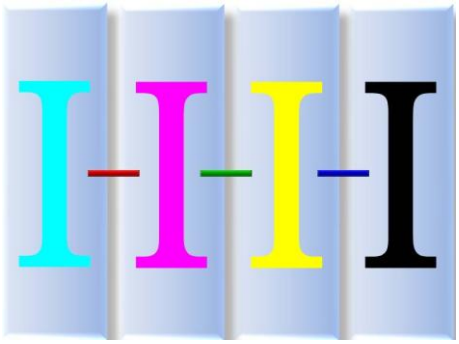

Kyoto II
Discussion Paper

Introduction

Kyoto II is a recommendation to fill the global policy vacuum that exists in the area of Climate Change. Everybody now agrees that Climate Change is real, but there is currently no agreement on what to do about it. This was true in the year 2000 and it's still true after the COP21 agreement. Kyoto II is what its title suggests it is. It is a global agreement that is meant to supersede the first Kyoto Protocol.

Many of the elements of the original Kyoto Protocol are included in Kyoto II, but there is a change of emphasis on key points that changes the perception of the Protocol from one that costs money, to one that makes money.

The key shift in emphasis is the subordination of emissions targets to the creation of technology and balancing reforms; technology to eliminate fossil fuels and reforms that will completely mitigate the introduction of such technology. In other words, eliminating fossil fuels from the global economy will take several trillion dollars out of it and the primary focus of the research, the purpose of balancing reforms, is to add a lot more into the global economy than we take out, and with genuine commerce (no robbing Peter to pay Paul). Many will be lukewarm on balancing reforms, until they learn just how much it will add to their economy.

Emissions targets are a part of Kyoto II, but they have been reduced from the primary focus to a supporting element.

The financial consideration (and main focus) in Kyoto II is that governments will divert *x* percent of the federal budget towards new research for new technology and balancing reforms. There are many elements to the draft agreement of Kyoto II but a country will be deemed to be in compliance by diverting this *x* percent.

One of the strengths of Kyoto II is that it doesn't require a stretch into unfamiliar territory. It is simply a new and improved Kyoto Protocol; an agreement that requires countries to actually do something. And another of its strengths is that it will not interfere with a developing economy's ability to grow.

The principal purpose of Kyoto II is to get the world thinking in the same direction on the issue of Climate Change. It's not a solution to Climate Change and it's not even a first step. It just gets all thinking along the same line about the process; the how we're going to solve it, and all moving accordingly.

What's the Difference?

This is the very heart of the issue. What is the difference between Kyoto Protocol I and Kyoto II? Kyoto II places the focus of compliance into a realm where governments prefer to operate. To the casual observer of the draft agreement the differences would appear to be subtle, but those subtle differences make all the difference in the world; they turn it into the opposite of what the original Kyoto was.

The first significant difference is the inclusion of a search for balancing reforms to completely mitigate a massive reduction in the use of fossil fuels. Balancing reforms are political, social and economic reforms that ensure there are no negative impacts as a result of actions taken to solve a major issue.

The second major difference is in taking the focus off emissions targets and placing the focus squarely on the development of new technology and balancing reforms. In the first Kyoto the emissions targets are ALL, and everything else in the Protocol is in there to support this drive towards emissions targets. In this new Kyoto the development of new technology and balancing reforms are ALL, and everything else in the Protocol, including emissions targets, are there to support this drive towards this technological and sociological development. In this world perception is king, and this changes the perception of the Protocol considerably. It completely changes the operational focus and function of the agreement as well. In the issue of compliance emissions targets are, literally, irrelevant.

The third major difference is in the ambitiousness of the emissions targets. In Kyoto II the emissions targets are far more ambitious, and as a supporting element rather than the focus of compliance, they can be extraordinarily ambitious. Emissions targets were the reason Kyoto I never got off the ground, and in Kyoto II targets many times more ambitious will only serve to encourage participation.

The fourth major difference is in the wording of the emissions targets in that they are there as an incentive target for the many scientists and executives who will be working the problems. The purpose is to switch the pressure felt by these individuals from external pressure to internal pressure. Almost every great accomplishment in the history of the human race has come about as a result of internal pressure. External pressure is ham-fisted and very unintuitive. It is the

blunt instrument, whereas internal pressure is the finesse. Emissions targets in Kyoto II are goals for researchers and fodder for the media, NOT enforceable targets that determine compliance.

The final major difference is that Kyoto II will not try to be something that it's not. It is a bridging tool towards a first step in addressing Climate Change and not a first step. When there is so much disagreement on an issue, a great deal of work needs to be done before we can get ourselves to a first step. Our inability to solve most of our biggest problems comes about because we always try to jump straight into the first step before we even have any ducks let alone them actually being in a row, until now.

