



COMMON
HOME
OF HUMANITY

Statutes of the Common Home of Humanity

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In accordance with the Decision of the II Ordinary General Assembly of 15.02.2020

PREAMBLE

Whereas:

- i) The last 11,700 years of geological time, known as the Holocene Epoch, represent an intangible natural condition of the Earth System as a whole, a condition of dynamic equilibrium, which emerged as the most recent interglacial (warm) period in the 2.6 million years Quaternary oscillations between glacial and interglacial states;
- ii) These well-defined characteristics of the Earth System are primarily the result of the interactions between the geophysical properties of the planet with the living biosphere, in response to external forces;
- iii) Over the last 200.000-250.000 years of existence of the modern human on the planet, the Holocene Epoch represented an unprecedented period of climatic stability of the Earth System, on which humankind depends on for its prosperity and survival;
- iv) The recent development of the Earth System sciences provides us information regarding the biogeophysical structure of this period and its limitations and it considers this period as the only state of the Earth System that it is known, which certainly, can support the complex, contemporary human societies;
- v) A planet outside this favourable condition cannot serve as our "Common Home";

- vi) This favourable state of the Earth System is a global intangible good that is legally impossible to divide;
- vii) Maintaining the favourable condition of the Earth System is one of the most complex challenges that a globalized society has to face, since, on one hand, it considers the management of common goods a technical impossibility, which inevitably leads to a "tragedy", and, on the other hand, considers individual appropriation and division as the only viable governance model;
- viii) So far, the current social responses to reduce the magnitude of this 'tragedy of the commons' at the global level, have been useless and marginal, due to the absence of a structural intervention at the level of the necessary internal reorganization of global human relations, essential to the harmonisation of the use of this common, indivisible, finite and intangible good;
- ix) It is currently known that the management of common goods is viable provided that some structural conditions are fulfilled that enable a collective action to ensure the preservation and maintenance of this common good on which a shared use is exercised;
- x) The structural conditions to achieve this goal include not only the definition of the good itself clearly delimiting its boundaries but also to recognise a legal regime that clearly defines the rules for use/appropriation and the execution of any benefits to the common good;
- xi) One of the main results of the evolution of the Sciences of the Earth System was the definition of the Planetary Boundaries framework (*Planet Boundaries – Johan Rockström, Will Steffen, et al*), which comprises a scientifically measurable set of indicators that define a Holocene-like state of the Earth System, boundaries that must be respected to keep the Earth System within that favourable state – the *Safe Operating Space for Humanity*;

- xii) The Planet Boundaries are defined by indicators related to climate change, the ozone layer, atmospheric aerosols, the overload of nitrogen and phosphorus in ecosystems, oceans acidification, use of drinking water, changes in land use and loss of biodiversity;
- xiii) With the discovery of the elements that determine and condition the state of the Earth System, it is currently possible to define and delimit this qualitative safe space, which, although intangible, is real. This *Safe Operating Space for Humanity* defines our most precious global common good. This new knowledge must have consequences in the way the human species is organized on the planet, and should be the basis from which the use of this favourable state must be organized and regulated, as to ensure its future preservation;
- xiv) It is equally important to define to whom this new *vital value of enormous social relevance* belongs to since, from a legal perspective any good that does not belong to any one cannot be subject to a legal regime;
- xv) Above all, this *Safe Operating Space for Humanity*, as an intangible global natural good, must be preserved for the present and future societies. Thus, we must manage it in the interest of humanity, recognising this good as a vital social value to which a legal relevance must be given, recognizing it in our society as a true common heritage that belongs to all members of different generations of human species;
- xvi) This *Safe Operating Space for Humanity* defined by the bio-geophysical conditions favourable to the prosperity and continuity of human life, is not compatible with a territorial and traditional understanding of the term “global commons”, as it overlaps with the man-made legal abstractions– the political borders;
- xvii) This is a new reality for the current model of international law, which is faced with the inability to reconcile the overlap of the functional global intangible system on the planet with the territorial sovereignty of States;

- xviii) It is possible to find inspiration in private law, which is adept at defining the situation in which an object with a unitary structure and common functional systems can belong to various co-owners – a condominium;
- xix) In an analogy of scales, it can be said that we all live in a condominium at planetary scale, where the Earth System – the common functional structure – exists with overlapping fractions inside and outside the territorial states;
- xx) To organise and manage our planetary condominium successfully, we must first build the **Common Home of Humanity**;
- xxi) The most effective way to organize global relationships that are established through the common use of the same system, where everyone has the power to influence and impact all others, is through a framework that aggregates and gives visibility to the different impacts produced by all at the different scales;
- xxii) Recognizing the favourable state of the Earth System – the *Safe Operating Space for Humanity* - as a heritage that belongs to the current and to the future generations as well, whatever we do, whether positive or negative, to the quality of this common heritage of humankind must no longer be considered a socio-economic "externality" and shall be "internalized" in the organization of societies;
- xxiii) This recognition will allow the introduction of the biogeophysical cycles in the economy, creating the necessary conditions to reconcile the biogeophysical cycles with the economic flows. The introduction of the value of nature's work in our economic models is a structural condition to be able to harmonize the economic activity of humanity with the maintenance of the functioning of the Earth System in a state that is favourable to us.

