



Ecocide is defined as “an extensive damage or destruction which would have for consequence a severe alteration of the global commons or an Earth's ecological system”– upon which rely all living beings in general and humankind in particular – and in compliance with the known planetary boundaries. Ecocide thus includes all major environmental disasters; however, it primarily refers to anthropogenic (human-caused) impacts. Humanity’s unsustainable exploitation of the planet’s finite resources has given rise to the rapid climate change and sixth mass extinction event that is being witnessed today. Consequently, the survival of present and future generations is threatened. In order to maintain biodiversity and the rights of generations to come, a new definition of well-being and prosperity is needed, one that is based on scientific understanding of the stability of the global ecosystem and enshrined in the international legal framework to protect these rights from corporate greed.

What are the global commons and the Earth's ecological system?



Photograph: Global Environment Facility

The global commons are natural areas to which no single nation state has exclusive rights, as legal ownership is precluded due to their nature (e.g. space, earth’s atmosphere) or an international agreement (e.g. the Antarctic Treaty, 1959). The global commons include oceans and seas beyond terrestrial waters, and its chemistry, Arctic and Antarctica, cross-border rivers and migratory species. Their biodiversity should be preserved. We also ask for the recognition of the atmosphere and its chemistry, outer-space, ground water, biochemical cycles and genetic pools as global commons and protected as such.



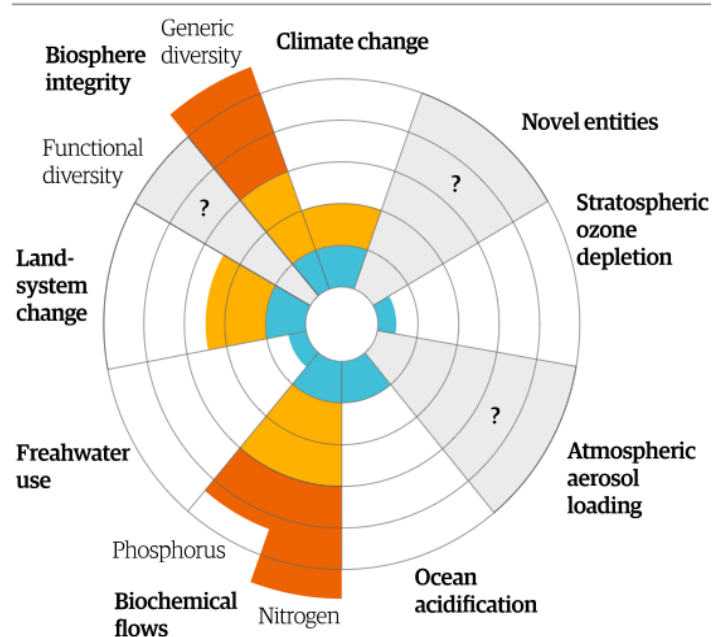
The Earth is made of several subsystems or "spheres" that interact to form a complex and continuously changing whole called the Earth system. There are 4 subsystems in the Earth system. The atmosphere is the layer of gases that surround the Earth. The biosphere consists of all the living organisms on Earth. The geosphere is the physical Earth, the rock magma and soil. The hydrosphere is all the water held on the Earth. People are part of the Earth system and they impact and are impacted by its materials and processes. These areas, systems and cycles are essential to the healthy functioning of the global ecosystem, and should no longer be the scene of pollution and over-exploitation to keep its vital balance.

What are the planetary boundaries?

Planetary boundaries

Key

- Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Below boundary (safe)
- Boundary not yet quantified



Nine planetary boundaries

1. Climate change
2. Change in biosphere integrity (biodiversity loss and species extinction)
3. Stratospheric ozone depletion
4. Ocean acidification
5. Biogeochemical flows (phosphorus and nitrogen cycles)
6. Land-system change (for example deforestation)
7. Freshwater use
8. Atmospheric aerosol loading (microscopic particles in the atmosphere that affect climate and living organisms)
9. Introduction of novel entities (e.g. organic pollutants, radioactive materials, nanomaterials, and micro-plastics).

The planetary boundaries are the limits to the stability of the global ecosystem, determined in 2009 by [Johan Rockström](#)'s scientific team, revised in January 2015 by [Will Steffen](#)'s team from the Stockholm Resilience Centre, beyond which human existence is threatened. The science shows that these nine processes and systems regulate the stability and resilience of the Earth System – the interactions of land, ocean, atmosphere and life that together provide conditions upon which our societies depend.