Purpose of Kyoto II

The intent of introducing a new Kyoto Protocol is to bring the world together on the issue of Climate Change. To bring it together in action that even a conservative American administration would actively participate in.

A new Kyoto Protocol has not been designed to be the primary solution in the issue of Climate Change (even the first Kyoto Protocol was only trying to be a small first step). We cannot even begin to think of things such as "primary solution", or even "first step", until everybody is on the same page; until everybody is thinking in roughly the same direction.

The principal purpose of this new Kyoto Protocol is as a co-operative instrument. If we are to address an issue as expansive as Climate Change then we need to make sure that everybody who matters is going to get involved, and will do so boots 'n' all. The design of this new Kyoto Protocol will do just that, and a great deal more.

Kyoto II will ensure the creation of more than a half a dozen new research organisations, each of a size we have never seen outside wartime.

Kyoto II will place the Climate Change issue back on the agenda as something that can truly be addressed, as opposed to how it is viewed at the moment. Many would have different takes on how it is currently viewed, but at the moment it is not viewed as something we can solve.

With the development of balancing reforms being added into the mix we will transform the Climate Change debate into one where the previously opposing sides become blurred,

and this will pave the way towards being able to use terms such as “primary solution” and “first step”, and to truly mean them. Balancing reforms are almost entirely about eliminating sides in an issue.

The purpose of Kyoto II is to be part of a concerted attack on the root causes of Climate Change; an attack that will solve the issue completely.

Cost of Kyoto II

Governments hate to spend money if it is going to mean even the hint of reducing commerce. Even if something is going to increase commerce, but the perception of it is that it will reduce commerce, or even if it just has a chance of reducing commerce, then governments will want nothing to do with it. In the society we live in this is an understandable attitude to have.

This is why the first Kyoto Protocol never got off the ground. From its outset it was perceived as an instrument that was going to reduce commerce, and because we have been conditioned for decades now to believe that good for green means bad for commerce, Kyoto One being good or bad for commerce in reality was always going to be irrelevant.

Climate Change has now moved on to be one of the biggest political issues around the world, so if we try something new we’re going to need to learn this lesson or any action will suffer the same fate as Kyoto One. Kyoto II, and the rest of the H3 suite of reforms to address Climate Change, have learnt this lesson.

Kyoto II is part of an agenda that will conduct big and flashy initiatives that solve the issue of Climate Change, and with the exact same initiatives, the world gets to make many trillions of dollars, AT THE SAME TIME, not in some future theoretical fantasy that may or may not happen; the money that we make out of it comes in right at the beginning.

Someone once said, “nothing makes a leader more loved than grand enterprises and setting a good example”, and this is not a hard thing to understand. People want to see action on Climate Change, now, and they always like to see grand plans that create jobs, always. Governments understand this, and Kyoto II offers politicians the opportunity to do this.

So what is the cost of Kyoto II?

It is something to be defined during its pre-acceptance, but for the purpose of this document let’s say that one

percent of the federal budget is the slated amount. By diverting this one percent to a research organisation with very specific criteria, a country will be deemed as being in compliance with Kyoto II. It is money paid to organizations that are going to take action to increase commerce. Has there ever been a government in existence that didn't like to do that? So as long as it can be clearly demonstrated that Kyoto II will indeed do that, and in reasonably quick order……

The Research Organisations

The key element of Kyoto II is the research organisations. There are two primary facets to the research. The first is the search for technology that will reduce our reliance on fossil fuels down to zero (zero but for plastics of course). The second is to develop political, social and economic reforms that will **completely** counteract the negative impacts of introducing such technology. The purpose is to develop reforms that will ensure there are no financial losers; economic reforms so that even the big oil companies will get behind a ninety percent reduction in what is currently their primary business.

We have never focused on balancing reforms before, and balancing reforms is the key to every major problem in the world.

Although it is possible that every country will create its own research organisation in the hope of being the country that comes up with THE answer, and this would be the most ideal situation for many reasons, it is more likely that about a dozen very large organisations will be created by the larger countries. The smaller countries will comply with Kyoto II by participating in one of these.

An important qualification in Kyoto II is that funds diverted to existing research does not count. It must be a new organisation and it must satisfy very specific criteria (If funding were simply increased to existing research organisations it would accomplish nothing for this issue):

- They must not be under the control of government. They must be truly independent.
- They must not research expansion of existing technology. So in other words all of the renewables that are currently viable do not get a space inside these new research organisations. Does anybody really believe that in fifty years time photovoltaics or wind

turbines are going to be the primary source of power? The change will be as dramatic as the change was between 1850 and 1950, and it's not going to be PV or wind that we use.