- xxiv) Only through such a structural change, in which the work of nature becomes visible in the economy, it will be possible for humanity to trigger the process of evolution of a human community from a mere explorer of the Terrestrial System to a human community that will be its guardian and curator.
- xxv) Only with this structural change it will be possible to build a system robust enough to permanently manage the use of *Safe Operating Space for Humanity* and ensure the maintenance of our Common Home; this ecological accounting system must ensure that the activities that contribute to its maintenance do not constitute a financial loss but rather an economic benefit to those who perform them;
- xxvi) Economic theory legitimizes the intervention / regulation of States whenever there are market failures, where competition/efficiency laws cannot function, as it is the case with maintaining the *Safe Operating Space for Humanity*. The intervention can be carried out in different ways and, whenever possible, the ideal is to eradicate what prevents its natural and efficient functioning, by internalizing the value of the asset in question;
- xxvii) The management of the use of the Earth System involves not only the establishment of rules concerning activities that degrade its state but also rules for the provision of services that contribute to its maintenance. That is, it is necessary to build a permanent system of maintenance and restoration of the Earth System state, to ensure its long-term functionality;
- xxviii) This implies a monitoring, control and penalization system of negative impacts, making economically visible for the entire society the real costs on a global scale (for example, the disturbance of the bio-geophysical cycles), but also the recognition, reward and encouragement of actions for the maintenance or improvement of the functional infrastructures that contribute to the favourable state of the Earth System (maintenance of bio-geophysical cycles);

- xxix) It is therefore necessary to build a robust system of accounting for the management of the use of favourable conditions on the planet, in which the maintenance of our common home does not constitute an economic loss, but might generate, from a system of incentives, the realization of benefits and the reduction of negative impacts of the Common System;
- xxx) The main achievement of the legal recognition of the favourable state of the Earth System as a common heritage will be the existence of a legal platform where all the contributions (positive or negative) for the maintenance of the favourable state have social visibility through its economic valuation;
- xxxi) This open and inclusive accounting system, where all the individual and collective impacts, critical to maintaining the favourable state of the Earth System are included, is a structural condition for reciprocity and equity necessary to build confidence in a new governance system;
- xxxii) This "internalization" of losses and benefits requires an urgent and profound structural change in our financial model that is based on consumption as well as in degradation and destruction of the global biogeophysical cycles, switching to a new economic model, in which to maintain the intangible favourable conditions of the Earth System is effectively valued;
- xxxiii) The **Common Home of Humanity** shall represent an effort to regulate and harmonize the human interaction with the Earth System;
- xxxiv) The **Common Home of Humanity Association** aspires to achieve the construction of a comprehensive movement to enable the recognition and legal protection of humanity's natural intangible common heritage with an international autonomous legal recognition;

- xxxv) The main function of the **Common Home of Humanity Association** shall be the promotion of a legal framework that will defend the common interests of humanity as a whole, for current and future generations;
- xxxvi) In fact, the **Common Home of Humanity Association** should be the result of a social construction, where law, with the support of science, would build an organization that underpins an economy that is capable of maintaining these vital natural intangible conditions and, while doing so, would promote greater justice and equity among people;
- xxxvii) The **Common Home of Humanity Association** shall aspire to be the galvanizing element for an effective international action that would build a more equitable and ethical governance model and would ensure the maintenance of the favourable conditions of the Holocene- *the Safe Operating Space for Humanity*;
- xxxviii) The **Common Home of Humanity Association** will work to establish a global coalition of States, international organizations, local authorities, civil societies, universities and other legal entities for the recognition of the favourable state of the Earth System as a Common Heritage of Humanity;
- xxxix) The **Common Home of Humanity Association** aims to lead our society to a new model of global governance, a new "Planetary Condominium" for all world States, which would guarantee the introduction of economic incentives for the preservation of life as we know it;
- xl) The **Common Home of Humanity Association** shall be based in the "Port of Gaia", Portugal, inspired by both the Greek Goddess of Earth, "Gaia", and the poignant work of James Lovelock who used the name "Gaia" to conceptualise the Earth System;

For the abovementioned reasons, the entities and the individuals involved decide to establish the **Common Home of Humanity Association** (hereinafter referred to as

"CHH"), regulated by the following statutes, approved on 15/09/201 and revised on 15.02.2020.

CHAPTER I

Name, legal status, legal headquarters, term and objectives

Article 1

Name and Legal statute

1 - The "Common Home of Humanity", hereinafter referred to as "CCH", is an association established pursuant to Article 157 and following articles of the Portuguese Civil Code. The legally binding provisions of this Code governing associations apply to CHH.

