



2013

V o l u m e 13

**Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic and Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz
Mulej**

Multilingual digital book

A n t h o l o g y 2 – 2001 - 2014

Content:

- 1. SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF HUMANKIND – VI, THE WORLD GOVERNING**
- 2. A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF THE EARTH**
- 3. A BOOK ON SUSTAINABILITY**
- 4. DONATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE**
- 5. REPORT ON SUSTAINABILITY 2011 – 2013**
- 6. THE NEW CHALLENGE**
- 7. BOOKS 2002 – 2013**
- 8. A CALL FOR AN ECO-BIO-CENTERED VALUE SYSTEM**
- 9. FOOD, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY**

163 PAGES

**“PRESENT IS SUMMARY OF PAST AND FUTURE IS
UNPREDICTABLE« (Ecimovic 2013)**

2014

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



2013 was year of changes. The climate change system continued to change living conditions within the biosphere of the planet Earth.

In February we published our sixth digital book on sustainability and is as follows:

Prof. Dr. Glen T. Martin, et al.

»Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing«

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF
HUMANKIND**

SUSTAINABILITY AND GLOBAL STRUCTURE



Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, and Radford, USA, February 2013

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



»The World Thinkers Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind«

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Slovenia, EU

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»Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing«

Dr. Glen T. Martin, Professor, Radford University, Virginia, USA, et al.

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Editors: Boris Maraž, B. Org. Sc, technical and Prof. Dr. Dana M. Barry scientific.

Authors Statement

If you, as a person of good will, wish to use this book with a required respect, reason, morality and wisdom for peace and a sustainable future of humankind, please feel free to do so at any time.

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Prof. Dr. Glen T. Martin, et al.

»Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing«

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & SUSTAINABLE FUTURE OF
HUMANKIND**

SUSTAINABILITY AND GLOBAL STRUICTURE



Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, and Radford, USA, February 2013

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



1. Foreword – Executive Summary

Many people in the world today do not believe that the way the world is governed can evolve into a more efficient, democratic, and coherent form. This includes many scientists, researchers, national and international politicians and bureaucrats, members of military and security forces, as well as the 1% of the world's wealthy persons who are the virtual owners of the biosphere.

Throughout history there have been many “great” rulers who have had the intention to govern globally. These included rulers from ancient China, Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, Persia and Rome. We recognize the names of Alexander the Great from Macedonia, Caesar from Rome, Charlemagne and Napoleon from France, Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (today Turkey), and others who at their time intended to govern globally. However, their governing efforts were not successful for people but led to catastrophes.

But today our situation has changed drastically, leading us to urgently reopen the question of global government for the human community. Our era is the era of economic and cultural globalization. And the resulting complex problems, along with vast changes in the biosphere, portend disaster unless humankind can discover some form of effective and humane global government.

The Provisional World Parliament (PWP), the World Constitution and Parliament Association (WCPA), the Institute on World Problems (IOWP), and some other organizations and prominent citizens of the world have been working hard to open the door for the people of the Earth to experience a better tomorrow. Our intention here is to put on record the very real and feasible possibility that human beings can found a global community for better governing and the management of our common needs.

Recent results of the quest for sustainable development and for a sustainable future for humankind are opening new possibilities that demand proper worldwide governing.

As the newest methodologies of sustainable development and a sustainable future for the global community show, humankind is fast running out of time. The present 1% who own most of the resources of the planet are losing control of the human population as we all face a disintegrating biosphere. Our present course is opening the path for very difficult times in the future. According to many researchers—humanity at present is on a suicidal path.

There are many more compelling reasons for needed action toward a better tomorrow for humanity and for replacing the bad practices of today.

This is what we are offering in this sixth book on sustainable development and future of humankind, with this new focus on global governing. We wish you all peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom, and, what follows from these a sustainable future for the global community of humankind.

The Authors



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Note by Prof Dr Glen T. Martin: I want to thank my colleagues on the World Thinkers’ Panel on Sustainable Future of Humankind, and especially Prof Dr Timi Ecimivic, for their collaboration in this work. Some of the sections in this volume are derived from my earlier publications. Chapter 1, Section 2, below draws from the Introduction to *Triumph of Civilization*. Part of section 4 is drawn from *Triumph of Civilization*, Chapter 3. Chapter 2, sections 1, 2, and 3 are drawn from *Assent to Freedom*, Chapter 3. Chapter 2, section 4 below is drawn from the Introduction to *A Constitution for the Federation of Earth*. Chapter 3, section 5 draws upon *Triumph of Civilization*, Chapter 7.5. Chapter 2, section 1, is drawn from *Millennium Dawn*, Chapter 13, and section 4 draws upon *The Earth Federation Movement*, Chapter 2.1.

Executive Foreword

Philosophical introduction prepared by Prof. Dr. Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco from Lima, Peru.

1. NATURE OF A WORLD GOVERNMENT
 - Integrate and conserve all cultures of the world.
 - Lead humanity in harmony with nature.
 - Integrate and support global organizations according to the conservation of humanity.
 - Implement universal justice based on the conservation of humanity and nature.
 - Extend justice to all regions, societies, communities, local organizations, the family and the individual. Universal justice is the preservation of the whole.



- Develop global policies based on the conservation of cultural diversity.
 - To maintain sustainable development of humanity in equilibrium between man and nature.
 - Educate the individual to global coexistence, ensuring universal education to harmonize their individual existence with society, nature and the universe.
2. ESSENCE OF A WORLD GOVERNMENT
- The symmetric interaction of man with man, of man with nature and the universe.
3. STEPS TO CONSTITUTE A WORLD GOVERNMENT
- 3.1. THEORITICAL PHASE.
- Rational justification for world government.
 - Philosophical Foundations (ontological, epistemological, axiological and anthropological) of world government.
 - The concordance of the human dimension with a world government
 - Fundamentals of global justice and its implementation at the regional, national and local.
 - Theoretical basis for the correlation between global justice and local justice.
 - The theoretical basis for the correlation between universal human rights according to organizational levels: individual, family, society, humanity.
 - Philosophical Foundations of education for the global era.
 - Philosophical Foundations justifying universal human education to ensure the integration of humanity.
- 3.2. POLITICAL PHASE.
- To integrate the theoretical base with the base material. Instrumentation of true ideas.
 - Rebuild the curricula of study and adapt to the new concept of education as a means of integrating humanity.
 - Establishing a global university as a governing body of all universities in the world.
 - Integrate all institutions related to the objectives of world government.
 - Establish professional careers according to the conservation needs of humanity.
 - Align the productive forces towards conservation of humanity and nature.
 - Manage global justice to preserve the symmetry, balance and overall stability.
 - Maintain coherence across the three levels of law: the right of individuals, society law, and law of humanity.
- 3.3. PHASE MORAL.
- Maintain coherence of the three levels of moral values: Individual values, social values and universal values.
 - Guide the individual and social human behavior based on the conservation of humanity and nature.
 - The first duty of a world government is to ensure universal human education.
 - The first duty of a citizen of the Earth is to himself, and to preserve society and humanity.
 - Our first human right is to require the world government, and its universal education, as the fulfillment of life.

Let us have also general introduction to the digital book »The Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI. The World Governing«, which is the sixth book on the sustainable future of humanity.

»The Sustainable Future of Humankind is the Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature of the Planet Earth«.

This project commenced after numerous presentations, publications, discussions and talks on the sustainability world-wide, and the first paper and a digital book was »The Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind«, 334 pages and CD, Ecimovic, Bunzl, Esposito, Flint, Haw, Mulej, Shankaranarayana, Wilderer, Williams and Udyavar», 2007, ISBN 978-961-91826-2-8.



It was the first book of the trilogy on sustainability. Following was a digital book on CD only, »Sustainable Future, Requisite Holism, and Social Responsibility«, Bozicnik, Ecimovic, Mulej, 2008, ISBN 978-961-91826-1-8.

The third digital book was «The Sustainable Future of Mankind III», Ecimovic, Esposito, Haw, Mulej, 2010, ISBN 978-961-92786-2-8.

The fourth book was digital book “The Sustainable Future of Humankind - IV, Xiamen, China and after”, Ecimovic, Haw et al, January 2012, ISBN 978-961-93136-6-4 (pdf). In this book 49 researchers, scientists and professors have been co-operating.

The fifth digital book was also result of co-operation, and was »The Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan«, Ecimovic, Haw, et al, ISBN 978-961-93136-7-1 (pdf), December 2012. This book is a part of implementation of the sustainable future of humankind.

The sustainable future of humankind is a methodology, social technology or technique coming from a sustainable development model.

This model is an improvement for sustainable development mainly because it takes the real ecological structure of Nature as such, and the biosphere integrity of the planet Earth, as most important part of the solution for a long life of human beings on the Earth.

On 25th September 2011 in Xiamen, China the declaration “The World Thinker’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” “WTP – SFH” was announced, which is later on included as it is. The declaration was a first step for the implementation of the sustainable future of humankind on the planet Earth.

Quite a large work was done during 2012 resulting with the action plan with reasons for a better tomorrow.

The “Human project” with respect to the biosphere of the planet Earth or the epic song on humanity since the birth of human beings some 200000 years ago has been evolving successfully to the present. In other words with the evolution of complex abilities in humans we may see general directions of the evolution within the civilization as:

- Ecological civilization as one of recent evolvments after the nineteen-sixties of the 20th century,
- Political civilization that developed as soon as social life evolved to the level of governance some 12000 years ago,
- Economic civilization since the steam engine was invented in the eighteenth century,
- Social civilization as a result of new social scientific developments for a better tomorrow of humanity regardless the civil status of people, and
- Cultural civilization as old as humanity and comprising the main content of the human epic song.

At present, due to better communications and technical assistance, scientific and applied research has opened new horizons for understanding the complexity of Nature with respect to planet Earth and with respect to Nature generally. Today science is asking for interdependence, interaction and co-operation of all contents within the natural world in general as well as within the “human project” of the present civilizations on the planet Earth. What is needed is harmony



between the natural world and human civilizational project.

Human beings are dependent on the quality of the environment and the integrity of the biosphere. We need a civilization premised on better protection of nature, space, and environment, and on better respect, reason, morality and wisdom economically, politically, socially, and for civilization as a whole. Sustainable civilization demands a harmonious and complementary coexistence between humanity and our natural environment.

We think the epic song of our present civilization will continue with an opportunity and hope for a better tomorrow for the “human project” under conditions of improvement of the education system, while understanding the need for peace, prosperity, respect, reason, morality and wisdom.

What we propose merely follows in the tradition of great humanist thinkers from ancient Confucius, Buddha, Zarathustra, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and other great minds of humanity to the present.

Sustainable development and the sustainable future of humankind are independent and inseparable from how we govern our world.

We wish you interdependence, interaction and co-operation for achieving the needed peace, respect, morality, wisdom and a sustainable future for the global community of humankind.

Authors

We shall concentrate on the world governing issue. Number of the years work has been invested to the feasible constitution, which is core document for the world governing. Working on the book we were happy to see proposal of the constitution. Let us present it here in this Anthology 2 as for records.

Short review of work on the *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*

We have seen that holism remains at the heart of most arguments put forward by environmentalists and ecologists, who assert that we cannot successfully achieve a sustainable civilization unless we begin to see ourselves as part of the natural world and our actions as integral to the functioning of the planetary biosphere. And we have seen above that this understanding does not eliminate human spirituality, religion, ethical universality, or any of our other ‘higher’ human functions. It merely reveals those higher functions as emerging from the mysterious depths and natural processes of cosmic evolution and natural evolution on our planet. We have also seen that what we need more than anything else, at this point in history, are institutions uniting human beings into a global community in which our higher human functions of reason, spirituality, and ethical universalism can flower into an effective, democratic decision-making process for our planet.

For these reasons, the *Constitution for the Federation of Earth* may well be the most important document of the 20th and 21st centuries. It is comparable in significance to the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the Charter for the International Criminal Court. However, unlike the latter documents, the *Earth Constitution* will be hailed as *establishing the paradigm shift* that made



possible peace, justice, and environmental sustainability for the Earth. These latter documents appear among those representing the highest moral and legal thinking possible under the present world order dominated by the system of sovereign nation-states for well over four centuries. The *Earth Constitution* establishes the foundations of a transformed world order premised on the *holism* that has been uncovered by every 20th century science from micro-physics to macro-physics to ecology to systems theory to the basic social sciences.

The world-wide movement for a government for the Earth began as a serious movement among thinking people during the First World War. It expanded between the world wars and became a very powerful world movement in the years following the Second World War. A group of people who were active promoters of a world parliament and world law at the time understood that the most compelling need for our endangered Earth was to have a completed constitution available for the people of Earth to ratify before it became too late. Philip and Margaret Isely, a husband and wife team based in Denver, Colorado, were among the leaders of this movement to get a quality constitution produced for the Earth. (The following history is based on Martin 2010, Chap. 1.)

In the mid-1950s, Philip and Margaret Isely joined the Campaign for World Government at its Chicago offices, at that time under the direction of Mary Georgia Lloyd. Along with Thane Reed, Guy Marchand, Marie Philips Scot, and others, a “World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention” was formed which, by 1961, established its headquarters in Denver, Colorado. The public call for a World Constitutional Convention was issued by the committee that same year with committed delegates from 50 countries and endorsements from several heads of state.

By 1966 the decision was made to change the name of the World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention to the World Constitution and Parliament Association (WCPA). Margaret and Philip Isely had been using the profits from their successful Denver-based business to travel widely, recruiting prominent persons to sponsor the development of a world constitution and prepare the call for a World Constitutional Convention. Among the recipients of Philip Isely’s immense correspondence were Dr. T. P. Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka and Dr. Reinhart Ruge of Mexico, both leading world federalists who had independently arrived at similar conclusions. These activists eventually became Co-Presidents of WCPA and worked together for many years in this capacity, with Philip Isely as Secretary-General and Margaret Isely as Treasurer.

Three preparatory congresses were held in the mid-1960s, systematically building support and ideas for a world constitutional convention. The Convention, which took place in 1968 in Interlaken, Switzerland, and nearby Wolfach, Germany, drew 200 delegates from 27 countries and five continents. The Convention (now calling itself the First Constituent Assembly) formulated the major elements to be included in this constitution and elected a drafting commission of twenty-five persons, chaired by Dr. Reinhart Ruge, to complete a draft and circulate it worldwide for comment and criticism, setting the date of 1977 for its next meeting and the completion of this process. In his autobiography, Ruge writes:

Wolfach was the real beginning of the attempt to create a stable world, which would save future generations from war and misery. This was all basically due to the clear line of thought of Philip Isely, and his capacity to find and bring together so many likewise intentioned people from around the world. I am very proud that I could be present at this important and historic Constituent Assembly. (2003: 305)

The year 1968 was truly an auspicious year in the struggle for a transformed world order. Boswell and Chase-Dunn in *The Spiral of Capitalism and Socialism*, speak of “the world revolution of 1968” (2000: 111) in which spontaneous rebellions erupted around the world against the old system of nation-state hegemony protecting a global economic system of domination and exploitation. The corrupt nature



of the Democratic Party in the U.S. was revealed in the brutal repression of protesters at the Democratic Convention while spontaneous uprisings of students challenged the global order in Paris, Warsaw, Prague, and Mexico City. World renowned philosopher Emmanuel Levinas (2006) writes “in the fulgurance of certain great moments of 1968, quickly extinguished by a language just as wordy and conformist as the one it was supposed to replace, youth consisted in contesting a world already denounced long ago” (2006: 69).

While Levinas is correct that the “wordy” propaganda of the dominant system of state-capitalism quickly buried the dissenting voices under a barrage of propaganda, a new, truly democratic world order was being founded at Interlaken and Wolfach that went beyond simply idealistic words of protest to the creation of a founding document. A procedure was established for creating an *Earth Constitution* that could truly transform the world order by transcending verbal ideals in a concrete document subject to ratification by the people of Earth.

In 1972, five key members of this drafting commission met for two continuous months in Denver, Colorado, and created the first draft of *A Constitution for the Federation of Earth*. The following year this was circulated worldwide for comments and criticisms. In 1975, all these comments were collected and circulated worldwide, and in 1976 a second draft of the *Constitution* was prepared by the commission. This new draft was then also circulated worldwide as preparatory for the Second Constituent Assembly that met in Innsbruck, Austria in June 1977. At Innsbruck, this collectively revised draft for the *Constitution* was debated and amended paragraph by paragraph by the delegates. It was then adopted with 138 signatories from 25 nations and six continents.

In the following two years, the *Constitution for the Federation of Earth* was translated into a number of languages, sent to all Heads of State, and circulated widely. In response to a common criticism that no national governments had participated at Innsbruck, a Third Constituent Assembly met at the Hotel Ranmuthu in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1979, hosted by WCPA Co-President, Dr. Terence Amerasinghe. This body did not find it necessary to amend the *Constitution*. Rather, the Assembly issued a Declaration of the Rights of People to assemble, draft a constitution, and obtain ratification. A key issue of world federalism (and important for the future of humankind) was thus delineated at this point. Does the future of the world lie entirely in the hands of illegitimate sovereign national entities militarizing the world and creating ever more weapons of death and destruction? Or do citizens of the Earth have the right and duty to take charge in creating a decent world order for themselves and future generations?

During the 1980s, the World Constitution and Parliament Association focused on organizing sessions of the Provisional World Parliament under the authority of Article 19 of the *Earth Constitution*. The Parliament met in Brighton, England, in 1982, Delhi, India, in 1985, and Miami Beach, Florida, in 1987. However, criticisms of small details in the wording of the *Constitution* kept surfacing to the point where it was deemed necessary to call one final World Constituent Assembly for 1991. This was held in Troia, Portugal, at which time the delegates adopted 59 (mostly small) changes in wording within the *Constitution* and renewed the worldwide campaign for its ratification, which was then called the Global Ratification and Elections Network (GREN) and later known as the Earth Federation Movement (EFM) (Cf. Martin 2011).

During the 1980s, the initial sessions of the Provisional World Parliament were quite successful. The first session in 1982, at the renowned Royal Pavilion in Brighton, England, attracted delegates from 25 nations and six continents. The impressive inauguration of the Parliament was presided over by Sir Chaudry Mohammed Zafrullah Kahn of Pakistan, who was former President of the U.N. General Assembly and former foreign minister for his country. Officers of the Parliament included such notables



as Lucile Green (later President of the World Citizens Assembly), Max Habicht (renowned international lawyer), and A.B. Patel, then Secretary-General of the Sri Aurobindo Movement and World Union, headquartered in Pondicherry, India.

The Second Session in 1985 inaugurated before a packed house in the famous Constitution Club of Delhi (where the Constitution of India had been signed). It was opened by the then President of India, Zail Singh, and chaired by the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha (the lower house in India's Parliament), the Hon Bal Ram Jakhar. The Third Session met at the elegant Fontainebleu Hilton Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida for eleven days of intense work during June 1987. Along with passing a number of important world legislative acts, it included an exposition for developing countries to show their products and wares and began the elaboration of the Ministries of Provisional World Government as sanctioned by Article 19 of the *Earth Constitution*.

During this decade, hundreds of organizations worldwide were committing support to the *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*. The heads of some of the poor nations were expressing interest and meeting with WCPA leaders. The campaign for ratification of the *Constitution* was in full swing with the signatures of personal ratifiers flooding into the Denver offices of WCPA, and a large network of WCPA chapters and organizational affiliations were developed throughout the world.

However, the end of the Cold War simultaneously cooled many people's sense of the necessity for ratifying an *Earth Constitution*. And, at that time, the great urgency to prevent climate collapse had not yet taken hold of the popular imagination. Today, more than two decades later, people again are taking great interest in ratifying the *Earth Constitution*, since they are beginning to understand that there is absolutely no way a world dominated by corporate capitalism and divided into 193 militarized nation-states can ever unite sufficiently to save our planetary biosphere from collapsing.

2.

A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

Now being circulated
worldwide for ratification
by the people and nations
Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014





The Absolute Need for an Earth Constitution

Today, human beings experience the worst crises in human history. Devastating wars and militarism continue around the globe, destroying the life prospects of millions of people. Poverty, misery, and preventable disease make life a living hell for approximately 60% of the Earth's population. Vast economic forces of devaluation, inflation, or economic collapse make life uncertain for most of the Earth's population. Global climate change progressively disrupts the entire ecosystem of the Earth. The UN remains impotent to address these crises.

All these crises are planetary crises and cannot be solved at the nation-state level with its armed national sovereignty and international political and economic chaos, the system on which the UN itself is based. The future of everyone on Earth is endangered by the false economic and political premises of the current world disorder. Only a non-military, democratic world government, having adequate authority and institutional structures to deal with problems beyond the scope of nation-states can create a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world system.

The *Constitution for the Federation of Earth* addresses all of these problems through creating a democratic world parliament and federating the nations and peoples of the world together in a model of democratic unity in diversity. The ratification of the *Earth Constitution* is promoted by the World Constitution and Parliament Association (WCPA) (www.wcpa.biz), the Earth Federation Movement (EFM), and the Institute on World Problems (IOWP) (www.worldproblems.net). The EFM is a coalition of NGOs worldwide supporting the *Earth Constitution* and organized by WCPA. The IOWP is a 501c3 tax deductible think tank and educational organization in the US. It accepts tax deductible donations on behalf of the future of humanity and our precious Earth. These organizations sponsor sessions of the Provisional World Parliament and the development of all aspects of provisional world government under the authority of Article 19 of the *Earth Constitution*.

World Constitution and Parliament Association

Cooperating with the Institute on World Problems

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Youth Coordinator: Mr. Mahbubul Islam, Bangladesh

PREAMBLE

Realizing that Humanity today has come to a turning point in history and that we are on the threshold of a new world order which promises to usher in an era of peace, prosperity, justice and harmony;

Aware of the interdependence of people, nations and all life;

Aware that man's abuse of science and technology has brought Humanity to the brink of disaster through the production of horrendous weaponry of mass destruction and to the brink of ecological and social catastrophe;

Aware that the traditional concept of security through military defense is a total illusion both for the present and for the future;

Aware of the misery and conflicts caused by ever increasing disparity between rich and poor;

Conscious of our obligation to posterity to save Humanity from imminent and total annihilation;

Conscious that Humanity is One despite the existence of diverse nations, races, creeds, ideologies and cultures and that the principle of unity in diversity is the basis for a new age when war shall be outlawed and peace prevail; when the earth's total resources shall be equitably used for human welfare; and when basic human rights and responsibilities shall be shared by all without discrimination;

Conscious of the inescapable reality that the greatest hope for the survival of life on earth is the establishment of a democratic world government;

We, citizens of the world, hereby resolve to establish a world federation to be governed in accordance with this constitution for the Federation of Earth.