- At least 25% of each organisation's budget must be spent on unconventional technology. This is to ensure that we don't simply waste our time by placing all of our eggs in the fusion basket, which many would be tempted to do (it may be the future, but it will not be the future until we get some fresh generational ideas).
- I'd be inclined to write in exclusion of any of the standard fusion techs of the last sixty years, because to simply build another biggest stellarator or biggest tokamak would be pure to the idea of banging your head against a brick wall and nothing more.
- At least 25% of each organisation's budget must be spent on balancing reforms; reforms to mitigate the introduction of new zero emission technology. This is, after all, the principal function of the whole exercise; solving the human element.
- Funding for research on fuel cell technology or other techs we've passed through over the last forty years is not to exceed 10% of each organisation's budget. Ten percent total for techs such as these.
- Additional criteria will no doubt be developed over the course of its pre-acceptance.

Of course it will be at the discretion of each country to decide on the personnel to lead their organisation, but it is safe to say that the more conservative the leaders, the less likely they are to come up with anything of value. For success such organisations require extraordinary thinking, and the culture and ideology of an organisation is created from the top down. Recklessness is not called for, but playing it safe is not called for either.

In order for these research organisations to be successful it is going to be necessary to appoint leaders who normally would not even be in the top twenty choices to run a government funded research organisation. This is going to be one of the most difficult things to overcome, and the main reason why it is better for every single country to have their own, however small it may be: Appointing leaders who have sufficiently different thought processes to guide us into a new age, rather than leaders who will simply give us more of the same. Nine out of ten of those who think they could do such a

thing (guide us into a new age) could never do such a thing.

This seems like a harsh comment, but a point needs to be made. Scientists with the political connections to be first in line for such positions would be utterly useless in the positions, without exception. Such people think like politicians, not scientists, and that's not necessarily a bad thing, it's just incompatible with what is required to lead a cutting edge research organisation well.

I suppose the main question on this point is going to be, do we want to develop an organization that will get results, or do we just want to give our friends a nice title and a fat pay cheque? This time I'm betting on the desire to get results.

Technology Options and Research Methodology

The issue of technology options is more of an issue for the finer details of the individual research organizations so it is only going to be skimmed over here. The focus of Kyoto II is not on an expansion of existing renewables. It is a search for what's coming next.

As dramatically as the primary source of power shifted from 1850 to 1950, so too will the primary source of power in 2050 be a radical departure from what it is today.

With the exception of large ongoing programs to try and develop fusion power, the focus of all other research in the area of energy generation is on the development of existing technology, from fossil fuels to the full range of existing renewables. Of course in reality it's not even as good as that because fusion seemed to hit a brick wall about twenty years ago (forty if you wanted to be brutally honest about it).

As quaintly as we view use of the horse and oxen as a primary source of power, so too will our successors view our use of oil, gas, uranium, wind and low efficiency photovoltaics in one hundred years, and probably even in fifty years.

Our existing suite of technology is not the future, and the way in which we are attempting to move fusion forward is also not the future. Even though I am about to suggest a different way to do it, it still sounds cliché to say that we need to start thinking outside the box. Not just saying the words and then doing more of the same as we always do, but really doing it. We need to start breaking our preconceptions and try a new methodology in all of our energygen research. We need to take a step back from the scientific and sociological

laws we hold in such high esteem so that we can see a little further. If we are firmly grounded in reason and reality then a flight of fancy every now and again just might bring something down to Earth that we can then work with to give us a major breakthrough or two. “Ignore” the rules for six months, but obviously not completely. Let your mind delve into some weird and wacky ideas that don’t conform to the rules and are a million miles from anything you’ve considered in the past. As long as you do indeed know the rules and believe in them, and have a sufficiently level head to not get carried off into pseudo-science, you will be more productive when you come back from such a trip. If you can’t quite see the value of doing something odd like that then try to think of it as a holiday; but you do need to commit to it or it will be a waste of time. You get a little more than a little on this sort of thing in the H3 literature. We need to start doing different things like this if we are to get to our major breakthroughs in the future. Not necessarily this specifically, just odd, even out of the blue things that will shock the intellect, or wake it up.

Do you think that just any head of research could supervise an operation that was doing things like this as a matter of course? You need the actual best in the world to be able to run something like this. Instinct, Inspiration, Intuition, Individuation, Improvisation, Intra-ideation (cross endeavours); a massive INTELLECT; the real thing that can get us to the major breakthroughs. This is the sort of person we need to run such research organizations, and such people are not common. Such people do not know politicians well enough to mix with them, so how do we get them in as the head of such important research organizations; how do we recognize them in the first place; we’ll just have to think about that one won’t we?