2 - In addition to the Portuguese legislation, these Statutes and its regulations to be approved constitute the governing framework of the CHH.

Article 2

Legal headquarters

1 - The Association legal headquarters is at the Geophysical Institute of the University of Porto, Rua Rodrigues de Freitas, 4430-211 Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal.

2 - The CHH may, by proposal of the Board of directors and approval of the General Assembly, open registered offices and affiliations within the Porto region, create delegations in any part of world, and/ or open other forms of representation in pursuit of its mission.

Article 3

Scope and Term

1 - CHH is a non-profit Association established to work with governmental, non-governmental, national, regional and international entities as well as individuals, aiming at the protection of the environment at the scale of the Earth System.

2 - CHH is established for an indefinite duration.

Article 4

Mission

1 - The mission of CHH is to lead the construction of a new model of *fair global governance*, through a decision-making structure based on improved scientific knowledge on the functioning of the Earth System.

2 - With the aim of pursuing the mission provided for in the preceding paragraph, CHH assumes two strategic objectives:

- a) To lead to the legal recognition of the "*Safe Operation Space for Humanity*", as a new legal object of international law. For this purpose, CCH must make available all scientific, legal and economic evidence necessary to support the recognition of

the favourable state of the Earth System - having as reference the geological period of the Holocene - *as a Natural Intangible Common Heritage of Humanity;*

b) To promote and support the implementation of a new evidence-based accounting system of the impacts on the Earth System, based on scientific evidence, with a view to protect its favourable state and to promote its governance.

Article 5

Activities of CHH

1 - In order to achieve its goals, CHH shall undertake necessary and appropriate activities, as among which:

a) Stimulate and facilitate scientific, legal and socio-economic research, along with its Members and partners, in order to produce a global conceptual framework that allows integration of the Earth System science, International Law, Economy and other social sciences;

b) Develop and contribute to the construction of tools that will enable an Earth System-centred governance in order to ensure the maintenance and integrity of the favourable state of Holocene;

c) Promote awareness for global citizenship, so each individual and social institution can feel they are a member of Earth System in an intergenerational perspective of safeguarding a favourable Earth System;

d) Promote the representation of interests of current and future generations through the protection of the *Intangible Natural Heritage of Humanity;*

- e) Mobilize its members and partners to build alliances around a new object of *global governance*;
- f) Encourage its members to take into consideration the impact of their decisions and actions to the global state of the Earth System;
- g) Work in promoting visibility of the work of ecological processes, within the social organization at local, regional and national levels so that all of humanity can benefit from the favourable state of the Earth System;
- h) Promote awareness of global interdependence and strengthen cooperation between governmental and non-governmental members and strengthen the skills of the association's members and partners;
- i) Serve as an interface between the natural sciences and the social sciences to discuss ecological safety and equity issues around a legal and economic framework that contributes to harmonization of policy goals;
- j) Work with governments and international organizations to promote policies to safeguard the favourable state of the Earth System;
- k) Contribute to the dissemination of scientific knowledge and collaborate in research projects that may be relevant to the pursuit of the mission and objectives of CHH;
- l) Work with partners to promote an international campaign to recognize the favourable state of the Earth System as Intangible Natural Heritage of Humanity;
- m) Promote, support or carry out projects and/or activities that, directly or indirectly, promote the restoration and maintenance of the good functioning state of Earth System :
- n) Collaborate with associations, movements or initiatives pursuing similar goals, and public or private entities and integrate national or international institutions that align with the objectives and activities of CHH;

o) Establish a network of experts and information systems to become a focal point for prospective reflection in the area of sustainability in order to promote public policies that promote the recognition of the Earth System and defend its balance.

2- CHH will conduct its activities in complete independence from political, confessional or commercial interests.

3- CCH shall guide its activity through positive interventions that promote systemic change on a global scale, creating the necessary structural conditions for the pursuit of common interest. It is not the aim of CHH to address any particular problem, located in a particular State, on a local scale.

4 - To this end, CCH proposes to use the recognition of a new global object of law - the favourable state of the Earth System - as the platform through which harmonization of the use of this common good can be promoted on a global scale.

Article 6

CCH's revenues

CCH's revenue sources are:

- a) Fees paid by its members;
- b) Funding obtained through protocols and agreements;
- c) Donations.

CHAPTER II

Members and Partners

Article 7

Member categories

1 - CHH shall have Members across the following categories:

a) Category A: Founders

(i) All individuals or institutions crucial to the construction of the Common Home of Humanity Initiative, as well as those included in the list of the constitutive act.

b) Category B: Academic Institutions

(i) Universities and Research Centres: All higher education and academic institutions, including colleges or high schools.

