to adapt to it. Only with this information will people really understand both the causes of climate change, and the benefits of energy transition.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- The benefits of the shared responsibility we all have - environment is also shared so all get benefit from shared responsibility
- But it needs to be enforced - we need enforceable laws.

"No" (3 votes)

- As above - this statement begins with "we", but who that refers to isn't clear (and therefore should be rewritten). One member also felt that this shouldn't be limited only to institutions and individuals, but also include governments and organisations.

"Abstain" (3 votes)

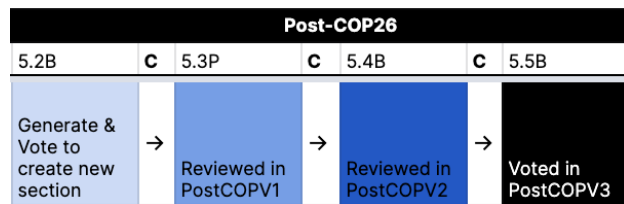
- The statement isn't quite clear enough - it needs further clarification.



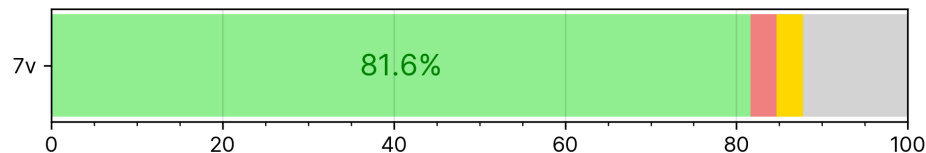
7v

We call for shared responsibility for the Energy Transition, to enable equitable consumption for healthy living and minimal damage to the environment, recognizing the need for governmental, corporate and industrial responsibility alongside the behavioral change of citizens as the consumers of energy

How was this consolidated?



Vote Results



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (80 votes)

- It's important to recognise the shared responsibility between all those who use fossil fuels for the damage created. **We all share this duty** to have a clean and healthy environment, and we all need to take the issue seriously.
- **Industries may spend more energy, but we all still need to do something about it** - not just sit back and not do anything because it's not that individual's fault.
- **Energy transformation is not only the responsibility of the State, all enterprises and individuals should jointly assume the responsibility of the energy transformation**, so as to make the country turn to better. It is the responsibility of not only the local or national govt but global organisations, corporations and alliances to guide and support each other in the Energy Transition.
- **Everyone has a part in this story, and everyone has to change their habits - even if that change is painful.** The behaviour of different citizens has different impacts, and we must all be responsible for what our lifestyle costs. Equitable consumption will minimise inequality. We humans must change our behaviours as individuals to create a sustainable future for every country in the world.
- Citizens will be most affected, as any change is likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment and people's lives. **We need to ensure these detrimental effects on people's lives is taken into account in the transition, and where possible governments must compensate for it.**
- **Collective cooperation is necessary for a just transition.** Mutual responsibility is necessary along with transparency and fairness to make sure we leave nobody behind.
- **Shared sense of responsibility may lead to more positive action from all parties.**
- To achieve healthy living and minimal damage to the environment, **it is important that corporates, government and industry takes more responsibility** to change behavior to consume energy - they have massive roles to play to

ensure safe forms of energy supply, and governments in particular must work together to drive energy transition and call for cleaner energy.

- **Responsible citizens have power as consumers** - they can decide not to buy products, therefore forcing industries to be more green and consume less energy.
- **Healthy life and environment are connected.**
- **Damage must be minimised**; any loss of resources should be avoided by every entity. This must be our main goal.
- **This cannot be achieved alone.** If individuals and government take action together then we can create a big change. Only when everyone recognises the problems of the environment can the root cause be solved.

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- But **it needs to be enforced**, though enforcement may also bring resentment. Responsibility for the destruction of nature is returned to the respective countries and must be controlled by NGOs and international agencies.
- They don't have equal responsibility - **individuals should be responsible for a small proportion, and companies and organizations should take greater responsibility.**

"No" (3 votes)

- As above - this statement begins with "we", but who that refers to isn't clear (and therefore should be rewritten). One member also felt that equitable consumption is not clear - in particular, it could nullify the 'healthy living' objective. The example given is "pollution being punished by refusing to exploit fossil fuels with environmentally friendly technologies. With their conscience, they have the same right."

"Abstain" (3 votes)

- Some countries won't cooperate, therefore creating some 'free rider effect' in which the countries that do cooperate will shoulder too much of the cost.

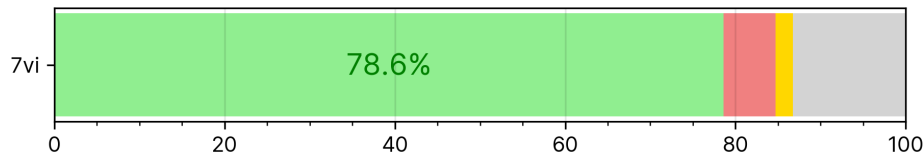


7vi

We should assign clear responsibility to the parties most strongly implicated in the Energy Transition, such as Fossil Fuel corporations, and make damaging the environment a legal matter that is enforceable.

How was this consolidated?

Vote Results



Assembly Member Comments

"Yes" (77 votes)

- The issue of **harming the environment must be eliminated. It's everybody's responsibility**, and we must establish a strong duty through shared responsibilities.
- **Predatory governments and businesses need to be punished**; large fossil fuel corporations must be subject to the environmental laws of each country and receive punishment for breaking those laws.
- We have seen that **if it is not enforceable then it doesn't happen** - legal enforcement is a good way to get action from fossil fuel corporations.
- **Enforceability in law also ensures that citizens know what ecocide is** and understand it is a critical issue that needs to be stopped, including making society aware of the corporations making the damage and the implications of their actions (e.g. products they buy).
- **Large corporations are responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions**, so these companies that are responsible for the most damage and energy use should be the ones to bear the damage and support the transition by bearing more accountability.
- **The Fossil Fuel corporations continue to make tremendous profits and now is the time for them to give back**, help the countries in energy transition and contribute in awareness efforts by community organisations, governments and NGOs. Fossil fuel companies must pay off (make reparations to) the community - they must understand their responsibility to the environment.
- **Those that have done the most damage historically need to take the most responsibility** for the damage they have done and (for humanity's sake) compensate more. Responsibility must particularly be taken by those who *continue* to damage the environment (even after agreeing to the Paris agreement)
- **Without transformation of industries such as fuel and mining, we will not succeed with energy transition.**
- **Governments must work together to drive the energy transition and call for more cleaner energy so there will be less damage to the environment.** Even though some countries and companies must shoulder more responsibility, energy transition is not the problem of just one company or country and so all should work together and cooperate.
- We must reduce our dependency on fossil fuels for the sake of the environment, for the trees, for animals - **new energy to replace fossil fuels is good for everyone.**

What AM's wanted to edit in the clause, despite voting "Yes"

- It's not only about fossil fuel companies - we should also mention "those who cut trees at the industrial level"

“No” (6 votes)

- As above - this statement begins with “we”, but who that refers to isn’t clear (and therefore should be rewritten). There is also concern that this is too vague, leaving too much opportunity for different interpretations. One member also raised the idea of the market instead driving the change, as the fossil fuel sector would go under if green energy became cheaper.

“Abstain” (2 votes)

- There have been no changes in the clause.
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