

FOLLOW THE SCIENCE

THE NEED FOR A CLIMATE AND NATURE ACT



ZERO HOUR 

We are facing the greatest crises of our time, which calls for bold, transformational thinking. A Climate and Nature Act would set the most up-to-date science into UK legislation, ensuring that our natural world is being valued and prioritised across all governmental decision-making.

Prof Sir Partha Dasgupta GBE FRS FBA



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is now, at the beginning of this Parliament, that we must rise to the greatest challenge of our times.

Humanity faces an existential threat—not only from global warming—but also the destruction of our natural world. **The climate and nature crises are not happening in isolation.** They are deeply connected. Changes in the climate are negatively impacting biodiversity—while the loss of nature is amplifying the breakdown of our climate—making us less able to adapt to it. And as if these risks weren't great enough, in order to properly tackle these emergencies, we must steer a new course for the UK during a cost of living crisis, amidst growing global and domestic insecurity.

Whilst this may at first sound insurmountable, there is a **viable, long-term, legislative solution** on the table. One that's ready to go. One that already has cross-party support from almost 200 MPs, 64 Peers, and 11 political parties. One that's backed by a nationwide movement of over 53,000 citizens, almost 1,000 businesses, NGOs and organisations, and 371 local authorities.

The solution is a Climate and Nature Act, which would ensure the UK has a driving, overarching, integrated framework to align our laws with the UK's international climate and environmental commitments to keep global warming to below 1.5°C and to put biodiversity loss firmly in reverse by 2030.

Systemic change can only come quickly enough if it's delivered through legal reforms that integrate our response to the interconnected climate and nature emergencies—as recognised by the 2021 *Dasgupta Review*, commissioned by HM Treasury. This is why over 1,000 climate scientists, ecologists, conservationists and medical professionals—including six Nobel laureates—are **calling on you and all politicians to get behind the CAN Bill.**

This parliamentary term, in this session, in this 2024-29 Parliament, is critical. We have a small and rapidly closing window to act. The new UK Government has announced some promising proposals, but if they are not delivered at the scientifically-required scale and ambition; if they are not integrated as part of a joined-up strategy across the whole of government; if they do not include the public—and if they are not implemented at pace—these proposals will remain aspirations.

This is the historic moment, when you—with the backing of thousands of world-leading scientists, civil society groups, local communities, citizens and businesses—can progress the CAN Bill: the legislation of our times. **By creating a stronger, science-led and joined-up plan, we can transform our energy and food systems**—create space for people to live in harmony with the natural world—and create the green jobs of the future, so that we can not only survive, but thrive in a zero carbon, nature-rich UK.

THE CHALLENGE

July 2024 was the thirteenth consecutive month when **global temperatures reached 1.5°C** above pre-industrial averages.

