



GLOBE
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Membership Requirements

The following paper details the membership criteria that must be adhered to if a country GLOBE is to be recognised by GLOBE International.

For a Country GLOBE to be recognised please note the following information:

- Each country GLOBE must constitute itself in accordance with relevant regulations of your respective parliament/legislature.
- That each country GLOBE has the flexibility to constitute themselves in accordance with common practice within the respective legislature for the formation of bipartisan/cross party parliamentary groups. However, it is important to note that the country GLOBE must be constituted to meet the requirements stipulated below if it is to be recognised by GLOBE International.

Specific Requirements:

For a country GLOBE to be recognised Minutes of the inaugural meeting (founding AGM) must be signed by the GLOBE Country President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer. These Minutes must be submitted to GLOBE International's Secretariat Office in London. The Minutes must state the following information;

- The date, time and venue of the formation of the country GLOBE and Country Executive Committee.
- Statement within the Minutes declaring support for GLOBE International's mission to create an international leadership movement amongst legislators for positive, rapid and fundamental environmental change. In particular, that the respective country GLOBE supports GLOBE International's Objectives on the environment;
 - To develop a political consensus for future international action amongst legislators and progressive business leaders.
 - To actively support progressive political leadership within the G8+5, EU and UN.
 - To create the political space for more ambitious international environmental policies by making key policy contributions at critical points in the negotiating process.
- The name and full contact details for the following office holders:
 - President
 - Vice President (more than 2 Vice Presidents can be appointed subject to agreement by the respective country GLOBE's AGM)
 - Treasurer
 - Secretary
 - List of 10 Founding Members (this can be inclusive of the office holders) which must be proportional to the political representation within the respective legislature
 - Nomination of two country representatives (alternates) for the GLOBE International Executive Board
 - Key contact person for all correspondence and liaison with GLOBE International's Secretariat. This person can be within the office of the GLOBE country President.
 - Appointment of Country Patron (this can be appointed at a time of the country GLOBE's choosing and for a period of time of the country GLOBE's choosing)
- Confirmation that the appointment of the office holders is for a 12 month period and that all office holders must be subject to re-election at an Annual General Meeting of all members. Attendance at the AGM must be in accordance with the respective country legislature's requirements for meetings of cross-party/bi-partisan parliamentary groups. However, representation of all main parties at the AGM is a minimal requirement.

Global Legislators
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for a Balanced
Environment

GLOBE International Secretariat Office
11 Dartmouth Street,
Westminster, London,
SW1H 9BN, UK

Telephone: +44 (0) 20 7222 6960
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7222 6959
Email: globe@parliament.uk



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- That the country GLOBE meets at least quarterly.
- That the Executive of the country GLOBE will have responsibility for appointing country delegations to GLOBE International Forums.
- That any funding raised to support a country GLOBE must be declared in accordance with your respective legislators reporting requirements.
- That the country GLOBE will use a country specific GLOBE logo consistent with branding of GLOBE International. (Upon recognition by GLOBE International a logo will be issued for usage).
- That the country GLOBE commits to provide GLOBE International with quarterly updates on activities and commits to provide relevant information for the GLOBE International website.

Further Information:

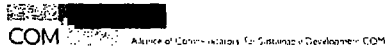
If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact GLOBE International's Secretariat at the following address:

Mr Adam C. T. Matthews
Secretary General
GLOBE International Secretariat
11 Dartmouth Street
Westminster
London SW1H 9BN
UK
T +44 (0) 20 7222 6955
M +44 (0) 7958 671 510
F +44 (0) 20 7222 6959
E matthewsa@parliament.uk

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Washington Legislators' Forum Statement, 14-15 February 2007

1. With the release of the report of Working Group 1 of the IPCC, and the Stern Review, we understand better than ever before the science and economics of climate change. As representatives of the legislatures of countries that account for around two thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions, we put forward this statement to G8 and +5 leaders:
2. The report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, published on 2 February 2007, concludes that it is more than 90 per cent certain that human activities since 1750 have warmed the planet. In our view, the evidence that man is changing the climate is now beyond doubt.
3. It is also now clear that the **cost of inaction will be greater than the cost of action**. There is a compelling case for urgent action to reduce emissions as the only sure way to ensure sustainable growth for all economies.
4. Each year of delay in action to control emissions increases the risk of impacts that will require steeper reductions in the future, at greater economic cost and social disruption. These impacts are likely to be exacerbated by "positive feedback" mechanisms as our climate warms.
5. Action on climate change needs to take account of the differing circumstances of developed, developing and poor economies, recognising the need for economic growth and access to energy to alleviate poverty. But we must be clear that climate change is a global issue and there is an **obligation on us all to take action**, in line with our capabilities and historic responsibilities.
6. We underline the importance of action not just to increase climate security but to increase our **energy security, improve our air quality and our health and support biodiversity**.
7. We know that we have the technologies today to reduce our emissions, given the right policy frameworks and incentives. To inform and guide our actions we need to generate an international consensus on the measures required to stabilise the climate. We urge G8 and +5 Governments to identify, at the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, a measurable **long-term goal to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations** in the atmosphere. Our belief is that this goal should be to stabilise concentrations at a level between **450 and 550 parts per million of CO2 equivalent**, while recognising that meeting the EU's 2 degrees Celsius target would require stabilisation at the lower end of this range.
8. To achieve this goal we will need a combination of a binding UN framework signed up to by all the major economies, together with bilateral and multilateral partnerships, recognising the responsibility of developed countries to lead. We acknowledge the work of the Gleneagles Dialogue, the Asia Pacific Partnership, the international financial institutions including the World Bank and multilateral development banks and the International Energy Agency. But we need to do more. We urge G8 and other governments to take urgent action at a national and international level in the following key policy areas:
9. **Technology** and innovation have vital roles to play. The IEA estimates that most of the world's energy is still likely to come from hydrocarbons in 2050. Hence the particular importance of technology such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) to decarbonise fossil fuels together with