(ii) Other educational institutions: Educational units under the responsibility of an Executive Board.

c) Category C: International Organizations

(i) All multilateral institutions, with the aim of working together for the full development of different areas of human activity.

d) Category D: Local Public Members

(i) *Local authorities, local governments or regional administrations:* all territorial entities with representative bodies that seek to pursue the interests of their respective populations.

e) Category E: Non-governmental and non-profit Members

(i) *National non-governmental non-profit organizations:* institutions incorporated under the law of a particular state, whose object is the protection of *the environment and/or human rights, specifically around issues of development, humanitarian causes, sustainable development goals or other themes related to global concerns for Humanity.*

(ii) *International, non-governmental environmental and/or humanitarian and non-profit organizations:* institutions and associations organized in two or more States or having an international scope, whose object is the protection of the environment and / or human rights or that contribute to progresses towards the achievement of the *sustainable development goals of the United Nations*

f) Category F: Individual and Collective Members

(i) Individual or collective members that do not fall into any of the categories mentioned above.

(ii) *National or international non-governmental organizations with a business or non-business purpose:* multipurpose associations, commercial enterprises, groups of companies or enterprises established in one or more States.

2 - Regardless of the categories described above, some members may be granted the special status of **Members of Merit**, once approved by minimum three quarters of the votes of the General Assembly, by proposal of the Board of directors.

3 - Members of Merit can be any individual or collective entities that, because of their contribution to the development of scientific knowledge within the scope of Earth System

protection, promotion of international peace, or by active working for a fair, equitable and sustainable world, should be recognized by CCH.

4 - All members of category A are simultaneously members of the other categories in which they belong to. In that regard, provisions relating to these other categories, in particular related to fees exemption, shall apply to the founding members.

Article 8

Admission

1 - For all member categories, with the exception of the founders, the process of admission of each candidate for membership begins with the recognition that it does not pursue contradictory objectives of CCH, nor the admission is likely to create any conflict of interest;

2 –The following requirements shall be in place for admission of new members:

- a) - Sharing the objectives of CHH and actively promoting its implementation;
- b) - Previous development of activities that contribute to building a sustainable society;

3 - Admission of members to any category requires a two-thirds favourable vote of the total number of votes of the Board of Directors.

Article 9

Members Rights

1 - All Members shall have the right to:

- a) Participate in the General Assembly;
- b) Participate, as appropriate, in the activities promoted by CHH;
- c) Receive annual information on the budget and activities of CHH;
- d) Vote in General Assembly sessions, in the category in which they are registered;
- e) Propose candidates for election as representatives of its category in the Board of Directors.
- f) Exercise, without limitation of mandates, the positions for which they have been elected or appointed, under these by-laws.

2 - Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, members of categories B and D shall also have the right to:

- a) - Exemption from the payment of fees;
- b) - Possibility of establishing protocols of collaboration with the CCH.

Article 10

Members' Duties

All Members have a duty to:

- a) Collaborate towards achieving the mission and objectives of CHH as well as ensuring its credibility and good reputation;

- b) Provide CHH, whenever required, information on its activities that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of CHH;
- c) Provide CHH with the necessary information to define membership fees;
- d) Ensure the payment of membership fees in a timely manner;
- e) Comply with the Statutes, regulations and resolutions of the governing bodies;
- f) Be diligent and effective in the exercise of the positions for which they were elected.

Article 11

Loss of Member status

1 – Member status can be withdrawn to any member that:

- a) - Incurs in serious violation of the provisions of these Statutes, regulations or decisions of the governing bodies, or intentionally promotes discredit or practices acts detrimental to the Association;
- b) - Carries membership fees in debt for two years, and does not pay the outstanding fees within ninety days of being notified;
- c) - Requires exoneration;
- d) - Ceases, in the case of a legal entities, the exercise of their activity, it has been declared insolvent by judicial decision, or has been dissolved.

2 – Except when the loss of a member status arises from the initiative of the member, the decision on loss of membership status falls within the competence of the General

Assembly, by the proposal of its members, the Board of directors or the Audit Committee. In this case, the member in question shall be informed in writing and be given 15 days after the communication of the proposal and of the underlying reasons to react.

3 - All members who have not paid the membership fee beyond the ninety days' notice period will be automatically inhibited from exercising their rights listed in Article 9.

Article 12

Partner States

1 - Having the CHH as the ultimate mission the establishment of a new model of global governance, this goal can only be achieved with the progressive involvement of sovereign States.

2 - States are thereby encouraged to become fully-fledged Members, or alternatively CCH Partners.

3 - Partner States have no rights or duties of the Members, but may contribute to the CCH Association as follows:

- a) Incorporate in their policies principles that will promote the sustainability of the Earth System and the awareness of the interdependence of all people;
- b) Promote and support proposals advocated by CCH before international institutions like the United Nations Organization, in order to achieve the establishment of a new model of global governance that will promote the sustainability of the Earth System and the awareness of the interdependence of all people;
- c) Disseminate CCH's mission to other States;
- d) Provide technical, logistical or financial support to achieve the mission and goals of the CCH;
- e) Participate in the Advisory Council by formulating opinions and proposals.

