



WELTWIRTSCHAFT, ÖKOLOGIE & ENTWICKLUNG e.V.

WÖ&E

W.E.E.D.

WORLD ECONOMY, ECOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT Ass.

BONNER BÜRO/  
W.E.E.D. SERVICE CENTER:  
Siegfried-Leopold-Str. 53  
D-5300 Bonn 3

WEED-Arbeitsmaterial 2/91

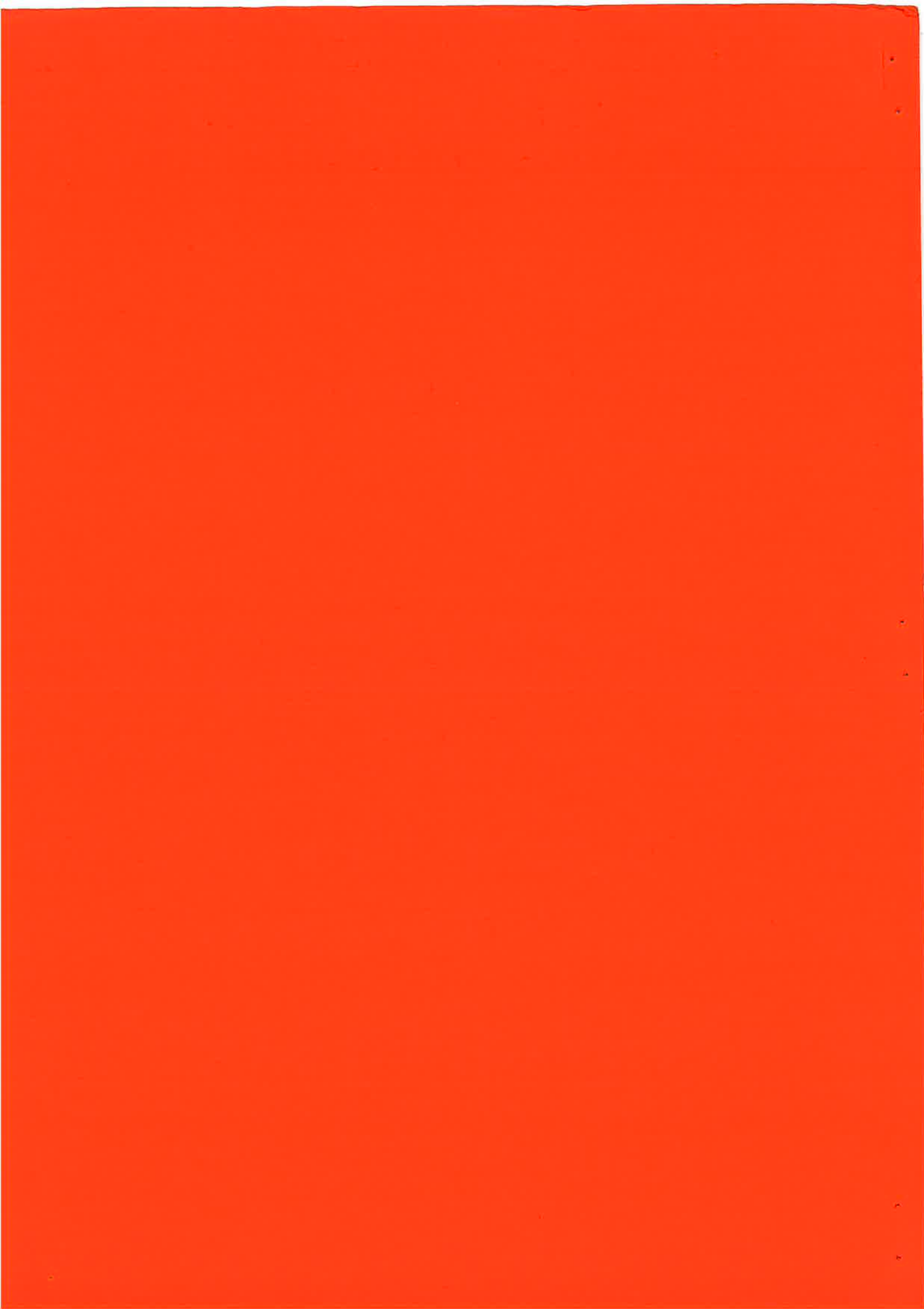
Tel. 0228/470806  
Fax 0228/473682

London 1991: Dokumentation der  
Gegenaktivitäten

Inhalt:

Vorbemerkung .....	1
Dokumentation .....	2
The Other Economic Summit (TOES): Communiqué .....	2
Seven Years On. The Other Economic Summit Begins Its Second Seven Year Cycle. By James Robertson .....	7
EnviroSummit Scorecard: Challenge to G7 Foot-dragging .....	17
EnviroSummit Scorecard .....	23
Press Release: G7 Dispute Jeopardizes Climate Convention .....	24
Press Release: G7 Goes Backwards on the Environment .....	26
Presseinformation: Stellungnahme der Stellvertretenden Vorsitzen- den des BUND .....	28

Schutzgebühr DM 10,-





WELTWIRTSCHAFT, ÖKOLOGIE & ENTWICKLUNG e.V.

WÖ&E

W.E.E.D.

WORLD ECONOMY, ECOLOGY & DEVELOPMENT Ass.

BONNER BÜRO/  
W.E.E.D. SERVICE CENTER:  
Siegfried-Leopold-Str. 53  
D-5300 Bonn 3

Tel. 0228/470806  
Fax 0228/473682

WEED-Arbeitsmaterial 2/91

**London 1991: Dokumentation der  
Gegenaktivitäten**

Inhalt:

Vorbemerkung .....	1
Dokumentation .....	2
The Other Economic Summit (TOES): Communiqué .....	2
Seven Years On. The Other Economic Summit Begins Its Second Seven Year Cycle. By James Robertson .....	7
EnviroSummit Scorecard: Challenge to G7 Foot-dragging .....	17
EnviroSummit Scorecard .....	23
Press Release: G7 Dispute Jeopardizes Climate Convention .....	24
Press Release: G7 Goes Backwards on the Environment .....	26
Presseinformation: Stellungnahme der Stellvertretenden Vorsitzen- den des BUND .....	28



## **Vorbemerkung**

In dem vorliegenden Arbeitsmaterial haben wir zentrale Dokumente des "anderen Wirtschaftsgipfels" (*The Other Economic Summit*) und des *EnviroSummit* zusammengestellt, die in diesem Jahr erneut parallel zum Treffen der "Gruppe der 7" (wichtigsten Industrieländer) stattfanden.