There are so many cutting edge technology research options waiting in the wings: It is theoretically possible to generate electricity from orbiting solar panels and to beam the energy down to earth by microwaves, just as it is theoretically possible to land a space ship on an asteroid out in space and carry out mining operations, for…. whatever. These two “options” and others like them are in the realm of fantasy and we will never do anything like this for a multitude of reasons, commercial viability being number one on the hit parade. They are utterly silly, even ridiculous, and yet there are more than a few serious and resource-rich individuals who have been convinced such avenues are worth pursuing. I

cannot stress this point enough that we will never do either of these things, and I mean the human race not just me (well, we may, MAY, need to do asteroid mining for rare earth minerals at some point, but that's a century or more down the track; it is not commercially viable until we're starving for them).

Now if we come back down to Earth we have mainstream ideas like a more advanced Solar Tower, the Water Tower that has its own discussion paper on this web, an improved RTG power source (that I would not be in favour of developing), we have Electrolytic Energy (which has gone by a few different names in the past and awaits a generational thinker to move it forward), and we have the full range of fuel cell options currently being improved or developed. Then there are other not so widely known ideas that would also produce results, like something similar to the Solar Tower that is based in the ocean, or tech that artificially generates whirlpools in the ocean yoking natural processes with infrastructure, and a vast array of options involving nanotubes after we get our act together on being able to manipulate the micro-structure rather than just clump them together as we do today.

There are many serious research directions for such organizations to take, and with a serious focus on the cutting edge the first major development will emerge well inside the first decade, and not maybe. Just as the Manhattan Project produced the Atomic Bomb, so too will more than a half a dozen Manhattan Project sized research organisations produce both the technological and sociological solutions to our problems; not only the technology answers, but the balancing reforms that will ensure a financially painless introduction of those technology answers.

Balancing Reforms

If we are serious about addressing the world's problems then we need to start putting forward solutions that work with human nature and not against it. This is the idea behind balancing reforms. To take an issue and rather than suggest a solution that will require some pain, we give all "sides" in the issue everything they want instead. But here's the catch: It is not giving them what they want in the same way they have always sought to get it. It is giving people what they want as defined by their own end goals and motivations, with the consideration that there is more than one way to skin a cat. People have some end goals for themselves and they have

some interim goals for themselves as they are going through life as well. Balancing reforms is about finding a way to satisfy all the goals of those individuals who have power in the issue we're trying to solve, and then packaging it all up into a solution to the problem we're trying to solve. The ultimate goal in the development of a balancing reform is to eliminate sides in an issue. Take the Oasis Forestry balancing reform for example:

- Forest Industries corporations currently cut down native forests because it is cheaper and more cost effective to do so.
- Forest Industries corporations want to maintain the size of their businesses and see them grow.
- Workers in the Forest Industries want to keep their jobs.
- Environmentalists want to preserve native forests.
- Governments want to maintain export dollars, preserve jobs, make the voters happy and keep industry on their side.

These are the sides in the issue of native forest logging: The Oasis Forestry Reform makes it cheaper and more cost effective for Forest Industries corporations to develop and source plantation trees, it increases the size of their businesses considerably, employment in the industry is greatly increased, native forests are mostly left alone and large tracts are regenerated, exports are maintained, voters are happy because there are no job losses and the voters will also like the idea of solving Climate Change as well (Oasis is a significant contributor in that picture). To add further weight, industry in general is very happy because over $100 billion is being spent across more than a dozen industries (to provide the infrastructure for the Oasis Project). Then of course we have industry being even happier with the revelation that we can now solve our biggest problems and make trillions of dollars as we're solving them (overfishing, deforestation, Climate Change and others). And, inside balancing reforms all of the biggest polluting industries finally get to play the angel after being viewed as the devil for decades. I wonder if the people inside those corporations are going to like that?

In short, Oasis solves the problem of deforestation by increasing commerce, and this is one of the main ideas behind the idea of balancing reforms; our problems do not need to cost money to solve any more; we can put them all onto the other side of the ledger if that's what we want. We

can now solve all of our biggest problems with actions that make money rather than cost money; true solutions that produce a surplus as they're being implemented. Kyoto II and Oasis are balancing reforms that have already been developed, and a lot more have been developed than just these two; but even if there are already twenty or thirty developed we can always use forty or fifty, and just like for technology, balancing reforms are going to have a second, third, tenth generation.

Repercussions for Industry

In the development of new technology before now, the idea of developing balancing reforms to offset the negative impact of introducing it was never an option. It is something that has never occurred to us, because we've never needed to do it.