4 - The accession of sovereign States to the status of "Partner State" of the "Common Home of Humanity" Association will be based on a Protocol of freely prepared between the parties, contemplating, however, the contribution set out in the item a) of the preceding paragraph.

Article 13

Local Governance Partners

1 - The governance model proposed by the CCH implies the involvement of and agreements between various scales of governance, ranging from the local to the global. In this respect, the promotion and development of the goals of CCH, also involves local or regional governance institutions in the challenge of keeping the favourable state of the Earth System.

2 - The local or regional government institutions may choose to become fully-fledged Members, or alternatively, to become Local Governance Partners of CCH, which may contribute in the following ways:

- a) Incorporate in their policies and local activities the principles that promote the sustainability of the Earth System and the awareness of the interdependence of all people;
- b) Promote and support the proposals advocated by the CCH towards other Municipalities and Regions, at national or international level;
- c) Provide technical, financial or logistical support to achieve the mission and goals of the CCH.
- d) Participate in the Advisory Council by formulating opinions and proposals.

3 - The accession of Municipalities to the status of "Local Governance Partner" of the "Common House of Humanity" Association will be implemented through a Protocol of freely prepared between the parties contemplating, however, the contributions stipulated in the previous point.

CHAPTER III Organization

Article 14 Governing Bodies

1 - CCH has the following governing bodies:

- a) General Assembly;
- b) Board of directors;
- c) Audit Committee;
- d) Scientific Council;
- e) Advisory Council.

2 - The mandates of the governing bodies of the CCH have a duration of three years, with possible re-election.

3 – Without prejudice of the preceding paragraph, members of the governing bodies shall remain in Office, at the end of mandates until newly appointed bodies are elected and sworn in .

4 - Newly appointed members of the Governing Bodies are sworn in by the President of the Bureau of the General Assembly that, in turn, is sworn in by the previous President of the Bureau. Failing that, the replacement should be made according to the terms set forth in these Statutes.

5 - Members of the governing bodies are not entitled to receive remuneration, except when an employment contract or a service agreement is entered into with the CCH, which is subject to previous authorization of the audit committee.

Article 15

General Assembly

1 - The General Assembly is the highest deliberating body of the Association, composed by all members in the use of their statutory rights.

2 - The Bureau of General Assembly is composed of a President, a Vice-President and a Secretary.

3 - In the case of absence, impediment or incapacity of the President, the Bureau of the General Assembly shall be chaired by the Vice-President.

4 - It shall be incumbent upon the President of the Bureau of the General Assembly or his/her substitute, according to previous item:

- a) Convene the General Assembly;
- b) Conduct the session;
- c) Record and sign the minutes of the General Assembly meetings;
- d) Sworn in the new members of the governing bodies within eight days after their election;
- e) Exercise other functions as assigned by the Statutes, regulations or the law.

5 - It is the responsibility of the Secretary to assist the President of the Bureau of the General Assembly, or the President's replacement, in writing and registering the minutes of meetings.

6 - The deliberations of the General Assembly are approved by a simple majority of votes, except in the case of:

- a) Amendments to Statutes, internal regulations, exclusion of members and destitution of members of elected governing bodies, which shall require favourable majority of three quarters of votes;

- b) Dissolution of the Association that shall require three quarters of favourable votes from all members with voting rights;
- c) Award of the merit partner status, which will require majority of three-quarters of the votes.

7 - The General Assembly shall be convened ordinarily once a year and extraordinarily in the following cases:

- a) Every three years, for electing the governing bodies of the Association;
- b) At the initiative of the Bureau of the General Assembly or its President;
- c) At request of at least two other governing bodies of CHH;
- d) Upon the request of a number of members in the use of their rights that makes up at least one fifth of the total votes of members with voting rights.

Article 16

Convening of General Assembly

- 1 - The annual ordinary meeting of the General Assembly is intended, in particular, to discuss and approve the Activity Plan and Budget presented by the Board of Directors, and to vote on the Management and Fiscal Report for the precedent fiscal year, accompanied by the Audit Report.
- 2 - The General Assembly shall be convened by means of postal notice, or by any other means provided by law, with the indication of the day, time, location and the respective agenda, dispatched at least 8 (eight) days before.
- 3 - The General Assembly can only deliberate, on first call, if at least half of the members are present or represented.

4 - On second call, General Assembly can deliberate independently of the number of members present.