A CONSTITUTION FOR THE FEDERATION OF EARTH

Article 1 - Broad Functions of the Earth Federation

The broad functions of the Federation of Earth shall be:

- 1.1 To prevent war, secure disarmament, and resolve territorial and other disputes which endanger peace and human rights.
- 1.2 To protect universal human rights, including life, liberty, security, democracy, and equal opportunities in life.
- 1.3 To obtain for all people on earth the conditions required for equitable economic and social development and for diminishing social differences.
- 1.4 To regulate world trade, communications, transportation, currency, standards, use of world resources, and other global and international processes.
- 1.5 To protect the environment and the ecological fabric of life from all sources of damage, and to control technological innovations whose effects transcend national boundaries, for the purpose of keeping Earth a safe, healthy and happy home for humanity.
- 1.6 To devise and implement solutions to all problems which are beyond the capacity of national governments, or which are now or may become of global or international concern or consequence.

Article 2 - Basic Structure of Earth Federation

- 2.1 The Federation of Earth shall be organized as a universal federation, to include all nations and all people, and to encompass all oceans, seas and lands of Earth, inclusive of non-self governing territories, together with the surrounding atmosphere.
- 2.2 The World Government for the Federation of Earth shall be non-military and shall be democratic in its own structure, with ultimate sovereignty residing in all the people who live on Earth.
- 2.3 The authority and powers granted to the World Government shall be limited to those defined in this Constitution for the Federation of Earth, applicable to problems and affairs which transcend national boundaries, leaving to national governments jurisdiction over the internal affairs of the respective nations but consistent with the authority of the World Government to protect universal human rights as defined in this World Constitution.
- 2.4 The basic direct electoral and administrative units of the World Government shall be World Electoral and Administrative Districts. A total of not more than 1000 World Electoral and Administrative Districts shall be defined, and shall be nearly equal in population, within the limits of plus or minus ten percent.
- 2.5 Contiguous World Electoral and Administrative Districts shall be combined as may be appropriate to compose a total of twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions for the following purposes, but not limited thereto: for the election or appointment of certain world government officials; for administrative purposes; for composing various organs of the world government as enumerated in Article 4; for the functioning of the Judiciary, the Enforcement System, and the Ombudsmus, as well as for the functioning of any other organ or agency of the World Government.
- 2.6 The World Electoral and Administrative Regions may be composed of a variable number of World Electoral and Administrative Districts, taking into consideration geographic, cultural, ecological and other factors as well as population.
- 2.7 Contiguous World Electoral and Administrative Regions shall be grouped together in pairs to compose Magna-Regions.
- 2.8 The boundaries for World Electoral and Administrative Regions shall not cross the boundaries of the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, and shall be common insofar as feasible for the various administrative departments and for the several organs and agencies of the World Government. Boundaries for the World Electoral and Administrative Districts as well as for the Regions need not conform to existing national boundaries, but shall conform as far as practicable.



- 2.9 The World Electoral and Administrative Regions shall be grouped to compose at least five Continental Divisions of the Earth, for the election or appointment of certain world government officials, and for certain aspects of the composition and functioning of the several organs and agencies of the World Government as specified hereinafter. The boundaries of Continental Divisions shall not cross existing national boundaries as far as practicable. Continental Divisions may be composed of a variable number of World Electoral and Administrative Regions.

Article 3 - Organs of the Earth Federation

The organs of the World Government shall be:

- 3.1 The World Parliament
- 3.2 The World Executive
- 3.3 The World Administration
- 3.4 The Integrative Complex
- 3.5 The World Judiciary
- 3.6 The Enforcement System
- 3.7 The World Ombudsmus

Article 4 - Grant of Specific Powers to the Earth Federation

The powers of the World government to be exercised through its several organs and agencies shall comprise the following:

- 4.1 Prevent wars and armed conflicts among the nations, regions, districts, parts and peoples of Earth.
- 4.2 Supervise disarmament and prevent re-armament; prohibit and eliminate the design, testing, manufacture, sale, purchase, use and possession of weapons of mass destruction, and prohibit or regulate all lethal weapons which the World Parliament may decide.
- 4.3 Prohibit incitement to war, and discrimination against or defamation of conscientious objectors.
- 4.4 Provide the means for peaceful and just solutions of disputes and conflicts among or between nations, peoples, and/or other components within the Federation of Earth.
- 4.5 Supervise boundary settlements and conduct plebiscites as needed.
- 4.6 Define the boundaries for the districts, regions and divisions which are established for electoral, administrative, judicial and other purposes of the World Government.
- 4.7 Define and regulate procedures for the nomination and election of the members of each House of the World Parliament, and for the nomination, election, appointment and employment of all World Government officials and personnel.
- 4.8 Codify world laws, including the body of international law developed prior to adoption of the world constitution, but not inconsistent therewith, and which is approved by the World Parliament.
- 4.9 Establish universal standards for weights, measurements, accounting and records.
- 4.10 Provide assistance in the event of large scale calamities, including drought, famine, pestilence, flood, earthquake, hurricane, ecological disruptions and other disasters.
- 4.11 Guarantee and enforce the civil liberties and the basic human rights which are defined in the Bill of Rights for the Citizens of Earth which is made a part of this World Constitution under Article 12.
- 4.12 Define standards and promote the worldwide improvement in working conditions, nutrition, health, housing, human settlements, environmental conditions, education, economic security, and other conditions defined under Article 13 of this World Constitution.
- 4.13 Regulate and supervise international transportation, communications, postal services, and migrations of people.
- 4.14 Regulate and supervise supra-national trade, industry, corporations, businesses, cartels, professional services, labor supply, finances, investments and insurance.
- 4.15 Secure and supervise the elimination of tariffs and other trade barriers among nations, but with provisions to prevent or minimize hardship for those previously protected by tariffs.



- 4.16 Raise the revenues and funds, by direct and/or indirect means, which are necessary for the purposes and activities of the World Government.
- 4.17 Establish and operate world financial, banking, credit and insurance institutions designed to serve human needs; establish, issue and regulate world currency, credit and exchange.
- 4.18 Plan for and regulate the development, use, conservation and recycling of the natural resources of Earth as the common heritage of Humanity; protect the environment in every way for the benefit of both present and future generations.
- 4.19 Create and operate a World Economic Development Organization to serve equitably the needs of all nations and people included within the World Federation.
- 4.20 Develop and implement solutions to transnational problems of food supply, agricultural production, soil fertility, soil conservation, pest control, diet, nutrition, drugs and poisons, and the disposal of toxic wastes.
- 4.21 Develop and implement means to control population growth in relation to the life-support capacities of Earth, and solve problems of population distribution.
- 4.22 Develop, protect, regulate and conserve the water supplies of Earth; develop, operate and/or coordinate transnational irrigation and other water supply and control projects; assure equitable allocation of transnational water supplies, and protect against adverse trans-national effects of water or moisture diversion or weather control projects within national boundaries.
- 4.23 Own, administer and supervise the development and conservation of the oceans and sea-beds of Earth and all resources thereof, and protect from damage.
- 4.24 Protect from damage, and control and supervise the uses of the atmosphere of Earth.
- 4.25 Conduct inter-planetary and cosmic explorations and research; have exclusive jurisdiction over the Moon and over all satellites launched from Earth.
- 4.26 Establish, operate and/or coordinate global air lines, ocean transport systems, international railways and highways, global communication systems, and means for interplanetary travel and communications; control and administer vital waterways.
- 4.27 Develop, operate and/or coordinate transnational power systems, or networks of small units, integrating into the systems or networks power derived from the sun, wind, water, tides, heat differentials, magnetic forces, and any other source of safe, ecologically sound and continuing energy supply.
- 4.28 Control the mining, production, transportation and use of fossil sources of energy to the extent necessary to reduce and prevent damages to the environment and the ecology, as well as to prevent conflicts and conserve supplies for sustained use by succeeding generations.
- 4.29 Exercise exclusive jurisdiction and control over nuclear energy research and testing and nuclear power production, including the right to prohibit any form of testing or production considered hazardous.
- 4.30 Place under world controls essential natural resources which may be limited or unevenly distributed about the Earth. Find and implement ways to reduce wastes and find ways to minimize disparities when development or production is insufficient to supply everybody with all that may be needed.
- 4.31 Provide for the examination and assessment of technological innovations which are or may be of supranational consequence, to determine possible hazards or perils to humanity or the environment; institute such controls and regulations of technology as may be found necessary to prevent or correct widespread hazards or perils to human health and welfare.
- 4.32 Carry out intensive programs to develop safe alternatives to any technology or technological processes which may be hazardous to the environment, the ecological system, or human health and welfare.
- 4.33 Resolve supra-national problems caused by gross disparities in technological development or capability, capital formation, availability of natural resources, educational opportunity, economic opportunity, and wage and price differentials. Assist the processes of technology transfer under conditions which safeguard human welfare and the environment and contribute to minimizing disparities.
- 4.34 Intervene under procedures to be defined by the World Parliament in cases of either intra-state violence and intra-state problems which seriously affect world peace or universal human rights.
- 4.35 Develop a world university system. Obtain the correction of prejudicial communicative materials which cause misunderstandings or conflicts due to differences of race, religion, sex, national origin or affiliation.



- 4.36 Organize, coordinate and/or administer a voluntary, non-military World Service Corps, to carry out a wide variety of projects designed to serve human welfare.
- 4.37 Designate as may be found desirable an official world language or official world languages.
- 4.38 Establish and operate a system of world parks, wild life preserves, natural places, and wilderness areas.
- 4.39 Define and establish procedures for initiative and referendum by the Citizens of Earth on matters of supra-national legislation not prohibited by this World Constitution.
- 4.40 Establish such departments, bureaus, commissions, institutes, corporations, administrations, or agencies as may be needed to carry out any and all of the functions and powers of the World Government.
- 4.41 Serve the needs of humanity in any and all ways which are now, or may prove in the future to be, beyond the capacity of national and local governments.

Article 5 - The World Parliament

5.1 Functions and Powers of the World Parliament

The functions and powers of the World Parliament shall comprise the following:

- 5.1.1 To prepare and enact detailed legislation in all areas of authority and jurisdiction granted to the World Government under Article 4 of this World Constitution.
- 5.1.2 To amend or repeal world laws as may be found necessary or desirable.
- 5.1.3 To approve, amend or reject the international laws developed prior to the advent of World Government, and to codify and integrate the system of world law and world legislation under the World Government.
- 5.1.4 To establish such regulations and directions as may be needed, consistent with this world constitution, for the proper functioning of all organs, branches, departments, bureaus, commissions, institutes, agencies or parts of the World Government.
- 5.1.5 To review, amend and give final approval to each budget for the World Government, as submitted by the World Executive; to devise the specific means for directly raising funds needed to fulfill the budget, including taxes, licenses, fees, globally accounted social and public costs which must be added into the prices for goods and services, loans and credit advances, and any other appropriate means; and to appropriate and allocate funds for all operations and functions of the World Government in accordance with approved budgets, but subject to the right of the Parliament to revise any appropriation not yet spent or contractually committed.
- 5.1.6 To create, alter, abolish or consolidate the departments, bureaus, commissions, institutes, agencies or other parts of the World Government as may be needed for the best functioning of the several organs of the World Government, subject to the specific provisions of this World Constitution.
- 5.1.7 To approve the appointments of the heads of all major departments, commissions, offices, agencies and other parts of the several organs of the World Government, except those chosen by electoral or civil service procedures.
- 5.1.8 To remove from office for cause any member of the World Executive, and any elective or appointive head of any organ, department, office, agency or other part of the World Government, subject to the specific provisions in this World Constitution concerning specific offices.
- 5.1.9 To define and revise the boundaries of the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna Regions, and the Continental Divisions.
- 5.1.10 To schedule the implementation of those provisions of the World Constitution which require implementation by stages during the several stages of Provisional World Government, First Operative Stage of World Government, Second Operative Stage of World Government, and Full Operative Stage of World Government, as defined in Articles 17 and 19 of this World Constitution.
- 5.1.11 To plan and schedule the implementation of those provisions of the World Constitution which may require a period of years to be accomplished.

5.2 Composition of the World Parliament

- 5.2.1 The World Parliament shall be composed of three houses, designated as follows:

* The House of Peoples, to represent the people of Earth directly and equally;



* The House of Nations, to represent the nations which are joined together in the Federation of Earth; and a

* House of Counsellors with particular functions to represent the highest good and best interests of humanity as a whole.

5.2.2 All members of the World Parliament, regardless of House, shall be designated as Members of the World Parliament.

5.3 The House of Peoples

5.3.1 The House of Peoples shall be composed of the peoples delegates directly elected in proportion to population from the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, as defined in Article 2.4.

5.3.2 Peoples delegates shall be elected by universal adult suffrage, open to all persons of age 18 and above.

5.3.3 One peoples delegate shall be elected from each World Electoral and Administrative District to serve a five year term in the House of Peoples. Peoples delegates may be elected to serve successive terms without limit. Each peoples delegate shall have one vote.

5.3.4 A candidate for election to serve as a peoples delegate must be at least 21 years of age, a resident for at least one year of the electoral district from which the candidate is seeking election, and shall take a pledge of service to humanity.

5.4 The House of Nations

5.4.1 The House of Nations shall be composed of national delegates elected or appointed by procedures to be determined by each national government on the following basis:

5.4.1.1 One national delegate from each nation of at least 100,000 population, but less than 10,000,000 population.

5.4.1.2 Two national delegates from each nation of at least 10,000,000 population, but less than 100,000,000 population.

5.4.1.3 Three national delegates from each nation of 100,000,000 population or more.

5.4.2 Nations of less than 100,000 population may join in groups with other nations for purposes of representation in the House of Nations.

5.4.3 National delegates shall be elected or appointed to serve for terms of five years, and may be elected or appointed to serve successive terms without limit. Each national delegate shall have one vote.

5.4.4 Any person to serve as a national delegate shall be a citizen for at least two years of the nation to be represented, must be at least 21 years of age, and shall take a pledge of service to humanity.

5.5 The House of Counsellors

5.5.1 The House of Counsellors shall be composed of 200 counsellors chosen in equal numbers from nominations submitted from the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, as defined in Article 2.5. and 2.6., ten from each Region.

5.5.2 Nominations for members of the House of Counsellors shall be made by the teachers and students of universities and colleges and of scientific academies and institutes within each world electoral and administrative region. Nominees may be persons who are off campus in any walk of life as well as on campus.

5.5.3 Nominees to the House of Counsellors from each World Electoral and Administrative Region shall, by vote taken among themselves, reduce the number of nominees to no less than two times and no more than three times the number to be elected.

5.5.4 Nominees to serve as members of the House of Counsellors must be at least 25 years of age, and shall take a pledge of service to humanity. There shall be no residence requirement, and a nominee need not be a resident of the region from which nominated or elected.

5.5.5 The members of the House of Counsellors from each region shall be elected by the members of the other two houses of the World Parliament from the particular region.

5.5.6 Counsellors shall be elected to serve terms of ten years. One-half of the members of the House of Counsellors shall be elected every five years. Counsellors may serve successive terms without limit. Each Counsellor shall have one vote.



5.6 Procedures of the World Parliament

- 5.6.1 Each house of the World Parliament during its first session after general elections shall elect a panel of five chairpersons from among its own members, one from each of five Continental Divisions. The chairpersons shall rotate annually so that each will serve for one year as chief presiding officer, while the other four serve as vice-chairpersons.
- 5.6.2 The panels of Chairpersons from each House shall meet together, as needed, for the purpose of coordinating the work of the Houses of the World Parliament, both severally and jointly.
- 5.6.3 Any legislative measure or action may be initiated in either House of Peoples or House of Nations or both concurrently, and shall become effective when passed by a simple majority vote of both the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations, except in those cases where an absolute majority vote or other voting majority is specified in this World Constitution.
- 5.6.4 In case of deadlock on a measure initiated in either the House of Peoples or House of Nations, the measure shall then automatically go to the House of Counsellors for decision by simple majority vote of the House of Counsellors, except in the cases where other majority vote is required in this World Constitution. Any measure may be referred for decision to the House of Counsellors by a concurrent vote of the other two houses.
- 5.6.5 The House of Counsellors may initiate any legislative measure, which shall then be submitted to the other two houses and must be passed by simple majority vote of both the House of Peoples and House of Nations to become effective, unless other voting majority is required by some provision of this World Constitution.
- 5.6.6 The House of Counsellors may introduce an opinion or resolution on any measure pending before either of the other two houses; either of the other houses may request the opinion of the House of Counsellors before acting upon a measure.
- 5.6.7 Each house of the World Parliament shall adopt its own detailed rules of procedure, which shall be consistent with the procedures set forth in this World Constitution, and which shall be designed to facilitate coordinated functioning of the three houses.
- 5.6.8 Approval of appointments by the World Parliament or any house thereof shall require simple majority votes, while removals for cause shall require absolute majority votes.
- 5.6.9 After the full operative stage of World Government is declared, general elections for members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples shall be held every five years. The first general elections shall be held within the first two years following the declaration of the full operative stage of World Government.
- 5.6.10 Until the full operative stage of World Government is declared, elections for members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples may be conducted whenever feasible in relation to the campaign for ratification of this World Constitution.
- 5.6.11 Regular sessions of the House of Peoples and House of Nations of the World Parliament shall convene on the second Monday of January of each and every Year.
- 5.6.12 Each nation, according to its own procedures, shall appoint or elect members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations at least thirty days prior to the date for convening the World Parliament in January.
- 5.6.13 The House of Peoples together with the House of Nations shall elect the members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors during the month of January after the general elections. For its first session after general elections, the House of Counsellors shall convene on the second Monday of March, and thereafter concurrently with the other two houses.
- 5.6.14 Bi-elections to fill vacancies shall be held within three months from occurrence of the vacancy or vacancies.
- 5.6.15 The World Parliament shall remain in session for a minimum of nine months of each year. One or two breaks may be taken during each year, at times and for durations to be decided by simple majority vote of the House of Peoples and House of Nations sitting jointly.
- 5.6.16 Annual salaries for members of the World Parliament of all three houses shall be the same, except for those who serve also as members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet.
- 5.6.17 Salary schedules for members of the World Parliament and for members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet shall be determined by the World Parliament.



Article 6 - The World Executive

6.1 Functions and Powers of the World Executive

- 6.1.1 To implement the basic system of world law as defined in the World Constitution and in the codified system of world law after approval by the World Parliament.
- 6.1.2 To implement legislation enacted by the World Parliament.
- 6.1.3 To propose and recommend legislation for enactment by the World Parliament.
- 6.1.4 To convene the World Parliament in special sessions when necessary.
- 6.1.5 To supervise the World Administration and the Integrative Complex and all of the departments, bureaus, offices, institutes and agencies thereof.
- 6.1.6 To nominate, select and remove the heads of various organs, branches, departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, agencies and other parts of the World Government, in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution and as specified in measures enacted by the World Parliament.
- 6.1.7 To prepare and submit annually to the World Parliament a comprehensive budget for the operations of the World Government, and to prepare and submit periodically budget projections over periods of several years.
- 6.1.8 To define and propose priorities for world legislation and budgetary allocations.
- 6.1.9 To be held accountable to the World Parliament for the expenditures of appropriations made by the World Parliament in accordance with approved and longer term budgets, subject to revisions approved by the World Parliament.

6.2 Composition of the World Executive

The World Executive shall consist of a Presidium of five members, and of an Executive Cabinet of from twenty to thirty members, all of whom shall be members of the World Parliament.

6.3 The Presidium

- 6.3.1 The Presidium shall be composed of five members, one to be designated as President and the other four to be designated as Vice Presidents. Each member of the Presidium shall be from a different Continental Division.
- 6.3.2 The Presidency of the Presidium shall rotate each year, with each member in turn to serve as President, while the other four serve as Vice Presidents. The order of rotation shall be decided by the Presidium.
- 6.3.3 The decisions of the Presidium shall be taken collectively, on the basis of majority decisions.
- 6.3.4 Each member of the Presidium shall be a member of the World Parliament, either elected to the House of Peoples or to the House of Counsellors, or appointed or elected to the House of Nations.
- 6.3.5 Nominations for the Presidium shall be made by the House of Counsellors. The number of nominees shall be from two to three times the number to be elected. No more than one-third of the nominees shall be from the House of Counsellors or from the House of Nations, and nominees must be included from all Continental Divisions.
- 6.3.6 From among the nominees submitted by the House of Counsellors, the Presidium shall be elected by vote of the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament in joint session. A plurality vote equal to at least 40 percent of the total membership of the World Parliament shall be required for the election of each member to the Presidium, with successive elimination votes taken as necessary until the required plurality is achieved.
- 6.3.7 Members of the Presidium may be removed for cause, either individually or collectively, by an absolute majority vote of the combined membership of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
- 6.3.8 The term of office for the Presidium shall be five years and shall run concurrently with the terms of office for the members as Members of the World Parliament, except that at the end of each five year period, the Presidium members in office shall continue to serve until the new Presidium for the succeeding term is elected. Membership in the Presidium shall be limited to two consecutive terms.

6.4 The Executive Cabinet

- 6.4.1 The Executive Cabinet shall be composed of from twenty to thirty members, with at least one member from each of the ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna Regions of the world.



- 6.4.2 All members of the Executive Cabinet shall be Members of the World Parliament.
- 6.4.3 There shall be no more than two members of the Executive Cabinet from any single nation of the World Federation. There may be only one member of the Executive Cabinet from a nation from which a Member of the World Parliament is serving as a member of the Presidium.
- 6.4.4 Each member of the Executive Cabinet shall serve as the head of a department or agency of the World Administration or Integrative Complex, and in this capacity shall be designated as Minister of the particular department or agency.
- 6.4.5 Nominations for members of the Executive Cabinet shall be made by the Presidium, taking into consideration the various functions which Executive Cabinets members are to perform. The Presidium shall nominate no more than two times the number to be elected.
- 6.4.6 The Executive Cabinet shall be elected by simple majority vote of the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
- 6.4.7 Members of the Executive Cabinet either individually or collectively may be removed for cause by an absolute majority vote of the combined membership of all three houses of the World Parliament sitting in joint session.
- 6.4.8 The term of office in the Executive Cabinet shall be five years, and shall run concurrently with the terms of office for the members as Members of the World Parliament, except that at the end of each five year period, the Cabinet members in office shall continue to serve until the new Executive Cabinet for the succeeding term is elected. Membership in the Executive Cabinet shall be limited to three consecutive terms, regardless of change in ministerial position.

