

# 275 Climate Solutions for Governments

Extracted from *The Climate Challenge: 101 Solutions to Global Warming*  
 by Guy Dauncey (New Society Publishers, 2009)  
[www.theclimatechallenge.ca](http://www.theclimatechallenge.ca)

This Scorecard pulls together all the Solutions for Governments from the above book, with a few minor edits. There are doubtless more that could be included, and the author welcomes your ideas for a future version of this list. Please send suggestions to Guy Dauncey via [www.earthfuture.com](http://www.earthfuture.com).

<i>Score your government on each solution from 0-5</i> <i>0 = Doing nothing      5 = Full compliance with this or a similar policy</i>		<i>Score</i> <i>0-5</i>
<b>#61 Prepare for the Deluge</b>		
1.	Commission a study to examine the value of assets at risk and the economic costs of coping with climate change by 2095 if the world continues on a business-as-usual path.	
2.	For coastal states, request a Sea Level Rise Assessment Report to consider a range of scenarios for 2050 and 2100 and advise on how to plan for future sea level rise, as California is doing.	
3.	Undertake comprehensive Climate Adaptation and Energy Crisis Planning.	
4.	Require every city and region to prepare a fully costed climate adaptation and energy crisis plan looking 100 years ahead, with an update every three years. Support them by providing a common planning framework, and grants.	
5.	Require listed companies, financial professionals, and investment banks to report their potential impacts of climate change, future carbon costs, and energy price increases, and to provide full disclosure of their risks and opportunities.	
<b>#62 Plan for a Climate-Friendly World</b>		
6.	Appoint top-notch Climate Science and Climate Solutions Advisers.	
7.	Establish a citizen-based Climate Solutions Team(s)	
8.	Declare all greenhouse gases as listed pollutants, and require all industries to report their emissions to the Climate Registry. Include imported electricity, flying, shipping, and an estimate of imported goods.	
9.	Pass a Climate Action Law with legally binding targets that reflect the urgency of the crisis, with annual goals, budgets, and progress reports.	
10.	Establish a government Department of Climate Solutions, combining responsibility for climate change, energy and transport.	
11.	Set congruent targets for renewable energy, zero-energy buildings, transit, rail, cycling, organic farming, zero waste, tree planting, etc.	
12.	Legislate a planned phase-out of all F-gases, as Denmark, Austria and Ireland have done.	
13.	Require all Ministers, Departmental and Agency heads to develop cross-sectoral carbon reduction plans, and to factor a shadow price for carbon into all policy and investment decisions covering transport, housing, planning, and energy, as Britain is doing priced at \$51/tonne, rising to \$120 by 2050. Include farming, forestry, and grasslands decisions.	
<b>#63 Lead by Example</b>		
14.	Set up a Green Purchasing Program.	
15.	Write environmental clauses into all contracts.	