Die Materialien geben - zusammen mit unserem Arbeitsmaterial 2/90 vom Houstoner Weltwirtschaftsgipfel - einen Einblick in den internationalen Diskussionsstand, der vor allem mit Blick auf die Tatsache zur Kenntnis genommen werden sollte, daß der nächste "Weltwirtschaftsgipfel" (G7) im kommenden Jahr in München stattfinden wird.

Schon jetzt besteht in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland großes Interesse an der Vorbereitung öffentlichkeitswirksamer Alternativveranstaltungen. So hat sich innerhalb der Clearing-Stelle '92 eine Arbeitsgruppe gebildet, die sich erste konzeptionelle Überlegungen zur Ausgestaltung eines "anderen Gipfels" in München machen wird. Auch vor Ort ist inzwischen ein Bündnis entstanden, das mit der Vorbereitung von Gegenaktivitäten begonnen hat. WEED setzt sich dafür ein, entsprechende Anstrengungen auf internationaler, bundesdeutscher und lokaler Ebene frühzeitig zusammenzuführen, um dem Anspruch der Gruppe der 7, Konzepte der Weltentwicklung zu präsentieren, die Kompetenz der sozialen Bewegungen von unten entgegenzusetzen.

Rainer Falk

Bonn, im Oktober 1991

1984 LONDON  
1985 BONN  
1986 TOKYO  
1987 VENICE  
1988 TORONTO  
1989 PARIS  
1990 HOUSTON  
1991 LONDON

2

# THE OTHER ECONOMIC SUMMIT

15-16 JULY 1991

## TOES COMMUNIQUE

### Introduction and response

The economic declaration of the G7 Summit clearly demonstrates their unsuitability as an unofficial 'world government'. A statement riven with contradictions commits an undemocratic, self selecting, exclusive club to "underpinning democracy". At the same time the G7 representing only 15% of the world's population ironically seeks to promote "a truly multilateral system". The 'commitment' of the G7 to "sustainable growth" and "new jobs" is ridiculous in the face of their recent track record on unemployment and their per capita contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

The Other Economic Summit deplores the economic inefficiency of the G7, its lack of democracy and its failure to respond to the environmental and social crisis faced by the majority world, who are not represented at the London Economic Summit.

Therefore The Other Economic Summit now issues its own Communique as a real response to the current global crisis:

1. Only a sustainable economy can guarantee an economy at all for future generations. There Is No Alternative.
2. Resolving the issues discussed at TOES and the G7 Summit is a precondition for a sustainable world economy. For example, the Third World can never develop sustainably unless it is relieved of its burden of debt.
3. Local and informal economies must be strengthened. Sustainable development happens best if it is local and people-centred.
4. This is not enough. The G7 is too undemocratic to be fit for this task. If it cannot reform (see below), the G7 should contribute to the "Decade of Democracy", by winding itself up.
5. A representative World Economic Council integrated into the UN system should then take its place.
6. We strongly welcome the support of the G7 for a United Nations arms export register and for monitoring world-wide military stocks. However, the need for stringent national arms export controls remains. The ultimate target should be a ban on arms exports.

## Background.

### Criticisms of the G7 as an institution.

1. Undemocratic. "We refuse the G7 the right to speak alone in the name of the whole world, and to decide for the whole of humanity" (from the TOES declaration in Paris, 1989).
2. Ineffective PR exercise with no follow-up structure. The 1990 declaration promised \$1.5 billion for Amazonian rainforests, of which only 1% has been collected.
3. Undermines permanent institutions. The G7 Political Declaration on "strengthening the International Order" says "we commit ourselves to making the UN stronger". Yet the G7 itself circumvents the UN.
4. Concentrates on the immediate issues facing rich countries, but does not face up to the severity of the present global crisis.

### Reforming the G7

1. The G7 is evolving, very slowly. The Political Declaration says "we cannot succeed alone". But this is not enough. Full-blown reform depends on pressure from outside. TOES helps the G7 to help itself.
2. We accept the fact that small groups are more effective than large groups in policy making. What we need is a representative small group. A World Economic Council of between 7 and 11 members should take over the present functions of the G7.
3. We need a World Summit on Global Governance, modelled on the meetings in San Francisco and Bretton Woods in the 1940s.

### The Environment

The G7 have been ineffective. There have been fine words but little action. Often the communiqués repeat much the same fine words. See, for amusement value, the 1979 Tokyo and 1990 Houston communiqués on the need for alternative sources of energy.

We need the following:-

\* Suitably precautionary "sustainability standards" to address the critical environmental issues: climate change, ozone depletion, acid rain, deforestation, desertification, water depletion, toxic pollution, species extinction.

\* A programme of action to meet these standards as soon as possible.

\* Realistic budgets for the programme, both to transform the environmental performance of G7 and other industrial economies, and to enable Third World economies to get onto a track of sustainable development.

\* For CO<sub>2</sub>, for example, the target needs to be equal per capita emissions throughout the world, at a global level of emissions at least 60% below 1990 levels. This principle of equality should apply throughout.

### Development

Poverty itself is a cause of the environmental destruction that threatens us all. The approaches so far tried have failed. Poverty worsened dramatically during the "lost decade" of the 1980s in many parts of the Third World.

We must:-

\* Guarantee the fulfilment of basic needs as a precondition.

\* Address the global inequalities behind poverty, including fundamental reform of the systems of debt, trade aid and land ownership (see below).

\* Shift the focus of development effort from the unsustainable exploitation of Third World resources for the world market to the regeneration of rural livelihoods and environment.

### Debt

The amount owed by the South still exceeds the amount they originally borrowed. The burden of debt service, with the consequential IMF and World Bank adjustment plans, have killed millions of people, mainly women and children, taken hundreds of millions more below the minimal subsistence level for any sort of human dignity, and wrought untold damage on the environment. Deeply flawed lending policies of creditors must share the blame for the failure of Third World loans to perform. Northern economic policies must take the blame for the hostile trading and financial environment that have made Third World debt impossible to repay.

Third World debt should be written down to reflect:-

\* The deterioration in the Southern terms of trade and the increase in interest rates since the debts were contracted.

\* The illegal flight of capital from South to North of which Northern creditors were fully aware even as they made new loans which could go the same way.



\* The enormous environmental and human debt owed by the North to the South. No repayment should be permitted at the expense of basic human needs and the environment.

### Trade

Without reform of the international trading system the South will soon acquire new debts due to the unequal terms of world trade. TOES questions the motives of the G7's anxiety to conclude the Uruguay Round.