6.5 Procedures of the World Executive

- 6.5.1 The Presidium shall assign the ministerial positions among the Cabinet members to head the several administrative departments and major agencies of the Administration and of the Integrative Complex. Each Vice President may also serve as a Minister to head an administrative department, but not the President. Ministerial positions may be changed at the discretion of the Presidium. A Cabinet member or Vice President may hold more than one ministerial post, but no more than three, providing that no Cabinet member is without a Ministerial post.
- 6.5.2 The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, shall prepare and present to the World Parliament near the beginning of each year a proposed program of world legislation. The Presidium may propose other legislation during the year.
- 6.5.3 The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, and in consultation with the World Financial Administration, (see Article 8, Sec. 7.1.9.) shall be responsible for preparing and submitting to the World Parliament the proposed annual budget, and budgetary projections over periods of years.
- 6.5.4 Each Cabinet Member and Vice President as Minister of a particular department or agency shall prepare an annual report for the particular department or agency, to be submitted both to the Presidium and to the World Parliament.
- 6.5.5 The members of the Presidium and of the Executive Cabinet at all times shall be responsible both individually and collectively to the World Parliament.
- 6.5.6 Vacancies occurring at any time in the World Executive shall be filled within sixty days by nomination and election in the same manner as specified for filling the offices originally.

6.6 Limitations on the World Executive

- 6.6.1 The World Executive shall not at any time alter, suspend, abridge, infringe or otherwise violate any provision of this World Constitution or any legislation or world law enacted or approved by the World Parliament in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.
- 6.6.2 The World Executive shall not have veto power over any legislation passed by the World Parliament.
- 6.6.3 The World Executive may not dissolve the World Parliament or any House of the World Parliament.
- 6.6.4 The World Executive may not act contrary to decisions of the World Courts.
- 6.6.5 The World Executive shall be bound to faithfully execute all legislation passed by the World Parliament in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution, and may not impound or refuse to spend funds appropriated by the World Parliament, nor spend more funds than are appropriated by the World Parliament.



- 6.6.6 The World Executive may not transcend or contradict the decisions or controls of the World Parliament, the World Judiciary or the Provisions of this World Constitution by any device of executive order or executive privilege or

Article 7 - The World Administration

7.1 Functions of the World Administration

- 7.1.1 The World Administration shall be organized to carry out the detailed and continuous administration and implementation of world legislation and world law.
- 7.1.2 The World Administration shall be under the direction of the World Executive, and shall at all times be responsible to the World Executive.
- 7.1.3 The World Administration shall be organized so as to give professional continuity to the work of administration and implementation.

7.2 Structure and Procedures of the World Administration

- 7.2.1 The World Administration shall be composed of professionally organized departments and other agencies in all areas of activity requiring continuity of administration and implementation by the World Government.
- 7.2.2 Each Department or major agency of the World Administration shall be headed by a Minister who shall be either a member of the Executive Cabinet or a Vice President of the Presidium.
- 7.2.3 Each Department or major agency of the World Administration shall have as chief of staff a Senior Administrator, who shall assist the Minister and supervise the detailed work of the Department or agency.
- 7.2.4 Each Senior Administrator shall be nominated by the Minister of the particular Department or agency from among persons in the senior lists of the World Civil Service Administration, as soon as senior lists have been established by the World Civil Service Administration, and shall be confirmed by the Presidium. Temporary qualified appointments shall be made by the Ministers, with confirmation by the Presidium, pending establishment of the senior lists.
- 7.2.5 There shall be a Secretary General of the World Administration, who shall be nominated by the Presidium and confirmed by absolute majority vote of the entire Executive Cabinet.
- 7.2.6 The functions and responsibilities of the Secretary General of the World Administration shall be to assist in coordinating the work of the Senior Administrators of the several Departments and agencies of the World Administration. The Secretary General shall at all times be subject to the direction of the Presidium, and shall be directly responsible to the Presidium.
- 7.2.7 The employment of any Senior Administrator and of the Secretary General may be terminated for cause by absolute majority vote of both the Executive Cabinet and Presidium combined, but not contrary to civil service rules which protect tenure on grounds of competence.
- 7.2.8 Each Minister of a Department or agency of the World Administration, being also a Member of the World Parliament, shall provide continuous liaison between the particular Department or agency and the World Parliament, shall respond at any time to any questions or requests for information from the Parliament, including committees of any House of the World Parliament.
- 7.2.9 The Presidium, in cooperation with the particular Ministers in each case, shall be responsible for the original organization of each of the Departments and major agencies of the World Administration.
- 7.2.10 The assignment of legislative measures, constitutional provisions and areas of world law to particular Departments and agencies for administration and implementation shall be done by the Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet and Secretary General, unless specifically provided in legislation passed by the World Parliament.
- 7.2.11 The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, may propose the creation of other departments and agencies to have ministerial status; and may propose the alteration, combination or termination of existing Departments and agencies of ministerial status as may seem necessary or desirable. Any such creation, alteration, combination or termination shall require a simple majority vote of approval of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.



- 7.2.12 The World Parliament by absolute majority vote of the three houses in joint session may specify the creation of new departments or agencies of ministerial status in the World Administration, or may direct the World Executive to alter, combine, or terminate existing departments or agencies of ministerial status.
- 7.2.13 The Presidium and the World Executive may not create, establish or maintain any administrative or executive department or agency for the purpose of circumventing control by the World Parliament.

7.3 Departments of the World Administration

Among the Departments and agencies of the World Administration of ministerial status, but not limited thereto and subject to combinations and to changes in descriptive terminology, shall be those listed under this Section. Each major area of administration shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister and a Senior Administrator, or by a Vice President and a Senior Administrator.

- 7.3.1 Disarmament & War Prevention.
- 7.3.2 Population.
- 7.3.3 Food and Agriculture.
- 7.3.4 Water Supplies and Waterways.
- 7.3.5 Health and Nutrition.
- 7.3.6 Education.
- 7.3.7 Cultural Diversity and the Arts.
- 7.3.8 Habitat and Settlements.
- 7.3.9 Environment and Ecology.
- 7.3.10 World Resources.
- 7.3.11 Oceans and Seabeds.
- 7.3.12 Atmosphere and Space.
- 7.3.13 Energy.
- 7.3.14 Science and Technology.
- 7.3.15 Genetic Research & Engineering.
- 7.3.16 Labor and Income.
- 7.3.17 Economic & Social Development.
- 7.3.18 Commerce & Industry
- 7.3.19 Transportation and Travel.
- 7.3.20 Multi-National Corporations.
- 7.3.21 Communications & Information.
- 7.3.22 Human Rights.
- 7.3.23 Distributive Justice.
- 7.3.24 World Service Corps.
- 7.3.25 World Territories, Capitals & Parks.
- 7.3.26 Exterior Relations.
- 7.3.27 Democratic Procedures.

Article 8 - The Integrative Complex

8.1 Definition

- 8.1.1 Certain administrative, research, planning and facilitative agencies of the World Government which are particularly essential for the satisfactory functioning of all or most aspects of the World Government, shall be designated as the Integrative Complex. The Integrative Complex shall include the agencies listed under this Section, with the proviso that other such agencies may be added upon recommendation of the Presidium followed by decision of the World Parliament.
- 8.1.1.1 The World Civil Service Administration.
- 8.1.1.2 The World Boundaries and Elections Administration.



- 8.1.13 The Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems.
- 8.1.14 The Agency for Research and Planning.
- 8.1.15 The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment.
- 8.1.16 The World Financial Administration.
- 8.1.17 Commission for Legislative Review.
- 8.1.2 Each agency of the Integrative Complex shall be headed by a Cabinet Minister and a Senior Administrator, or by a Vice President and a Senior Administrator, together with a Commission as provided hereunder. The rules of procedure for each agency shall be decided by majority decision of the Commission members together with the Administrator and the Minister or Vice President.
- 8.1.3 The World Parliament may at any time define further the responsibilities, functioning and organization of the several agencies of the Integrative Complex, consistent with the provisions of Article 8 and other provisions of the World Constitution.
- 8.1.4 Each agency of the Integrative Complex shall make an annual report to the World Parliament and to the Presidium.

8.2 The World Civil Service Administration

- 8.2.1 The functions of the World Civil Service Administration shall be the following, but not limited thereto:
 - 8.2.1.1 To formulate and define standards, qualifications, tests, examinations and salary scales for the personnel of all organs, departments, bureaus, offices, commissions and agencies of the World Government, in conformity with the provisions of this World Constitution and requiring approval by the Presidium and Executive Cabinet, subject to review and approval by the World Parliament.
 - 8.2.1.2 To establish rosters or lists of competent personnel for all categories of personnel to be appointed or employed in the service of the World Government.
 - 8.2.1.3 To select and employ upon request by any government organ, department, bureau, office, institute, commission, agency or authorized official, such competent personnel as may be needed and authorized, except for those positions which are made elective or appointive under provisions of the World Constitution or by specific legislation of the World Parliament.
- 8.2.2 The World Civil Service Administration shall be headed by a ten member commission in addition to the Cabinet Minister or Vice President and Senior Administrator. The Commission shall be composed of one commissioner from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions. The persons to serve as Commissioners shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors and then appointed by the Presidium for five year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

8.3 The World Boundaries and Elections Administration

- 8.3.1 The functions of the World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall include the following, but not limited thereto:
 - 8.3.1.1 To define the boundaries for the basic World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna-Regions, and the Continental Divisions, for submission to the World Parliament for approval by legislative action.
 - 8.3.1.2 To make periodic adjustments every ten or five years, as needed, of the boundaries for the World Electoral and Administrative Districts, the World Electoral and Administrative Regions and Magna-Regions, and of the Continental Divisions, subject to approval by the World Parliament.
 - 8.3.1.3 To define the detailed procedures for the nomination and election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples and to the House of Counsellors, subject to approval by the World Parliament.
 - 8.3.1.4 To conduct the elections for Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples and to the House of Counsellors.
- 8.3.15 Before each World Parliamentary Election, to prepare Voters' Information Booklets which shall summarize major current public issues, and shall list each candidate for elective office together with standard information about each candidate, and give space for each candidate to state his or her views on the defined major issues as well as on any other major issue of choice; to include information on any initiatives or referendums which are to be voted upon; to distribute the Voter's Information Booklets for each World Electoral District, or suitable group of Districts; and to obtain the advice of the Institute on



Governmental Procedures and World Problems, the Agency for Research and Planning, and the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment in preparing the booklets.

- 8.3.1.6 To define the rules for world political parties, subject to approval by the World Parliament, and subject to review and recommendations of the World Ombudsmus.
- 8.3.1.7 To define the detailed procedures for legislative initiative and referendum by the Citizens of Earth, and to conduct voting on supra- national or global initiatives and referendums in conjunction with world parliamentary elections.
- 8.3.1.8 To conduct plebiscites when requested by other Organs of the World Government, and to make recommendations for the settlement of boundary disputes.
- 8.3.1.9 To conduct a global census every five years, and to prepare and maintain complete demographic analyses for Earth.
- 8.3.2 The World Boundaries and Elections Administration shall be headed by a ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and the Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner each from ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions. The persons to serve as commissioners shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors and then appointed by the World Presidium for five year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

8.4 Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems

- 8.4.1 The functions of the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems shall be as follows, but not limited thereto:
 - 8.4.1.1 To prepare and conduct courses of information, education and training for all personnel in the service of the World Government, including Members of the World Parliament and of all other elective, appointive and civil service personnel, so that every person in the service of the World Government may have a better understanding of the functions, structure, procedures and inter-relationships of the various organs, departments, bureaus, offices, institutes, commissions, agencies and other parts of the World Government.
 - 8.4.1.2 To prepare and conduct courses and seminars for information, education, discussion, updating and new ideas in all areas of world problems, particularly for Members of the World Parliament and of the World Executive, and for the chief personnel of all organs, departments and agencies of the World Government, but open to all in the service of the World Government.
 - 8.4.1.3 To bring in qualified persons from private and public universities, colleges and research and action organizations of many countries, as well as other qualified persons, to lecture and to be resource persons for the courses and seminars organized by the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems.
 - 8.4.1.4 To contract with private or public universities and colleges or other agencies to conduct courses and seminars for the Institute.
- 8.4.2 The Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems shall be supervised by a ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner each to be named by the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, The World Ombudsmus, The World Attorneys General Office, the Agency for Research and Planning, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, and the World Financial Administration. Commissioners shall serve five year terms, and may serve consecutive terms.

8.5 The Agency for Research and Planning

- 8.5.1 The functions of the Agency for Research and Planning shall be as follows, but not limited thereto:
 - 8.5.1.1 To serve the World Parliament, the World Executive, the World Administration, and other organs, departments and agencies of the World Government in any matter requiring research and planning within the competence of the agency.
 - 8.5.1.2 To prepare and maintain a comprehensive inventory of world resources.
 - 8.5.1.3 To prepare comprehensive long-range plans for the development, conservation, recycling and equitable sharing of the resources of Earth for the benefit of all people on Earth, subject to legislative action by the World Parliament.



- 8.5.14 To prepare and maintain a comprehensive list and description of all world problems, including their inter-relationships, impact time projections and proposed solutions, together with bibliographies.
- 8.5.15 To do research and help prepare legislative measures at the request of any Member of the World Parliament or of any committee of any House of the World Parliament.
- 8.5.16 To do research and help prepare proposed legislation or proposed legislative programs and schedules at the request of the Presidium or Executive Cabinet or of any Cabinet Minister.
- 8.5.17 To do research and prepare reports at the request of any other organ, department or agency of the World Government.
- 8.5.18 To enlist the help of public and private universities, colleges, research agencies, and other associations and organizations for various research and planning projects.
- 8.5.19 To contract with public and private universities, colleges, research agencies and other organizations for the preparation of specific reports, studies and proposals.
- 8.5.1.10 To maintain a comprehensive World Library for the use of all Members of the World Parliament, and for the use of all other officials and persons in the service of the World Government, as well as for public information.
- 8.5.2 The Agency for Research and Planning shall be supervised by a ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner each to be named by the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, the Office of World Attorneys General, World Ombudsmus, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems, and the World Financial Administration. Commissioners shall serve five year terms, and may serve consecutive terms.

8.6 The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment

- 8.6.1 The functions of the agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment shall include the following, but not limited thereto:
 - 8.6.1.1 To establish and maintain a registration and description of all significant technological innovations, together with impact projections.
 - 8.6.1.2 To examine, analyze and assess the impacts and consequences of technological innovations which may have either significant beneficial or significant harmful or dangerous consequences for human life or for the ecology of life on Earth, or which may require particular regulations or prohibitions to prevent or eliminate dangers or to assure benefits.
 - 8.6.1.3 To examine, analyze and assess environmental and ecological problems, in particular the environmental and ecological problems which may result from any intrusions or changes of the environment or ecological relationships which may be caused by technological innovations, processes of resource development, patterns of human settlements, the production of energy, patterns of economic and industrial development, or other man-made intrusions and changes of the environment, or which may result from natural causes.
 - 8.6.1.4 To maintain a global monitoring network to measure possible harmful effects of technological innovations and environmental disturbances so that corrective measures can be designed.
 - 8.6.1.5 To prepare recommendations based on technological and environmental analyses and assessments, which can serve as guides to the World Parliament, the World Executive, the World Administration, the Agency for Research and Planning, and to the other organs, departments and agencies of the World Government, as well as to individuals in the service of the World Government and to national and local governments and legislative bodies.
 - 8.6.1.6 To enlist the voluntary or contractual aid and participation of private and public universities, colleges, research institutions and other associations and organizations in the work of technological and environmental assessment.
 - 8.6.1.7 To enlist the voluntary or contractual aid and participation of private and public universities and colleges, research institutions and other organizations in devising and developing alternatives to harmful or dangerous technologies and environmentally disruptive activities, and in devising controls to assure beneficial results from technological innovations or to prevent harmful results from either technological



innovations or environmental changes, all subject to legislation for implementation by the World Parliament.

- 8.6.2 The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment shall be supervised by a ten member commission in addition to the Senior Administrator and Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions. The persons to serve as commissioners shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors, and then appointed by the World Presidium for five year terms. Commissioners may serve consecutive terms.

8.7 The World Financial Administration

- 8.7.1 The functions of the World Financial Administration shall include the following, but not limited thereto:

- 8.7.1.1 To establish and operate the procedures for the collection of revenues for the World Government, pursuant to legislation by the World Parliament, inclusive of taxes, globally accounted social and public costs, licenses, fees, revenue sharing arrangements, income derived from supra-national public enterprises or projects or resource developments, and all other sources.
- 8.7.1.2 To operate a Planetary Accounting Office, and thereunder to make cost/benefit studies and reports of the functioning and activities of the World Government and of its several organs, departments, branches, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, agencies and other parts or projects. In making such studies and reports, account shall be taken not only of direct financial costs and benefits, but also of human, social, environmental, indirect, long-term and other costs and benefits, and of actual or possible hazards and damages. Such studies and reports shall also be designed to uncover any wastes, inefficiencies, misapplications, corruptions, diversions, unnecessary costs, and other possible irregularities.
- 8.7.1.3 To make cost/benefit studies and reports at the request of any House or committee of the World Parliament, and of the Presidium, the Executive Cabinet, the World Ombudsmus, the Office of World Attorneys General, the World Supreme Court, or of any administrative department or any agency of the Integrative Complex, as well as upon its own initiative.
- 8.7.1.4 To operate a Planetary Comptrollers Office and thereunder to supervise the disbursement of the funds of the World Government for all purposes, projects and activities duly authorized by this World Constitution, the World Parliament, the World Executive, and other organs, departments and agencies of the World Government.
- 8.7.1.5 To establish and operate a Planetary Banking System, making the transition to a common global currency, under the terms of specific legislation passed by the World Parliament.
- 8.7.1.6 Pursuant to specific legislation enacted by the World Parliament, and in conjunction with the Planetary Banking System, to establish and implement the procedures of a Planetary Monetary and Credit System based upon useful productive capacity and performance, both in goods and services. Such a monetary and credit system shall be designed for use within the Planetary Banking System for the financing of the activities and projects of the World Government, and for all other financial purposes approved by the World Parliament, without requiring the payment of interest on bonds, investments or other claims of financial ownership or debt.
- 8.7.1.7 To establish criteria for the extension of financial credit based upon such considerations as people available to work, usefulness, cost/benefit accounting, human and social values, environmental health and esthetics, minimizing disparities, integrity, competent management, appropriate technology, potential production and performance.
- 8.7.1.8 To establish and operate a Planetary Insurance System in areas of world need which transcend national boundaries and in accordance with legislation passed by the World Parliament.
- 8.7.1.9 To assist the Presidium as may be requested in the technical preparation of budgets for the operation of the World Government.
- 8.7.2 The World Financial Administration shall be supervised by a commission of ten members, together with a Senior Administrator and a Cabinet Minister or Vice President. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner each to be named by the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Presidium, the Collegium of World Judges, the Office of Attorneys General, the World Ombudsmus, the Agency for Research and Planning, the Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment, and the Institute on Governmental Procedures and World Problems. Commissioners shall serve terms of five years, and may serve consecutive terms.



8.8 Commission for Legislative Review

- 8.8.1 The functions of the Commission for Legislative Review shall be to examine World Legislation and World Laws which the World Parliament enacts or adopts from the previous Body of International Law for the purpose of analyzing whether any particular legislation or law has become obsolete or obstructive or defective in serving the purposes intended; and to make recommendations to the World Parliament accordingly for repeal or amendment or replacement.
- 8.8.2 The Commission for Legislative Review shall be composed of twelve members, including two each to be elected by the House of Peoples, the House of Nations, the House of Counsellors, the Collegium of World Judges, the World Ombudsmus and the Presidium. Members of the Commission shall serve terms of ten years, and may be re-elected to serve consecutive terms. One half of the Commission members after the Commission is first formed shall be elected every five years, with the first terms for one half of the members to be only five years.

Article 9 - The World Judiciary

9.1 Jurisdiction of the World Supreme Court

- 9.1.1 A World Supreme Court shall be established, together with such regional and district World Courts as may subsequently be found necessary. The World Supreme Court shall comprise a number of benches.
- 9.1.2 The World Supreme Court, together with such regional and district World Courts as may be established, shall have mandatory jurisdiction in all cases, actions, disputes, conflicts, violations of law, civil suits, guarantees of civil and human rights, constitutional interpretations, and other litigations arising under the provisions of this World Constitution, world legislation, and the body of world law approved by the World Parliament.
- 9.1.3 Decisions of the World Supreme Court shall be binding on all parties involved in all cases, actions and litigations brought before any bench of the World Supreme Court for settlement. Each bench of the World Supreme Court shall constitute a court of highest appeal, except when matters of extra-ordinary public importance are assigned or transferred to the Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court, as provided in Section 5 of Article 9.

9.2 Benches of the World Supreme Court

The benches of the World Supreme Court and their respective jurisdictions shall be as follows:

- 9.2.1 Bench for Human Rights: To deal with issues of human rights arising under the guarantee of civil and human rights provided by Article 12 of this World Constitution, and arising in pursuance of the provisions of Article 13 of this World Constitution, and arising otherwise under world legislation and the body of world law approved by the World Parliament.
- 9.2.2 Bench for Criminal Cases: To deal with issues arising from the violation of world laws and world legislation by individuals, corporations, groups and associations, but not issues primarily concerned with human rights.
- 9.2.3 Bench for Civil Cases: To deal with issues involving civil law suits and disputes between individuals, corporations, groups and associations arising under world legislation and world law and the administration thereof.
- 9.2.4 Bench for Constitutional Cases: To deal with the interpretation of the World Constitution and with issues and actions arising in connection with the interpretation of the World Constitution.
- 9.2.5 Bench for International Conflicts: To deal with disputes, conflicts and legal contest arising between or among the nations which have joined in the Federation of Earth.
- 9.2.6 Bench for Public Cases: To deal with issues not under the jurisdiction of another bench arising from conflicts, disputes, civil suits or other legal contests between the World Government and corporations, groups or individuals, or between national governments and corporations, groups or individuals in cases involving world legislation and world law.