16.	Establish a carbon reduction target for all government operations.	
17.	Require all government operations to become carbon neutral by a set date.	
18.	Set targets for energy efficient appliances and equipment.	
19.	Set energy efficiency standards and LEED design goals for government buildings.	
20.	Buy or generate green energy for all government operations	
21.	Launch a Green Fleet program and a low-carbon vehicle fuel standard.	
22.	Launch a Green Ride program to encourage cycling, transit, and ridesharing by government staff.	
23.	Establish an Energy Efficiency Fund to finance the retrofit of government buildings.	
24.	Allow agencies to use energy service companies (ESCOs) for energy saving projects.	
25.	Encourage government pension funds to invest in green businesses.	
26.	Link up with other governments to make bulk purchases of green supplies.	
<b>#64 Get Everyone Engaged</b>		
27.	Set up a major fund for non-profit public engagement activities.	
28.	Integrate climate change into the school curriculum.	
29.	Provide funding for climate speakers and resources in schools.	
30.	Advertise! Learn from Britain's Act on CO <sub>2</sub> campaign.	
31.	Establish Green Bonds, so that the public can contribute financially.	
32.	Require every business to report its CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in its annual accounts.	
33.	Require every business to submit a costed plan for CO <sub>2</sub> reductions, and implement every measure with a payback under three years.	
34.	Invite businesses to join sectoral climate action task forces.	
35.	Apply green strings to all government grants and funds.	
<b>#65 Inspire People</b>		
36.	Continue to pass on the urgent warnings that the climate scientists are giving us, and about the declining oil supply.	
37.	Reframe the climate messaging in a way that combines the very real urgency with a positive vision of a carbon-friendly world, placing the shift in a historical context.	
38.	Present this message to the public in a strong, active manner.	
39.	Support exciting challenges that draw out people's creativity.	
<b>#66 Build a Super-Efficient Nation</b>		
40.	Write a National Energy Plan that makes efficiency the top priority.	
41.	Adopt decoupling legislation and incentives to encourage utilities to invest in energy efficiency.	
42.	Write national appliance standards based on Japan's Top Runner program.	
43.	Phase out the incandescent light bulb.	
44.	Make mass bulk purchases of efficient appliances and light bulbs, to reduce the prices.	
45.	Allow utilities to pay up to 10 cents/kWh for saved energy.	
46.	Create a market for certified energy efficiency savings.	
47.	Create a low- or zero-interest Energy Efficiency Loan Fund.	
48.	Create a 100% tax deduction for all investments in energy efficiency.	
49.	Establish a Public Benefits Fund that provides 50:50 matching grants for state or provincial benefit funds.	
50.	Adopt tiered-rate pricing, time-of-use pricing, pay-as-you-go, and smart metering.	
51.	Work with industry to create energy-saving agreements with big consumers.	

<b>#67 Make All Your Buildings Zero-Carbon</b>	
52. Require all new buildings to be zero carbon by 2016	
53. Adopt green building codes	
54. Adopt energy labeling for all buildings	
55. Plan zero carbon towns and new developments	
56. Adopt green heat policies, such as Germany's requirement that 14% of all heat come from renewables	
57. Require all new buildings to include solar hot water	
58. Require all new buildings to be pre-wired for photovoltaic energy	
59. Retrofit all existing buildings by 2030	
60. Adopt the best policies to assist and protect low-income households	
61. Solve the split incentive financing problem by allowing energy loans to be attached to the meter or the building title	
62. Support green training for all building professionals and retail staff	
63. Teach your leaders well - send them to visit the best green building projects, to learn and become inspired	
<b>#68 Make All Your Cities Green</b>	
64. Work with the Clinton Climate Initiative's C40 Cities Program to create a common measurement tool which cities can use to calculate their emissions, track their reductions, and share best practices.	
65. Require all cities and regions to reduce their GHGs, and give them technical and financial assistance to do so.	
66. Provide funding for cities to hire sustainability staff and form Climate Action Teams.	
67. Invite all communities to sign onto a Climate Action Charter to reduce their emissions and adopt sustainable policies.	
68. Tie all urban grants to evidence of carbon reduction progress.	
69. Work with cities to make bulk purchases of solar panels, electric vehicles, etc.	
70. Give annual awards to cities that make the most progress.	
71. Transfer most freeway funding into urban transit, light rail, and cycling.	
72. Change tax codes to encourage low and zero-carbon travel.	
73. Adopt Washington State's Commute Trip Reduction Law, requiring employers to develop trip reduction plans.	
74. Encourage congestion charges and road pricing.	
75. Provide funding for cities to develop green freight plans, as Amsterdam is doing.	
76. Provide 50:50 funding to cities that invest in electric vehicle charging networks, as San Francisco is doing.	
77. Apply Boulder's transit rules to all transit systems.	
78. Require all new developments to adopt transit-oriented, smart growth designs and better land-use planning.	
79. Require cities to adopt urban growth boundaries, as Oregon, British Columbia, and most European regions do.	
80. Create model bylaws/ordinances that remove the barriers to smart growth, green buildings, renewable energy and urban farms.	
81. Empower cities to develop local renewable energy, as Sweden does.	
82. Convert urban brown-field sites and depressed neighborhoods into green communities.	
83. Invest in green infrastructure renewal, as Canada is doing with its Green Municipal Fund.	
84. Fund a huge green jobs training program, including for urban youth and released prisoners.	
85. Integrate all this into a Green Cities Act, to help cities become sustainable and kickstart a green urban renaissance.	
<b>#69 Plan for 100% Renewable Electricity</b>	
86. Join the Alliance for Renewable Energy.	
87. Adopt Europe's Feed Laws as rapidly as possible.	