Now that we are seeking to eliminate the need for fossil fuels it is something that we need to do for a number of reasons. Any new technology that will eliminate the need for fossil fuels will leave a huge hole in the global economy after its implementation, and we don't need to go any further for the reason why balancing reforms are required. Yes, replacement jobs may be roughly equivalent on the "hardware" side, but in any new paradigm down this path we are eliminating the need for high cost consumables.

Human beings are very resourceful. If we point people in the right direction and say we MUST have a thing, then someone will find a way to get that thing, balancing reforms in this case.

Eliminating the need for fossil fuels as an action by itself is going to take several trillion dollars out of the global economy in revenue and even more in assets. But heading down the track of balancing reforms there are tens of trillions of dollars to be added into the global economy. There will be no financial losers in our move away from fossil fuels. The new commerce that will be created in the coming decades through balancing reforms will more than double the size of the global economy.

So the repercussions for industry: There are only positive repercussions for industry inside Kyoto II and the rest of the H3 agenda. If we adopt this Kyoto II and the other elements in H3's approach to Climate Change, fossil fuels corporations will be bigger after Climate Change is solved; they will be bigger and have a more stable and longer term future after we

are no longer using fossil fuels as a fuel source. The main balancing reform for fossil fuels corporations is called ANSR and you can refer to the Climate Change discussion paper for those details. Fossil fuels corporations will be twice as big as they are today within about five years of the introduction of technology that will make their primary business redundant. Make sure you got that properly because it's important: Fossil fuels corporations will be twice as big as they are today five years after the technology is first introduced (they'll be about forty or fifty percent bigger six months after the ANSR is adopted), so we are NOT talking about some theoretical maybe commerce in ten or twenty years time; twice as big within five years as they are keenly dismantling most of their industry. The cherry on top is that inside ANSR, far more jobs are created than sacrificed in both developed and developing economies. What I'm putting forward inside ANSR and the H3 agenda is the way globalisation is supposed to work; the way politicians have always promised it would work.

CO_2 Sequestration

Simply put, this is the absorption of carbon dioxide by trees, other plants, and every other eukaryote on the planet as they grow (look around you; every living thing you can see is a eukaryote, even you). There are other types of sequestration and I mention one of them below. CO_2 sequestration was a big issue in the first Kyoto Protocol, and it plays a part in Kyoto II as well.

The Oasis Forestry Reform is likely to feature more prominently in Kyoto II than it currently does as Kyoto II is developed beyond its original design. They are two separate reforms and they were designed separately, but because some of their goals are intertwined it is appropriate for Oasis to feature inside Kyoto II.

As a reform that will create two hundred million hectares of forest plantations (about the size of Mexico), Oasis speaks for itself in the area of CO_2 sequestration. But even more; the primary fertilizer used for Oasis will also sequester a great deal of carbon below the soil surface that would normally have bubbled up from the "sewage layer" around our coasts.

The FISCIL Reform of the Global Fishing Industry is the (surprise) senior partner with Oasis in the matter of sequestration. Most people wouldn't realize how valuable the oceans are in this matter, so with the understanding that

FISCIL will increase the VOLUME of life in the oceans about ten fold over the next twenty years, allow me to give you the briefest (and quippy) primer I can give you: **The oceans** clean themselves and the world because of the life that exists within them. **The oceans** provide the majority of our oxygen because of the life that exists within them. **The oceans** are a critical link in many of the Earth's most important chemical processes, including maintenance of the ozone layer, because of the life that exists within them. **The oceans** and other water stores absorb the majority of our greenhouse gases because of the life that exists within them. And we've been kicking the hell out of them for the last one hundred years; smart eh????

Together with the new zero emission technology, when it comes, the adoption of the Oasis Forestry Reform and FISCIL makes the issue of CO_2 sequestration quite moot (and we never need to go anywhere near emissions targets to get there). Oasis and FISCIL have the issue of CO_2 sequestration very much under control. And when we get the technology we need how quickly does the CO_2 ppm come back down with all of it operating together?

The issue of Carbon Credits has also been strongly connected with carbon sequestration in the past, so this is a good opportunity to mention it. I have a very strong objection to connecting Carbon Credits/ETS/Cap and Trade to Kyoto II because Carbon Credits is not real commerce. Carbon Credits is something imaginary that has been made real without any substance behind it. To include it in something of substance (i.e. any of the H3 agenda reforms) is to degrade the thing of substance. This is only my personal preference, and the bottom line is that it will be incorporated into Kyoto II or not according to consensus.