- 9.2.7 Appellate Bench: To deal with issues involving world legislation and world law which may be appealed from national courts; and to decide which bench to assign a case or action or litigation when a question or disagreement arises over the proper jurisdiction.
- 9.2.8 Advisory Bench: To give opinions upon request on any legal question arising under world law or world legislation, exclusive of contests or actions involving interpretation of the World Constitution. Advisory opinions may be requested by any House or committee of the World Parliament, by the Presidium, any Administrative Department, the Office of World Attorneys General, the World Ombudsmus, or by any agency of the Integrative Complex.
- 9.2.9 Other benches may be established, combined or terminated upon recommendation of the Collegium of World Judges with approval by the World Parliament; but benches number one through eight may not be combined nor terminated except by amendment of this World Constitution.

9.3 Seats of the World Supreme Court

- 9.3.1 The primary seat of the World Supreme Court and all benches shall be the same as for the location of the Primary World Capital and for the location of the World Parliament and the World Executive.
- 9.3.2 Continental seats of the World Supreme Court shall be established in the four secondary capitals of the World Government located in four different Continental Divisions of Earth, as provided in Article 15.
- 9.3.3 The following permanent benches of the World Supreme Court shall be established both at the primary seat and at each of the continental seats: Human Rights, Criminal Cases, Civil Cases, and Public Cases.
- 9.3.4 The following permanent benches of the World Supreme Court shall be located only at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court: Constitutional Cases, International Conflicts, Appellate Bench, and Advisory Bench.
- 9.3.5 Benches which are located permanently only at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court may hold special sessions at the other continental seats of the World Supreme Court when necessary, or may establish continental circuits if needed.
- 9.3.6 Benches of the World Supreme Court which have permanent continental locations may hold special sessions at other locations when needed, or may establish regional circuits if needed.

9.4 The Collegium of World Judges

- 9.4.1 A Collegium of World Judges shall be established by the World Parliament. The Collegium shall consist of a minimum of twenty member judges, and may be expanded as needed but not to exceed sixty members.
- 9.4.2 The World Judges to compose the Collegium of World Judges shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors and shall be elected by plurality vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session. The House of Counsellors shall nominate between two and three times the number of world judges to be elected at any one time. An equal number of World Judges shall be elected from each of ten World Electoral and Administrative Magna-Regions, if not immediately then by rotation.
- 9.4.3 The term of office for a World Judge shall be ten years. Successive terms may be served without limit.
- 9.4.4 The Collegium of World Judges shall elect a Presiding Council of World Judges, consisting of a Chief Justice and four Associate Chief Justices. One member of the Presiding Council of World Judges shall be elected from each of five Continental Divisions of Earth. Members of the Presiding Council of World Judges shall serve five year terms on the Presiding Council, and may serve two successive terms, but not two successive terms as Chief Justice.
- 9.4.5 The Presiding Council of World Judges shall assign all World Judges, including themselves, to the several benches of the World Supreme Court. Each bench for a sitting at each location shall have a minimum of three World Judges, except that the number of World Judges for benches on Continental Cases and International Conflicts, and the Appellate Bench, shall be no less than five.
- 9.4.6 The member judges of each bench at each location shall choose annually a Presiding Judge, who may serve two successive terms.



- 9.4.7 The members of the several benches may be reconstituted from time to time as may seem desirable or necessary upon the decision of the Presiding Council of World Judges. Any decision to re-constitute a bench shall be referred to a vote of the entire Collegium of World Judges by request of any World Judge.
- 9.4.8 Any World Judge may be removed from office for cause by an absolute two thirds majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
- 9.4.9 Qualifications for Judges of the World Supreme Court shall be at least ten years of legal or juristic experience, minimum age of thirty years, and evident competence in world law and the humanities.
- 9.4.10 The salaries, expenses, remunerations and prerogatives of the World Judges shall be determined by the World Parliament, and shall be reviewed every five years, but shall not be changed to the disadvantage of any World Judge during a term of office. All members of the Collegium of World Judges shall receive the same salaries, except that additional compensation may be given to the Presiding Council of World Judges.
- 9.4.11 Upon recommendation by the Collegium of World Judges, the World Parliament shall have the authority to establish regional and district world courts below the World Supreme Court, and to establish the jurisdictions thereof, and the procedures for appeal to the World Supreme Court or to the several benches thereof.
- 9.4.12 The detailed rules of procedure for the functioning of the World Supreme Court, the Collegium of World Judges, and for each bench of the World Supreme Court, shall be decided and amended by absolute majority vote of the Collegium of World Judges.

9.5 The Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court

- 9.5.1 A Superior Tribunal of the World Supreme Court shall be established to take cases which are considered to be of extra-ordinary public importance. The Superior Tribunal for any calendar year shall consist of the Presiding Council of World Judges together with one World Judge named by the Presiding Judge of each bench of the World Court sitting at the primary seat of the World Supreme Court. The composition of the Superior Tribunal may be continued unchanged for a second year by decision of the Presiding Council of World Judges.
- 9.5.2 Any party to any dispute, issue, case or litigation coming under the jurisdiction of the World Supreme Court, may apply to any particular bench of the World Supreme Court or to the Presiding Council of World Judges for the assignment or transfer of the case to the Superior Tribunal on the grounds of extra-ordinary public importance. If the application is granted, the case shall be heard and disposed of by the Superior Tribunal. Also, any bench taking any particular case, if satisfied that the case is of extra-ordinary public importance, may of its own discretion

Article 10 - The Enforcement System

10.1 Basic Principles

- 10.1.1 The enforcement of world law and world legislation shall apply directly to individual, and individuals shall be held responsible for compliance with world law and world legislation regardless of whether the individuals are acting in their own capacity or as agents or officials of governments at any level or of the institutions of governments, or as agents or officials of corporations, organizations, associations or groups of any kind.
- 10.1.2 When world law or world legislation or decisions of the world courts are violated, the Enforcement System shall operate to identify and apprehend the individuals responsible for violations.
- 10.1.3 Any enforcement action shall not violate the civil and human rights guaranteed under this World Constitution.
- 10.1.4 The enforcement of world law and world legislation shall be carried out in the context of a non-military world federation wherein all member nations shall disarm as a condition for joining and benefiting from the world federation, subject to Article 17, Sec. 3.8 and 4.6 The Federation of Earth and World Government under this World Constitution shall neither keep nor use weapons of mass destruction.
- 10.1.5 Those agents of the enforcement system whose function shall be to apprehend and bring to court violators of world law and world legislation shall be equipped only with such weapons as are appropriate for the apprehension of the individuals responsible for violations.



- 10.1.6 The enforcement of world law and world legislation under this World Constitution shall be conceived and developed primarily as the processes of effective design and administration of world law and world legislation to serve the welfare of all people on Earth, with equity and justice for all, in which the resources of Earth and the funds and the credits of the World Government are used only to serve peaceful human needs, and none used for weapons of mass destruction or for war making capabilities.

10.2 The Structure for Enforcement: World Attorneys General

- 10.2.1 The Enforcement System shall be headed by an Office of World Attorneys General and a Commission of Regional World Attorneys.
- 10.2.2 The Office of World Attorneys General shall be comprised of five members, one of whom shall be designated as the World Attorney General and the other four shall each be designated an Associate World Attorney General.
- 10.2.3 The Commission of Regional World Attorneys shall consist of twenty Regional World Attorneys.
- 10.2.4 The members to compose the Office of World Attorneys General shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors, with three nominees from each Continental Division of Earth. One member of the Office shall be elected from each of five Continental Divisions by plurality vote of the three houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
- 10.2.5 The term of office for a member of the Office of World Attorneys General shall be ten years. A member may serve two consecutive terms. The position of World Attorney General shall rotate every two years among the five members of the Office. The order of rotation shall be decided among the five members of the Office.
- 10.2.6 The Office of World Attorneys General shall nominate members for the Commission of twenty Regional World Attorneys from the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, with between two and three nominees submitted for each Region. From these nominations, the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session shall elect one Regional World Attorney from each of the twenty Regions. Regional World Attorneys shall serve terms of five years, and may serve three consecutive terms.
- 10.2.7 Each Regional World Attorney shall organize and be in charge of an Office of Regional World Attorney. Each Associate World Attorney General shall supervise five Offices of Regional World Attorneys.
- 10.2.8 The staff to carry out the work of enforcement, in addition to the five members of the Office of World Attorneys General and the twenty Regional World Attorneys, shall be selected from civil service lists, and shall be organized for the following functions:
- 10.2.8.1 Investigation.
- 10.2.8.2 Apprehension and arrest.
- 10.2.8.3 Prosecution.
- 10.2.8.4 Remedies and correction.
- 10.2.8.5 Conflict resolution.
- 10.2.9 Qualifications for a member of the Office of World Attorneys General and for the Regional World Attorneys shall be at least thirty years of age, at least seven years legal experience, and education in law and the humanities.
- 10.2.10 The World Attorney General, the Associate World Attorneys General, and the Regional World Attorneys shall at all times be responsible to the World Parliament. Any member of the Office of World Attorneys General and any Regional World Attorney can be removed from office for cause by a simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.

10.3 The World Police

- 10.3.1 That section of the staff of the Office of World Attorneys General and of the Offices of Regional World Attorneys responsible for the apprehension and arrest of violators of world law and world legislation, shall be designated as World Police.
- 10.3.2 Each regional staff of the World Police shall be headed by a Regional World Police Captain, who shall be appointed by the Regional World Attorney.



- 10.3.3 The Office of World Attorneys General shall appoint a World Police Supervisor, to be in charge of those activities which transcend regional boundaries. The World Police Supervisor shall direct the Regional World Police Captains in any actions which require coordinated or joint action transcending regional boundaries, and shall direct any action which requires initiation or direction from the Office of World Attorneys General.
- 10.3.4 Searches and arrests to be made by World Police shall be made only upon warrants issued by the Office of World Attorneys General or by a Regional World Attorney.
- 10.3.5 World Police shall be armed only with weapons appropriate for the apprehension of the individuals responsible for violation of world law.
- 10.3.6 Employment in the capacity of World Police Captain and World Police Supervisor shall be limited to ten years.
- 10.3.7 The World Police Supervisor and any Regional World Police Captain may be removed from office for cause by decision of the Office of World Attorneys General or by absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.

10.4 The Means of Enforcement

- 10.4.1 Non-military means of enforcement of world law and world legislation shall be developed by the World Parliament and by the Office of World Attorneys General in consultation with the Commission of Regional World Attorneys, the Collegium of World Judges, the World Presidium, and the World Ombudsmus. The actual means of enforcement shall require legislation by the World Parliament.
- 10.4.2 Non-military means of enforcement which can be developed may include: Denial of financial credit; denial of material resources and personnel; revocation of licenses, charters, or corporate rights; impounding of equipment; fines and damage payments; performance of work to rectify damages; imprisonment or isolation; and other means appropriate to the specific situations.
- 10.4.3 To cope with situations of potential or actual riots, insurrection and resort to armed violence, particular strategies and methods shall be developed by the World Parliament and by the Office of World Attorneys General in consultation with the Commission of Regional World Attorneys, the collegium of World Judges, the Presidium and the World Ombudsmus. Such strategies and methods shall require enabling legislation by the World Parliament where required in addition to the specific provisions of this World Constitution.
- 10.4.4 A basic condition for preventing outbreaks of violence which the Enforcement System shall facilitate in every way possible, shall be to assure a fair hearing under non-violent circumstances for any person or group having a grievance, and likewise to assure a fair opportunity for a just settlement of any grievance with due regard for the rights and welfare of all concerned.

Article 11 - The World Ombudsmus

11.1 Functions and Powers of the World Ombudsmus

The functions and powers of the World Ombudsmus, as public defender, shall include the following:

- 11.1.1 To protect the People of Earth and all individuals against violations or neglect of universal human and civil rights which are stipulated in Article 12 and other sections of this World Constitution.
- 11.1.2 To protect the People of Earth against violations of this World Constitution by any official or agency of the World Government, including both elected and appointed officials or public employees regardless of organ, department, office, agency or rank.
- 11.1.3 To press for the implementation of the Directive Principles for the World Government as defined in Article 13 of this World Constitution.
- 11.1.4 To promote the welfare of the people of Earth by seeking to assure that conditions of social justice and of minimizing disparities are achieved in the implementation and administration of world legislation and world law.
- 11.1.5 To keep on the alert for perils to humanity arising from technological innovations, environmental disruptions and other diverse sources, and to launch initiatives for correction or prevention of such perils.



- 11.1.6 To ascertain that the administration of otherwise proper laws, ordinances and procedures of the World Government do not result in unforeseen injustices or inequities, or become stultified in bureaucracy or the details of administration.
- 11.1.7 To receive and hear complaints, grievances or requests for aid from any person, group, organization, association, body politic or agency concerning any matter which comes within the purview of the World Ombudsmus.
- 11.1.8 To request the Office of World Attorneys General or any Regional World Attorney to initiate legal actions or court proceedings whenever and wherever considered necessary or desirable in the view of the World Ombudsmus.
- 11.1.9 To directly initiate legal actions and court proceedings whenever the World Ombudsmus deems necessary.
- 11.1.10 To review the functioning of the departments, bureaus, offices, commissions, institutes, organs and agencies of the World Government to ascertain whether the procedures of the World government are adequately fulfilling their purposes and serving the welfare of humanity in optimum fashion, and to make recommendations for improvements.
- 11.1.11 To present an annual report to the World Parliament and to the Presidium on the activities of the World Ombudsmus, together with any recommendations for legislative measures to improve the functioning of the World Government for the purpose of better serving the welfare of the People of Earth.

11.2 Composition of the World Ombudsmus

- 11.2.1 The World Ombudsmus shall be headed by a Council of World Ombudsen of five members, one of whom shall be designated as Principal World Ombudsan, while the other four shall each be designated as an Associate World Ombudsan.
- 11.2.2 Members to compose the Council of World Ombudsen shall be nominated by the House of Counsellors, with three nominees from each Continental Division of Earth. One member of the Council shall be elected from each of five Continental Divisions by plurality vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
- 11.2.3 The term of office for a World Ombudsan shall be ten years. A World Ombudsan may serve two successive terms. The position of Principal World Ombudsan shall be rotated every two years. The order of rotation shall be determined by the Council of World Ombudsen.
- 11.2.4 The Council of World Ombudsen shall be assisted by a Commission of World Advocates of twenty members. Members for the Commission of World Advocates shall be nominated by the Council of World Ombudsen from twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, with between two and three nominees submitted for each Region. One World Advocate shall be elected from each of the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions by the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session. World Advocates shall serve terms of five years, and may serve a maximum of four successive terms.
- 11.2.5 The Council of World Ombudsen shall establish twenty regional offices, in addition to the principal world office at the primary seat of the World Government. The twenty regional offices of the World Ombudsmus shall parallel the organization of the twenty Offices of Regional World Attorney.
- 11.2.6 Each regional office of the World Ombudsmus shall be headed by a World Advocate. Each five regional offices of the World Ombudsmus shall be supervised by an Associate World Ombudsan.
- 11.2.7 Any World Ombudsan and any World Advocate may be removed from office for cause by an absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
- 11.2.8 Staff members for the World Ombudsmus and for each regional office of the World Ombudsmus shall be selected and employed from civil service lists.
- 11.2.9 Qualifications for World Ombudsan and for World Advocate shall be at least thirty years of age, at least five years legal experience, and education in law and other relevant education.

Article 12 - Bill of Rights for the Citizens of Earth

The inhabitants and citizens of Earth who are within the Federation of Earth shall have certain inalienable rights defined hereunder. It shall be mandatory for the World Parliament, the World Executive, and all organs



and agencies of the World Government to honor, implement and enforce these rights, as well as for the national governments of all member nations in the Federation of Earth to do likewise. Individuals or groups suffering violation or neglect of such rights shall have full recourse through the World Ombudsmus, the Enforcement System and the World Courts for redress of grievances. The inalienable rights shall include the following:

- 12.1 Equal rights for all citizens of the Federation of Earth, with no discrimination on grounds of race, color, caste, nationality, sex, religion, political affiliation, property, or social status.
- 12.2 Equal protection and application of world legislation and world laws for all citizens of the Federation of Earth.
- 12.3 Freedom of thought and conscience, speech, press, writing, communication, expression, publication, broadcasting, telecasting, and cinema, except as an overt part of or incitement to violence, armed riot or insurrection.
- 12.4 Freedom of assembly, association, organization, petition and peaceful demonstration.
- 12.5 Freedom to vote without duress, and freedom for political organization and campaigning without censorship or recrimination.
- 12.6 Freedom to profess, practice and promote religious or religious beliefs or no religion or religious belief.
- 12.7 Freedom to profess and promote political beliefs or no political beliefs.
- 12.8 Freedom for investigation, research and reporting.
- 12.9 Freedom to travel without passport or visas or other forms of registration used to limit travel between, among or within nations.
- 12.10 Prohibition against slavery, peonage, involuntary servitude, and conscription of labor.
- 12.11 Prohibition against military conscription.
- 12.12 Safety of person from arbitrary or unreasonable arrest, detention, exile, search or seizure; requirement of warrants for searches and arrests.
- 12.13 Prohibition against physical or psychological duress or torture during any period of investigation, arrest, detention or imprisonment, and against cruel or unusual punishment.
- 12.14 Right of habeas corpus; no ex-post-facto laws; no double jeopardy; right to refuse self-incrimination or the incrimination of another.
- 12.15 Prohibition against private armies and paramilitary organizations as being threats to the common peace and safety.
- 12.16 Safety of property from arbitrary seizure; protection against exercise of the power of eminent domain without reasonable compensation.
- 12.17 Right to family planning and free public assistance to achieve family planning objectives.
- 12.18 Right of privacy of person, family and association; prohibition against surveillance as a means of political control.

Article 13 - Directive Principles for the Earth Federation

It shall be the aim of the World Government to secure certain other rights for all inhabitants within the Federation of Earth, but without immediate guarantee of universal achievement and enforcement. These rights are defined as Directive Principles, obligating the World Government to pursue every reasonable means for universal realization and implementation, and shall include the following:

- 13.1 Equal opportunity for useful employment for everyone, with wages or remuneration sufficient to assure human dignity.
- 13.2 Freedom of choice in work, occupation, employment or profession.
- 13.3 Full access to information and to the accumulated knowledge of the human race.
- 13.4 Free and adequate public education available to everyone, extending to the pre-university level; Equal opportunities for elementary and higher education for all persons; equal opportunity for continued education for all persons throughout life; the right of any person or parent to choose a private educational institution at any time.
- 13.5 Free and adequate public health services and medical care available to everyone throughout life under conditions of free choice.



- 13.6 Equal opportunity for leisure time for everyone; better distribution of the work load of society so that every person may have equitable leisure time opportunities.
- 13.7 Equal opportunity for everyone to enjoy the benefits of scientific and technological discoveries and developments.
- 13.8 Protection for everyone against the hazards and perils of technological innovations and developments.
- 13.9 Protection of the natural environment which is the common heritage of humanity against pollution, ecological disruption or damage which could imperil life or lower the quality of life.
- 13.10 Conservation of those natural resources of Earth which are limited so that present and future generations may continue to enjoy life on the planet Earth.
- 13.11 Assurance for everyone of adequate housing, of adequate and nutritious food supplies, of safe and adequate water supplies, of pure air with protection of oxygen supplies and the ozone layer, and in general for the continuance of an environment which can sustain healthy living for all.
- 13.12 Assure to each child the right to the full realization of his or her potential.
- 13.13 Social Security for everyone to relieve the hazards of unemployment, sickness, old age, family circumstances, disability, catastrophies of nature, and technological change, and to allow retirement with sufficient lifetime income for living under conditions of human dignity during older age.
- 13.14 Rapid elimination of and prohibitions against technological hazards and manmade environmental disturbances which are found to create dangers to life on Earth.
- 13.15 Implementation of intensive programs to discover, develop and institute safe alternatives and practical substitutions for technologies which must be eliminated and prohibited because of hazards and dangers to life.
- 13.16 Encouragement for cultural diversity; encouragement for decentralized administration.
- 13.17 Freedom for peaceful self-determination for minorities, refugees and dissenters.
- 13.18 Freedom for change of residence to anywhere on Earth conditioned by provisions for temporary sanctuaries in events of large numbers of refugees, stateless persons, or mass migrations.
- 13.19 Prohibition against the death penalty.

Article 14 - Safeguards and Reservations

14.1 Certain Safeguards

The World Government shall operate to secure for all nations and peoples within the Federation of Earth the safeguards which are defined hereunder:

- 14.1.1 Guarantee that full faith and credit shall be given to the public acts, records, legislation and judicial proceedings of the member nations within the Federation of Earth, consistent with the several provisions of this World Constitution.
- 14.1.2 Assure freedom of choice within the member nations and countries of the Federation of Earth to determine their internal political, economic and social systems consistent with the guarantees and protections given under this World Constitution to assure civil liberties and human rights and a safe environment for life, and otherwise consistent with the several provisions of this World Constitution.
- 14.1.3 Grant the right of asylum within the Federation of Earth for persons who may seek refuge from countries or nations which are not yet included within the Federation of Earth.
- 14.1.4 Grant the right of individuals and groups, after the Federation of Earth includes 90 percent of the territory of Earth, to peacefully leave the hegemony of the Federation of Earth and to live in suitable territory set aside by the Federation neither restricted nor protected by the World Government, provided that such territory does not extend beyond five percent of Earth's habitable territory, is kept completely disarmed and not used as a base for inciting violence or insurrection within or against the Federation of Earth or any member nation, and is kept free of acts of environmental or technological damage which seriously affect Earth outside such territory.

14.2 Reservation of Powers

The powers not delegated to the World Government by this World Constitution shall be reserved to the nations of the Federation of Earth and to the people of Earth.



Article 15 - World Federal Zones and the World Capitals

15.1 World Federal Zones

- 15.1.1 Twenty World Federal Zones shall be established within the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions, for the purposes of the location of the several organs of the World Government and of the administrative departments, the world courts, the offices of the Regional World Attorneys, the offices of the World Advocates, and for the location of other branches, departments, institutes, offices, bureaus, commissions, agencies and parts of the World Government.
- 15.1.2 The World Federal Zones shall be established as the needs and resources of the World Government develop and expand. World Federal Zones shall be established first within each of five Continental Divisions.
- 15.1.3 The location and administration of the World Federal Zones, including the first five, shall be determined by the World Parliament.