Four of nine planetary boundaries have now been crossed as a result of human activity. The four are: climate change, loss of biosphere integrity, land-system change, altered biogeochemical cycles (phosphorus and nitrogen). Two of these, climate change and biosphere integrity, are what the scientists call "core boundaries". Significantly altering either of these "core boundaries" would "drive the Earth System into a new state".

"Transgressing a boundary increases the risk that human activities could inadvertently drive the Earth System into a much less hospitable state, damaging efforts to reduce poverty and leading to a deterioration of human well being in many parts of the world, including wealthy countries," says Professor Will Steffen.

The planetary boundaries are inextricably related, and the transgression of one increases the risk of surpassing other limits (e.g. climate change significantly affects the freshwater cycle). Professor Johan Rockström asserts that once certain thresholds are passed, there is a risk of "irreversible and abrupt environmental change", the consequences of which would be catastrophic for humanity. For example, by 2050 it is estimated that half a billion people are likely to experience water-stress, increasing the potential for conflict over scarce resources.

The Earth is currently in the 'Anthropocene' period of its geological history, named for the unprecedented impact of humans on the natural environment and its biogeochemical processes. Since the Industrial Revolution, human activity has resulted in the escalating loss of biodiversity, massive deforestation, depletion of nitrogen and phosphorus needed for soil cultivation, scarcity of fresh water, ocean acidification, over-concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, and finally the loss of integrity of the ozone layer.



Who is End Ecocide on Earth?

End Ecocide on Earth is a grass-roots citizens' movement focused on the recognition and addition of the crime of ecocide to international criminal law as the fifth crime prosecutable before the International Criminal Court (ICC), alongside genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression. We are a team of passionate volunteers - with communication, management or legal backgrounds - that care about our planet. We are a non-government organization that relies solely on generous donations from individuals who share our concern for the Earth and its inhabitants. We believe that there is still hope to protect nature for generations to come, but it is a task that we cannot achieve alone. It is in our collective power to make this change happen. We encourage the End Ecocide team members as well as all other interested activists to join all events in the world which promote Harmony with Nature in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, and promote the recognition of ecocide.

What does End Ecocide aim to achieve?

Our primary aim is the recognition of ecocide as an international crime. We have developed 17 proposed amendments to the Rome Statute to establish an international criminal legal framework that ensures the safety of the planet by protecting the global commons and Earth's ecological systems upon which humanity relies, maintaining human activity within the planetary boundaries. The incorporation of these scientific standards would provide the capacity to protect the global environment in a supranational way. Currently, we are lobbying to get at least one member State of the ICC to support our proposed amendments of the Rome Statute, together with the civil society petition asking for the crime of ecocide to be recognized. We will continue to lobby to gain the support of as many ICC member states as possible before the next Revision Conference planned at the end of 2017.

How would ecocide apply to international law?

The Rome Statute is the legislation that governs the International Criminal Court (ICC), established to end impunity of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community. Crimes recognized under the Statute are: war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity and crime of aggression. The definition of war crimes includes widespread, long-lasting and severe damage to the natural environment, however there are currently no provisions to protect the environment from such harms during peacetime. Given its severity and global implications, ecocide should be a crime subject to universal jurisdiction. The principle of universal jurisdiction derives from the assumption that certain crimes are so serious that they affect the international community as a whole, and consequently nation states have a duty, if not the obligation, to act for humanity's common best interest and take legal action against perpetrators of international crimes. In view of its significant consequences, and the propensity of legal entities to commit such a crime as ecocide, it must be also recognized as a crime of strict liability. This means liability need not be established by malicious intent, rather by knowledge of the consequences of the individual or legal entity's action.

Why are we asking to amend the Rome Statute?

The main idea is intriguingly simple: we believe the destruction of the Earth's ecosystem, upon which human populations rely, is equal to a crime against humanity. Ecocide must therefore become an international crime; a crime for which State sovereignty cannot be claimed to shirk liability, and those in superior positions can be held accountable. Humans are an inalienable part of nature, and their actions have consequences for both the natural environment and humanity itself. The importance of the global commons and the ecological systems, as well as the duty of humanity to protect them, involves the recognition of transgenerational rights, such as the right to a healthy environment. Transgenerational rights confer on present generations the duty to protect the environment for next generations.