Carbon Credits and all of its variations is pretend commerce that robs Peter to pay Paul. However it may be designed, if it is ever adopted it would end up being traded by those who push money around all day and create nothing. Futures, warrants, derivatives carbon trading etc. etc., are not going to sequester any carbon, nor accomplish anything of substance in the issue of Climate Change. They were never going to have any impact if we adopted them in the past, and they have nothing to contribute in this future.

Incentives to Participate

Always a key element when it is something that costs money. All the sides in the issue agree that Climate Change is real, and with the first Kyoto being viewed as a bust people have been looking for other action to be taken; politicians have been looking to do something else and in Kyoto II we have something with upside for politicians and no downside; no possible downside.

Something is mentioned in the CC discussion paper related to incentives and I'm going to put it in here as well, but it's not something to be talked about openly. The COP21 agreement in Paris is going to make for a mildly embarrassing moment for the vast majority of countries when we have the Global Stocktaking discussions in December 2018, and a far more embarrassing moment when they all get together in 2023 to take stock of what they've actually done in the time between 2015 and 2023. Adopting Kyoto II will save all of this embarrassment and this seems like a significant incentive to fast-track this thing before the GS discussions in 2018. If H3 gets up and running by the middle of 2018, then the White Paper will be out by the middle of 2019. A motion to postpone discussions on the Global Stocktaking for twelve months to explore the merits of Kyoto II sounds to me like it's something that would be viewed favourably by the majority. This is a preliminary discussion paper, and a more comprehensive one could be prepared by December.

Governments like to spend money when it means increasing commerce, and that is exactly what Kyoto II will ask them to do. It has many of the same elements as the first Kyoto, but the language and focus of Kyoto II are shifted away from reducing emissions and on to finding or developing technology and socio-economic reforms that will increase the size of the global economy.

Another incentive to participate is the spirit of competition that Kyoto II will engender. The general spirit of the first Kyoto was "you must do this or else 50 years down the track, blah, blah, blah, maybe this, maybe that" (this is what people hear when you are trying to take away their livelihood). The general spirit of Kyoto II is "this is a competition, and the biggest prizes in history are up for grabs". Which of these is more likely to get action from its human participants? Which of these runs with human nature? And which runs against?

That Kyoto II will fill a huge hole in global policy that will also catalyze a huge increase in the size of the global economy should be all the incentive we need, but just in case we needed some others:

Kyoto II will produce "grand enterprises" and "set a good example", and as a famous 16th century political philosopher once said, "there is nothing that makes a leader more loved".

The biggest incentive of all is that Kyoto II is only one of five major elements in H3's approach to solving Climate Change. It is obvious that this group of five will solve Climate Change completely, and Kyoto II is the one element in this approach to Climate Change that is specifically slated for governments and bureaucracy to do. As the other four elements start to be successfully implemented Kyoto II will be adopted if it hasn't already been adopted. Kyoto II is how politicians get to take all the credit for solving Climate Change; YES, the best for last. But again, one of the aspects of KII that we do not speak about openly.

Conclusion

Kyoto II is not meant to be a solution in itself. Kyoto II is meant to be a device that gets the entire world thinking in the same direction on the issue of Climate Change. It is meant to get us to a point where we can start looking at solutions and make the first step.

The world is ready to start solving its problems. For too long we have attempted to solve our problems without considering the human element. We have attempted to solve our biggest problems without considering that people will behave in certain ways, and they will always, ALWAYS, oppose action that will take the food off their table, and even if there is only a remote possibility that it will.

Kyoto II says the emissions targets are to remain in a minor capacity, and the creation of revolutionary new technology is important, but nothing is more important than the human element. The balancing reforms come before the introduction of any new technology and before any reduction in fossil fuels.

We are adversarial by nature and any solution we have ever proffered in the big picture has always had an adversarial flavour to it. It has never occurred to us to use balancing reforms. It has never occurred to us that all sides can win with "100% of what they want" (end goals not precise paths),

because the zero sum always occurs to us first and we look no further. It has never occurred to us to step back and look at the world as one big issue, and that we will never solve just one major problem at a time.

In addition to this one, discussion papers for the Oasis Forestry Reform, the FISCIL Reform of the Global Fishing Industry, and for Climate Change as a whole are currently available to view, but this is only part of a greater agenda that seeks to solve the world's biggest problems with action that runs with human nature rather than against it. As obvious as that sounds, running with human nature rather than against it, we've never done it before. Have we even seriously considered such an approach before?

Kyoto II will not try to be something that it's not. It is a bridging tool towards a first step in addressing Climate Change and not a first step. When there is so much disagreement on an issue, a great deal of work needs to be done before we can get ourselves to a first step. Our inability to solve most of our biggest problems comes about because we always try to jump straight into the first step, until now.