88.	Require regulatory bodies to give the highest priority to the development of 100% renewable energy.	
89.	Work systematically to list and eliminate all the barriers to renewable energy and heat.	
90.	Establish a federal Renewable Energy Authority with the power to commission and operate projects, and build the needed grid.	
91.	Lease sections of the sea bed to tidal and wave energy companies, to facilitate development.	
92.	Where rights to the sea bed are shared by several countries, as the North Sea, develop a sea-bed sharing treaty.	
<b>#70</b>	<b>Build a Supergrid</b>	
93.	Build a clear picture of a unified, national supergrid, and analyze its advantages, costs, and obstacles.	
94.	Build political support for a single, publicly owned supergrid.	
95.	Finance its development through a small national wires charge on every utility bill.	
96.	Build smart grid capacities into it, enabling energy efficiency functions to operate.	
<b>#71</b>	<b>Phase Out All Fossil Fuels</b>	
97.	Close down all coal-fired power plants by 2020 that do not capture their CO <sub>2</sub> emissions.	
98.	Establish retraining programs for all affected plant workers and coal-miners.	
99.	Establish renewal programs for affected regions to help them become sustainable communities.	
100.	Place a moratorium on all new heavy oil sands developments until they are included in a cap-and trade program.	
101.	Ban all exports of fossil fuels to nations that don't have legally binding carbon reduction programs.	
102.	Eliminate every fossil fuel subsidy, tax-break, and incentive.	
103.	Restrict the lobbying registration rights of fossil fuel lobbyists.	
104.	Tax profits from fossil fuel lending at twice and renewables at half the normal rate.	
105.	Reform campaign financing to eliminate the influence of money.	
106.	Collect a windfall oil industry profits tax.	
<b>#72</b>	<b>Stop the Methane Emissions</b>	
107.	Work with the IPCC to have the GWP of all global warming gases re-calibrated to a ten-year timescale.	
108.	Require annual real-time reporting of all methane emissions.	
109.	Phase in a methane tax with varying rates for each source, creating a financial incentive to capture the energy.	
110.	Use the income to help farmers, landfill operators, and coal mine operators to reduce their emissions.	
111.	For gas pipelines and compression stations, apply the tax on an assumed 1.5% methane escape rate, until proven otherwise.	
<b>#73</b>	<b>Reduce the Impact of Food and Farming</b>	
112.	Establish a Sustainable Food and Farming Taskforce, and charge it with developing a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from food and farming by 80% and achieve 100% organic farming by 2040.	
113.	Place a tax on chemical pesticides and fertilizers, using the income to support new organic farmers.	
114.	Place a tax methane and nitrous oxide emissions, using the income to help farmers reduce their emissions.	
115.	Establish an Agriculture Sector Carbon Market Workgroup to develop ways to include farm management in carbon trading.	
116.	Use tax incentives to encourage conservation tillage, conservation grazing, tree-planting, riparian restoration, biochar and bioenergy, etc.	
117.	Eliminate the subsidies that support unsustainable farming and livestock production.	
118.	Set up a Farmland Fund to help states and provinces protect their farmland against development.	
119.	Require agricultural colleges and agencies to teach sustainable climate-safe farming, as a condition of funding.	
120.	Require government institutions and schools to provide meat-free menus.	
121.	Ban the sale of junk food in schools, as Latvia, California, Ontario, and BC have done.	
122.	Ban all junk food advertising aimed at children, as Sweden has done.	