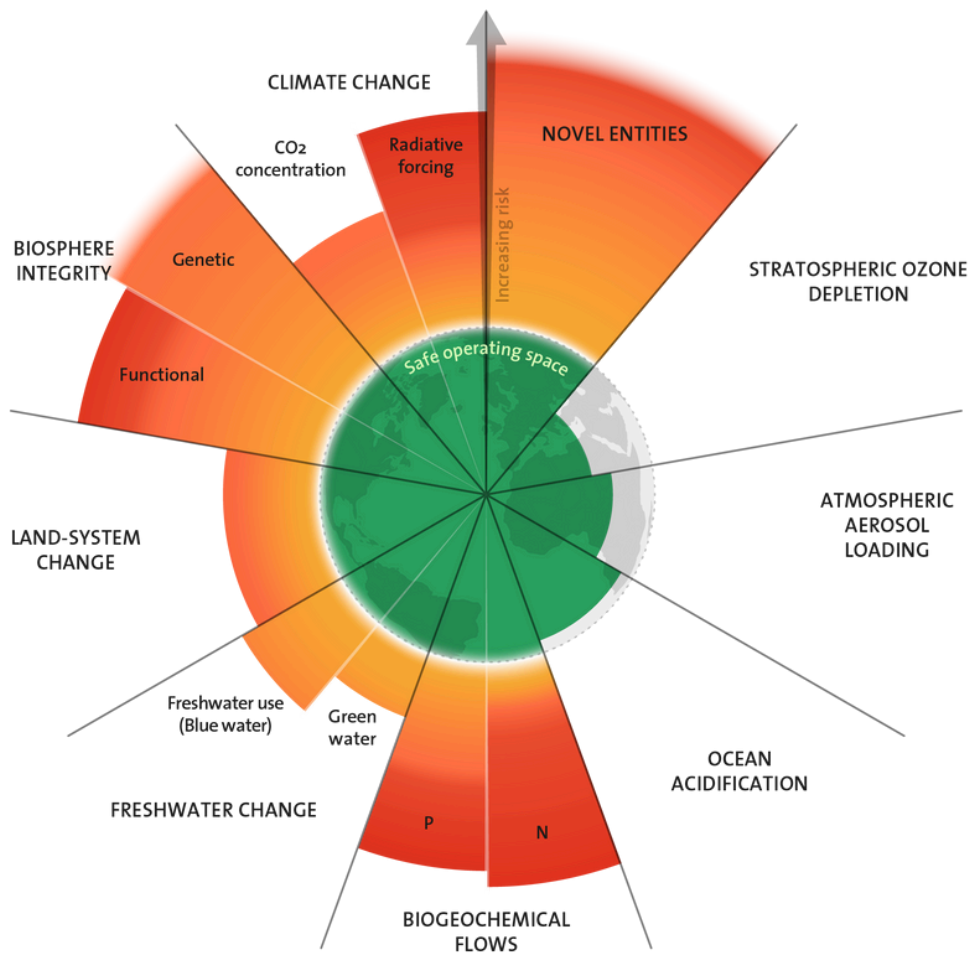
There are more than 163,000 species on the *IUCN Red List*—with more than **45,300 species threatened with extinction**—including 41% of amphibians, 26% of mammals and 12% of birds.

Around the world, climate-driven droughts, flooding, heat waves and wildfires are commonplace and are making life intolerable for millions of people.

Earth’s interconnected natural systems—the atmosphere, oceans, freshwater, land and biodiversity—not only regulate our climate; they also provide the essential resources for human survival: our food, air, water and shelter.

Scientists at the Stockholm Resilience Centre have identified **nine planetary boundaries** which define a safe operating space for humanity.

We are already breaching six of these boundaries, increasing the risk of irreversible tipping points of no return.



The 2023 update to the Planetary Boundaries. Credit: "Azote for Stockholm Resilience Centre, based on analysis in Richardson et al 2023".

If critical ecosystems—like peatlands and old-growth forests—reach these tipping points, they could release irrecoverable carbon stocks, risking climate breakdown.

By appreciating that the nine planetary boundaries are deeply interconnected, it's clear that **our response to the climate and nature crises must be addressed holistically**; and not in isolation.

It may feel like these issues are far from our shores, but nothing could be further from the truth. Far from the green and pleasant land we envisage, **the UK is one of the most nature-depleted countries on Earth.**

Pollution is ruining the waters we drink and swim in, the air we breathe, and the soil we depend on for nutrition.

The destruction of nature is impacting your constituents' health and the free delivery of services we all rely on from nature—such as pest control, flood risk mitigation, urban shading and food security.

Furthermore, nature's breakdown will significantly worsen the state of the economy, with conservative estimates suggesting it **could lead to a 12% reduction in GDP.**





BRIDGING THE AMBITION GAP

Current UK legislation—the Climate Change Act 2008 and the Environment Act 2021—are, of course, very important. However, given the scale of the climate and nature crises, we need to rise fully to this **greatest, long-term, global challenge we face** by creating an integrated, overarching, legally-binding strategy to drive action in this critical decade for the UK and the whole world.

In December 2022, the UK was one of 196 parties that signed the Convention on Biological Diversity’s **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**—committing to its mission to **halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2030**—working towards a world in which nature and people can thrive by 2050.