The new global trading system which the G7 want to put in place is unlikely to assist the developing world. On the contrary Third world countries fear that the reverse will be true.

TOES ask that more democratic negotiations take place on the new GATT issues of services, investment and patenting in order that Third World countries' views can be taken into account, especially on the proposed patenting of plant genetic resources which threaten biodiversity and the future of food security in the South.

### Aid

Most so-called aid to Third World countries benefits the donor countries and their corporations through tied-aid provisions; the elite of Third World countries, through development projects geared to their benefit; and highly-paid aid and development professionals. Such aid is often profoundly harmful to the Third World poor and Third World environments.

Specifically:-

\* Aid and development finance should never be used for large-scale development projects. The past human and environmental cost is disastrous.

\* Aid should be given without strings so as to be under the control of the community being aided, so that the aid is used for their priorities.

\* Technical assistance should build on the knowledge and technologies of those being assisted, not replace them.

### Military Security

The global arms trade is a threat to international security. Military security is jeopardised by regional arms races and increased tension, while economics security and development are jeopardised by the diversion of resources away from basic needs. Human rights also suffer as arms sales bolster the status and power of repressive regimes.

Three-fold action is needed:-

Three-fold action is needed:-

\* The major industrialised countries need to introduce stringent controls on arms exports, banning especially sales to all countries involved in war and with poor human rights records.

\* Developing countries should review arms spending against other spending priorities, in particular, health, education, and social welfare.

\* The governments of industrialised countries need to develop concrete conversion strategies (in consultation with management and trade unions) to help their armaments concerns switch to socially-useful production.

#### Eastern Europe

The USSR and its republics have said they want a free market. They have failed to say how they intend to achieve it. Under such uncertainty, foreign aid is more than ever likely to do more harm than good.

We need:-

\* Imaginative new solutions to the economic problems of the region, such as were advanced at TOES by Dr. Marek Gruchelski of Solidarity.

\* Democratic control of the privatisation process

\* Avoiding further environmental damage must be a precondition of all reform and privatisation.

\* Support for local and regional regeneration projects and personal empowerment.

#### Global Institutional Reform

We must accept the necessity for change in the present institutions of world economic government, to enable them to function efficiently in a more democratic and sustainable economy. Relevant proposals should be submitted for decision at UNCED.

ISSUED BY TOES UK  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17TH, 1991

## SEVEN YEARS ON

The Other Economic Summit Begins Its Second Seven-Year Cycle  
By James Robertson, 12th July 1991

The Other Economic Summit (TOES) first took place in London seven years ago, in 1984, when the heads of government of the Group of Seven (G7) rich industrial countries were holding their annual economic summit here. Next week the G7 Summit is in London again, and so is TOES. The first seven-year cycle is complete. The second is about to begin.

The TOES meeting itself will begin on Monday. It will address specific issues relating to this year's G7 Summit. But today, as we start three days of widely ranging seminars, conferences and other events associated with TOES, I have been asked to give some rather broader personal reflections, looking back on the past seven years and looking forward to the next seven.

## Origin Of TOES

By 1984 it was becoming clear that the so-called world leaders of the Group of Seven high-consumption, high-pollution countries were not giving a lead. They were offering no effective response to the deep-seated world crisis brought on by the conventional approach to economic progress which they themselves represented. The annual G7 economic summits were part of the problem, not part of the solution.

The specific suggestion for TOES in 1984 came from two women members of what was then the Ecology Party, now the Green Party. That is significant: conventional economic assumptions and values are, among other things, over-masculine and unecological. But the group which came together to set TOES going reflected a wider range of concerns. That was, and remains, crucial. Conventional economic imperatives and ideas are causing great damage and frustrating vital change across a very wide front: the gap between rich and poor peoples; poverty and unemployment; human development; environment; peace and disarmament; health; technology, industry and farming that are safe, clean and humane; the survival of tribal peoples; a more effective United Nations; and much else, including - not least - social justice and spiritual values.

So one of the aims of TOES from the beginning has been to help to build an international coalition for a new economics out of a wide range of citizen interests and citizen concerns.

## State Of The World

What of the state of the world now, compared with 1984? It certainly hasn't improved very much, and in many ways it has got worse. The G7 can take little satisfaction from their achievements during this period. And, let's face it, we can't take very much either, unless we see ourselves as mere protesters on the margin, voices crying in the wilderness - which we certainly do not.

Here are some of the things we said in the 1984 TOES communique.

## "Unemployment.

Rich and poor countries alike face the prospect of continuing high unemployment...Policies that assume that unemployment can be brought down by conventional economic growth, and that work

and self-respect and a decent livelihood must continue to depend on paid, full-time employment of the conventional kind, are policies of despair for many millions of people.

#### Third World Poverty.

More than a billion people now live in absolute poverty. The conventional assumption is that development in the poor countries must depend on further economic growth in the rich, so that for the poor world to become less poor, the rich world must become even richer. This assumption is absurd in a world of finite resources...

#### Resources and Environment.

The conventional path of economic development, both in rich and poor countries, increasingly threatens the natural resources and the natural environment on which human life depends. This reinforces the urgent need for a fundamental change of direction already demanded by unemployment and Third World poverty.

#### The Arms Race.

A crucial element in conventional economic recovery is the expanded manufacture and sale of armaments. This spreads armed conflict around the world and threatens global self-destruction. It wastes scarce resources. It crowds out constructive expenditure and socially useful work."

All that is as true now as it was seven years ago - and in many respects even more so. To take one example, new threats to global security are arising from environmental and economic breakdown as well as from military aggression. Change is more urgent than ever.

As the German theologian Hans Kung records in his book, *Global Responsibility: In Search of a New World Ethic*, published in English translation earlier this year:

- \* Every minute the nations of the world spend 1.8 million dollars on armaments.
- \* Every hour 1500 children die of hunger-related causes.
- \* Every day a species becomes extinct.
- \* Every week during the 1980s more people were detained, tortured, assassinated, made refugee, or in other ways violated by acts of repressive regimes than at any other time in history.
- \* Every month the world's economic system adds over 7.5 billion dollars to the catastrophically unbearable debt burden of more than 1.5 trillion dollars now resting on the shoulders of Third World peoples.
- \* Every year an area of tropical forest three-quarters the size of Korea is destroyed and lost.
- \* Every decade, if present global warming trends continue, the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere could rise dramatically with a resultant rise in sea levels that would have disastrous consequences, particularly for coastal areas of all the Earth's land masses.

Hans Kung is not writing specifically about the need for economic change. But what he says underlines how urgent it has become.

#### Changes For The Better

Some things have been moving in the right direction.