Lastly: America and China and India and Russia are the countries we must focus on satisfying in order to have an international agreement on Climate Change that actually means something. Kyoto II speaks America's and Russia's language, and it will not interfere with a developing economy's ability to grow; quite the opposite.

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Kyoto Protocol II Draft Agreement
(Terms and Language will be refined)

This is just a trifle I put together in 2002 or 2003. The final document that goes in the White Paper is likely to have a lot of changes but this will be pretty close to the mark in essentials.

Article 1

For the purposes of this Protocol the definitions in Article 1 shall apply.

1. "All Countries" means all sovereign states on Earth.
2. "Party or Parties" means a party or parties to this Protocol.
3. "Implementation Schedules" means time frames for implementation of technologies and reforms and additional creations that have arisen from this Protocol. It does NOT mean for implementation of this Protocol as ratification implies immediate acceptance and immediate implementation.
4. "Reforms or Reform" means any social or economic reform designed to improve global environmental and/or social conditions.
5. "Global Environment" means the land, water and atmospheric environs of Planet Earth.
6. "Greenhouse Gases" means the pre-agreed compounds that will form part of this agreement.
7. "New Technology Ideas" means technology that has not been used commercially as at the date of the signing of this Protocol. It does not exclude technology where a single working prototype has been built and the single working prototype is being used commercially.
8. "Corporation" means any enterprise that is engaged in the business of making money as its primary function.
9. For the purposes of the effective implementation of this Protocol the European Union is to be considered as a single entity or Party rather than as separate countries.

Article 2

The Parties to this Protocol are to meet bi-ennially on the anniversary of the implementation of the Protocol to share technology, technology directions, Reforms, and Reform

directions, and to discuss each Party's performance and Implementation Schedules, and to address the admittance of new Parties to the Protocol.

Article 3

All countries are to be evaluated with regard to their individual impact on global warming and will be assigned an initial rating based on that evaluation. Two calculations are to be made. One for the purpose of quantification of each Party's absolute contribution, and the other for their relative contribution to global warming. The evaluation will take account of the following factors:

(a) The population of each country at their last census, or an estimate from an appropriate source where census details do not exist, or if a census has not been taken in the preceding forty-eight months.

(b) Absolute annual emissions of Greenhouse Gases. Where official statistics are available, these are to be used, and otherwise an estimate is to be made by an appropriate authority.

(c) Absolute forestation per square kilometre.

(d) The existing environmental policy of a country is to be evaluated by an impartial committee of scientists, and assigned a value that can then be included into each country's rating.

The initial absolute and relative ratings given to a country must only include these factors and the design of the equation to be used is to be decided by an impartial committee of twelve of the most senior environmental scientists around the world, and no country may have more than two representatives on this committee.

Article 4

The equation that is defined in Article 3 is to be applied to each country in turn by an impartial committee of twelve environmental scientists in the lead up to the first conference and a final rating applied for both absolute and relative contribution to global warming.

Article 5

With regard to Article 2 of this Protocol, a recalculation is to be made for each country in the lead up to each conference. A committee of twelve environmental scientists is selected in

the lead up to each new conference and may not include committee members who served on an Article 4 committee or an Article 5 committee in the lead up to any previous conference. The recalculation is to be made by this newly created Article 5 committee of twelve environmental scientists in the lead up to the bi-ennial conference, and this recalculation is to include:
(a) A fresh assessment of the elements in Article 3.
(b) The Party's involvement in technological developments that affect the global environment, both negatively and positively, and with special regard to their global implementability and commercial viability.
(c) The Party's involvement in the development of social and economic reforms that positively impact the global environment, both implemented and proposed.
(d) The amount of funds directed to Article 6 research organizations.
(e) The absolute amount of funds directed to research.
To encourage revelations and discussion of technologies, technology directions, Reforms, and Reform directions, credit will be accorded in the calculations to the Party that proposes an idea or direction originally equally with the Party that fully develops a Reform or technology based on an idea proposed by another Party. Committee members must recuse themselves when their country of origin, citizenship or residence is being considered by the committee.

Article 6

Each Party agrees to establish a research organization or to join a new organization created by another Party to this Protocol to satisfy the conditions of Article 6 of this Protocol. Article 6 research organizations must conform to the following conditions:
(a) Only one organization or less is permitted per country for the purposes of satisfying this Protocol. Less, obviously referring to the ability of one Party to join another Party's organization to satisfy the conditions of this Article 6.
(b) The organization referred to in Article 6(a) must be a NON-government organization and operate as a not for profit organization.
(c) The organization referred to in Article 6(a) must receive annual funding from the Party equivalent to one percent or more of the Party's federal budget.
(d) Research is to be conducted on a wide range of

environmental technologies with a view to improving the Global Environment.