123. Establish a partnership with the livestock sector, NGOs, and the research community to develop initiatives to reduce meat's climate impact.	
124. Write a Supermarkets Climate Charter, and offer tax-incentives to stores that reduce their carbon emissions, food waste, and packaging.	
<b>#74 Capture Carbon from the Atmosphere</b>	
125. Develop a carbon analysis tool that estimates emissions from the soil, timber, and forest floor for different methods of silviculture, farmlands, and grasslands management.	
126. Require all large landowners to publish annual carbon flow and GHG emissions data.	
127. Apply a carbon tax to all net carbon losses from the land, and use the income to fund terrestrial sequestration initiatives.	
128. Include farming, ranching, and forestry in cap and trade schemes, allowing landowners to sell carbon storage credits into the market.	
129. Prohibit logging in all remaining oldgrowth forests, which store the most carbon.	
130. Maximize the protection of parks, ecological reserves, and wetlands, to minimize soil carbon disturbance and protect biodiversity.	
131. Ban clearcutting, as several European countries have done, and require forest companies to manage their lands on a 160-year cycle.	
132. Protect 50% of the Boreal forest – as the governments of Ontario and Quebec have pledged to do - and ensure that the other 50% is managed using eco-certified forest practices.	
133. Prohibit the import of illegally and unsustainably harvested timber, as Norway has done.	
134. Support tree planting on farmlands, ranchlands, institutional lands, and wastelands.	
135. Support global initiatives to protect the world's rainforests.	
136. Support riparian restoration to prevent the loss of carbon by soil erosion along creeks, streams, and rivers.	
137. Tie farm support programs to evidence of carbon sequestration and GHG reductions.	
138. Provide grants and carbon-pricing for the production and burial of biochar from crop and woody wastes.	
139. Pay farmers to bury an increasing tonnage of biochar every year.	
140. Develop a Grasslands Carbon Farming Initiative to help ranchers store more carbon.	
141. Work to include rangeland management activities under in global carbon trading systems.	
142. Support global initiatives to protect the world's grasslands.	
<b>#75 Develop a Sustainable Transportation Strategy</b>	
143. Invest heavily in transit, bus rapid transit, and light rail transit.	
144. Invest heavily in bicycle paths and long-distance bike routes.	
145. Give tax breaks for the purchase of bicycles and travel passes.	
146. Place a 20-year freeze on all new highway construction.	
147. Invest in a high-speed rail network.	
148. Electrify and upgrade all existing rail lines.	
149. Develop a Green Freight Strategy to shift 50% of road freight to electrified rail by 2030.	
150. Explore the possibility of electrifying the trucking lanes on Interstate Highways.	
151. Work with city mayors to build more self-reliant local economies.	
152. Use electric trucks for local delivery from freight transfer stations, as CityCargo is planning in Amsterdam.	
153. Eliminate black carbon pollution from inefficient trucks.	
154. Develop a Goods Movement Action Plan, as California has done.	
155. Fund these investments by road-tolls and carbon taxes.	
156. Require all airlines, ports, and shipping companies to report their GHG and black carbon emissions.	
157. Require all ports to become electrified so that ships can switch off their diesel generators.	
158. Take steps to eliminate black carbon emissions from ocean-going ships.	