15.2 The World Capitals

- 15.2.1 Five World Capitals shall be established in each of five Continental Divisions of Earth, to be located in each of the five World Federal Zones which are established first as provided in Article 15 of this World Constitution.
- 15.2.2 One of the World Capitals shall be designated by the World Parliament as the Primary World Capital, and the other four shall be designated as Secondary World Capitals.
- 15.2.3 The primary seats of all organs of the World Government shall be located in the Primary World Capital, and other major seats of the several organs of the World Government shall be located in the Secondary World Capitals.

15.3 Locational Procedures

- 15.3.1 Choices for location of the twenty World Federal Zones and for the five World Capitals shall be proposed by the Presidium, and then shall be decided by a simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session. The Presidium shall offer choices of two or three locations in each of the twenty World Electoral and Administrative Regions to be World Federal Zones, and shall offer two alternative choices for each of the five World Capitals.
- 15.3.2 The Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet shall then propose which of the five World Capitals shall be the Primary World Capital, to be decided by a simply majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
- 15.3.3 Each organ of the World Government shall decide how best to apportion and organize its functions and activities among the five World Capitals, and among the twenty World Federal Zones, subject to specific directions from the World Parliament.
- 15.3.4 The World Parliament may decide to rotate its sessions among the five World Capitals, and if so, to decide the procedure for rotation.
- 15.3.5 For the first two operative stages of World Government as defined in Article 17, and for the Provisional World Government as defined in Article 19, a provisional location may be selected for the Primary World Capital. The provisional location need not be continued as a permanent location.
- 15.3.6 Any World Capital or World Federal Zone may be relocated by an absolute two-thirds majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.
- 15.3.7 Additional World Federal Zones may be designated if found necessary by proposal of the Presidium and approval by an absolute majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament in joint session.

Article 16 - World Territories and Exterior Relations

16.1 World Territory

- 16.1.1 Those areas of the Earth and Earth's moon which are not under the jurisdiction of existing nations at the time of forming the Federation of Earth, or which are not reasonably within the province of national ownership and administration, or which are declared to be World Territory subsequent to



establishment of the Federation of Earth, shall be designated as World Territory and shall belong to all of the people of Earth.

- 16.1.2 The administration of World Territory shall be determined by the World Parliament and implemented by the World Executive, and shall apply to the following areas:
 - 16.1.2.1 All oceans and seas having an international or supra-national character, together with the seabeds and resources thereof, beginning at a distance of twenty kilometers offshore, excluding inland seas of traditional national ownership.
 - 16.1.2.2 Vital straits, channels, and canals.
 - 16.1.2.3 The atmosphere enveloping Earth, beginning at an elevation of one kilometer above the general surface of the land, excluding the depressions in areas of much variation in elevation.
 - 16.1.2.4 Man-made satellites and Earth's moon.
 - 16.1.2.5 Colonies which may choose the status of World Territory; non-independent territories under the trust administration of nations or of the United Nations; any islands or atolls which are unclaimed by any nation; independent lands or countries which choose the status of World Territory; and disputed lands which choose the status of World Territory.
- 16.1.3 The residents of any World Territory, except designated World Federal Zones, shall have the right within reason to decide by plebiscite to become a self-governing nation within the Federation of Earth, either singly or in combination with other World Territories, or to unite with an existing nation with the Federation of Earth.

16.2 Exterior Relations

- 16.2.1 The World Government shall maintain exterior relations with those nations of Earth which have not joined the Federation of Earth. Exterior relations shall be under the administration of the Presidium, subject at all times to specific instructions and approval by the World Parliament.
- 16.2.2 All treaties and agreements with nations remaining outside the Federation of Earth shall be negotiated by the Presidium and must be ratified by a simple majority vote of the three Houses of the World Parliament.
- 16.2.3 The World Government for the Federation of Earth shall establish and maintain peaceful relations with other planets and celestial bodies where and when it may become possible to establish communications with the possible inhabitants thereof.
- 16.2.4 All explorations into outer space, both within and beyond the solar system in which Planet Earth is located, shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the World Government, and shall be conducted in such manner as shall be determined by the World Parliament.

Article 17 - Ratification and Implementation

17.1 Ratification of the World Constitution

This World Constitution shall be submitted to the nations and people of Earth for ratification by the following procedures:

- 17.1.1 The World Constitution shall be transmitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and to each national government on Earth, with the request that the World Constitution be submitted to the national legislature of each nation for preliminary ratification and to the people of each nation for final ratification by popular referendum.
- 17.1.2 Preliminary ratification by a national legislature shall be accomplished by simple majority vote of the national legislature.
- 17.1.3 Final ratification by the people shall be accomplished by a simple majority of votes cast in a popular referendum, provided that a minimum of twenty-five percent of eligible voters of age eighteen years and over have cast ballots within the nation or country or within World Electoral and Administrative Districts.
- 17.1.4 In the case of a nation without a national legislature, the head of the national government shall be requested to give preliminary ratification and to submit the World Constitution for final ratification by popular referendum.



- 17.1.5 In the event that a national government, after six months, fails to submit the World Constitution for ratification as requested, then the global agency assuming responsibility for the worldwide ratification campaign may proceed to conduct a direct referendum for ratification of the World Constitution by the people. Direct referendums may be organized on the basis of entire nations or countries, or on the basis of existing defined communities within nations.
- 17.1.6 In the event of a direct ratification referendum, final ratification shall be accomplished by a majority of the votes cast whether for an entire nation or for a World Electoral and Administrative District, provided that ballots are cast by a minimum of twenty-five percent of eligible voters of the area who are over eighteen years of age.
- 17.1.7 For ratification by existing communities within a nation, the procedure shall be to request local communities, cities, counties, states, provinces, cantons, prefectures, tribal jurisdictions, or other defined political units within a nation to ratify the World Constitution, and to submit the World Constitution for a referendum vote by the citizens of the community or political unit. Ratification may be accomplished by proceeding in this way until all eligible voters of age eighteen and above within the nation or World Electoral and Administrative District have had the opportunity to vote, provided that ballots are cast by a minimum of twenty-five percent of those eligible to vote.
- 17.1.8 Prior to the Full Operative Stage of World Government, as defined under Section 5 of Article 17, the universities, colleges and scientific academies and institutes in any country may ratify the World Constitution, thus qualifying them for participation in the nomination of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors.
- 17.1.9 In the case of those nations currently involved in serious international disputes or where traditional enmities and chronic disputes may exist among two or more nations, a procedure for concurrent paired ratification shall be instituted whereby the nations which are parties to a current or chronic international dispute or conflict may simultaneously ratify the World Constitution. In such cases, the paired nations shall be admitted into the Federation of Earth simultaneously, with the obligation for each such nation to immediately turn over all weapons of mass destruction to the World Government, and to turn over the conflict or dispute for mandatory peaceful settlement by the World Government.
- 17.1.10 Each nation or political unit which ratifies this World Constitution, either by preliminary ratification or final ratification, shall be bound never to use any armed forces or weapons of mass destruction against another member or unit of the Federation of Earth, regardless of how long it may take to achieve full disarmament of all the nations and political units which ratify this World Constitution.
- 17.1.11 When ratified, the Constitution for the Federation of Earth becomes the supreme law of Earth. By the act of ratifying this Earth Constitution, any provision in the Constitution or Legislation of any country so ratifying, which is contrary to this Earth Constitution, is either repealed or amended to conform with the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, effective as soon as 25 countries have so ratified. The amendment of National or State Constitutions to allow entry into World Federation is not necessary prior to ratification of the Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

17.2 Stages of Implementation

- 17.2.1 Implementation of this World Constitution and the establishment of World Government pursuant to the terms of this World Constitution, may be accomplished in three stages, as follows, in addition to the stage of a Provisional World Government as provided under Article 19:
 - 17.2.1.1 First Operative Stage of World Government.
 - 17.2.1.2 Second Operative Stage of World Government.
 - 17.2.1.3 Full Operative Stage of World Government.
- 17.2.2 At the beginning and during each stage, the World Parliament and the World Executive together shall establish goals and develop means for the progressive implementation of the World Constitution, and for the implementation of legislation enacted by the World Parliament.

17.3 First Operative Stage of World Government

- 17.3.1 The first operative stage of World Government under this World Constitution shall be implemented when the World Constitution is ratified by a sufficient number of nations and/or people to meet one or the other of the following conditions or equivalent:



- 17.3.1 Preliminary or final ratification by a minimum of twenty-five nations, each having a population of more than 100,000.
- 17.3.1.1 Preliminary or final ratification by a minimum of ten nations above 100,000 population, together with ratification by direct referendum within a minimum of fifty additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts.
- 17.3.1.2 Ratification by direct referendum within a minimum of 100 World Electoral and Administrative Districts, even though no nation as such has ratified.
- 17.3.1.3 The election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples shall be conducted in all World Electoral and Administrative Districts where ratification has been accomplished by popular referendum.
- 17.3.2 The Election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples may proceed concurrently with direct popular referendums both prior to and after the First Operative Stage of World Government is reached.
- 17.3.4 The appointment or election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations shall proceed in all nations where preliminary ratification has been accomplished.
- 17.3.5 One-fourth of the Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors may be elected from nominees submitted by universities and colleges which have ratified the World Constitution.
- 17.3.6 The World Presidium and the Executive Cabinet shall be elected according to the provisions in Article 6, except that in the absence of a House of Counsellors, the nominations shall be made by the members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations in joint session. Until this is accomplished, the Presidium and Executive Cabinet of the Provisional World Government as provided in Article 19, shall continue to serve.
- 17.3.7 When composed, the Presidium for the first operative stage of World Government shall assign or re-assign Ministerial posts among Cabinet and Presidium members, and shall immediately establish or confirm a World Disarmament Agency and a World Economic and Development Organization.
- 17.3.8 Those nations which ratify this World Constitution and thereby join the Federation of Earth, shall immediately transfer all weapons of mass destruction as defined and designated by the World Disarmament Agency to that Agency. (See Article 19, Sections A-2-d, B-6 and E-5). The World Disarmament Agency shall immediately immobilize all such weapons and shall proceed with dispatch to dismantle, convert to peacetime use, re-cycle the materials thereof or otherwise destroy all such weapons. During the first operative stage of World Government, the ratifying nations may retain armed forces equipped with weapons other than weapons of mass destruction as defined and designated by the World Disarmament Agency.
- 17.3.9 Concurrently with the reduction or elimination of such weapons of mass destruction and other military expenditures as can be accomplished during the first operative stage of World Government, the member nations of the Federation of Earth shall pay annually to the Treasury of the World Government amounts equal to one-half the amounts saved from their respective national military budgets during the last year before joining the Federation, and shall continue such payments until the full operative stage of World Government is reached. The World Government shall use fifty percent of the funds thus received to finance the work and projects of the World Economic Development Organization.
- 17.3.10 The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the organs, departments, agencies and activities originated under the Provisional World Government, with such amendments as deemed necessary; and shall proceed to establish and begin in the following organs, departments and agencies of the World Government, if not already underway, together with such other departments, and agencies as are considered desirable and feasible during the first operative stage of World Government:
 - 17.3.10.1 The World Supreme Court;
 - 17.3.10.2 The Enforcement System;
 - 17.3.10.3 The World Ombudsman;
 - 17.3.10.4 The World Civil Service Administration;
 - 17.3.10.5 The World Financial Administration;
 - 17.3.10.6 The Agency for Research and Planning;
 - 17.3.10.7 The Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment;



- 173.108 An Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, concerned with all aspects of climate change and related factors;
- 173.109 An Integrated Global Energy System, based on environmentally safe sources;
- 173.1010 A World University System, under the Department of Education;
- 173.1011 A World Corporations Office, under the Department of Commerce and Industry;
- 173.1012 The World Service Corps;
- 173.1013 A World Oceans and Seabeds Administration.
- 17.3.11 At the beginning of the first operative stage, the Presidium in consultation with the Executive Cabinet shall formulate and put forward a proposed program for solving the most urgent world problems currently confronting humanity.
- 17.3.12 The World Parliament shall proceed to work upon solutions to world problems. The World Parliament and the World Executive working together shall institute through the several organs, departments and agencies of the World Government whatever means shall seem appropriate and feasible to accomplish the implementation and enforcement of world legislation, world law and the World Constitution; and in particular shall take certain decisive actions for the welfare of all people on Earth, applicable throughout the world, including but not limited to the following:
 - 173.121 Expedite the organization and work of an Emergency Earth Rescue Administration, concerned with all aspects of climate change and climate crises;
 - 173.122 Expedite the new finance, credit and monetary system, to serve human needs;
 - 173.123 Expedite an integrated global energy system, utilizing solar energy, hydrogen energy, and other safe and sustainable sources of energy;
 - 173.124 Push forward a global program for agricultural production to achieve maximum sustained yield under conditions which are ecologically sound;
 - 173.125 Establish conditions for free trade within the Federation of Earth;
 - 173.126 Call for and find ways to implement a moratorium on nuclear energy projects until all problems are solved concerning safety, disposal of toxic wastes and the dangers of use or diversion of materials for the production of nuclear weapons;
 - 173.127 Outlaw and find ways to completely terminate the production of nuclear weapons and all weapons of mass destruction;
 - 173.128 Push forward programs to assure adequate and non-polluted water supplies and clean air supplies for everybody on Earth;
 - 173.129 Push forward a global program to conserve and re-cycle the resources of Earth.
 - 173.1210 Develop an acceptable program to bring population growth under control, especially by raising standards of living.

17.4 Second Operative Stage of World Government

- 17.4.1 The second operative stage of World Government shall be implemented when fifty percent or more of the nations of Earth have given either preliminary or final ratification to this World Constitution, provided that fifty percent of the total population of Earth is included either within the ratifying nations or within the ratifying nations together with additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts where people have ratified the World Constitution by direct referendum.
- 17.4.2 The election and appointment of Members of the World Parliament to the several Houses of the World Parliament shall proceed in the same manner as specified for the first operative stage in Section 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 of Article 17.
- 17.4.3 The terms of office of the Members of the World Parliament elected or appointed for the first operative stage of World Government, shall be extended into the second operative stage unless they have already served five year terms, in which case new elections or appointments shall be arranged. The terms of holdover Members of the World Parliament into the second operative stage shall be adjusted to run concurrently with the terms of those who are newly elected at the beginning of the second operative stage.
- 17.4.4 The World Presidium and the Executive Cabinet shall be re-constituted or reconfirmed, as needed, at the beginning of the second operative stage of World Government.



- 17.4.5 The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the organs, departments, agencies and activities which are already underway from the first operative stage of World Government, with such amendments as deemed necessary; and shall proceed to establish and develop all other organs and major departments and agencies of the World Government to the extent deemed feasible during the second operative stage.
- 17.4.6 All nations joining the Federation of Earth to compose the second operative stage of World Government, shall immediately transfer all weapons of mass destruction and all other military weapons and equipment to the World Disarmament Agency, which shall immediately immobilize such weapons and equipment and shall proceed forthwith to dismantle, convert to peacetime uses, recycle the materials thereof, or otherwise destroy such weapons and equipment. During the second operative stage, all armed forces and para-military forces of the nations which have joined the Federation of Earth shall be completely disarmed and either disbanded or converted on a voluntary basis into elements of the non-military World Service Corps.
- 17.4.7 Concurrently with the reduction or elimination of such weapons, equipment and other military expenditures as can be accomplished during the second operative stage of World Government, the member nations of the Federation of Earth shall pay annually to the Treasury of the World Government amounts equal to one-half of the amounts saved from their national military budgets during the last year before joining the Federation and shall continue such payments until the full operative stage of World Government is reached. The World Government shall use fifty percent of the funds thus received to finance the work and projects of the World Economic Development Organization.
- 17.4.8 Upon formation of the Executive Cabinet for the second operative stage, the Presidium shall issue an invitation to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization and to each of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as to other useful international agencies, to transfer personnel, facilities, equipment, resources and allegiance to the Federation of Earth and to the World Government thereof. The agencies and functions of the United Nations Organization and of its specialized agencies and of other international agencies which may be thus transferred, shall be reconstituted as needed and integrated into the several organs, departments, offices and agencies of the World Government.
- 17.4.9 Near the beginning of the second operative stage, the Presidium in consultation with the Executive cabinet, shall formulate and put forward a proposed program for solving the most urgent world problems currently confronting the people of Earth.
- 17.4.10 The World Parliament shall proceed with legislation necessary for implementing a complete program for solving the current urgent world problems.
- 17.4.11 The World Parliament and the World Executive working together shall develop through the several organs, departments and agencies of the World Government whatever means shall seem appropriate and feasible to implement legislation for solving world problems; and in particular shall take certain decisive actions for the welfare of all people on Earth, including but not limited to the following:
- 17.4.11.1 Declaring all oceans, seas and canals having supra-national character (but not including inland seas traditionally belonging to particular nations) from twenty kilometers offshore, and all the seabeds thereof, to be under the ownership of the Federation of Earth as the common heritage of humanity, and subject to the control and management of the World Government.
- 17.4.11.2 Declare the polar caps and surrounding polar areas, including the continent of Antarctica but not areas which are traditionally a part of particular nations, to be world territory owned by the Federation of Earth as the common heritage of humanity, and subject to control and management by the World Government.
- 17.4.11.3 Outlaw the possession, stockpiling, sale and use of all nuclear weapons, all weapons of mass destruction, and all other military weapons and equipment.
- 17.4.11.4 Establish an ever-normal grainery and food supply system for the people of Earth.
- 17.4.11.5 Develop and carry forward insofar as feasible all actions defined under Sec. 3.10, and 3.12 of the First Operative Stage.
- 17.5 Full Operative Stage of World Government**
- 17.5.1 The full operative stage of World Government shall be implemented when this World Constitution is given either preliminary or final ratification by meeting either condition (17.5.1.1) or (17.5.1.2):



- 175.1.1 Ratification by eighty percent or more of the nations of Earth comprising at least ninety percent of the population of Earth; or
- 175.1.2 Ratification which includes ninety percent of Earth's total population, either within ratifying nations or within ratifying nations together with additional World Electoral and Administrative Districts where ratification by direct referendum has been accomplished, as provided in Article 17, Section 1.
- 17.5.2 When the full operative stage of World Government is reached, the following conditions shall be implemented:
 - 175.2.1 Elections for Members of the House of Peoples shall be conducted in all World Electoral and Administrative Districts where elections have not already taken place; and Members of the House of Nations shall be elected or appointed by the national legislatures or national governments in all nations where this has not already been accomplished.
 - 175.2.2 The terms of office for Members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations serving during the second operative stage, shall be continued into the full operative stage, except for those who have already served five years, in which case elections shall be held or appointments made as required.
 - 175.2.3 The terms of office for all holdover Members of the House of Peoples and of the House of Nations who have served less than five years, shall be adjusted to run concurrently with those Members of the World Parliament whose terms are beginning with the full operative stage.
 - 175.2.4 The second 100 Members of the House of Counsellors shall be elected according to the procedure specified in Section 5 of Article 5. The terms of office for holdover Members of the House of Counsellors shall run five more years after the beginning of the full operative stage, while those beginning their terms with the full operative stage shall serve ten years.
 - 175.2.5 The Presidium and the Executive Cabinet shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.
 - 175.2.6 All organs of the World Government shall be made fully operative, and shall be fully developed for the effective administration and implementation of world legislation, world law and the provisions of this World Constitution.
 - 175.2.7 All nations which have not already done so shall immediately transfer all military weapons and equipment to the World Disarmament Agency, which shall immediately immobilize all such weapons and shall proceed forthwith to dismantle, convert to peaceful usage, recycle the materials thereof, or otherwise to destroy such weapons and equipment.
 - 175.2.8 All armies and military forces of every kind shall be completely disarmed, and either disbanded or converted and integrated on a voluntary basis into the nonmilitary World Service Corps.
 - 175.2.9 All viable agencies of the United Nations Organization and other viable international agencies established among national governments, together with their personnel, facilities and resources, shall be transferred to the World Government and reconstituted and integrated as may be useful into the organs, departments, offices, institutes, commissions, bureaus and agencies of the World Government.
 - 175.2.10 The World Parliament and the World Executive shall continue to develop the activities and projects which are already underway from the second operative stage of World Government, with such amendments as deemed necessary; and shall proceed with a complete and full scale program to solve world problems and serve the welfare of all people on Earth, in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.

17.6 Costs of Ratification

The work and costs of private Citizens of Earth for the achievement of a ratified Constitution for the Federation of Earth, are recognized as legitimate costs for the establishment of constitutional world government by which present and future generations will benefit, and shall be repaid double the original amount by the World Financial Administration of the World Government when it becomes operational after 25 countries have ratified this Constitution for the Federation of Earth. Repayment specifically includes contributions to the World Government Funding Corporation and other costs and expenses recognized by standards and procedures to be established by the World Financial Administration.

Article 18 - Amendments



- 18.1 Following completion of the first operative stage of World Government, amendments to this World Constitution may be proposed for consideration in two ways:
 - 18.1.1 By a simple majority vote of any House of the World Parliament.
 - 18.1.2 By petitions signed by a total of 200,000 persons eligible to vote in world elections from a total of at least twenty World Electoral and Administrative Districts where the World Constitution has received final ratification.
- 18.2 Passage of any amendment proposed by a House of the World Parliament shall require an absolute two-thirds majority vote of each of the three Houses of the World Parliament voting separately.
- 18.3 An amendment proposed by popular petition shall first require a simple majority vote of the House of Peoples, which shall be obliged to take a vote upon the proposed amendment. Passage of the amendment shall then require an absolute two-thirds majority vote of each of the three Houses of the World Parliament voting separately.
- 18.4 Periodically, but no later than ten years after first convening the World Parliament for the First Operative Stage of World Government, and every 20 years thereafter, the Members of the World Parliament shall meet in special session comprising a Constitutional Convention to conduct a review of this World Constitution to consider and propose possible amendments, which shall then require action as specified in Clause 2 of Article 18 for passage.
- 18.5 If the First Operative Stage of World Government is not reached by the year 1995, then the Provisional World Parliament, as provided under Article 19, may convene another session of the World Constituent Assembly to review the Constitution for the Federation of Earth and consider possible amendments according to procedure established by the Provisional World Parliament.
- 18.6 Except by following the amendment procedures specified herein, no part of this World Constitution may be set aside, suspended or subverted, neither for emergencies nor caprice nor convenience.