Article 17

General Assembly Competencies

The competencies of the General Assembly are:

- a) To elect its Bureau;
- b) To elect the Board of Directors, taking into account the different categories of members and that each member can only vote in the category to which it belongs;
- c) To elect the members of the Scientific Council, upon proposal of the Board of Directors;
- d) To elect the members of the Audit Committee;
- e) To assign the status of Merit Member in accordance with these statutes;
- f) To approve and revise internal regulations, upon proposal of the Board of Directors;
- g) To approve the general policy and global strategic guidelines of the CHH, upon proposal of the Board of Directors;
- h) To approve the annual accounts, and the annual management and fiscal report, including the Audit Report submitted by the Audit Committee;
- i) To approve the annual activity plan and the budget, proposed by the Board of Directors;
- j) To remove members from the Association;
- k) To approve the annual fee for each category of member or any other contributions, upon proposal of the Board of Directors;
- l) To dismiss members of the organs of the Association;
- m) To authorize that the members of the Board of Directors are demanded for deeds in their exercise of office;

- n) To decide proposal aimed at amending the CCH Statutes submitted by the Board of Directors, as well as on the need to amend the Statutes, defining the direction for the changes and giving powers to the Board of Directors to present the proposals thereto;
- o) To decide on the need of extinction of the Association;
- p) To perform other functions arising from the present Statutes and the general law.

Article 18

Voting Rights in General Assembly

1 - To each category of Member correspond to the following voting rights:

a) Category A: Founders

- (i) Individuals - 30 votes
- (ii) Collectives - 60 votes

b) Category B: Academic Members

- (i) Universities and Research Centres - 10 votes
- (ii) Other educational institutions - 5 votes

c) Category C: International organizations

- (i) Any multilateral organization I - 12 votes

d) Category D: Local Public Members

- (i) Local authorities, local governments or regional administrations - 10 votes

e) Category E: Non-governmental and non-profit Members

- (i) National non-governmental environmental and/or humanitarian organizations - 8 votes
- (ii) International non-governmental environmental and/or humanitarian non-profit organizations - 12 votes

F) Category F: Individual and Collective Members

- (i) Individual members – The total set of individual members will represent a total of 15 votes in General Assembly. The voting of the individual members must be carried out separately, in order to determine the voting Board of Directors of these 15 votes, in proportional allocation when appropriate;
- (ii) Collective - 15 votes counted with a procedure similar to that adopted for Individual members.

2 - The Partner States and Local Governance Partners may attend and speak in the General Assembly, but without the right to vote.

Article 19
Board of Directors

1- The Board of Directors is partly elected by the General Assembly and partly by specific sets of Members, and is composed of 15 (fifteen) members, as follow:

- a) 1 (one) President;
- b) 1 (one) Vice-President;
- c) 1 (one) Treasurer;
- d) 1 (one) representative appointed by the University of Porto;
- e) 5 (five) representatives elected by the members of category A;
- f) 1 (one) representative elected by the members of category B;
- g) 1 (one) representative elected by the members of the category C;
- h) 1 (one) representative elected by the members of the category D;
- i) 1 (one) representative elected by the members of the category E;
- j) 1 (one) representative of the Advisory Council on behalf of the States;
- k) 1 (one) representative of the Advisory Council on behalf of local governments;

2 - The Board of Directors meets ordinarily at least once every 6 (six) months and shall be convened on the initiative of the President or at the request of a simple majority of its members.

3 - The convening of meetings shall be made, at least with 15 (fifteen) days in advance, by of electronic notice, or by any other means provided for in the law, and shall indicate the day, time, location or digital platform to be used and the respective agenda.

4 - The deliberations of the Board of Directors shall be valid only if at least half of its members have participated in the decision-making process.

5 - The decisions of the Board of Directors shall be taken by a simple majority of the votes, having the President a casting vote in the event of a tie.

6 - Participation in the Board of Directors meetings is possible either physically present or by teleconference. Decisions may also be taken through a written consultation.

Article 20

Competences of the Board of Directors

1 - The Board of Directors is the body responsible for the regular administration and management, for the legal and institutional representation and for the coordination of the external representation of the Association, as well as for proposing the strategic orientations of the CCH to be submitted to the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of item g) of article 17 of the these Statutes.

2 - The Board of Directors shall:

- a) Execute the decisions of the General Assembly;
- b) Implement the general lines of action approved by the Scientific Council;
- c) Organise and/or promote all activities considered adequate for the achievement of the mission and goals of CCH;
- d) Seek, negotiate and execute agreements between the CCH and third parties;
- e) Organize and supervise the services of CCH, including hiring employees; celebrate any type of contracts; acquire, dispose of or encumber any assets provided that, in the case of buildings, the decision should be preceded by a favourable opinion of the General Assembly;
- f) Prepare proposals for amendment of the Statutes or rules of procedure of the CCH and submit them to the approval to the General Assembly;
- g) Promote the enlargement of the membership basis of the CCH, evaluate new applications in accordance with Article 8 and admit new members and, when necessary, to negotiate the value of annual fees.

Article 21

Executive Board

1 - The Board of Directors will delegate to an Executive Board the following competences:

- a) The implementation of the decisions of the Board of Directors;
- b) The regular management of the Association;
- c) Other management items according to the decision of delegation.

2 - The Executive Board will have an General Director, who may or may not accumulate with the Presidency of the Board of Directors.