159. Require all ships to polish their propellers once a year when they are in port.	
160. Remove all tax-breaks and subsidies from airlines, airports, and shipping.	
161. Tax aircraft kerosene at the same rate as vehicle fuel.	
162. Require airlines to include the cost of carbon offsets in their ticket prices.	
163. When applying carbon taxes or cap and trade, use a multiplier of 2.7 to account for aviation's additional radiative forcing.	
164. Place a freeze on all airport expansions.	
165. Package these measures into a Sustainable Transport Act.	
<b>#76 Develop a Sustainable Vehicles Strategy</b>	
166. Require all new cars and light trucks to produce 50 g/km of CO <sub>2</sub> by 2020.	
167. Starting in 2015, ban all new vehicles that produce more than 200 g/km of CO <sub>2</sub> .	
168. Give tax credits or grants of \$8,000 per vehicle for the first million Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs), and \$4,000 for the 2nd million, with half set aside for vehicles manufactured domestically.	
169. Give tax credits of 50% for PHEV retrofitting, offset by progressive licensing fees.	
170. Assist companies willing to undertake the mass conversion of existing vehicles.	
171. Give rebates up to \$4,500 for efficient vehicles, as France does, financed by a fee on inefficient vehicles.	
172. Introduce a carbon tax to reward low-carbon vehicles.	
173. Place EV and PHEV orders for government fleets, and postal delivery trucks.	
174. Establish a federal battery guarantee corporation to address concerns about battery life.	
175. Require all new vehicles to be flex-fuelled (\$50-\$100 per vehicle).	
176. If need be, buy a majority stake in an auto company, as the government of Saxony has done in Germany.	
177. Encourage the widespread development of EV recharging networks.	
178. Limit all new trucks to 466 grams/km by 2015 (12 mpg).	
179. Cut the speed limit to 55 mph.	
180. Enact legislation to discourage and penalize unnecessary engine idling.	
181. Support the development of electric tram cargo transport systems in urban areas.	
182. Work with trucking companies to develop tribrid trucks, combining electric, hydrogen, and liquid fuel capacity.	
183. Develop a national strategy to substitute Blue Fuel for diesel where there is surplus renewable energy to make the fuel.	
184. Require carbon labeling on all vehicles for sale.	
185. Adopt regulations to reduce black carbon (soot) emissions from diesel to almost zero.	
186. Require car advertising to devote 20% of the space/time to the vehicle's carbon rating.	
187. Allow Low Emission Vehicles to use High Occupancy Vehicle lanes.	
188. Make Low Emission Vehicles exempt from emissions testing programs.	
189. Allow Neighborhood Electric Vehicles on roads posted up to 35 mph.	
190. Require all new vehicles to be 95% recyclable, as Europe does.	
191. Require all new cars to carry fuel efficiency indicators and automatic tire pressure monitors to encourage eco-driving habits.	
192. Legislate the use of fuel-efficient tires, as California is doing.	
193. Add EcoDriving skills to the driving test.	
194. Create a low income "scrap and replace" program to create a million new cars market	
195. Phase out HFC-134a as rapidly as possible for vehicle air conditioning, and require all new cars to use CO <sub>2</sub> -based, not HFC-based air conditioning systems, reducing vehicle emissions by 10%.	