Article 19 – Provisional World Government

19.1 Actions to be Taken by the World Constituent Assembly

Upon adoption of the World Constitution by the World Constituent Assembly, the Assembly and such continuing agency or agencies as it shall designate shall do the following, without being limited thereto:

- 19.1.1 Issue a Call to all Nations, communities and people of Earth to ratify this World Constitution for World Government.
- 19.1.2 Establish the following preparatory commissions:
 - 19.1.2.1 Ratification Commission.
 - 19.1.2.2 World Elections Commission.
 - 19.1.2.3 World Development Commission.
 - 19.1.2.4 World Disarmament Commission.
 - 19.1.2.5 World Problems Commission.
 - 19.1.2.6 Nominating Commission.
 - 19.1.2.7 Finance Commission.
 - 19.1.2.8 Peace Research and Education Commission.
 - 19.1.2.9 Special commissions on each of several of the most urgent world problems.
 - 19.1.2.10 Such other commissions as may be deemed desirable in order to proceed with the Provisional World Government.
- 19.1.3 Convene Sessions of a Provisional World Parliament when feasible under the following conditions:
 - 19.1.3.1 Seek the commitment of 500 or more delegates to attend, representing people in 20 countries from five continents, and having credentials defined by Article 19, Section 3;
 - 19.1.3.2 The minimum funds necessary to organize the sessions of the Provisional World Parliament are either on hand or firmly pledged.
 - 19.1.3.3 Suitable locations are confirmed at least nine months in advance, unless emergency conditions justify shorter advance notice.



19.2 Work of the Preparatory Commissions

- 19.2.1 The Ratification Commission shall carry out a worldwide campaign for the ratification of the World Constitution, both to obtain preliminary ratification by national governments, including national legislatures, and to obtain final ratification by people, including communities. The ratification commission shall continue its work until the full operative stage of World Government is reached.
- 19.2.2 The World Elections Commission shall prepare a provisional global map of World Electoral and Administrative Districts and Regions which may be revised during the first or second operative stage of World Government, and shall prepare and proceed with plans to obtain the election of Members of the World Parliament to the House of Emerging World Law 225 Peoples and to the House of Counsellors. The World Elections Commission shall in due course be converted into the World Boundaries and Elections Administration.
- 19.2.3 After six months, in those countries where national governments have not responded favorable to the ratification call, the Ratification Commission and the World Elections Commission may proceed jointly to accomplish both the ratification of the World Constitution by direct popular referendum and concurrently the election of Members of the World Parliament.
- 19.2.4 The Ratification Commission may also submit the World Constitution for ratification by universities and colleges throughout the world.
- 19.2.5 The World Development Commission shall prepare plans for the creation of a World Economic Development Organization to serve all nations and people ratifying the World Constitution, and in particular less developed countries, to begin functioning when the Provisional World Government is established.
- 19.2.6 The World Disarmament Commission shall prepare plans for the organization of a World Disarmament Agency, to begin functioning when the Provisional World Government is established.
- 19.2.7 The World Problems Commission shall prepare an agenda of urgent world problems, with documentation, for possible action by the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional World Government.
- 19.2.8 The Nominating Commission shall prepare, in advance of convening the Provisional World Parliament, a list of nominees to compose the Presidium and the Executive Cabinet for the Provisional World Government.
- 19.2.9 The Finance Commission shall work on ways and means for financing the Provisional World Government.
- 19.2.10 The several commissions on particular world problems shall work on the preparation of proposed world legislation and action on each problem, to present to the Provisional World Parliament when it convenes.

19.3 Composition of the Provisional World Parliament

- 19.3.1 The Provisional World Parliament shall be composed of the following members:
- 19.3.1.1 All those who were accredited as delegates to the 1977 and 1991 Sessions of the World Constituent Assembly, as well as to any previous Session of the Provisional World Parliament, and who re-confirm their support for the Constitution for the Federation of Earth, as amended.
- 19.3.1.2 Persons who obtain the required number of signatures on election petitions, or who are designated by Non-Governmental Organizations which adopt approved resolutions for this purpose, or who are otherwise accredited according to terms specified in Calls which may be issued to convene particular sessions of the Provisional World Parliament.
- 19.3.1.3 Members of the World Parliament to the House of Peoples who are elected from World Electoral and Administrative Districts up to the time of convening the Provisional World Parliament. Members of the World Parliament elected to the House of Peoples may continue to be added to the Provisional World Parliament until the first operative stage of World Government is reached.
- 19.3.1.4 Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations who are elected by national legislatures or appointed by national governments up to the time of convening the Provisional World Parliament. Members of the World Parliament to the House of Nations may continue to be added to the Provisional World Parliament until the first operative stage of World Government is reached.



19.3.1.5 Those universities and colleges which have ratified the World Constitution may nominate persons to serve as Members of the World Parliament to the House of Counsellors. The House of Peoples and House of Nations together may then elect from such nominees up to fifty Members of the World Parliament to serve in the House of Counsellors of the Provisional World Government

19.3.2 Members of the Provisional World Parliament in categories (1) and (2) as defined above, shall serve only until the first operative stage of World Government is declared, but may be duly elected to continue as Members of the World Parliament during the first operative stage.

19.4 Formation of the Provisional World Executive

19.4.1 As soon as the Provisional World Parliament next convenes, it will elect a new Presidium for the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional World Government from among the nominees submitted by the Nominating Commission.

19.4.2 Members of the Provisional World Presidium shall serve terms of three years, and may be re-elected by the Provisional World Parliament, but in any case shall serve only until the Presidium is elected under the First Operative Stage of World Government.

19.4.3 The Presidium may make additional nominations for the Executive Cabinet.

19.4.4 The Provisional World Parliament shall then elect the members of the Executive Cabinet.

19.4.5 The Presidium shall then assign ministerial posts among the members of the Executive Cabinet and of the Presidium.

19.4.6 When steps (1) through (4) of section 19.4. are completed, the Provisional World Government shall be declared in operation to serve the welfare of humanity.

19.5 First Actions of the Provisional World Government

19.5.1 The Presidium, in consultation with the Executive Cabinet, the commissions on particular world problems and the World Parliament, shall define a program for action on urgent world problems.

19.5.2 The Provisional World Parliament shall go to work on the agenda of world problems, and shall take any and all actions it considers appropriate and feasible, in accordance with the provisions of this World Constitution.

19.5.3 Implementation of and compliance with the legislation enacted by the Provisional World Parliament shall be sought on a voluntary basis in return for the benefits to be realized, while strength of the Provisional World Government is being increased by the progressive ratification of the World Constitution.

19.5.4 Insofar as considered appropriate and feasible, the Provisional World Parliament and Provisional World Executive may undertake some of the actions specified under Section 3.12. of Article 17 for the first operative stage of World Government.

19.5.5 The World Economic Development Organization and the World Disarmament Agency shall be established, for correlated actions.

19.5.6 The World Parliament and the Executive Cabinet of the Provisional World Government shall proceed with the organization of other organs and agencies of the World Government on a provisional basis, insofar as considered desirable and feasible, in particular those specified under Section 3.10. of Article 17.

19.5.7 The several preparatory commissions on urgent world problems may be reconstituted as Administrative Departments of the Provisional World Government.

19.5.8 In all of its work and activities, the Provisional World Government shall function in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution for the Federation of Earth.

The digital book “The Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing” by Glen Martin et al, 144 pages, ISBN 978-961-93136-8-8 (pdf), February 2013 - could be seen at www.institut-climatechange.si



3.

We have been invited to co-operate with European University, Brcko district, Bosnia and Herzegovina and as result they published our book about present 2013.

The bilingual Bosnian and Herzegovinian and English book “Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity”, by Timi Ecimovic, Roger Haw, Igor Kondrashin, Raoul Weiler, Truly Busch et al, 55 pages paper and digital booklet with soft cover and photo of Brcko town from air, ISBN 978-99955-765-7-8 was published in May 2013.

It was our intention to continue with activities for better tomorrow of humanity or sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind - from education, discussion, presentations, booklets etc. to practical work within the “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” or brief “WTP-SFH”.

We have also published similar booklet as for Lucknow, India, gathering of World Chief Justice, World Government and sustainability traditional international conference.

Many more presentations including IRDO Maribor, Slovenia, Erasmus, Portugal, EURO conference in Roma, Italy, have been attended.

During the end of 2013 October, November we attended World Philosophical Forum – Dialectical Symposium, Athens, Greece, Academy of Sciences and Arts of Macedonia, Skopje annual conference, European Center for Peace and Development and UN University for Peace, Belgrade, Serbia.

In spring time with Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler from Belgium, we presented our work on the World Academy of Arts and Sciences – WAAS, Trieste Forum.

Also The European Academy of Sciences and Arts was informed and distributed information to members.

In Slovene we have send presentation to the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

On special international gathering in Lomonosov University we presented information.

And of course on internet could be seen numerous information about our work.

We supported important task for fostering sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind or survival and longevity of humankind within the biosphere of the planet Earth – the change within curricula and education system of present global community of humankind.

Let us present the booklet and is as follows:



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Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Prof Dr Raoul Weiler,
Prof Dr Truly Busch, et all

**“Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of
Humankind – the Survival of Humanity”**

**“Filozofija održivog razvoja i trajno prirodno održive budućnosti
čovječanstva – borba za opstanak čovječanstva”**



The bilingual booklet in English and Bosnian and Herzegovinian has been prepared for public presentation in co-operation with European University, Brčko, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on 7th June 2013.

Dvojezična publikacija na engleskom i bosansko-hercegovačkom jeziku je nastala u suradnji sa Evropskim univerzitetom, Brčko, u Bosni i Hercegovini za predavanje 7. juna 2013. godine.

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“Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity”

»Filozofija održivog razvoja i trajno prirodno održive budućnosti čovječanstva – borba za opstanak čovječanstva«

By - Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof. Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler, Belgium, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina, et al - Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Prof Dr Garfield Brown, South Africa, Dr Santhi Nath Chattipadhyay, India, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakov, Russia, Prof Dr Elias Demirtzoglou, Greece, Barbara Dobrila, Slovenia, Hon Ricaardoe Di Done, Montreal, Canada, Prof Dr Jan Dobrowolski, Poland, Prof Dr Mark Esposito, France and USA, Prof Dr Jagdish Gandhi, India, Prof Dr Jorn Hamann, Germany, Prof Dr James Hanson, USA, Prof Dr Marion Hersch, UK – Scotland, Anita Hrast, Slovenia, Prof Dr Zinaida Ivanova, Russia, Prof Dr Sait Kacapor, Serbia, Prof Dr Slavko Kulic, Croatia, Prof Dr David Lingiah, UK – Scotland, Prof Dr Alexander Makarenko, Ukraine, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Dr Jalil Mehrzad, Iran, Dr Moamen Nassr, Palestine, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Philippos Nicolopoulos, Greece, Prof Dr Hakikur Rahman, Bangladesh and Portugal, Prof Dr H A Shankaranarayana, India, Prof Dr Yonghui Song, China, Prof Dr T N Sreedhara, India, Prof Dr Shahid Siddiqi, Canada, Prof Dr Shishir Srivastava, India, Prof Dr Rajarama Tolpady, India, Prof Dr Seminur Topal, Turkey, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru.

Editors: Boris Maraz, B Org Sc technical, and scientific Prof Dr Dana M. Barry.

Dear Reader!

We have prepared a digital booklet to assist in better understanding of the present and to introduce a new path for the sustainable future of humankind in Biosphere of the planet Earth. We wish you peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future for all of you and our descendants.

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Prof. dr. Timi Ećimović, Slovenija, Sir prof. dr. Roger Haw, Malezija, prof. dr. Igor Kondrashin, Rusija i Grčka, prof. emeritus dr. Raoul Weiler, Belgija, prof. dr. Truly Busch, Njemačka i Bosna i Hercegovina, i ostali – navedeni u registraciji.

**“Filozofija trajnoga razvoja i trajno prirodno održive
budućnosti čovječanstva – borba za opstanak
čovječanstva”**





Zg. Medoši, Korte, Slovenija, maj 2013

1. Predgovor

Dana 7. juna 2013 godine u Brčkom, Bosna i Hercegovina, u suradnji sa Evropskim univerzitetom Brčko, smo pipremili ovu knjižicu za predavanje na temu trajno prirodno održive budućnosti čovječanstva. Ova knjižica je naš doprinos razumjevanju sadašnjice i mogućnosti opstanka ljudi na planeti Zemlji u budućnosti. Skladno sa našim istraživanjima i novim metodama za međusobnu ovisnost, međusobno djelovanje i suradnju, kao osnovnim motorima prirode u najširem smislu, dajemo pregled mogućnosti za bolje sutra i budućnost ljudi na planeti Zemlja. Tako otvaramo nove horizonte za trajno prirodno održivu budućnost ljudi na Zemlji i to pojedinaca, lokalnih zajednica, kao i svjetske zajednice Homo sapiens.

Ukoliko ko misli, da je ova publikacija prijevod iz engleskog na bosansko-hercegovački jezik moramo ga razočarati. Naime ovo su dva autorska teksta na jednu temu i svakome ko doprinese boljoj kvaliteti publikacije biti ćemo zahvalni.

Objavili smo šest knjiga o održivom razvoju i održivo prirodno trajnoj budućnosti čovječanstva i predstavili “Ksijamensku deklaraciju” odnosno “Panel svjetskih mislilaca o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti čovječanstva”, Panel predstavlja način provedbe, da se otvori mogućnost prelaza iz održivog razvoja u trajno prirodno održivu budućnost ljudi na svijetu. To je ono što smo namjeravali predstaviti u ovoj publikaciji.

Mislimo da je proces obrazovanja ljudi jedini realni način, da se dodje do boljega sutra svih nas i naših potomaka. Samo tako se otvaraju vrata za razumevanje današnjice i mogućnosti za dugovječniji opstanak ljudi na Zemlji.

Smatramo, da je upitno današnje razumjevanje prirode i podjela na “živu prirodu” i “ostaluu prirodu”. Isto tako mislimo, da sadašnje razumevanje klimatskih promjena, globalnog zagrijavanja i drugih sadržaja sadašnje krize biosfere, zahtjevaju bolja razumjevanja. Današnja moralnost, mudrost i razumjevanja dovela su nas do slabog vođenja i korupcije svjetske zajednice ljudi.

Svakako ne mislimo kritizirati, nego pokušavamo da predstavimo naučne i istraživačke sadržaje unutar prirodoslovnih nauka, humanistike i metodologije za bolji sutrašnji život.

Filozofija održivog razvoja i trajne održive budućnosti čovječanstva je potraga za znanjem i razumjevanjem prirode uz upoznavanje značaja svemira i života.

Školovanje, školovanje i školovanje je jedini odgovor, kako čovječanstvo može doći do novih evolucionarnih dostignuća. Školovanje za znanje i razumevanje istine o prirodi može otvoriti nove granice za budućnost čovječanstva na Zemlji.

Današnja globlizacija, kao dio prirodnog procesa može se razumjeti i kao odbrana prirode. Naime, promjenama u biosferi iz naslova našeg života, priroda mijenja sisteme i uvjete, koji mogu imati dalekosežne posledice za čovječanstvo.



Želimo svima i Vama i ljudima u biosferi Zemlje mir, poštovanje, razumevanje, moralnost, mudrost i trajno prirodno održivu budućnost.

Autori

U nastavku dajemo eksekutivni predgovor

Eksekutivni predgovor

Slučaj je htio da autora ove korisne publikacije prije više godina upoznam kao volonterskog suradnika - profesora ekologije na netradicionalnom univerzitetu Ansted University iz Malezije na kojem sam i ja kao profesor anglistike i germanistike (lingvistike) već duže vrijeme aktivan.

Tipično prezime našeg podneblja Ećimović mi je povećalo znatiželju da ga posebno i privatno bolje upoznam.

Ubrzo smo našli dosta zajedničkog, Timi je rođen u Sarajevu, gdje je živio do svoje pete godine, a ja sam studirao i radio u Sarajevu. U mladim danima oba smo krenuli u daleki svijet.

Timi je preko Slovenije, gdje je završio fakultet, stigao u Afriku i kasnije postaje svjetski humanist, mislilac i mirovnik. 2012. godine dobiva vrijednu nagradu - laureat Gusijeve nagrade za mir iz Manile, na Filipinima. Mene je put preko Pakistana vodio za Njemačku i Ameriku.

Timi je studirao veterinu i još danas je ponosan na svoj poziv. Svu svoju ljubav je pored divne porodice, supruge Marija, farmaceutka, ćerka Seta, farmaceutka, i sin Timotej, fizičar (diplomirani inženjer fizike) i troje unučadi, posvetio nauci.

Glavna oblast njegovih prirodoslovnih istraživanja bila je, a i dalje je „**majka priroda**“.

Naučnik pionir je na području sistema klimatskih promjena, koristi svaku priliku, da glasno ukaže na neodgovoran odnos Homo sapiens prema onome što nam je život omogućilo – PRIRODI.

Vremenom se Timijev glas daleko čuje i postaje prepoznatljiv u cijelom svijetu. Stižu pozivi na mnoge kongrese i simpozijume širom svijeta i tu prof. Ećimović uvijek agira kao key speaker.

Svoja iskustva i razmatranja Timi bilježi i objavljuje mnoge radove i knjige. Među njima je i nekoliko takvih naučnih „dragulja“ koje ga kvalifikuju i za predlaganje za Nobelovu nagradu iz fizike. Tako je Timi četiri puta nominiran za Nobelovu nagradu. Teško je izdvojiti jednu od njegovih mnogobrojnih dijela ali na mene je najveći utisak ostavila njegova publikacija „The Principia Nature“ iz 2011. godine, koja je bila osnova njegove četvrte nominacije za Nobelovu nagradu iz fizike.



Timi je 2002 godine postao i aktivni član Evropske akademije nauka i umetnosti. 2012 dobiva od Svjetskog foruma filozofa, Atena, Grčka, civilnu potvrdu pod brojem 000 000 016, da je državljanin svijeta dvadesetprvog stoljeća – Citizen of the Earth – XXI.

25. septembra 2011. godine zajedno smo bili učesnici Kongresa o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti čovječanstva u Ksiamenu, Kina. Tu smo proglasili i Deklaraciju o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti čovječanstva, koja je postavljena kasnije u ovoj našoj knjižici. Timi mi je tom prilikom povjerio mnoge zadatke vezane za ovu deklaraciju i naša svakidašnja suradnja od tada ne jenjava.

Boraveći u svom rodnom mjestu Brčkom, iskoristio sam ipriliku, da se upoznam sa radom novoformiranih privatnih univerziteta i pored ostalih stupio i u kontakt za gosp. Stankovićem sa Evropskog univerziteta.

Tom prilikom sam gospodinu Stankoviću obećao uspostaviti kontakt sa Timijem i zamoliti ga da dodje u Brčo i za studente, kolege i sve zainteresirane održi predavanje iz pomenute oblasti.

Otvorenost gospodina Stankovica za sve teme, koje bi mogle koristiti njegovim studentima, me je jako obradovala i potvrdila moje pretpostavke, da i ovaj maldi privatni univerzitet kao osnovni cilj u svom radu vidi u napredovanju obrazovanja i stvaranju kvalitetnog kadra.

Siguran sam da će profesor Ećimović ponuditi jedno izuzetno korisno predavanje i da će svi prisutni saznati nešto novo i korisno.

Koristim priliku da se i u ime mojih sugrađana Timiju zahvalim na uslišenju moje želje da posjeti Brčko i Evropski univerzitet i da nas upozna sa problemima opstanka čovječanstva i svijeta uopšte, za koji smo skloni da vjerujemo da je viječan i neuništiv.

Prof. Dr. Truly Busch (Bušatlić)



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3. Uvod

Sadašnjost je rezultanta prošlosti a budućnost se ne može predvidjeti!¹

Priroda generalno - kao novo razumjevanje iste, se nalazi unutar osnovnog okoliša – svemira ili kosmosa, Unutar svemira priroda ima bezbroj oblika, formi, dimenzija i sadržaja. Priroda se nalazi u stalnoj međusobnoj ovisnosti, međusobnom djelovanju i suradnji svih dijelova materije, energije, informacija, dimenzija, svjetlosti, zrakova, moći, atoma, djelića i ostalih još nepoznatih sadržaja, koji svi skupa jesu sistem prirode i osnova života. Stalna akcija ili djelovanje se rezultira u životu sistema prirode. Planeta Zemlja je jedan od bezbrojnih planeta i iako je za nas velika i predstavlja naš jedini dom, u istini je sićušan sistem unutar sistema cijele prirode. Dodatne informacije možete naći u knjigama “Tri aplikacije sistemskog razmišljanja” i “Osnove prirode i svjetska zajednica Homo sapiensa” na domaćoj stranici www.institut-climatechange.si

Filozofija održivog razvoja i trajno prirodno održive budućnosti čovječanstva je potraga za znanjem i razumjevanjem prirode upoznavanjem svemira i života.

Edukacija, znanje i razumjevanje su najveća dostignuća sadašnje civilizacije.

Zaradi progresivnog mjenja prirode biosfere, koje su posljedica djelovanja ljudi i sistema klimatskih promjena, mijenjaju se i uslovi ili kvaliteta prirodnog okoliša. To je osnovni razlog da moramo tražiti nove mogućnosti i načine za opstanak u dolazećim godinama.

Sadašnje svjetsko društveno djelovanje i društveno uređenje, način života, mir, školovanje, etika, morala, mudrost i dnevne prakse ljudi se moraju mijenjati, da bi bili sposobni, da opstanemo u novim uvjetima biosfere u trećem tisućljeću.

Diskusija, koja slijedi pretstavlja najnoviji naučni pristup rješavanju sadašnje krize prirode, energije, vode, hrane, bankarstva, kredita, i društvene krize čovječanstva u godinama 2008 - 2013. Sadašnja svjetska ljudska zajednica se susreće sa najvećom kompleksnom krizom, koja je još više zakomplicirana djelovanjem sistema klimatskih promjena ili krizom biosfere.

Djelovanjem sistema klimatskih promjena u dolazećim godinama unutar biosfere nastajati će promijene, koje mogu dovesti do promjena biologije, geografije i životnih uvjeta. Te promjene mogu postati tako velike, da bi se uvjeti života posljednjih 12000 godina mogli promijeniti tako jako, da postanu neprikladni za sadašnje oblike života ljudi na Zemlji.