3 - The Vice-President and Treasurer of the Board of Directors will be part of the Executive Board.

4 - The Executive Board will have two more members, elected from among the remaining members of the Board.

Article 22

Representation of the Association

1 - The CCH is represented in all its acts, in court and out of it, by the Executive Chairman of the Board or, in his absence, impediment or incapacity, by the Vice President or by another Member of the Executive Board.

2 - The acts involving obligations or responsibilities for the CCH are only valid when practiced by:

- a) Executive Chairman and another Member of the Executive Board;
- b) Treasurer and other Member of the Executive Board;
- c) An agent with special powers for a specific act.

3 - Any Proxy from CCH can only be executed after the having a decision of the Executive Board that is duly recorded in the minutes book.

Article 23

Meetings of Executive Board

1 – The Executive Board shall meet ordinarily once a month and extraordinarily when convened by the General Director (or Vice Director in case of absence or impediment of the General Director) or, still, upon requirement of at least two of its members.

2 - The Board can take decisions whenever a majority of its members is present either in person or by electronic means.

3 - The decisions of the Executive Board, when not taken by consensus, shall be taken by simple majority, with casting vote of the General Director, in the event of a tie.

Article 24

Scientific Council

1 - The Scientific Council is the body responsible for strategic monitoring of CCH, ensuring the that its mission and objective are pursue.

2 - The Scientific Council is made up of personalities from all scientific areas that are academically recognized, with emphasis on earth sciences, law, economics, social sciences and humanities.

3 - The composition of the Scientific Council is approved by the General Assembly, upon proposal of the Board of Directors.

4 - Given the mission of the Association, during the first three terms of office, at least half of the members of the Scientific Council shall be included in the list of authors provided for in Article 31 of these Statutes.

5 - The President of the Scientific Council is elected by his/her peers, by simple majority, and has a casting vote in the event of a tie vote.

6 - The Scientific Council shall meet whenever necessary, without defined periodicity, desirably at least once a year.

7- Participation in meetings of the Scientific Council may be by physical presence or by teleconference.

Article 25

Scientific Council Competences

1 - The Scientific Council shall:

- a) Monitor and propose solutions in the framework of the development of the mission and objectives of the Association;
- b) Provide its position on the proposals that the Director submits to the General Assembly, in accordance with article 17, item g) of these statutes, or whenever it is requested.

2 - For the purposes of point b) of the preceding paragraph, any proposals to be made under article 17, item g) of these Statutes, shall be sent by the Board of Directors to the Scientific Council, within a minimum of 5 (five) weeks in advance, in order to obtain its position on those proposals, prior to their submission to the General Assembly.

3 - Whenever, in the opinion of the Scientific Council, the mission and objectives provided for in Article 4 of this Statutes are at stake , this Council has the right to issue a grounded opinion and directly contact the President of the General Assembly, presenting the request to call for an extraordinary meeting.

Article 26

Advisory Council

1 - The Advisory Council consists of all the sovereign States and local Governance Institutions which are members of the CHH or have established protocols of partnership with the CCH.

2 - The Advisory Council is made up of two sections:

- a) National Governance;
- b) Local Governance;

3 - Each section of the Advisory Council shall elect from among its members the President of its Section.

4 - Each section of the Advisory Council may issue opinions and make written recommendations to CCH as well as participate through its representative in the meetings of the Board of Directors.

5- Each section of the Advisory Council shall meet without a defined periodicity, by convocation of its President or at the request of a third of its members.

6 - Plenary meetings of the Advisory Council may be held whenever the two Presidents of Sections consider being useful to do so. Similarly, joint opinions and recommendations of the two sections may be produced.

Article 27

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee consists of 1 (one) President, 1 (one) Secretary and 1 (one) Rapporteur, elected by the General Assembly.

Article 28

Competences of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee shall:

- a) Prepare the audit report for the past fiscal year, based on the annual report submitted by the Board of Directors, for each financial year;
- b) Participate, without the right to vote, in meetings of the Executive Board of Directors in which issues are within its scope of practice, where it may give opinions on any matters in which that is requested;
- c) Give authorization for execution of employment contracts or services agreements with members of the governing bodies, in accordance with provision 14, item 5.

Article 29

Meetings of the Audit Committee

1 - The Audit Committee meets ordinarily at least twice a year, in order to evaluate the activity and the accounts of the Association and prepare opinions; and it meets, extraordinarily, upon being convened by the President.

2 - Decisions of the Audit Committee shall be taken by majority vote of the members present, and the President has a casting vote in case of a tie.

CHAPTER IV

General provisions

Article 30

Replacement of members of the governing bodies

1 - If, for any reason, members of the governing bodies must cease functions before the end of the period for which he / she was elected or appointed, a replacement may

be named on an interim basis until the next General Assembly, by decision of the Board of Directors.