However, our existing, siloed approach to tackling what is an interlinked nature-climate crisis is not aligned with the above obligation to halt and reverse the loss of nature by 2030 at home and—crucially—overseas. This is essential towards **achieving the nature positive future** that the UK has committed to delivering.

We also require a more holistic approach to tackling nature’s destruction—both in terms of measuring species abundance—but also the health, abundance, diversity, and resilience of our species, habitats and ecosystems.

The Climate Change Act 2008, which has been the foundation of UK climate policy for fifteen years, must now be strengthened in several key ways to **ensure that we do not exceed the UK’s proportionate share of the remaining global carbon budget for 1.5°C**. This is crucial in meeting net zero.

Also, the Climate Change Act does not require the UK to account for the greenhouse gas emissions connected to our imports; yet, when we **account for emissions from the goods we import to the UK**, this more accurate carbon footprint far exceeds our proportionate share of the global remaining carbon budget for 1.5°C.

Similarly, the Environment Act doesn’t require us to **address our overseas footprint on biodiversity**. Our current legislation focuses inwards, while our patterns of international consumption wreak havoc on key ecosystems around the world.

We cannot solve the problem with an ‘island mentality’. Environmental breakdown and cumulative emissions do not respect national boundaries.

For more information, see Zero Hour’s report, *Net Zero: The Ambition Gap*.

A monarch butterfly with orange and black wings is perched on a cluster of small yellow flowers. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting a natural outdoor setting.

CLIMATE, NATURE, PEOPLE

IT'S TIME TO FOLLOW THE SCIENCE

In order to **give us the strongest chance of keeping global heating within liveable limits**, the UK needs to cut its greenhouse gas emissions rapidly. This will require reducing energy usage, changing our consumption habits, and other behavioural changes. Reducing greenhouse gases cannot accommodate a 'business as usual' approach—**we need to see transformational change.**

Nature is the most cost effective way to deliver carbon sequestration; but the breakdown of nature causes the release of CO₂. Ensuring healthy ecosystems prevents this. We must protect and expand saltmarshes; expand and extol the benefits of agroforestry; protect, improve and increase woodlands and hedgerows; clean up the UK's polluted rivers; protect and restore peatlands; and maintain the health of coastal wetlands and seas.

Embedding the protection of nature in all decision-making would mean that these types of 'win, win' policies are prioritised by policymakers. But in order to do so effectively, it's essential to free up land.

This involves transforming our food system—and the ways that we farm—which can create more jobs, boost the everyday economy, and put the health of communities and nature first. The notion of a just transition that leaves **no one, and no community, behind is key.** We need to ensure that workers and vulnerable communities are protected.

We also need to include the public—via a temporary citizens' assembly (representative of the UK population)—which would contribute to the joined-up strategy we need to create for **a fairer, zero carbon, nature positive future.**

People and planet can profit from nature's recovery—and **the new UK Government has a huge opportunity to lead from the front** (not least with COP29 and COP16 taking place this year).

A CLIMATE AND NATURE ACT

A Climate and Nature Act would create a legally-binding mission statement which will ensure UK ambition and action to tackle the climate-nature crisis is integrated, science-led, people-oriented and fair.

It would also create an integrated strategy to drive necessary climate and nature action at a whole-of-government level.

This science-led, 'umbrella framework' would be framed on three key pillars.

NATURE

Halt and reverse the loss of nature by 2030 in the UK and overseas

Account for our ecological footprint

Prioritise nature across decision-making

CLIMATE

Reduce the UK's overall contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5°C

Ensure emissions are not offshored

End fossil fuels

PEOPLE

Involve the UK public through a Climate & Nature Assembly

Ensure workers can transition to low-carbon jobs

Protect vulnerable communities that may be adversely impacted in a just transition.