Preuzimanje vođenja svjetske ljudske zajednice od novca, sadašnjega monstruoznog vladara svijeta, ponovo od ljudi, može se postići organizacijom svjetskog parlamenta, direktnom demokracijom, svjetskim ustavom i vladom, koji bi sa mudrim upravljanjem omogućili promjenu na bolje.

¹ Ećimović - za potrebe ove knjižice maj, 2013.



Predlažemo da pogledate našu novu knjigu “Trajno prirodno održiva budućnost ljudi – VI, svjetsko upravljanje” Glen T. Martin i ostali, digitalna knjiga na domaćoj stranici www.institut-climatechange.si

Društvena odgovornost korporacija i pojedinaca može doprinijeti korisnim promjenama u društvu, ukoliko se bude radilo na tome, da se uvedu potrebne kvalitete.

4. Diskusija

Više od četrdeset naučnika i istraživača suradjivali su na radu za ovu publikaciju a isto tako su objavili i knjige, koje omogućavaju naša razmišljanja. Prije svega dvije trilogije prirode i trajno prirodno održive budućnosti čovječanstva, deklaraciju »Svjetskog panela mislilaca o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti čovječanstva«, i knjiga »Trajno prirodno održiva budućnost čovječanstva - IV, Ksijamen, Kina i poslje«, »Trajno prirodno održiva budućnost čovječanstva – V, akcijski program« i »Trajno prirodno održiva budućnost čovječanstva – VI, svjetsko upravljanje«, sve se nalaze na domaćoj stranici www.institut-climatechange.si

Kao kratku definiciju navodimo **“Trajno prirodno održiva budućnost čovječanstva je harmonična, dopunjujuća koegzistencija svjetske zajednice čovječanstva i prirode planete Zemlje”**

Dosadašnjim radom smo postavili naučne osnove za provedbu promjena. Odredjenu infrastrukturu i organizaciju rada nadogradjujemo sa širokom suradnjom i deklaracijom. Posebni značaj smo postavili na području školovanja, gdje su potrebne najveće promjene, od promjene curriculuma, tehnike i kvalitete u smislu školovanja ljudi za vrijeme cijelog života, do promjena u sadržaju i razumjevanju budućih pokolenja.

Trajno prirodno održiva budućnost čovječanstva je metodologija, društvena tehnika ili tehnologija, koja proizilazi iz koncepta trajnog razvoja – Ujedinjeni narodi – Rio 1992 i kasnije.

Tako bi izgledao sljedeći korak na putu evolucijskog razvoja ljudi a u smislu održivosti svjetske zajednice ljudi u uvjetima promjena u biosferi planete Zemlje. Osnova je razumjevanje stvarnosti i istine o prirodi i prirodi planete Zemlje, koja je osnova budućih razumjevanja i promjena.

25. septembra 2011 godine u Ksijamenu, Kina, ljepom 3.5 milijonskem mjestu suptropske Kine, je objavljena deklaracija “Panel svjetskih mislioca o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti svjetske ljudske zajednice”, koja slijedi u nastavku.

Deklaracija je bila prvi korak provođenja trajno prirodno održive budućnosti čovječanstva na planeti Zemlji. Predstavlja “moju” deklaraciju, “tvoju” deklaraciju, “našu” deklaraciju i deklaraciju lokalnih zajednica, gradova, država, kontinenata, Ujedinjenih naroda i svjetske zajednice svih ljudi..

Brojni naučnici, među njima i jedan Brčak – Truly Busch (Bušatlić), i istraživači koristeći moderne pristupe, kao što su, sistemasko razmišljanje, filozofija, rješavanje kompleksnih problema, studije slučajeva, potrebna cjelovitost, operacijska istraživanja, globalne studije, kao i klasične metode istraživanja, rade na izradi okvira provedbe trajno prirodno održive budućnosti čovječanstva.

Pratimo povijest naše civilizacije i rezultate razmišljanja velikih mislilaca zadnjih 3 do 4 hiljade godina. Isto tako pratimo događanja i procese unutar svjetske ljudske zajednice i prirode – biosfere planete Zemlja, kako bi omogućili razumjevanje sadašnjosti i izradu kvalitetnog programa za promjenu.



Nas sistematični i sveobuhvatni pristup otvara brojne slijepe ulice razvoja, koje su rezultanta čovječjih inovacija ali slabo djeluju unutar biosphere planeta. Tako mislimo, da nam je moguće doprinjeti međusobnoj ovisnosti, međusobnom djelovanju i suradnji ljudi i prirode, koji su osnova postizanja harmonične dopunjavajuće koegzistencije ljudi i prirode.

Slijedi Ksijamenska deklaracija.

»Panel Svjetskih mislilaca o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti čovječanstva«

DEKLARACIJA





Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenija, 15. rujna 2011



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D E K L A R A C I J A

»Panela svjetskih mislilaca o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti čovječanstva«

Digitalni prikaz na www.institut-climatechange.si

Autori: Prof dr. Dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović, Sir prof. dr. Roger B. Haw, prof. dr. Dana M. Barry, dr. Renate Lavicka, Njegova Svetost Vishwaguru Mahamandaleshwar Paramhans Svami Mahešvarananda, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, ambasador Dato 'Dr. Ang Siong Ban, prof Tang Shui Yuan, prof. dr. Glen T. Martin, prof emeritus dr. Matjaž Mulej, prof. dr. Alexander Chumakov, prof. dr. Garfield Brown, ...

Autori Deklaracije za Bosnu i Hercegovinu: Prof. dr. Truly Busch i prof. dr. Sait Kačapor

Urednici: Boris Maraž, tehnička obrada i prof. dr. Dana M. Barry znanstvena obrada.

Deklaracija o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti ljudske svjetske zajednice 2011.

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DEKLARACIJA

Panela svjetskih mislilaca o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti čovječanstva

Autor: Prof. dr. Timi Ećimović

Ljudi cijelog svijeta su protiv kulture nasilja i rata. Oni su za kulturu prijateljstva, solidarnosti, tolerancije i mira. (Odlukom 52/13, desetljeće 2001 – 2010 je na Generalnoj sjednici Ujedinjenih nacija jednoglasno proglašeno za "Međunarodno desetljeće za kulturu mira i nenasilja za svu djecu svijeta.“.)

15. kolovoza 2011. su: World Thinkers' Forum (Forum svjetskih mislilaca), Sveučilište Ansted, Sir prof. dr. Major Roger Haw Boon Hong, Penang, Malezija, SEG Institut za klimatske promjene, prof. dr. Timi Ećimović, Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenije, prof. dr. Dana Marie Barry (SAD) i Organizacija za zaštitu prava djece, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Montreal, Kanada, ambasador Dato 'Dr. Ang Siong Ban (Malezija), profesor Tang Shui Yuan, predsjednik "1. Međunarodne konferencije o zaštiti kopna i oceana" u Xiamenu, Kina, i prof. dr. Garfield Brown, Južna Afrika, predložili osnivanje platforme kako slijedi:

U okviru «Word Thinkers` Forum» (Svjetskog foruma mislilaca) otvorena je nova platforma pod nazivom: «Panel svjetskih mislilaca o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti čovječanstva» i ima akronim»WTP-SFH», kao i znak prikazan u nastavku.



Adresa je: Korte 124, SI 6310 Izola - Isola, Slovenija.

Dug je spisak ljudi dobre volje, akademika, znanstvenika, političara, radnika, uprave i službenika vlade, kao i mnogih drugih koji podržavaju ovu Deklaraciju. Među njima su članovi SEG Instituta za klimatske promjene, Ansted Sveučilišta kao i časni i ostali članovi Forum svjetskih mislilaca, itd.

Teoretski i praktični temelji za ovu Deklaraciju mogu se naći u mnogim radovima o "Održivom razvoju" i "Održivoj-prirodnoj budućnosti čovječanstva." Trilogija "Održiva-prirodna budućnost čovječanstva", Ećimović, i brojni znanstvenici, koji su sarađivali tokom prvog desetljeća 21. stoljeća može poslužiti kao teorijska podloga. Ta se može vidjeti na sljedećoj domaćoj stranici: www.institut-climatechange.si



Članovi i pristaše Deklaracije su besplatni članovi. UN, nacionalne vlade, međunarodne korporacije, međunarodni instituti, nacionalne institucije, sveučilišta i drugi, su pozvani na suradnju o radu za održivu-prirodnu budućnost čovječanstva.

Deklaracija daje prava, i traži individualnu i društvenu odgovornost članova ljudske globalne zajednice: (7 000 000 000 + pojedinaca). Cilj je doći do globalne prirodne održivosti svjetske zajednice (čovječanstva). Globalna održivost je prijelaz iz socijalnih tehnologija održivog razvoja u socijalne tehnologije održive prirodne budućnosti. UN i agencije, pogotovo UNEP-a i UNESCO, su dobrodošli na saradnju za zajednički cilj održive prirodne budućnosti čovječanstva.

Naši životi pojedinaca su vrlo kratki, a njihova vrijednost i značenje nalaze se isključivo u činjenici da smo sastavni dio "ljudskog projekta". Mi moramo podržavati kontinuitet ljudske vrste, jer ono što u osnovi jesmo je činjenica da smo ljudska bića, koja su neodvojiva od kontinuiteta, koji uključuje naše potomke i buduće naraštaje. Kao ljudska bića mi smo odgovorni kako jedni za druge tako i za buduće generacije.

"Panel svjetskih mislilaca za održivu prirodnu budućnost čovječanstva" pruža platformu za sve ljude zainteresirane za nauku, kulturu i umjetnost, kao i za aktivan rad na izgradnji mira u svijetu, da se sretnu i da zajedno djeluju i rade. Osnovni cilj ove platforme je stvaranje razine razumijevanja i tolerancije između različitih naroda svijeta i doprinos promovisanju i održavanju mira u svijetu. Upućujemo dobrodošlicu svim pojedincima i skupinama u svijetu bez obzira na rasu, spol, jezik i vjeru. Rad "Panela svjetskih mislilaca za održivu prirodnu budućnost čovječanstva" temelji se na poštivanju ljudskih prava i temeljnih sloboda svih naroda svijeta. To se odnosi direktno na aktivnosti u UNESCO-projektu "Kultura mira".

Zadatak "Panela svjetskih mislilaca za trajno prirodno održivu budućnost čovječanstva" je da organizuje forum za sve vlade, ministarstva, javne urede, znanstvene i kulturne organizacije, univerzitete, nevladine institucije, institute, raznovrsne organizacije, muzeje, zaklade, sindikate, udruge, poslovne organizacije i druge subjekte. Također je namijenjen pojedincima koji se organizaciono i praktično, na naučnoj osnovi, bave naukom, kulturom i umjetnošću.

Osim radnih obaveza i aktivnosti naše svjetske organizacije za praktični, organizacijski i, nadasve, znanstveni rad za kulturu, mi, također, mora da udovoljimo vrlo značajnim, društvenim, humanističkim, te kulturno-političkim zahtjevima.

Deklaracija daje prava, i traži individualnu i društvenu odgovornost članova ljudske svjetske zajednice: (7000000000 + pojedinaca). Cilj je da se dođe do globalne trajne prirodne održivosti svjetske zajednice čovječanstva. Globalna održivost je prijelaz iz socijalnih tehnologija održivog razvoja u socijalne tehnologije održive-prirodne budućnosti čovječanstva. UN i agencije, pogotovo UNEP-a i UNESCO, su dobrodošli na suradnju za zajednički cilj održive prirodne budućnosti čovječanstva. Ova deklaracija će se širiti po čitavom svijetu.

Naše je mišljenje, da svi članovi svjetske zajednice čovječanstva imaju odgovornost da pomognu kad je to potrebno. Mnoga udruženja za kulturu, umjetnost, i znanstvene institucije (na lokalnoj i međunarodnoj razini) će dati potporu razvoju zajedničkih interesa.

Mi smo ubijedeni da "Panel svjetskih mislilaca za trajno prirodno održivu budućnost čovječanstva" ne samo doprinosi postizanju i ostvarivanju tih prava, nego svojim multikulturalizmom igra i jednu važnu ulogu u rješavanju mnogih problema u modernom društvu. Osnivačka grupa "Panela svjetskih mislilaca



za trajno prirodnu održivu budućnost čovječanstva" je odredila sljedeće kategorije za rad koje su od velike važnosti da bi Panel stekao neophodna priznanja na međunarodnoj razini:

1. **Karakteristike tradicionalne kulture,**
2. **Odlike tradicionalne kulture u suvremenom društvu,**
3. **Tradicionalne kulture i kulturne raznolikosti,**
4. **Tradicionalne kulture i prava na kulturu,**
5. **Tradicionalne kulture i multikulturalizam,**
6. **Planovi za promovisanje tradicionalne kulture kroz sistematsko nastavljanje proučavanja, sistematizaciju razmjene tradicionalne kulture i regionalne suradnje, redovno održavanje foruma o tradicionalnoj kulturi i razvoj kulturne industrije koja se temelji na tradicionalnoj kulturi.**

1. Karakteristike tradicionalne kulture

Tradicionalna kultura je način i sistem života koji se praktikuje kroz generacije, uz poštovanje ekoloških vrijednosti, gdje ljudi koegzistiraju s prirodom, u kojoj je pojedinac relativno manje otuđen od drugih, i gdje je duhovna kultura važnija od materijalne kulture.

2. Odlike tradicionalne kulture u suvremenom društvu

Budući da je nastupom modernizacije i industrijalizacije naše moderno društvo suočeno sa nizom prepreka i problema, kao što je raspad ekosistema zbog bezobzirnog osvajanja prirode, teških elementarnih nepogoda, konkurencije na svjetskom tržištu, neujednačene raspodjela bogatstva, rasprostranjenosti ljudske otuđenosti, vezanosti za materijalne vrijednosti na račun duhovnih vrijednosti vrlo je teško obezbjediti humaniji život. U tom kontekstu tradicionalne kulture su od velike važnosti za rješavanje naznačenih problema modernog društva.

Navodimo samo kao primjer da konfučijeva kultura u istočnoj Aziji visoko cijeni "sinovske odanosti " i " poštovanje " i smatra ih temeljnim vrijednostima, a koje su od velikog značaja za uklanjanje nepovjerenja i neprijateljstva među generacijama i od pomoći za oporavak i sticanje dostojanstva ljudskog bića.

3. Tradicionalne kulture i kulturne raznolikosti

Tradicionalne kulture su rezultat komunikacije i interakcije između ljudskih bića koja su se individualno prilagodila geografskim i ekološkim uvjetima i koja najbolje predstavljaju individualni identitet i jedinstvenost naroda i regija. Zbog toga se može reći da su tradicionalne kulture temelj raznolikosti svijeta i regionalnih kultura.

4. Tradicionalne kulture i prava na kulturu

Svi ljudi imaju pravo na politički, društveni, kao i na kulturni život. Oni moraju imati pravo da slobodno odluče, da li da prihvate kulturu prošlosti ili kulturu sadašnjice i kako da izgrađuju kulturu u budućnosti. U današnje vrijeme, tradicionalne kulture, kao što su one identificirane u prošlosti, ne spadaju u glavna opredjeljenja i na taj način je vrlo teško očekivati da ih ljudi cijene. Da bi ljudi zadovoljili svoje kulturne potrebe, politiku kulture treba tako organizovati da oni u svako vrijeme i na svakom mjestu imaju lak i nesmetan pristup tradicionalnoj kulturi

5. Tradicionalne kulture i multikulturalizam

Naši kontakti i interakcije s kulturama mogu nam doprinijeti da bolje razumijemo druge kulture. Stoga mi mora da bolje upoznemo različite regione i ljude koji u njima žive. Neophodno je pružati im pomoć



na njegovanju tradicionalne kulture. Posebno je važno staviti veći naglasak na tradicionalne kulture i umjetnosti tako da one zadrže autohtoni etos regije.

6. Planovi za promovisanje tradicionalne kulture

Tradicionalna kultura, kao što je prikazano u prethodnim poglavljima, ima izuzetan značaj, a za njeno očuvanje i promociju su predloženi korisni planovi u nastavku ovog teksta. Preporučuje se da vlade, privatne skupine i lokalne zajednice aktivno surađuju u nastojanjima da se to ostvari.

(I) Sistematizacija razmjene tradicionalne kulture i regionalne suradnje.

Razmjena tradicionalne kulture ima veliki značaj u promovisanju multikulturalnosti. Do danas, razmjene su pravljene nesistematski i neplanski, čime ljudima nije bilo omogućeno da steknu jednostavan pristup drugim tradicionalnim kulturama. Da bi društvo bilo u mogućnosti da prakticira svoja jednaka prava na kulturu i da uživa u bilo kojoj drugoj tradicionalnoj kulturi potrebno je institucionalno osigurati više razmjena i bolju regionalnu suradnju. To je moguće samo ukoliko vlade, privatna društva i lokalne zajednice uzmu puno učešće

(II) Redovno vođenje foruma u vezi tradicionalne kulture.

Forum bi se trebao održavati redovno za povećanje razumijevanja tradicionalnih kultura za doprinos miru čovječanstva i svijeta, a za održavanje raznolikosti kultura u svijetu, tako prihvatajući multikulturalnost i dopuštajući svim ljudima da ukažu na važnost tradicionalne kulture.

(III) Razvoj proizvodnje koja se temelji na tradicionalnoj kulturi.

Da bi tradicionalna kultura opstala i bila održiva u modernom životu njenu konkurentnost treba osigurati i usko vezati za život zajednice. Također je potrebno da se kulturne industrije, kao što su narodne umjetnosti i zanatske umjetnosti i djelatnosti, razvijaju upotrebom tradicionalnih kulturnih oruđa i dobara. Kulturna industrija utječe na savremeni život i tako tradicionalne kulture, jedinstveno uz druga savremena kulturna dobra, treba da doprinesu zadovoljavanju kulturnih potreba zajednice.

Ova Deklaracija ima dublji značaj od čisto profesionalnog sadržaja. Ona odražava sadašnje stanje ugroženosti naše svjetske zajednice i obilježava apsolutnu potrebu za boljom budućnošću globalne trajne prirodne održivosti i znanja. Deklaracija označava početak puta prema istinski održivoj prirodnoj budućnosti čovječanstva, kao i skladnosti čovječanstva sa životom u stvarnosti biosfere na planeti Zemlji. Ovo predstavlja naš doprinos prema životu naših potomaka. UN i nacionalne vlade moraju odmah krenuti i početi surađivati za potrebne promjene za održivu prirodnu budućnost čovječanstva. Svijetu su potrebne planetarne perspektive, planetarno vodstvo i planetarne vrijednosti.

Sadašnje vrijeme treba biti obogaćeno aktivnim radom prema održivoj prirodnoj budućnosti čovječanstva. Također nam je potrebno sposobno, mudro vodstvo svjetske ljudske zajednice, uz preduvjet individualne i kolektivne društvene odgovornosti. Moramo podržavati tačne znanstvene spoznaje prirodnih i humanističkih znanosti i njegovati i podsticati poštovanje, mir, moralnost i mudrost.

Želimo vidjeti globalno promovisanje ideja iz ove Deklaracije i održivu prirodnu budućnost čovječanstva.

Prof. dr. Timi Ećimović



Mislimo, da je to »moja«, »tvoja«, »naša«, »vaša« deklaracija i deklaracija lokalnih zajednica, gradskih zajednica, područja, država, kontinenata, Ujedinjenih naroda i svih ljudi svjetske zajednice.

Nastavljamo sa diskusijom o korjenima i sadašnjicom održivosti svjetske zajednice čovječanstva.

Čovječanstvo je već 200.000 godina i više u koegzistenciji sa biosferom planeta Zemlja, ali sada poslje toliko godina mora se ponovo učiti kako da dostigne harmoničnu dopunjavajuću koegzistenciju sa prirodom.

Stanje zagađivanja i iskorištavanja izvora prirodnih sirovina može se opisati na sljedeći način: »Danas stanje zagađivanja i korištenja prirodnih izvora sirovina planeta Zemlja je veće nego što je bilo jučer, i tako raste zadnjih sto godina«². Isto tako možemo spomenuti, da je zagađivanje sistema transporta čovječanstva, inovacija ljudi sa kojom direktno upumpavaju otrov u zrak, koji udišemo a i sa mogućnošću vlastitog masovnog samouništenja.

Zadnja istraživanja potvrđuju da rezultati upoznavanja stvarne istinske prirode, mogu otvoriti mogućnost trajno prirodne održive budućnosti čovječanstva, koju ljudi trebaju za opstanak u biosferi planeta i da bi živjeli u miru, poštovanju, etično, moralno, mudro i održivo.

Evolucija čovjeka je počela nešto više prije 200.000 godina. Svi ljudi su pripadnici Homo sapiensa i genetska struktura potvrđuje, da nema rasa ili više vrsta ljudi, nego su samo razlike u izgledu, kao posljedica djelovanja lokalnih uvijeta prirode. Isto tako su nastale i brojne razlike u kulturi, načinu života i ostalih karakteristika ljudi.

Čovječanstvo je uspješna vrsta živih bića u prirodi planeta³, međutim promijenom uvijeta života u biosferi se to može vrlo brzo promijeniti. Tako mislimo, da je velika razlika kod uspješnosti života i trajnosti iste. Takove promijene u biosferi Zemlje su se događale u prošlosti, i mogu se ponovo dogoditi. Poznajemo drojna ledena doba u dosadašnjem životu Zemlje.

Čovječanstvo je u oko 120.000 godina poselilo sve moguće djelove svijeta i živjeli su harmonično sa prirodom.

Oko 73.000 hiljade godina prije plus minus 4.000 godina na današnjoj Sumatri, Indonezija, je došlo do mega erupcije vulkana Toba (danas jezero Toba). Posljedično je bila serija 6 – 10 godina vulkanskih zima, koje su dovele život⁴ pod pitanje biti ali ne biti. Svjetska zajednica ljudi se je jako smanjila i bila je na rubu izginuća. Unutar područja Rift Wally u Istočnoj Africi sačuvala se je skupina od 10.000 – 15.000 ljudi, iz koje se je poslije normalizacije uvijeta života razvilo cijelo današnje čovječanstvo.