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Agreed Statement from the GLOBE G8+5 Legislators' Forum, Berlin 3-4 June 2007

In recent months the international debate on climate change has gained momentum. We welcome the publication of the IPCC's summary reports from Working Groups 2 (impacts and adaptation) and 3 (mitigation options) and applaud the leadership shown by the European Union (EU), under the presidency of Chancellor Merkel, at the Spring Council. In parallel we support the positive political movement in the US, with many draft Bills placed before Congress proposing mandatory national restrictions on greenhouse gases. In this context we welcome President Bush's constructive proposal, especially the call for a long-term emissions goal. It is critical that the G8, at Heiligendamm, demonstrates leadership by building on this momentum to convey a vision for a post-2012 UN framework in line with the five elements put forward by Chancellor Merkel:

- i) a long-term stabilisation goal
- ii) promotion of a global carbon market
- iii) increased support for technology research, development, deployment and transfer
- iv) increased support for adaptation, particularly in developing countries
- v) measures to reduce deforestation

We offer the following statement to G8 leaders on specific policy areas:

Carbon Markets

Carbon markets are key to harnessing private sector energy and innovation to deliver mitigation options at least cost. We call on the G8 to:

- * Strengthen and extend existing carbon markets by encouraging links between emerging trading schemes e.g. between EU ETS and schemes in the US and elsewhere, and between national and sub-national entities; and encouraging broader participation
- * Recognize that carbon markets, although necessary, are not sufficient to deliver the low carbon investment required in a timeframe consistent with the scale of the challenge – supporting policies and instruments are needed, including strengthening of the CDM and mechanisms for increased co-financing of energy investments in developing countries by industrialized countries, as well as a step-change in public-private partnerships to develop transitional measures to drive down the technology cost curve
- * Acknowledge that carbon markets, to be effective, must be accompanied by ambitious emissions reduction targets and promote the setting of standards and transparency in carbon markets through independent ratings and valuations of carbon funds

Technology: Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

~~We call on G8 leaders to accelerate the demonstration and deployment of CCS for fossil fuel power generation by:~~

- * Increasing support for national and international research programmes including through the IEA, CSLF, EU and the Gleneagles Plan of Action; and further practical collaboration between developed and developing countries to accelerate capacity building and demonstration
- * Urgently implementing an increasing number of large scale demonstration near zero emission fossil fuel plants and, by working with industry, ensure all new fossil fuel power plants

Adaptation

Enhancing efforts to address **adaptation** should be a key component of a post-2012 framework. Policies should be taken forward in two main areas:

- * under the UNFCCC (the Adaptation Fund and five-year adaptation programme), requiring a substantial increase in funding in order to be effective;
- * integrating adaptation, with a focus on risk reduction and disaster prevention, into the full range of development aid

Forestry

We are determined to assist in reducing deforestation, responsible for around 20 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, as a cost-effective contribution towards mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, preserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable forest management and securing livelihoods. To this end we call on the G8 to:

- * Commit to support the establishment of a Forest Carbon Partnership dedicated to create and test performance-based instruments to reduce emissions from deforestation in developing countries, while generating income for the local population, in support of and without prejudice to ongoing UN climate change discussions. We therefore urge the World Bank, in close cooperation with the G8, developing countries, the private sector, NGOs and other partners, to develop and implement respective public-private partnership pilot activities
- * Continue to support existing processes to combat illegal logging, such as FLEGT, voluntary partnerships, government procurement and other legislative measures.
- * Remain engaged in supporting developing countries to achieve their self-commitments for halting forest loss and to implement sustainable forest management, as stated in various regional initiatives, eg the Congo Basin and the Asian Forest Partnerships.
- * We urge the international community to strengthen cooperation and the sharing of best practices bilaterally, at the regional level and multilaterally. Resources should be sufficient to provide the incentives to protect the forests, as well as to recover all implementation costs.

Post-2012

We reiterate the need for G8 leaders to support the negotiations on a post-2012 framework at the 13th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Bali in December 2007 with a view to completing those negotiations by 2009 at the latest.