KEY PROVISIONS

CLIMATE AND NATURE ACT

The science-led, integrated climate and nature strategy required by a Climate and Nature Act would also ensure that we:

- 1.** Limit the UK's total CO₂ emissions to no more than its proportionate share of the remaining global carbon budget for (a 67% chance of limiting heating to) 1.5°C.
- 2.** Reduce CO₂ emissions caused in the manufacture of the goods we import in line with UK territorial emissions.
- 3.** Reduce the UK's emissions of methane and other greenhouse gases at rates consistent with limiting heating to 1.5°C.
- 4.** End the exploration, extraction, export and import of fossil fuels by the UK as rapidly as possible.
- 5.** Ensure that steps taken to mitigate emissions cause minimal damage to human health, ecosystems and food and water availability.
- 6.** Restore and expand natural ecosystems, and enhance the management of cultivated ecosystems, to protect biodiversity.
- 7.** Adopt the **Mitigation and Conservation Hierarchy** so any development or activity that threatens nature prioritises the protection of nature.
- 8.** Account for the impacts on human health and the destruction of nature caused by the production and consumption of goods and services.



A JOINED-UP, UK-WIDE, PEOPLE-POWERED PLAN

An integrated, whole-of-government approach

Biodiversity loss and climate change are inseparable deeply interconnected threats to humanity that **must be addressed together**. There are synergies and trade-offs between biodiversity protection and climate change mitigation—including the impact of climate change on biodiversity; the capacity of species to adapt to climate change; the resilience of ecosystems under climate change; and the contribution of ecosystems to climate feedback.

When climate and nature policy is developed in isolation, **implementation gaps appear** whereby problems are inadequately tackled by both plans—and—that solutions developed to tackle one crisis inadvertently make the other worse.

An integrated approach to both biodiversity loss and climate change is required if we are to properly address this challenge. Policies, efforts and actions to solve the climate-nature crises—at home and abroad—will only succeed if they are based on the best-available science.

We must adopt an **integrated, whole-of-government approach**—with close cooperation between central and local authorities and relevant public bodies—in order to maximise the impact of the many co-benefits that are part of taking science-led climate and nature action. **We cannot solve these threats in isolation. We cannot afford to continue working in silos. We either solve both—or we solve neither.**

Creating public consensus

The UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has **warned** that limiting heating to 1.5°C requires **rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society**. Achieving broad public consensus on the way forward is essential in rising to this challenge. It is therefore vital that the UK public is fully informed about, and meaningfully consulted on, the changes needed. This is why a Climate and Nature Act would instigate a temporary and representative **Climate and Nature Assembly** to advise Parliament and Government on the creation of the strategy.

Meaningfully involving citizens

This Climate and Nature Assembly would be comprised of ordinary citizens, randomly selected to represent all sections of UK society.

They would hear evidence from a wide range of experts, deliberate on policy options, and **make recommendations for inclusion in the strategy** (i.e. the core outcome of the Act), which would then be debated in Parliament.

The Assembly would not override our democracy. Parliament remains sovereign at all times and MPs would vote on the strategy. The Assembly would provide **visible and additional democratic legitimacy for the changes that are required to tackle the climate-nature crisis**. This process would also provide robust support for Ministers when communicating changes to Parliament and the wider public.

An example of this type of assembly is *Climate Assembly UK*, established by six Commons Select Committees in 2019, to assist MPs in better understanding public preferences on how to achieve net zero.

For more on the Climate and Nature Assembly, see Zero Hour's briefing on the Climate and Nature Bill, [here](#).

Approval by devolved legislatures

Some energy and environmental matters are devolved issues and, as such, are the responsibility of the Scottish Parliament/Government, Welsh Parliament/Government and Northern Ireland Assembly/Executive.

A Climate and Nature Act would deliver an integrated climate and nature strategy—aiming to strengthen, align and unify all four nations' ambitions—in a way that **fully respects the UK's devolution settlement**.

Any measures in the strategy (required by a Climate and Nature Act) which relate to devolved matters would require approval from the Devolved Administrations.

Please refer to section 5 of the Climate and Nature Bill ('Approval by devolved legislatures') for details, [here](#).