Ecological awareness has grown tremendously. Governments and business now recognise that the environment is important. As a reminder of how quick this change has been, just contrast the scale

of the worldwide effort now being put into the "1992 Process" of preparation for the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Brazil next year - contrast that with the deafening silence with which politicians and the media greeted the publication of the Brundtland Report four years ago in 1987. Climate change, the ozone layer, the common interest of humanity in global resources like tropical forests and oceans - not to mention such things as green consumerism, the greening of business, environmental auditing, environmental consultancy and blueprints for a greener economy - have all burst through to the surface in the past seven years. This is certainly a step forward, even if mainstream thinking has hardly yet begun to realise its full, long-term significance.

Another big change for the better in the past seven years has been the collapse of communism, both as a way of actually organising economic and social life and as a vision of how to achieve a better way to live. This has brought difficult problems, certainly. But a great burden has been lifted from the millions of people living under communism, and the Cold War has ended. It is good that Mr. Gorbachev is to attend some of this year's G7 Summit.

The significance of the collapse of communism is not that it means the triumph of capitalism, let alone the end of history - an idea so staggeringly naive that one wonders how it ever got taken up. Its real significance is quite different. First, it showed what citizen movements can do when the crunch comes. Second, by finally discrediting the old approach to the transformation of modern society, it has helped to open the way to a new approach, less damaging and more likely to be successful. I am not necessarily saying that the new economics should aspire to be a transformative ideology on the lines of Marxism. But it must certainly be part - an important part - of a new, post-modern approach to social transformation.

"Post-modern" is important. Communism on the one hand and capitalism on the other have been interlocking aspects of one and the same world order and one and the same worldview - modern, industrialized, supposedly scientific, culturally European. Both have involved an impersonal, unecological, unethical approach to economic life. Both have been centralising, whether under big business or big government or both. Both have been destructive of the Earth. Both have been disabling for people - they have made people more dependent. As the old joke has it, capitalism has been the exploitation of man by man and communism has been the reverse. And for the past seventy years, each has used the threat of the other to distract attention from its own injustices and shortcomings. For all these reasons, the collapse of world communism helps to open the way to the transformation of world capitalism too.

Now for an important piece of good news that didn't reach the headlines at all. In 1990 the UN Development Programme began publication of an annual report on Human Development. This will be an invaluable source of "new economic" data from now on. Among the published conclusions of the 1990 report were that "the link between economic growth and human progress is not automatic" and that "a participatory approach - including the involvement of NGOs - is crucial to any strategy for successful human development".

The last item of good news I want to mention is ourselves. The worldwide new economics movement - which seeks to go beyond both capitalism and communism, and to promote human development - has been growing by leaps and bounds in the last seven years, largely unnoticed by the mass media and conventional "opinion formers". TOES, particularly since its last three meetings in Toronto, Paris and Houston, has become a regular fixture in our annual calendar. Although many other growth points existed before 1984, and although TOES has not yet established a solid administrative and financial base, it has helped to give the new economics movement a focus. When future historians look back to the 1980s, they will find, I am sure, that - in our campaigns and meetings and publications and projects - people associated with TOES and the New Economics Foundation in this country, and people associated with our friends and sister organisations abroad, were among those laying the foundations for the new economic order which took shape in the 21st century.

#### The Bad News

But, even if well begun, our task is by no means yet half done. And this brings us to the bad news.

First, in spite of growing environmental awareness, very few leading people around the world - in politics and government, business and finance - yet admit, or perhaps even understand, the scale and urgency of the changes now needed. True, they have learned to talk about "sustainable development". But they behave as if what has to be sustained is the onward stampede of the Gadarene swine.

In the debate of the past few months in Britain about how to tackle the present recession, I have not heard a single politician from any of the main parties mention the question of long-term environmental sustainability. The debate has been all about which party's policies will most quickly restore the tempo of high-street spending, the level of industrial output, and the rate of conventionally measured economic growth. I know the dividing line between politics and entertainment is becoming fuzzy. But this is the theatre of the absurd.

Internationally, too, our leaders are still acting out the fantasy that more economic growth, combined with more scientific knowledge and new technical fixes from industry, can provide an effective response to threats like global warming and a sound basis for humanity's common future. So, in the preparations for UNCED next year they have been playing down the need to reform economic systems - including the need to modernise and democratise the present institutions of global economic governance. They seem quite unaware of the need for radical changes in the policies of the World Bank, the IMF and the GATT and their role within the UN system, and of the need to question the future of the G7 itself.

The fact is that too few leading people around the world yet understand that the conventional Western vision of economic progress, which encourages an eventual world population of 10 or even 15 billion people to seek the high-consumption, high-pollution lifestyles of today's rich countries, is hopelessly unsustainable. We have certainly not yet got through to the G7 leaders that a fundamentally new direction of development is needed - at world, national and local levels. They seem to have no inkling yet that this is likely to involve, among other things, the reduction of

present levels of rich-country consumption, including especially energy consumption, by as much as half or more. They have not yet begun to grasp the consequences of this for production and employment, or the massive scale of the economic conversion programme we shall need.

Another, connected, item of bad news is Europe. Beneath the surface differences about a single or common currency, about whether the goal is federation or "ever closer union", and about whether the European Community should be a pillared temple or a branching tree - not to mention the hostilities that break out from time to time between British ex-Prime Ministers - beneath all that, established political and economic opinion in Western Europe is still sold on the idea of an economically more centralised European Community, dominated by bigger business and bigger finance. The prevailing assumption still is that the future of Europe must be tied to the pursuit of endless economic growth.

That the thrust of mainstream Western European development continues in the wrong, unsustainable, direction is bad enough in itself. That it reflects a narrow little-European parochialism makes matters worse. The significant thing about 1992 will not be the European Single Market, as many European politicians, officials and businesspeople have supposed. The much more significant event of 1992 will be the first Earth Summit in history - when the peoples of the world come together at UNCED to discuss our common future. Most of them, in the Columbus 500th anniversary year, will be looking back on half a millennium of European world domination, and looking forward to a new, post-European - as well as post-modern - future.

My third sobering thought about the last seven years bears more closely on the new economics movement itself. Although we have made some progress, we still have a very long way to go.

For example, although we are working on it, we are not yet seen as offering the peoples of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union practical, operational alternatives to consumerism, privatisation and other aspects of the conventional capitalist market economy. And many of us, I know, feel we have so far failed to attract sufficient attention from the mainstream press and media.