196. Reduce the speed limit to 55 mph (90 kph), which is the fuel-efficient sweet spot.	
197. Require insurance companies to offer distance-based insurance to encourage less driving.	
198. Introduce road pricing on all busy roads to reduce congestion.	
199. Support carsharing and ridesharing schemes.	
<b>#77 Develop a Sustainable Bioenergy Strategy</b>	
200. Develop a national sustainable bioenergy strategy, emphasizing local and regional planning.	
201. Work with other nations to develop sustainability rules, certification, and compliance mechanisms to govern the global biofuels market, using the Principles for Sustainable Biofuels developed by the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels.	
202. Require all bioenergy greenhouse gas calculations to use full lifecycle analysis, including land-use changes, and only support bioenergy that achieves a 50% or greater greenhouse gas reduction.	
203. Prohibit the import of bioenergy that does not achieve a 50% net greenhouse gas reduction.	
204. Support second-generation biofuels from cellulosic wastes, algae, seaweed, sewage, and crops grown sustainably on non-agricultural land.	
205. Encourage carbon-negative biofuels, which store their carbon as biochar or CO <sub>2</sub> .	
206. Require all plastics to be made from 20% bioplastic by 2020, 50% by 2030.	
207. Double the incentives for biofuels produced from sustainable feedstocks and eliminate incentives for all other biofuels.	
208. Encourage all sewage treatment plants to maximize their bioenergy production.	
209. Require all new non-electric vehicles to be flex-fuelled (able to run on biofuel).	
<b>#78 Put a Price on Carbon</b>	
210. Levy a carbon tax, rising to \$300/tonne by 2020.	
211. Include aviation and shipping.	
212. Either make the tax revenue-neutral, returning 100% as a Carbon Dividend to all citizens, or make it revenue-neutral for low-income people only, using tax and welfare adjustments. Place the income in a Climate Solutions Fund, governed by a team of advisors people trust.	
213. Be flexible with industries competing with foreign companies that don't pay the tax.	
214. Allow certain industries to place 80% of their tax in a special fund dedicated to developing industry-specific solutions. (Eg cement)	
215. Create exemptions for local governments, schools, and public health agencies on condition that they sign a Climate Action Charter, as British Columbia has done for local governments.	
216. Extend a CO <sub>2</sub> e tax to the F-gases, repayable on delivery of the gases to a collection center, as Norway does.	
217. When prices are rising rapidly, publish a monthly fuel surcharge figure, and require fossil fuel users to pass it on in their prices.	
218. Promote the carbon tax widely, with endorsements from well-known people.	
219. Publish clear information on ways in which people can reduce their emissions and pay a lower tax.	
220. Prepare a financial exit strategy as success reduces income, using (eg) road-pricing and windfall taxes on energy companies.	
<b>#79 Introduce Cap and Trade for Industry</b>	
221. Require all companies and organizations to start reporting their emissions.	
222. Join or set up a cap-and-trade scheme and drive the cap down to achieve 90–100% reduction by 2030.	
223. Invite NGO climate specialists into the negotiating process, with a supporting budget.	
224. Sell the emissions certificates by auction, and use the income to finance the shift to renewables, reduce the impact on low-income people, or distribute them as a citizens' dividend, aka "cap and dividend".	
225. Require it to cover all GHGs from all sectors, including aviation, shipping, cement, agriculture, forestry, waste and buildings.	
226. Place the income from the cement industry in a dedicated cement solutions fund to help the industry develop new kinds of cement.	
227. Set up a scheme for smaller organizations, as Britain has done.	

<b>#80 Launch a Green New Deal</b>	
228. Undertake comprehensive studies of the full future economic costs and benefits of (a) unmitigated climate change with temperatures rising by 6°C by 2100, (b) continually rising oil and gas prices, and (c) switching to 100% renewable energy by 2030.	
229. Develop a GHG Abatement Curve to cost the full array of solutions and lay down a pathway to a climate-friendly future	
230. Launch a Green New Deal, combining the best of the proposals.	
<b>#81 Invest in a Climate-Friendly Future</b>	
231. Invest in research, development and incentives for hot rocks geothermal energy	
232. Do likewise for solar PV energy	
233. Do likewise for solar thermal energy	
234. Do likewise for sustainable bioenergy	
235. Do likewise for ocean energy	
236. Do likewise for the development of a supergrid, smart grid, and new batteries	
237. Do likewise for climate-friendly cement	
238. Do likewise for initiatives to sequester more soil carbon	
239. Do likewise for sustainable cities initiatives	
240. Do likewise for sustainable building initiatives	
<b>#82 Build a Zero-Waste Economy</b>	
241. Adopt binding legislation requiring zero waste by 2030, taxing landfills after that at \$1000 per tonne.	
242. Ban incineration, and encourage the use of Materials Recovery Facilities that separate materials into their various streams for successful recycling, and other non-incinerating technologies such as thermal depolymerization.	
243. Require the capture of methane emissions from all landfills, and phase in a methane tax for non-compliers.	
244. Phase in landfill disposal bans for a growing list of materials, including organics, plastics, metals, paper, cardboard, electronics, and concrete.	
245. Phase out the use of toxic and non-recyclable materials, such as PVC packaging.	
246. Extend curbside recycling programs to multi-family dwelling units and businesses.	
247. Adopt “pay as you throw” for garbage, creating a financial incentive to recycle.	
248. Introduce a 33 cents user fee on ultra-thin plastic bags, as Ireland did, achieving a 94% reduction.	
249. Require an increasing level of recycled content in manufactured goods and supplies purchased by government institutions.	
250. Require all take-out food packaging to be made from recyclable or compostable material.	
251. Adopt beverage container recycling laws that require producers to take back their containers, as California has done since 1988.	
252. Support the development of state and province-wide composting programs.	
253. Support deconstruction by increasing demolition fees, distributing the income as deconstruction rebates.	
254. Support the development of Recycling Market Development Zones and Resource Recovery Parks where businesses that use recycled materials receive incentives to help them grow.	
255. Phase in Product Stewardship or Extended Producer Responsibility Laws, requiring manufacturers to take back their goods at the end of their useful life, for repair or recycling.	
<b>#83 Build a Green Collar Economy</b>	
256. Pass a Green Jobs Act, to research, plan and fund green collar jobs training.	
257. Establish a Clean Energy Corps, similar to the 1933 Civilian Conservation Corps, to combine service, training, and employment focused on building retrofits, urban ecological restoration, and renewable energy production.	
258. Provide 50:50 funding for community green collar jobs initiatives.	