CASE STUDIES

Introduction



If implemented, a Climate and Nature Act would—in the delivery of its joined-up climate and nature strategy—**maximise the many positive co-benefits** of an expedited transition to a fairer, zero carbon and nature positive UK, by making your constituents:

- **Better off**—by ensuring homes are properly insulated, and energy is cleaner, less expensive and more secure.
- **Healthier**—by reducing air pollution, and by encouraging healthier, more sustainable food consumption, while supporting our farmers and food producers.
- **Happier**—by protecting our green spaces and the wildlife that depends on them, ensuring everyone has access to nature and increased wellbeing.
- **More resilient**—by reducing the threats from extreme weather, such as flooding, erosion and crop failure.



CASE STUDY 1

Transforming our food system by working with nature

Before nature can begin to recover, we must halt the key drivers of its catastrophic decline.

The UK food system is one of the least sustainable and unhealthy in the world. It is responsible for **35% of emissions** (including imports) and is the primary cause of the destruction of nature through the control it exerts over fisheries and agriculture, as **70% of UK land is agricultural**.

As a direct consequence, we are ranked in the **lowest 12% of countries for biodiversity intactness** and we are suffering a public health crisis.

The Climate Change Committee's *Sixth Carbon Budget* recommends that we **halve food waste by 2030** and, by 2050, that we free up a **quarter of land** from agriculture (around 4 million hectares) for natural climate solutions by reducing livestock.

It takes **35 times more land** to produce 100g of protein from red meat compared to pulses.

We can therefore produce much more food on much less land—**making room for nature's recovery and nature-based solutions**—at the same time as regenerating urban and rural communities through a sustainable, more resilient food economy.

This is also about the method of farming that is predominantly used. The UK countryside and modern farming is dominated by monoculture—a practice that relies on vast quantities of **agrochemicals and water**—which is drastically degrading our fragile soil system. By **promoting and supporting regenerative agriculture**, we can instead reduce our reliance on agrochemicals, improve soil quality, increase harvests with less land, and bring nature back into farms.

However, the impact of our food system and consumption reaches far beyond the UK's border. **We have led the world in degrading the natural environment**. The UK is the world's third largest net **importer of food** and we have the highest consumption levels of **ultra-processed foods** in Europe—at more than 50% of average daily intake.



CASE STUDY 2

Nature-based solutions: Capturing and storing carbon in woodlands

Freeing up land and restoring habitats—including in **woodlands, peatlands, wetlands and seas**—to enable the implementation of nature-based solutions will:

- **Remove carbon dioxide** from the atmosphere much more cheaply than unproven and eye-wateringly expensive engineered options.
- Help us better **adapt to climate change**.
- Bring back wildlife, and with it, all of the free services—including pollination, water and air purification, pest and disease control—that **nature provides for us**.
- Create an abundance of new, green **jobs and skills**.
- Strengthen the UK's **food security**.
- Give a much needed boost to local communities and the economy.

As it takes time for newly planted woodland to begin sequestering significant amounts of carbon, it is therefore essential that **existing woodlands are protected**.

The Climate Change Committee recommends we should continue to increase our tree cover; but further analysis shows that—by using lower-quality agricultural land—we could go further, and **double our current cover**.

Woodlands not only sequester carbon and benefit nature, they also shield ecosystems and communities from extreme weather; **drive green growth through jobs and savings**; and are cheaper and—in many cases—more effective than engineered carbon reduction methods.

1.4 million hectares of poor-quality grade agricultural land in England be used for new woodland. At the Royal Society's sequestration rate of 12.5 tonnes CO₂ per hectare, this would **remove 17.5 million tonnes CO₂-equivalent annually**.

For more on the benefits of powering up nature-based solutions, see Zero Hour's report, *Creating a Nature-rich UK*.

Climate change is placing nature under increasing stress. As temperatures rise, the risk that ecosystems break down—and lose their carbon storage capacity—grows.

This creates added uncertainty around the sequestration potential of nature-based solutions, and means that the UK Governments should, as proposed by the CAN Bill:

1. Make rapid emissions reductions now, as a matter of urgency, to limit global heating.
2. Target significantly higher carbon removals than required from nature-based solutions, in order to provide contingency against ecosystem losses due to global heating.