(e) Research is to be conducted on socio-economic Reforms that will assist the global economy in the move away from fossil fuels, and to assist in the improvement of the Global Environment.

(f) In Article 6(a) organizations research may NOT be undertaken on the following technology:

(i) Fossil fuel technology of any kind.

(ii) Photovoltaics where the energy is sourced from the sun with terrestrial collectors.

(iii) That which is commonly referred to as Wind Energy.

(iv) Hydro-electricity that is created from dams.

(v) Bio-fuels or any other source of energy that requires the burning or use of fuel that produces a by-product of any kind other than water or water vapour.

(vi) Nuclear Fission technology.

(g) In each Article 6(a) organization the total percentage of research funds diverted to New Technology Ideas must equal or exceed twenty-five percent of its budget.

(h) In each Article 6(a) organization the total percentage of research funds diverted to Hydrogen Fuel Cell technology and other closely related technology must not exceed ten percent of its budget.

(i) In each Article 6(a) organization the total percentage of research funds diverted to fusion technology and other closely related technology must not exceed twenty-five percent of its budget.

(j) In each Article 6(a) organization the total percentage of research funds diverted to technology involving materials commonly referred to as radioactive materials, other than that which may be required for Fusion technology, must not exceed five percent of its budget.

(k) Patents for any newly developed technologies must be held by the Article 6(a) organization but must be made freely available to any other Article 6(a) organization around the world without license or any other similar type of fee.

(l) Article 6(k) does not preclude the payment of fees or any other form of exchange where direct technical assistance is required, and without limiting too much what level of payment is reasonable, any charges or fees for assistance must not exceed what is commercially reasonable for the giving of technical advice in international commerce.

(m) In each Article 6(a) organization the total percentage of research funds diverted to research as specified in Article 6(e) must equal or exceed twenty-five percent of its budget.
(n) The controlling council, committee, or directorate of each Article 6(a) organization must be comprised of no less than six individuals, and every member of that council, committee or directorate must have a long established track record of executive participation in Not For Profit organizations with special regard to the environment and environmental sciences.
(o) Article 6(a) organizations are expressly forbidden to enter into any commercial arrangement with a Corporation or any other organization that is intended to give a commercial advantage to any organization or Corporation other than another Article 6(a) organization or itself.
(p) Donations may be accepted by the Article 6(a) organization but any such donation must not have *quid pro quo* beyond a tax deduction, or other such tax benefit as considered appropriate by the Party.
(q) Donations from non-government sources may not be counted towards a Party's compliance with Article 6(c) of this Protocol.

Article 7

Each Party to this Protocol must undertake to strive, through development of new technologies and new Reforms that will improve their economy, to achieve a quantified emission reduction of 50% or better than year 2000 levels by December 2025, and 80% or better than year 2000 levels by December 2035 for those in Group One in the Annex; and for those in Group Two, to strive to achieve a quantified emission reduction of 50% or better than year 2000 levels by 2035.

Article 8

Each Party to this Protocol that has in excess of 500,000 square kilometres of terrestrial territory agrees to facilitate the establishment of a new forestry corporation within their own country to create substantial plantations by:
(a) Assigning unimproved or denuded land to the Article 8 Corporation equivalent to five percent or more of the country's total land area on a 100 year penny leasehold condition, or other such non-freehold condition that will allow use of the land at a cost that does not exceed one ten

thousandth of its unimproved commercial value.
(b) Allowing access to all forms of uncommitted society waste, at no cost, for the production of low cost soil improvement.
(c) Fast tracking infrastructure projects.
(d) Providing favourable taxation status, including special treatment of personal income tax for staff of the Article 8 Corporation to enable special arrangements.
(e) Other implements, financial, social and legislative, to be determined, and as appropriate for the specific conditions within each country.

Article 9

The rating of a country, calculated according to Article 3, Article 4 and Article 5 of this Protocol, must improve every four years. No form of carbon trading is possible to improve the rating of a country.

Articles 10-20

Are roughly similar to the information that covers things such as the clean development mechanism, secretariat, advisors, multilateral consultations, amendments, disputes, about annexes and annexes, voting etc. etc. etc., in the original Kyoto documents. Even though there may be some considerable differences in these elements, they will not impact the essence of the Protocol and as such they would have little value in reproducing here.

Although there would be a muddy middle ground of about 10-20 countries as far as Article 7 is concerned, it is otherwise obvious who the Group One countries are, and who are the Group Two; developed and developing economies is the distinction.

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