259.	Establish a Green Jobs Training Partnership to help local colleges provide the training, certification, and apprenticeships needed for the green collar economy, with strategies for each industrial sector.	
260.	Require all colleges and universities to undertake a green upgrade of all building, plumbing, electrical, business, engineering, public policy, architecture, agriculture, forestry, and other climate or energy related courses.	
261.	Write community benefit agreements into all green investment contracts, requiring contractors to train and hire local residents from the communities where they are working.	
<b>#84</b>	<b>Ditch Neo-Classical Economics</b>	
262.	Internalize Nature's externalities, using fiscal reform to make markets include ecological costs. Require each government department to produce a full list of taxes, fees, rebates, credits, and saleable permits that could be used to recover the present and future cost of ecologically harmful activities, and implement green fiscal reform across the board.	
263.	Replace Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as the primary measure of progress with Genuine Progress Indicators that include a measurement of social and environmental losses and gains, or with Gross National Happiness, as Nepal has done.	
264.	Start a public debate about redefining "progress", to build support for a change of direction.	
<b>#85</b>	<b>Become a Global Player</b>	
265.	Brief all overseas Embassy staff on the science of climate change and the likely impacts in the host country. Ask them to build databases of local solutions, and encourage exchanges.	
266.	Screen all development aid for climate sensitivity. Prioritize projects that include climate solutions, and cancel projects that support fossil fuels and other causes of climate change.	
267.	Withhold funding from the World Bank until it agrees to stop financing fossil fuel projects and rainforest destruction, and fund renewables instead. Instruct your representative at the Bank to vote against all fossil-fuel projects.	
268.	Prohibit export agencies and public investment banks from financing any projects that increase the risk of climate change, as the US End Oil Aid Act proposed and the European Parliament called for, both in 2007.	
269.	Use your membership in the International Energy Agency to make it more democratic, and push for less fossil-fuelled thinking, and greater urgency around climate change and peak oil.	
270.	Work with other nations to implement a tax on global currency trading, using the income to fund climate solutions.	
271.	Work likewise to implement a global carbon tax on all traded fossil fuels.	
272.	Urge your government's leaders to think and work globally to achieve international Climate Solutions Treaties.	
273.	Join the International Renewable Energy Agency, and work to bring other nations on board.	
274.	Engage young people to help you succeed in these goals: for it is they who will live in the future we create – or fail to create.	
275.	When you meet leaders of other countries, form partnerships with them to work together on these global solutions.	
<b>Total Score</b>		

**Note:**

The potential of this Scorecard is that governments might be rated according to the depth of their commitment to climate legislation and programs. If a reputable climate NGO wishes to improve on the Scorecard and launch it as a Climate Solutions Global Challenge, ranking governments on their commitments, I would welcome this. Please contact me directly via [www.earthfuture.com](http://www.earthfuture.com).

Guy Dauncey, October 2009