Is 1.5°C still achievable?

Governments have left it far too late to address climate change. Long-term, average warming is now close to 1.5°C and the Earth has experienced its first year where the global average temperature exceeded 1.5°C—the highest level in 125,000 years.

Uncertainties in the complex climate system make it difficult to determine exactly when we may cross 1.5°C. There is an ongoing debate concerning the possibility that warming may, in fact, be accelerating.

It may be several years before that debate is settled, but this underlines the reality of the emergency we face.

We must stop burning fossil fuels. We must fundamentally change the ways we use land.



CASE STUDY 3

The vast opportunity of green jobs and sustainable growth

The UK has committed to net zero. The question is whether the UK Government intends to get there in a way that benefits workers—or leaves them behind.

Lord Deben, Chair of the Climate Change Committee (2012-23)

Our transition to net zero—in a way that is aligned the UK’s crucial 1.5°C goal—will create substantial opportunities for job creation to drive economic growth whilst also tackling the significant challenges that the climate-nature crisis poses.

According to the Climate Change Committee, there is potential to **generate between 135,000 and 725,000 net new jobs in low-carbon sectors by 2030.**

This includes jobs in retrofitting buildings, renewable energy generation and the manufacture of electric vehicles.

While the overall UK economy grew by just 0.1% last year, **the green economy expanded by 9%**: a trend likely to continue if we fully harness the potential of a nature-rich just transition.

Green job growth potential is exciting, but it is not guaranteed. It will require reskilling and upskilling of the UK workforce in key areas.

For example, **93% of people** working in the gas sector share existing work tasks with green industries—or ‘climate compatible’ occupations—but **progress has been too slow in helping workers transition** away from the fossil fuel industry.

We must rapidly increase practical career paths for those who need to switch jobs—and offer the skills training they require.

The transition away from fossil fuel industries, and the emergence of new green-focused jobs (which is also contributing to green growth), is the opportunity of the century.

Nature is fundamental to our livelihoods with more than **half the world's GDP**—an estimated £43 trillion—is moderately or highly dependent on it.

However, the UK is lagging behind the rest of Europe in developing nature-based solutions and supporting technologies.

By utilising and incentivising **nature tech**, such as **drones** to support reforestation, we can improve the accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness of innovative projects.

This—combined with more accurate monitoring and verification of results—makes the social, environmental and economic **benefits of nature-based solutions more tangible, impactful and attractive to investors.**



SUPPORTED BY...



...ALMOST 1,000 ORGANISATIONS

SUPPORTED BY...

“Given the scale of the crises, we need to rise fully to this greatest, long-term, global challenge we face; and, crucially, have an integrated, overarching plan to drive urgent, necessary action in this critical decade.”

This is a message to you from 1,000+ leading climate scientists, ecologists, conservationists and health professionals who are calling for a CAN Act.



Prof Dame EJ Milner-Gulland
University of Oxford



Prof Nathalie Pettorelli
Zoological Society of London



Prof Sir Partha Dasgupta
University of Cambridge



Prof Sir David King
Climate Crisis Advisory Group



Prof Sir Venki Ramakrishnan
Nobel Laureate (Chemistry)



Prof John O'Keefe
Nobel Laureate (Physiology)



Prof Sir John Walker
Nobel Laureate (Chemistry)



Dr Sir Richard Roberts
Nobel Laureate (Physiology)



Prof Michael Levitt
Nobel Laureate (Chemistry)



Prof Sir John Hartley Lawton
former CEO, Natural Environment Research Council



Prof Joanna Haigh
former Co-Director, Grantham Institute, Imperial College



Prof Dame Henrietta Moore
Institute for Global Prosperity

...OVER 1,000 SCIENTISTS AND MEDICS

SUPPORTED BY...



It's clear that we urgently need a new plan. One that brings people from different walks of life together; one that locks our international commitments in law; and one that involves citizens in the just transition we need to put the UK on the path to a zero-carbon, nature-rich future.