There is another point. I don't think we have yet fully appreciated how difficult it is for our national and international leaders to face up to today's realities. It isn't enough to complain that most of them are lost in uncharted territory, like the Communist leaders in Eastern Europe in 1989 - without the vision or the magnanimity - the greatness of spirit - to recognise and confront the historic challenge of their time. The fact is that people pursuing career success and survival in politics, government and business - and in other established walks of life - are prisoners of the power structures of today. They cannot step very far out of line. Only independent citizens and independent peoples' movements are free to map out the route to a new tomorrow and lead the way along it. And, only by insisting that they do so, can we make it easier for our leaders to follow.

In the next seven years we must get the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to recognise this. They need to be very careful not to allow themselves to become instruments of short-term

government and business strategies, at the expense of the true long-term interests of people and the environment. Although some NGOs are now giving good support to the new economics, we still have to convince the great majority of NGOs that this is a priority.

#### The New Economics Movement

As the programme for the next six days suggests, the new economics movement is a very broad church - inclusive, not clearly bounded. In fact, hundreds of thousands - millions - of people around the world, most of them unknown to each other, are part of it.

We are promoting change in many different spheres. These include personal lifestyle, institutions, technologies, and ideas and values.

- \* Lifestyle. Some of us concentrate on applying the principles of the new economics to our own way of life - the work we do, the goods we buy, the way we invest our financial savings, how we deal with our household wastes, and so on.
- \* Institutions. Some of us concentrate on applying the principles of the new economics to change the institutions that influence and constrain economic life. For example - one among many - we may be working on how to reduce the burden of tax on people's incomes and shift it on to their use of real resources (such as land and energy) and the pollution they cause (much of which is created by energy-intensive processes).
- \* Technologies. Some of us are concentrating on promoting the use of technologies which are enabling and conserving, as in energy conservation and organic farming.
- \* Ideas and Values. Some of us are working at changing the dominant ideas and values that influence all those other things - personal ways of life, institutional norms, and accepted technologies. One example is the idea that maximisation of money values is the only true measure of economic success, as in conventionally calculated value-for-money for consumers, profit for businesses, and GNP for countries. Another is the idea that religious beliefs have little practical bearing on the economic aspects of life, which are governed by supposedly scientific laws of their own.

This diversity is a strength, not a weakness. Today's conventional norms in each of these different spheres - lifestyle, institutions, technologies, and ideas and values - interlock and reinforce one another. Changes in one contribute to changes in others. We are all helping one another to pull in the same direction.

But, in the last seven years, some conflicts between us have become more apparent. We need to face up to them.

Take green consumerism and green business. Some of us promote these enthusiastically as means to business and financial success. To others of us the green consumer is a red herring, a distraction from the need to reduce consumption altogether. And how, we wonder, could the typical big business today - which is under constant pressure to maximise shareholder profits in predatory, impersonal, international financial markets - how could it afford, however green it tried to be, to go for the reduced consumption, reduced production, reduced throughput and reduced turnover of a sustainable future.



Nonetheless, even those of us who have these reservations can surely welcome the greening of business and consumerism as first steps in the right direction. In spite of a difference here, there is also a common cause.

Again, are we trying to create a new economics or are we trying to go beyond economics? On the one hand, we include green economists who are working to expand the scope of economics - to extend its methods of evaluation and analysis to matters which economists have hitherto ignored, such as the loss of welfare resulting from environmental pollution. On the other hand, some of us tend to see economics as an unsustainable discipline, a short-lived form of understanding specific to the industrial age - as alchemy was specific to the pre-modern age. We are working, if not to phase economics out, at least to cut it down to size and subordinate it to social, environmental, ethical and spiritual values. In principle, there is a conflict here. But, equally, there is an element of mutual support. That green economists admit the failings of conventional economics, is welcome to the anti-economists. And the anti-economists give useful ammunition to the green economists, in their efforts to modernise the economics profession.

As we start on the next seven years, we need to be clear, as these examples suggest, that the new economics movement has two kinds of work to do. There is immediate work, such as helping today's established organisations to respond to environmental and social issues which are already coming on to the mainstream agenda. And there is longer-term work, to bring on to the agenda new issues and new possibilities which most people would dismiss as marginal and irrelevant now - if they thought about them at all.

Take the subject of money. Ethical investment is now on the agenda. So one practical task is to encourage and help financial institutions to expand the ethical investment services they offer, to enable more people to put their savings into concerns which they want to support. But equally important, there are also longer-term things to be done about money. We have to get it across that money is a manmade means of numerical valuation and accounting, whose social function is to enable people to transact with one another on a secure basis of claims and obligations. We have to show why the present system of money and finance fails to perform this function fairly and efficiently. And we have to work out how to transform it into a fair and efficient system.

Most professional economists and financial people are not interested in the longer-term approach, or in such things as the scope for local community banking, the possibility of interest-free forms of money, or the idea that local currencies (alongside national currencies and supra-national currencies like the ecu) might be part of a multi-level currency system for the world. But we should aim to get at least some of these possibilities on to the mainstream agenda in the next seven years.

#### The Next Seven Years

In the new economics movement, then, we are helping to shape a new post-modern, post-European world order - and a new post-modern, post-European worldview - for the next century and the next millennium. In the coming seven years, which start in 1992 with the 500th anniversary of Columbus and end in 1998 with the 500th

anniversary of Vasco da Gama's voyage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, we need to get this widely understood. This will mean putting over some quite big ideas.

The modern world order and the modern worldview, which began to emerge about 500 years ago and eventually crystallised in the second half of the 18th century, at the time of the American and French Revolutions and the Enlightenment, is now breaking down. The conventional modern European approach to economic life and thought has been an integral part of the modern world order and the modern worldview, and it is breaking down too.

The modern approach to economic life has become intolerably disabling for people and intolerably damaging to the Earth. It is based on assumptions that are either false or out-of-date: for example, that economic matters are best approached as if they are scientifically value-free and ethics has nothing to do with them; and that the world economy is still basically a collection of national economies competing for wealth, as in Adam Smith's *Wealth Of Nations*.

The electronic age is making it clear that money is essentially numbers, not gold or silver or paper. These - and other things, like electronic pulses (or cattle or cowrie shells or cigarettes) - may be vehicles for money. But money itself is numbers. The growing importance of money in our lives over the last few centuries has subordinated qualitative to quantitative value, just as the modern European kind of science has emphasised the importance of numerical data and has subordinated qualitative to quantitative knowledge. Modern money and modern science have been twin aspects of what has been called the shift "from myths to maths".

All these features of modern economic practice and thought can be traced back through Adam Smith to the founding fathers of the modern European secular worldview, like Bacon, Galileo, Hobbes, Descartes, and Newton.