2 - In the event of resignation of more than half of the members of any of the organs of the Association, an extraordinary election shall be carried out before the end of the term of office of three years, in an extraordinary General Assembly session to be held no later than 60 (sixty) days from the date of resignation.

3 - The new composition of the body resulting from General Assembly extraordinary session, shall remain in office until the end of the three-year period for which had initially been elected.

Article 31

Intellectual Property and copyrights

1 - The design of the CCH is the result of contributions from various individuals, which thus elaborated the content of the mission and the reasons for this Association to exist, for which the authorship and the intellectual property rights thereto are thus recognized.

31.2 - These individuals constitute the Category A – Founders. The authorship of this concept and the intellectual property rights thereto are distributed in the following proportions:

- a) Paulo Magalhães – 68.5%;
- b) Alessandro Galli -1.5%;
- c) Alexandra Aragão -1.5%;
- d) Ana Barreira -1.5%;
- e) Clóvis de Matos-1.5%;
- f) Francisco Ferreira-1.5%;

- g) Fernando Pereira-1.5%;
- h) Iva Miranda Pires-1.5%;
- i) José Manuel Viegas – 1,5%
- j) Kate Mayer – 1,5%;
- k) Klaus Bosselmann– 1,5%;
- l) Maria José Leite – 1,5%;
- m) Nathalie Meusy – 1,5%;
- n) Orfeu Bertolami – 1,5%;
- o) Paulo Ramalho Pinho – 1,5%;
- p) Pedro Magalhães – 1,5%
- q) Prue Taylor – 1,5%;
- r) Raquel Guimarães – 1,5%;
- s) Sandra Enteiriço – 1,5%;
- t) Sara Moreno Pires – 1,5%;
- u) Viriato Soromenho-Marques – 1,5%;
- v) Will Steffen – 1,5%.

3 - The individuals referred to in the preceding paragraph hereby authorize free and non-commercial use of the intellectual property by the Association, with a view to the achievement of its mission and objectives. Such authorization can only be reversed, altered or transferred as provided for in the following paragraph 4, by a decision adopted by a minimum of 80% (eighty) of the intellectual property rights mentioned therein.

4 - If the objectives set out in Article 4 of these statutes are accepted, in whole or in part, by an legally constituted international institution that has as its object the implementation on international legal order of the proposed global governance model, the referred

individuals hereby give to the Association, by decision of the General Assembly with a three-fourths majority of the votes present or represented, the possibility of extending to that institution, with no costs, the right to use the intellectual property referred in the above item.2.

5 - For other purposes outside the activity of CCH, either commercial and non-commercial, the individuals referred to in the above item2 keep their full copyright and intellectual property rights, and will not owe, for its use, any retribution to the CCH or any other entity.

6 - Conceptual and scientific developments occurred after the constitution of the Association CCH, through other entities or personalities, under protocol or contract with the Association and financially supported by it, are intellectual property of the Association.

7- Conceptual and scientific developments occurred after the establishment of the CHH Association, through these or any other personalities and entities, and without financial support from the Association, may bring forward a change in the wording of the item 2 of Article 31 of these Statutes.

8 – A decision to change the above item 2 of these Statutes requires a three-fourths majority vote of the individuals to whom the intellectual property is recognized.

Article 32

Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of CCH is the same as the calendar year.

Article 33

Official languages

The official languages of CCH are Portuguese and English.

Article 34

Dissolution

The General Assembly has the exclusive competence for a decision on the dissolution of CCH, the appointment of liquidators and the procedure to be followed are those provided for and in accordance with the national legislation in force.

Article 35

Destination of Assets

In case of dissolution and liquidation of the CCH, the balance of its assets, after payment of any debts, reverts to the purposes to be decided by the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of the national legislation in force.

Article 36

Transitional provisions

1 - The process of implementation of the provisions laid down in these Statutes will be long, since it is necessary to fulfill some preliminary functional aspects, without which its fully compliance will not be possible.

2 - The composition of the governing bodies provided for in these statutes requires the existence of active members in all categories, in appropriate number. It is essential, therefore, the existence of a period of transition, during which the following rules apply:

- a) During the transitional period, a General Assembly will be held with founding members for the election of the Board of Directors, although some of the places of representatives may be unfilled. The Audit Committee, the Bureau of the General Assembly and the scientific committee, shall also be elected;

- b) Since the Board of Directors is operating with a lower number of members than the number provided for in these Statutes as a result of the lack of Associates, upon admission of Associates in one or more categories, they may appoint their representatives within 6 months after the admission. They will join the other members who are already in office, without any validation required from the General Assembly and the term of office of these members terminates when the mandate of the Board of Directors also terminates.
- c) If, by the end of this period of three years, the necessary conditions for the full functioning of all governing bodies provided for in these Statutes are not yet fulfilled, this transitional period may be extended by a maximum of two new mandates, of three years each;
- d) The renewal of these transition periods will be decided by the General Assembly, along with the list of members that will be part of the composition of the governing bodies in operation;

Gaia, 15 February 2020