Alex Sobel MP (Labour/Co-op)

Chair, APPG on Net Zero



I support the cross-party CAN Bill because we need to urgently reverse biodiversity and nature loss in the UK—and because we recognise that there is no solution to climate change without nature.

Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park (Conservative)

former Minister for Climate and the Environment



As MPs, we have a duty to send a strong message to the public, civil society and businesses that we are serious about improving their lives and livelihoods. In the years ahead to 2030, we must reverse biodiversity loss—and we must rapidly reduce the UK's emissions via a new, joined-up approach.

Daisy Cooper MP (Lib Dem)

Deputy Leader, Liberal Democrats



As a Crossbench Peer, I know that things don't happen unless they're cross-party—and unless we get everyone on board. We should not be about playing politics with people's lives and our children's future. That's why I support the cross-party CAN Bill.

Baroness Boycott (Crossbench)

Vice-Chair, Peers for the Planet

SUPPORTED BY...



The Climate and Nature Bill is the only legislative plan before MPs that aims to address climate change, whilst also committing to restoring our ecological landscape.

Brendan O'Hara (SNP)

MP for Argyll, Bute & South Lochaber



We need to accelerate our efforts in tackling the climate-nature crisis. There's a huge gap between our ambition and our policy, and the CAN Bill—which the Green Party has long-supported—provides the means to bridge that gap.

Carla Denyer MP (Green)

Co-Leader, Green Party of England & Wales



The CAN Bill is a golden opportunity to fix our climate and restore the natural world. It offers a viable route to tackle the crisis we face. We need more than talk—we need action.

Liz Saville Roberts MP (Plaid Cymru)

Westminster Leader, Plaid Cymru



This is the battle of our lifetime. We need to work together to limit global heating to 1.5°C and to restore our biodiverse environments. The SDLP is proud to be supporting the CAN Bill.

Colum Eastwood MP (SDLP)

Leader, Social Democratic & Labour Party

SUPPORTED BY...



We need a step change in how we approach the climate-nature crisis. Alliance backs the CAN Bill as it sets out a viable pathway for the UK to reduce emissions and to restore nature.

Dr Stephen Farry

Deputy Leader, Alliance Party of Northern Ireland



Businesses are made up of people who care about the planet. People who have their own set of priorities. People who want to be able to live those out—within business. The problem is that without a proper framework, businesses are forced to behave in a disconnected way. The CAN Bill provides the framework we need by setting out the baseline for how businesses should behave.

Deborah Meaden

Business leader, broadcaster and WWF Ambassador



The CAN Bill is endorsed by leaders from 25 faith backgrounds. Spiritual people can be realists too. We need not just love and faith—but new law—to protect our country for everyone’s benefit.

Rabbi Jonathan Wittenberg OBE

Senior Rabbi, Masorti Judaism



Farmers play a crucial role in reversing the loss of biodiversity, which is critical for UK food security. Without clear targets to focus on to address the nature crisis, the ability for farmers to feed the nation may be at risk. Farmers are witnessing the reduction of biodiversity on their landscapes—and have been trying to address this—but it must be done at a national scale. I’m proud to support the CAN Bill.

Martin Lines

CEO, Nature Friendly Farming Network

SUPPORTED BY...



Our members, including Graeme Thomas, Imogen Grant and so many of the British, Welsh and Scottish Rowing Teams and wider community, are 100% behind the Climate and Nature Bill.

Kate O'Sullivan BEM

Deputy Chair, British Rowing



Our safety, prosperity and our security is at stake. We now need new legislation to tackle the climate and nature crises in a joined-up way. The CAN Bill will enshrine our international commitments into law, ensuring that we fully account for our emissions, and that we restore nature now.

Dominique Palmer

Climate justice activist



We need to look after wildlife to look after ourselves. That's why the CAN Bill is so important. It's about building resilience into our landscapes; and alleviating the worst effects of climate breakdown—such as flooding, wildfires, and crop failure. This term, in this session, in this Parliament is our opportunity to implement science-led policies and make a real, long-term, positive change.

Chris Packham CBE

Wildlife presenter and conservationist





FOLLOW THE SCIENCE

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