The new post-modern, post-European approach to economic life and thought, which we are beginning to crystallise, must be based on quite different principles.

- \* It must systematically enable people to take greater control of their lives, not make them more dependent.
- \* It must systematically conserve the Earth's resources, not destroy them.
- \* It must systematically include qualitative values and ethical choice in economic life, not systematically exclude them from it.
- \* And it must recognise that our first concern is no longer with the wealth of nations, but with a single one-world economy, which must be reconceptualised, redesigned, and restructured over the coming years into a pluralistic, decentralising multi-level system.

By 1998 we should have got it widely understood that the new economics is about the practical application of these new principles across the whole range of economic life and thought - for example:

- \* to eliminate the kinds of international trade and international debt that impoverish the peoples of the South and compel them to mine environmentally valuable resources like tropical forests;

- \* to develop new ways of organising work that will eliminate the necessity to be dependant on either an employer or the state;
- \* to develop new ways of living that dramatically cut present levels of energy-use and pollution; and
- \* to work out new and better ways of measuring economic success than the money-maximising measures of conventional economics today.

There are at least two other dates to have in mind as we think about the next seven years. 1995 will be the 50th anniversary of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions - World Bank, IMF, and GATT. Meanwhile, 1994 will have brought the 300th anniversary of the Bank of England, the world's first central bank in a modern monetary system. These anniversaries should help us to focus the spotlight on the need to strengthen and democratise the arrangements for global economic governance, and on the need for radical change in the world's monetary and financial systems.

#### Goals For The Next Seven Years

In conclusion, I suggest that goals for TOES' second seven-year cycle should include the following.

- (1) By 1998 The G7 Summits should have been wound up. Last year's G7 Summit at Houston declared the 1990s a "Decade of Democracy". The G7 Summits will be a damaging anachronism in a democratic post-European one-world economy striving for sustainable development. To strengthen and democratise the system of global economic governance, the G7 Summits should, by 1998, have been replaced by summit meetings of a more representative World Economic Council. This World Economic Council should be part of the UN system, serviced by the Secretary-General and responsible for directing and co-ordinating the work and policies of the UN Development Programme, the World Bank, the IMF, GATT, and other such organisations.
- (2) The Other Economic Summit (TOES) should, by 1998, have developed into a firmly founded, officially recognised but still wholly independent annual international gathering of NGOs, people's representatives and concerned citizens, meeting in parallel with the new World Economic Summit, as TOES now meets in parallel with the G7 Summits. TOES' task will then be, as now, to look further ahead and more widely than politicians and government officials can do, and to make sure that vital citizen interests and concerns are not ignored. By 1998 TOES should have attracted support from progressive professional bodies around the world, including an international grouping of recognised economists.
- (3) By 1998 political, business and financial leaders everywhere should have been brought to admit the scale and nature of the changes now needed. In rich-country media there should be daily discussion - as extensive as the coverage given to straight environmental issues today - about how we can shake off our collective addiction to ever-rising levels of production, consumption, and waste, and set about reducing our energy use to about half the present level.
- (4) To ease the way for the wholesale economic conversion that this will require, we must spell out in this next seven years - much more clearly and convincingly than we have in

the last - what are the alternatives to conventional economic growth and conventional employment as sources of wealth and wellbeing.

- (5) By 1998 the Third World debt crisis must have been resolved - in recognition of the historic debt owed by the rich, mostly European peoples to the poor, mostly non-European peoples of the world. Its resolution should be one element in a comprehensive reorientation of the world economy towards self-reliance, environmental sustainability and social justice.
- (6) Finally, by 1998, we should aim to have crystallised - out of the various innovations now being developed by people in the new economics movement and elsewhere - a comprehensive understanding of the functions that money should perform in the post-modern world, and a comprehensive programme of monetary and financial reform.

These do not add up to a comprehensive programme. Even so, they may seem ambitious goals. Let us make good progress towards them in the next few days.

July 1991.

Note. James Robertson is a patron of the New Economics Foundation. His most recent book is *Future Wealth: A New Economics for the 21st Century*.

## EnviroSummit Scorecard challenge to G7 foot-dragging

The 1991 EnviroSummit Scorecard is a slap in the face for Group of Seven leaders at the London Economic Summit who have failed in their supposed leadership role when it comes to environmental protection.

The Group of Seven — Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom — must respond to the 1991 EnviroSummit Scorecard, which is believed to be the most comprehensive and searching international survey of its kind.

This two-volume survey — summarised below — provides detailed rankings of the Seven in nine important categories.

The 1991 EnviroSummit Scorecard makes uncomfortable reading for the G7 governments. It shows clearly that, despite their last two 'green' Summits in Paris (1989) and Houston (1990), they are still failing and their claims to have made significant progress toward environmental responsibility must be treated with scepticism.

At those earlier Summits, the G7 governments accepted the need for action to deal with the threats to the environment. The 1991 EnviroSummit Scorecard reveals that no G7 government has yet adopted the kind of national or international policies which are so urgently required to deal with many pressing environmental problems. *Some have done more than others, but they have all done badly.*

Governments and peoples around the world will want to know why the G7 — the Earth's richest countries, the largest consumers of its precious resources and its biggest polluters — have all failed the test of the EnviroSummit Scorecard. This is the big question which the G7 governments will try to duck at the 1991 G7 Summit. *Will they yet again attempt to cloak their past records in promises of action in the 'future'?*

### ATMOSPHERE AND ENERGY

What commitment and programme of action does the Government have to reduce its national greenhouse gas emissions which are not already controlled by international agreement, and in particular CO<sup>2</sup> emissions, from present levels by the end of the century and by how much?

1. Germany	39%
2. Canada	33%
3. Japan	31%
4. Italy	30%
5. France	29%
6. USA	27%
7. UK	24%

### SPECIES AND HABITATS

What has the Government done itself and through international lending banks, to reduce the rate of loss of species and natural and semi-natural habitats (in particular tropical rainforests) both domestically and internationally?

1. USA	57%
2. Canada	47%
3. Italy	37%
4. Germany	36%
5. UK	29%
6. France	23%
7. Japan	15%

### WATER AND OCEANS

Does the Government have a comprehensive strategy to control and reduce sources of freshwater and marine pollution and to protect water resources?

1. Germany	55%
2. Canada	51%
3. USA	47%
4. Japan	46%
5. UK	42%
6. Italy	38%
7. France	28%

### TRANSPORT

Has the government introduced or committed itself to a transport policy and investment programme to encourage alternatives to growth in private car use?

1. Japan	34%
2. USA	24%
3. Canada	17%
4. France	14%
5. Italy	13%
5. UK	13%
7. Germany	10%

### LAND USE

What steps has the Government taken to ensure that its domestic land use policy with respect to transport, residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and forestry development is environmentally sustainable?

1. UK	31%
2. USA	26%
3. Italy	24%
4. France	23%
5. Japan	17%
5. Germany	17%

NB: The questions on this issue are outside the jurisdiction of the Canadian Federal Government.

## AGRICULTURE

Does the Government actively promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices domestically and in bilateral and multilateral foreign aid, trade and lending programmes?

1. Canada	34%
2. France	31%
2. USA	31%
4. UK	28%
5. Japan	21%
6. Germany	20%
7. Italy	15%

## WASTE

Has the Government committed itself to a comprehensive waste and industrial emissions reduction recycling strategy and a phase-out date for all products and processes which result in toxic, persistent and bio-accumulative substances?

1. Japan	46%
2. USA	34%
2. France	34%
4. UK	30%
5. Italy	29%
6. Canada	21%
7. Germany	12%

## GLOBAL RELATIONS

What recent steps has the Government taken to help to alleviate poverty and population pressures, improve energy efficiency, promote CFC substitutes, conserve forests, and assist sustainable agriculture and water management in Eastern Europe and the less developed countries?



1. Canada	43%
2. USA	39%
3. Italy	33%
4. France	29%
5. UK	27%
6. Japan	25%
7. Germany	16%

### PUBLIC RIGHT TO KNOW

What provision does the Government have for making information relevant to environmental protection available to the public?

1. USA	67%
2. Canada	54%
3. France	50%
4. UK	36%
5. Italy	29%
6. Japan	23%
7. Germany	19%

### HOW THE 1991 ENVIROSUMMIT SCORECARD WAS PRODUCED.

Prepared by non-governmental environmental organisations from all the G7 countries — Canada, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, UK and US — the Scorecard addresses nine key environmental issues.

The environmentalists posed 10 questions for each issue, to obtain a comprehensive picture of each G7 government's recent environmental policy performance.

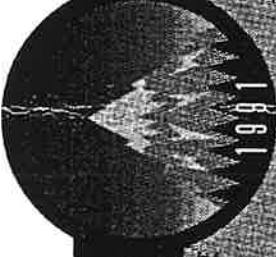
For each question, points are awarded by assessing each of the governments' performance, using the following range of criteria:

- Has it even recognised or has it just ignored the issue?
- Has it made hard and fast, timetabled commitments or simply given vague promises?

- Has it used the law and economic instruments to protect the environment or merely resorted to weak voluntary guidelines?
- Has it provided essential money or cut it where it is needed most?

Each policy question can score up to 10 points. A score of 10 picks out a pace-setter, while 0 spotlights a foot-dragger. Each question was weighted to reflect its relative importance. The marks, expressed as percentages of the total potential score on each set of questions, place the G7 governments in ranked order according to their performance on each issue.

# ENVIRO SUMMIT



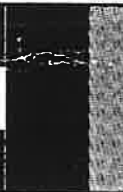






A CRITICAL VIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF THE 67 GOVERNMENTS, PRODUCED BY 67 ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

LED BY FRIENDS OF THE EARTH INTERNATIONAL, WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE FUND.

1991

\* THE OPERATIONAL EXPENSES FOR THIS REPORT WERE COVERED BY THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE ABOVE-NAMED ORGANIZATIONS.

67 COUNTRIES in alphabetical order	ATMOSPHERE & ENERGY	SPECIES & HABITATS	WATER & OCEANS	TRANSPORT	LAND USE	AGRICULTURE	WASTE	GLOBAL RELATIONS	PUBLIC RIGHT TO KNOW
CANADA 	33%	47%	51%	17%	N/A*	34%	21%	43%	54%
FRANCE 	29%	23%	28%	14%	23%	31%	34%	29%	50%
GERMANY 	39%	36%	55%	10%	17%	20%	12%	16%	19%
ITALY 	30%	37%	38%	13%	24%	15%	29%	33%	29%
JAPAN 	31%	15%	46%	34%	17%	21%	46%	25%	23%
UK 	24%	29%	42%	13%	31%	28%	30%	27%	36%
USA 	27%	57%	47%	24%	26%	31%	34%	39%	67%

## **Press release from the London EnviroSummit**

**For immediate release**

**17th July**

**From: Friends of the Earth  
World Wide Fund for Nature  
The Environmental Defense Fund**

# **G7 DISPUTE JEOPARDIZES CLIMATE CONVENTION**

**US refusal to set a target for controlling its emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), the main 'greenhouse' gas, is preventing G7 leaders from making a joint commitment to protect the global climate.**

The EnviroSummit NGOs commented:

**"The United States, the world's biggest polluter, is wrecking any prospects of an international agreement to cut emissions of carbon dioxide - the main cause of global warming."**

The NGOs continued:

**"The G7 governments must arrange an emergency meeting to sort out this mess well before next year's Earth Summit. Unless the world's richest countries agree to collective action, the Global Climate Convention will be an empty shell."**

The United States, the world's biggest CO<sub>2</sub> emitter, is the only OECD country that has not committed itself to at least stabilize its emissions. Despite public pressure from other G7 leaders, and the European Commission, the US has refused to budge at the London Summit.

On July 8th, British Prime Minister John Major called publicly on the US to demonstrate leadership by committing itself to controlling its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Mr. Major's public call has been ignored, exposing his own lack of leadership. The UK commitment is conditional upon action being taken by other countries - the US in particular.

more....

.....2

Negotiations have been underway for six months to develop a Climate Change Convention in time for the Earth Summit. They have stalled on the issue of commitments to targets and timetables for the reduction of CO2 emissions in industrialized countries. Unless this issue is resolved, any climate change agreement signed at UNCED in 1992 will be an empty framework - fine words and no action.

The EnviroSummit NGO's commented:

"Action to limit climate change is the litmus test of the London Summit's performance on the environment. The US refusal to promise to cut its CO2 emissions at this time is blocking progress towards an effective international agreement - one with binding targets and timetables. Once again the G7 will have failed to take the 'decisive actions' on climate change they promised two years ago in Paris, earning them the title of the 'Dangerously Dirty Seven'".

The EnviroSummit NGOs are calling for the G7 leaders to promise that they will attend the Earth Summit and make sure that it produces binding agreements."  
ends

For further information contact:

Andrew Lees (FoE) tel (mobile) 0831553231

Richard Tapper (WWF)

Jim Tripp (EDF)

at the NGO Press Office, Central Hall, (Opposite Queen Elizabeth II Centre)

Tels 071 799 2026 or fax 2028

# ENVIRO SUMMIT



**WWF** World Wide Fund  
For Nature



**The Environmental Defense Fund**



**Friends of the Earth**

London Economic Summit 1991

Wednesday, July 17

## P R E S S   R E L E A S E

For immediate release, July 17

### G7 GOES BACKWARDS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

#### **Serious setbacks on forests and climate**

The Group of Seven put the environment at the bottom of their London Summit agenda - they have failed to adapt their economic policies to save the Earth and failed to take the action needed to protect the forests and control global warming.

The EnviroSummit NGOs commented:

“The G7’s short-term thinking and their failure to ‘green’ their economies will cost them more money in the end and bankrupt the Earth.

“Their pathetic response to the destruction of forests and their squabbling over action on global warming confirms that they are the main cause of the global environmental crisis.

“The world’s biggest CO<sub>2</sub> polluters have failed to agree common action to control global warming. This means that the Global Climate Convention will be a sham.

“The rest of the G7, including Germany — committed to significant CO<sub>2</sub> emission cuts — have capitulated to pressure from the US, the biggest CO<sub>2</sub> polluter of them all.

“Their promise to develop a Global Forest Agreement has been shaped to suit their own vested interests.

“Their failure to provide the cash needed for the Amazon Project means that it will not get off the ground.

more...

Contact Andrew Dilworth (FoE) or Richard Tapper (WWF) on 071-799 2026 (fax) or 071-799 2028 at G7 NGO Press Office, Methodist Central Hall, Parliament Square, Westminster, London

“The G7 say that ‘industrial countries should set an example’ but keep promising action to protect the environment and failing to deliver it.

“The G7 keep promising action, but their only action is to make more promises.

“The G7 have largely recycled their ‘green’ rhetoric from the Paris and Houston Summits. They have made the usual empty promises to take action in the future. Their failure to set binding targets for timetabled national action to protect the environment denies their claim to be world leaders. The developing countries cannot be expected to act alone.

“The G7 have the power and the responsibility to save the Earth. This Summit shows that they don’t mind continuing to wreck it for the sake of ‘business as usual’.”

For further information contact:

Andrew Lees (FoE) tel (mobile) 0831553231, (pager) 0426 968 905

Richard Tapper (WWF) (pager) 0426 948995

Jim Tripp (EDF) (pager) 0426 948 324

at the NGO Press Office, Central Hall, (Opposite Queen Elizabeth II Centre)

Tels 071-799 2028, 071-799 2026 (fax)

ends

# PRESSEinformation

## ENVIROSUMMIT

**Stellungnahme der Stellvertretenden Vorsitzenden des Bund fuer Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (BUND) Frau Dr. Angelika Zahrt bei der Pressekonferenz am 15.7.1991 in London**

Gruene Themen sind beliebt in den Erklarungen deutscher Politiker - die praktische Politik sieht anders aus, wie die Analyse des BUND zeigt;

- Im Bereich "Atmosphaere und Energie" hat sich die Bundesregierung zwar auf die politische Zielvorgabe festgelegt, in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland die CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen bis 2005 um 25% zu reduzieren- aber es fehlt ein konzentrierter Aktions- und Investitionsplan, wie er von der Enquetekommission zum Schutz der Erdatmosphaere gefordert wurde.

Positiv ist der Ausstieg aus der FCKW-Produktion, der schneller vorgenommen wird als im Protokoll von Montreal und in den Vereinbarungen der EG vorgesehen.

- Im Bereich "Gewaesser und Meeresschutz" sind die direkten Massnahmen wie Klaeranlagen positiv, man muss aber beruecksichtigen, dass viele Belastungen fuer Fluesse und Meere nicht aus dem direkten Eintrag sondern aus dem Stickstoffemissionen der Landwirtschaft und dem unbegrenzt wachsenden Autoverkehr resultieren.

- Im Bereich "Verkehr" haelt die Bundesrepublik einen einsamen Negativrekord: Sie ist das einzige Land der G 7 Nationen ohne ein Tempolimit. Die Verkehrspolitik im oestlichen Teil Deutschlands setzt vorrangig auf den Autoverkehr und damit auf Strassenausbau.

- Was "Informationsfreiheit und Buergerbeteiligung" angeht, rangiert die Bundesrepublik jetzt schon ganz hinten und hat gerade noch einen Schritt zurueck getan: Um schnell und komplikationslos den Strassenbau im oestlichen Teil Deutschlands durchfuehren zu koennen, hat sie ein "Beschleunigungs- und Massnahmengesetz" beschlossen, mit dem die Buergerrechte weiter eingeschaenkt werden.

Wir waren in unserer Beurteilung kritisch mit der Regierung, aber da wir in einem dicht bevoelkerten, stark industrialisierten und materiell reichem Land leben, fordern wir von unserer Regierung schnelle und energische Schritte. Schoene Worte ueber die Versoehnung von Oekonomie und Oekologie haben wir genug gehoert.

Bund für  
Umwelt und  
Naturschutz  
Deutschland  
e.V.



**BUND**



Unser Bericht bezieht sich weitgehend auf Westdeutschland, da uns fuer Ostdeutschland vielfach die Daten fehlten. Wichtig ist aber festzuhalten, dass die Politik der Bundesregierung dazu gefuehrt hat, in Ostdeutschland den Altlasten der Vergangenheit neue oekologische Probleme im Verkehrs- und Abfallbereich hinzuzufuegen. Die Chance fuer einen oekologischen Neuanfang wurde vertan.

Von der Bundesregierung erwartet der BUND, dass sie sich beim G 7 Gipfel fuer verbindliche Konventionen zum Klimaschutz, Artenschutz und zum Schutz aller Primaerwaelder einsetzt.

Bisheriges Wirtschaftswachstum hat zu einem Wachstum von Umweltproblemen gefuehrt. Es kommt nun darauf an, oekologische Rahmenbedingungen ( z.B. Umweltsteuern ) zu schaffen, um eine umweltvertraegliche wirtschaftliche Entwicklung zu ermoeeglichen. Dies gilt gerade auch fuer den Neuanfang in Osteuropa.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used for data collection and analysis. These include surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Each method has its own strengths and limitations, and the choice depends on the specific research objectives.

The third section delves into the statistical analysis of the collected data. It covers topics such as descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and regression analysis. The goal is to identify patterns and trends in the data that can inform business decisions.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations. It highlights the key insights gained from the research and provides practical advice for implementing these findings in a business context.