Većina tih istraživanja je vezana na genetska istraživanja zadnjih 20 godina. 1993 godine je Ann Gibson postavila teoriju⁵ po kojoj je naše čovječanstvo imalo ponovno rođenje u Istočnoj Africi. Ponovo naseljavanje je brzo napredovalo i već prije 12.000 godina pred Kristusom možemo naći civilizacijske monumentalne spomenike (u današnjoj Turskoj na istočnom dijelu). Tako su sljedila kamena doba,

² Ećimović – za potrebe ove publikacije, maj 2013.

³ Po Charles Robert Darwin (1809 – 1882) na zemlji žive samo uspješne oblike života.

⁴ Dioba na živu i ostalu prirodu je danas pod velikim pitanjem. Mislimo, da je sva svemirska, galaksijska i planetarna priroda živa jer osigurava stalni kontinuitet života.

⁵ »The Genetic Bottleneck Theory«



neolitik, velike civilizacije stare dobe – Kina, Indija, Egipt, Mezopotamija, Perzija i druge sve do današnje globalizacijske dobe.

Poslije dva svjetska rata u dvadesetom stoljeću čovječanstvo je imalo teška vremena. Slijedilo je ponovno rođenje Ujedinjenih naroda, evolucijske inovacije istraživanja i razvoj, koje su nas dovele preko posi industrijske, informacijske do globalne dobe.

Kao dio te baština imamo danas održivi razvoj, koji je nastao kao rezultat izvješća »Naša zajednička budućnost«⁶

Medju prvim istraživačima modernih dana 1957 godine je britanski naučnik James Lovelock u svojem radu i kasnije 1979 godine u knjizi »Gaja – novi pogledi na život na Zemlji«⁷ otvorio nove horizonte za diskusije o zaštiti prirode i razumevanju života i prirode. Njegova istraživanja su rezultirala sa povećanim zanimanjima ljudi za zaštitu prirode, okoliša, i prostora. To je bio početak zaštitarstva prirode⁸ i brojne organizacije nastaju u raznim državama svijeta. James Lovelockov rad je inspirirao Rachel Carson da napiše knjigu »Tiho proljeće«⁹, kojoj slijede formiranja zaštitarskih nevladinih organizacija.

»Rimski klub«¹⁰ nastaje 1968 godine i do danas je ostao kao vodeća institucija globalnih problema čovječanstva i prirode Zemlje. Danas je reorganiziran i ima međunarodni centar u Wintethuru, Svajcarska, i Evropski potporni centar u Beču.

»Stockholm – 72« je bila prva konferencija Ujedinjenih naroda o zaštiti prirode u Štokholmu, Švedska, 1972 godine. Kao rezultat te je bila formirana agencija UN za zaštitu okoliša UNEP, Nairobi, Kenija.

Nastavlja se sa brojnim dokumentima i izvješćima zajedno sa »Našom zajedničkom budućnošću« ili G. H. Brundtland izvješćem, Konačno 1992 godine UN organizira svjetski vrh u Riu, Argentina. To je bilo rođenje koncepta, društvene tehnologije »trajnog razvoja«, Sastavlja ga veliki broj dokumenta, Agenda 21 i drugi.

Medjtim društveni razvoj pod diktatom »istraživanja i razvoja«¹¹ postaje motor industrijske i post industrijske proizvodnje. Zajedno, kao ruka sa rukom, sa istraživanjima i razvojem novih vojnih aplikacija, povećanim korištenjem sirove i prerađene nafte, razvojem finansijskih tehnika, off-shore operations, razvojem sintetičnih hemijskih spojeva, »modernog« transporta, i korporacija omogućavaju promjenu uloge novca. Tako novac institucionalno postaje od sluge čovječanstva, partnera do gospodara i monstroznog vladara naše civilizacije.

Svjetska zajednica se mijenja od proizvođača do građana. Proizvodnja osnovnih potreba – hrana, piće, odijelo i krov nad glavom, odnosno od poljoprivrede, prehrambene industrije, ribarstva do korištenja plastičnih masa i povećanja kapaciteta urbanih centara, dovodi do eksplozije stanovništva, danas preko 7 milijardi ljudi i posljedično do višestrukog povećanja zagađivanja tri osnovna prirodna okoliša – zemlje, vode i zraka. I tako smo danas tu u globalizacijskoj dobi.

Održivi razvoj gubi bitku sa društvenim poredkom 1 % protiv 99 %, zagađivanje i korištenje osnovnih prirodnih sirovina nastavlja rast a tome slijede promijene u kvaliteti prirode – biosferi. Tako dolazimo

⁶ »Our Common Future« report 1987.

⁷ »Gaja – A New Look at life on Earth«, James Lovelock, 1979.

⁸ Environmentalism!

⁹ »Silent Spring«, Rachel Carson, 1962.

¹⁰ »The Club of Rome«, Hon. Aurelio Peccei i Alexander King, 1968.

¹¹ »Research and Development«



do 2013 godine i duboke krize čovječje svijetske skupnosti i biosfere, koja zahtijeva nove metodologije i nova znanja.

U engleskom tekstu navodimo detaljnije opise tog perioda, koji su korisni za dublje razumevanje krize društva i biosfere. Naša ključna istraživanja su dovela do pitanja edukacije, kao osnove za bolje sutra čovečanstva. Tako prelazimo na tu temu u nastavku.

Mislimo, da smo otvorili mogućnosti za diskusiju, razmišljanja, međusobnu ovisnost, međusobno djelovanje i suradnju ljudi na prepotrebnom projektu trajno prirodno održive budućnosti ljudi na zemlji.

Cilj istraživanja je bio, da se pronadje kamen temeljac, koji ima najveći značaj za sadašnje stanje svjetske zajednice ljudi.. U konkurenciji su se nalazili brojni problemi današnjice. Tako počinjemo sa novcem - monstruoznim gospodarom čovječanstva i globalno i lokalno; problemima 3 osnovna okoliša – zemlje, vode i zraka; čovjekovog okoliša koje je izgubilo povezanost sa prirodom; lokalnih, područnih nacionalnih, međunarodnih i globalnih društvenih institucija; nauke i istraživanja; individualne i korporacijske društvene odgovornosti; mjere sigurnost, vojske i vojnih sadržaja; poljoprivrede, proizvodnje i potrebe sa hranom; potrebe sa vodom; djelovanjem sistema klimatskih promijena; zaštite prirode, okoliša i prostora; razumjevanjem prirodnog sistema, svemirskog sistema, galaksijskih sistema, Sunčevog sustava i sistema planeta Zemlja; razumevanje biosfere kao sistema; djelovanjem svjetske zajednice ljudi; školskog sistema i drugih.

Proučavali smo filozofiju i sistemske sadržaje i njihovu povezanost sa dugoročnim opstankom ljudi u biosferi Zemlje.

Zaradi velikog povećanja populacije ljudi na svijetu i vodeći računa o baštinama historije, filozofije, nauke, industrije, ratovanja i naoružavanja, društva, izgradnje gradova i gradskih okoliša Homo urbanus – stanovnika gradova i Homo slumus – stanovnika barakarskih i prigradskih okoliša, koji su nosioci najvećeg povećanja stanovništva na svijetu (ocjenjuje se da Homo urbanus ima oko 4 milijarde ljudi i Homo slumus oko dvije milijarde ljudi) i drugih poštovanja vrijednih baština, mi smo uzeli pod povećalo školovanje i učenje ljudi od rođenja pa kroz cijelu životnu dobu.

Došli smo do toga, da mislimo, da je moguće sa učenjem za vrijeme cijelog života, kao sistemskim pristupom, postići bolji položaj ljudi i društva današnjice.

Da se podsjetimo – Konfučij (Confucius 551 – 479 prije Krista) po knjigi »Konfučij – filozof za sva vremena«¹² je uveo dragocijene vrijednosti etike i mudrosti. Kao filozof i učitelj u historiji Kine je poznat kao prvi školski učitelj i kao takvim se misli, da je bio prvi poznati svjetski učitelj.

Daleko od Kine tri velika filozofa stare Grčke, Sokrates (470 – 399 prije Krista), Platon (427 – 347 prije Krista) i Aristotel (384 – 322 prije Krista) su uveli etiku i mudrost u kulturu Zapada.

Više od 2.000 godina kasnije po inspiraciji starodavnih filozofa, otvara se mogućnost, da čovjek postane stanovnik Zemlje 21 stoljeća – »Citizen of the Earth – XXI«. Više podataka možete naći na domaćoj stranici Svjetskog foruma filozofa (The World Philosophical Forum, Athens, Greece) <http://wfpf.unesco-lee.org/eng/socr-sch.htm>

Karlo Veliki, kralj Francuske (Charlemagne 742 – 814) je u osmom i devetom stoljeću radio na školovanju svojih podanika. Uz pomoć rimsko-katoličke crkve je doveo brojne izobražene redovnike, da uče Franke. Čak i danas je Francuska jedna od najizobrazovanijih zemalja.

¹² »Confucius – A Philosopher for the Ages«, Xu Yuanxiang, 2007



Doprinos je bio u učenju pisanja i čitanja, kao osnovne metode prenosa znanja, razmišljanja, filozofije i drugih znanja tadašnjih ljudi.

Kasnije u srednjem vijeku u doba renesanse i prosvjetiteljstva u Evropi dolazi do velikih promjena, koje su isto tako doprinjele današnjici.

Na domaćoj stranici Svjetskog foruma filozofa iz Atene u Grčkoj, možete naći tabele o stanju mentaliteta i sposobnosti ljudi na svijetu. U nastavku navodimo podatke o sposobnostima ljudi 2012:

Geniji, filozofi i iznimni pojedinci	vrlo malo
Inteligentni ljudi	1,00%
Intelektualci	3 – 5 %
Državljeni	10 – 50 %
Humanisti	10 – 50 %
Malogradjani	30 – 70 %
Umsko manje razvijeni	10 – 30 %

Tabela po mentalitetu 2012 procenti populacije.

XXI stoljeće do	5,00%
XX stoljeće	10,00%
IXX stoljeće	20,00%
XVIII stoljeće	15,00%
XVII stoljeće	10,00%
XVI stoljeće	10,00%
XV stoljeće	10,00%
XIV stoljeće	10,00%
XIII stoljeće do	5,00%
Prije XIII stoljeća do	5,00%

Mi nismo provjeravali te podatke, nego smo ih prihvatili kao mislioci i istraživači. Ali svi smo se složili, da je današnji sistem školovanja najodgovorniji za takvo stanje. Ipak mislimo, da nije sve samo crno ili bijelo, nego je to daleko kompleksnija i kompliciranija situacija.

Drugi najvažniji razlog kod razmišljanja o školovanju ljudi se odnosi na novorođene bebe. Naime uloga majke, kao prvog učitelja bebe je od velikog značaja. Ukoliko iz bilo kojeg razloga majka ne prenosi znanje i iskustva na novorođenu bebu, tako i u prvim godinama života, dolazi do slabije sposobnosti djeteta i kasnije odrasle osobe. U modernom društvu gdje majke obično odradjuju dve do tri jednodnevne obvaze na dan (u velikim gradovima), obično majke nemaju dovoljno vremena da sve obaveze dobro odrade. Isto tako se dešava, da majke ne znaju, da su one prvi učitelji novorođenih, u kojem slučaju ne



prenose sadržaje učenja i iskustava na svoju novorođenu djecu. I to se češće događa u gradovima nego u ruralnim područjima.

Šta god bilo, za učenje majki je odgovoran sistem školovanja, tako da je i u slučaju neznanja majki odgovoran školski sistem.

Majke kao i svo stanovništvo svijeta bi morale znati osnove sistema prirode planete Zemlje i šire, kao i o potrebnoj harmoničnoj dopunjavajućoj koegzistenciji ljudi i prirode. Porjeklo ljudi je priroda planeta Zemlja i svi pripadamo njoj. Isto tako smo svi individualno odgovorni sami sebi i prirodi planete, da pokušavamo čim više čuvati prirodu i njene sisteme. U današnjoj svjetskoj zajednici ljudi sve manje znaju za tu svoju odgovornost. Da naši daleki preci to nisu znali, danas ne bi bilo niti nas. To znači, da današnji gradski čovjek i ne zna za tu prirodom baštinjenu kvalitetu, a školski sistem ga ne podučava o tome.

Svakako mislimo, da veliki značaj kod formiranja djece ima i praktično iskustvo o tome kako se najbolje uči. Mislimo, da svako dijete mora naučiti, kako se najbolje uči.

Nazad u 1989. godini vodili smo posebnu raspravu o tome što ljudi znaju i što uče.

Rezultati su bili slijedeći:

- Ljudi znaju ono što su ih njihove majke naučile, kada su bili mali i sve do školskih dana.
- Ljudi znaju ono što su se naučili u školi.
- Po završetku školovanja većina ljudi ništa više ne uči.

Sa drugim riječima možemo zaključiti, da većina stanovništva Zemlje po završenom školovanju u edukacijskom sistemu ne pokazuju nikakvu odgovornost za budućnosti čovječanstva. Isto tako ništa više ne uče i ne pokazuju želju da išta učine za trajno prirodno održivu budućnost.

Ovdje cilj našeg školskog sistema nije bio uspješan – način univerzalne naobrazbe. Cilj školovanja je vezan na zaštitu osobnosti, društva, humanosti i prirode. Školski sistem, da bi to postigao, mora imati za cilj univerzalno formiranje i instrukcije za ljude. Metoda školovanja je vezana na znanje o zakonima i principima univerzalnog sistema prirode, i tako omogućava sintezu i sistematizaciju čovječjeg znanja. Tako znanje ili instrukcije možemo prenositi sa generacije na generaciju.

Na primjer, sadašnji školski sistem u Evropi ima za osnovu prenos znanja pojedincu. Nije explicitno postavljen kao sistem. Inteligencija se ocjenjuje po učenju i memorisanju, a ne po razumjevanju prirode. U sadašnjem ekonomskom sistemu znanje se ocjenjuje po monetarnoj vrijednosti i tako uništava mogućnosti bilo koje humanosti.

Svakako, život nije tako jednostavan, baš suprotno, vrlo kompliciran i kompleksan. Svaki pojedinac može izabrati svoj način i sadržaj života.

Ako analiziramo statističke podatke o radu školskog sistema u Evropi dobija se slab rezultat. Konačni rezultat završenog školskog sistema u Evropi je mlađi čovjek, kojeg se može opisati kao poslušnog slugu, a ne kao inteligentnog, inovativnog i individualno odgovornog čovjeka. Kao takvog sigurno se ne može od njega očekivati, da će moći nositi odgovornost za život ljudi na planeti.



Mi ljudi trošimo ljudska, moralna i materijalna sredstva za školovanje bezbrojnih specijalista, Konačni rezultat ne odgovara potrebama, niti u životu, niti u nauci, To se dešava jer školski sistem nema jasne ciljeve i nema univerzalne metode za postizanje ciljeva. Univerzalna kultura, univerzalna nauka, univerzalno znanje, univerzalna prava, globalni problemi kao i globalna doba postavljaju zahtjev do univerzalne formacije ljudi ili instrukcija. U tu svrhu je sve što trebamo univerzalna metoda školskog sistema, koji odgovara potrebama za zaštitu humanosti i harmonije sa prirodom – trajno prirodno održive budućnosti čovječanstva.

To se dešava zbog individualnog modela školskog sistema. Ljudi prhvataju individualni model prije od kolektivnog, U takovom sistemu postoji jedan pobjednik a ostali su gubitnici.

To je primjer školskog sistema, koji uzrokuje asimetriju među ljudima. U prirodi smo sve ovisni jedni do drugih i svi smo međusobno ovisni, međusobno djelujemo i suradjujemo. U svemiru stabilnih sistema postoje simetrične međusobne ovisnosti, međusobna djelovanja i suradnja svih elemenata, sadržaja i događanja.

Sve teorije školskih sistema nemaju logične, epistemološke, aksiološke i antropološke osnove tako, da ne mogu dati pozitivne formacije ili instrukcije za ljude koji to trebaju. Održivi razvoj i trajno prirodno održiva budućnost čovječanstva su među informacijama kojih nema.

Tako mislimo, da bi se postigli pozitivni rezultati školovanja trebamo naći put ili metodu univerzalne ljudske formacije ili instrukcije.

Slijedeći slučaj ima isto tako veliki značaj za sadašnjost i trajno prirodno orživu budućnost ljudi.

Tokom 20. i početkom 21. stoljeća kao rezultanta školovanja većeg broja ljudi, dolazi do velikih promjena u industrijskoj proizvodnji, kako po kvantitetu tako i po kvalitetu. Zajedno sa velikom povećanjem populacije svjetska ljudska zajednica sa svojim životom, danas preko 7 milijardi ljudi, ima tome proporcionalno veći uticaj na kvalitet biosfere, već sa volumenom ali kvantitetom, a isto tako i sa kvalitetom ostataka. U godinama, kada je svjetski transportni sistem radio sa osnovnim sredstvima u stotinama miliona, ili danas kada radi u milijardama, onda je svakome jasno što se dešava. Još prije 50 godina, relativno manja zagađivanja kako kopna, vode tako i zraka, nisu djelovala sa snagom koju imaju danas zbog ogromnog porasta u broju transportnih sredstava i drugih mašina.. Mislimo, da bi bilo dobro dublje proučiti tu pojavu, koja ima vrlo veliki broj aplikacija, od transportnog sistema, nuklearnih tehnologija, sintetskih hemijskih spojeva, pesticida, plastičnih masa, oružja i drugih.

Tako dolazimo do naše teme – mogućnost samouništenja čovječanstva zbog premalo znanja o djelovanju ljudskih inovacija, upravljanja sa tehnologijama i puštanjem u rad premalo ispitanih sistema. Ovdje bi vrlo lako priložili brojne misli i diskusije, međjutim prezentirali smo samo velike teme, kao postojeće probleme.

Postoji određena sličnost ove problematike sa problematikom ranog upozoravanja nauke na probleme, koji se mogu pojaviti, a isto tako se i pojave, u vezi sa korištenjem premalo ispitanih tehnologija i proizvodnji.

Dozvolite nam, da predstavimo mogućnosti samouništenja čovječanstva zbog premalo znanja.

U dvije prezentacije smo sastavili kraći popis tehnologija i njihovih korištenja, koja su imala negativno djelovanje na biosferu Zemlje.



Prvo pogledajmo **nuklearne tehnologije**. Te su nastale kao sredstvo za masovno uništavanje ljudi za potrebe ratovanja. Na sreću, iako ne za uvijek, čovječanstvo je saznalo za njihovu snagu, koja je tako velika, da lako može promijeniti cijeli današnji život na planeti. Otvarajući informacije o mogućnostima nuklearnih zima i uništenja života na planeti, došlo je do neke vrste moratorija korištenja nuklearnih oružja. Iako to nije potpuno tako, jer moderne tehnologije koriste nuklearne tehnologije za povećavanje učinka oružanih sredstava.

Nuklearne tehnologije za dobivanje »čiste« energije. Poslje toliko godina rada brojnih nuklearnih centrala možemo zaključiti, da su više štete donijele nego koristi. Ostaje još uvijek velika opasnost, da dodje do kardinalne katastrofe, do koje još nije došlo, ali se može desiti, i koja bi bila veća od Černobila ili Fokušime. Svakako, svjetska zajednica ljudi prema sadašnjim naučnim istraživanjima, ne bi trebala nikakve nuklearne tehnologije za proizvodnju energije. Priroda naše planete ima svoj izvor energije – Sunce, koje još i uvijek daje svu potrebnu energiju biosferi, da ostaje u dobrom stanju, i tako već 4.6 milijarde godina. Ljudi bi se morali samo tome prilagoditi.

Ostale prednosti nuklearnih tehnologija nisu takve, da bi bile neophodne.

Do danas jedini rezultat ljudi na planeti u vezi sa nuklearnim tehnologijama je, da su zagadili biosferu za slijedećih više od 2 miliona godina (od nulte točke 1945 godina) – što je oko deset puta više nego što je stara cijela čovječja civilizacija.

Mi smo predložili, da se donese moratorij za korištenje svih nuklearnih tehnologija, a naučna istraživanja mogu se raditi samo na velikoj udaljenosti od planete Zemlje.

Druga opasnost dolazi iz sadržaja života ljudi na planeti Zemlja i djelovanja njihovih otpadaka u širokom kontekstu, koji rezultiraju sa promjenama u biosferi. Govorimo o današnjem fenomenu **»klimatskim promjenama«**. Mi mislimo, da je pogrešan naziv fenomen, jer se u istinu radi o sistemu klimatskih promjena, koji održava, sastavlja, čuva i uravnava uvjete života u biosferi. Kao takav, sistem klimatskih promjena je tako star kao i planeta Zemlja i još uvijek radi svoj posao. Međutim u budućnosti se može dogoditi, da dodje do promjena u njegovom radu, koje mogu promijeniti biologiju, geografiju i sadržaj biosfere u za nas neprepoznatljivu prirodu.

Kao i svi ostali, sistemi prirode, u širokom smislu toga pojma, predstavljaju simetričnu stabilnost prirode, koja traje samo toliko vremena, koliko traje stabilnost svakoga sistema. Na taj način svako može razumjeti zašto su nastajale, a mogu i u budućnosti ponovo da se pojave ledena doba. Naime kao rezultanta stabilnog djelovanja sistema do promjena ne dolazi.

Svaki sistem je tako dugo stabilan, koliko dugo svi unutrašnji i vanjski pod ili nad sistemi se nalaze u stabilnom stanju. Ukoliko dodje do promjene stabilnosti bilo kojeg ili unutrašnjeg podsistema ili vanjskog nadsistema, sistem u pitanju gubi svoju stabilnost. Slabo je to, da kada sistem izgubi stabilnost, nitko ne može znati, što će se pojaviti. Ili u kojem smjeru će se promijene okrenuti. To se nalazi iza promjena u prirodi. Isto tako je to sadržaj sistema klimatskih promjena. Predviđati kvalitetu životnih uvjeta u biosferi planete Zemlja, ukoliko dodje do gubitka stabilnosti sistema klimatskih promjena, nije moguće.

Mislimo, da mi svi moramo učiniti sve, da sistem klimatskih promjena ostane u stabilnom stanju.

To je ono što predlažemo, školovanje za sutra, upravljanje sa ljudima na planetarnom sadržaju, zaustavljanje ratova, zaustavljanje uništavanja prirode i, svakako, promjene u kvalitetu života ljudi.

Treća pojava, koja ima dalekosežne posljedice je **»eksplozivna rast stanovništva«** – ljudi na planeti Zemlja.



Mislimo, da je sadašnja globalizacija odgovor prirode na stanje u biosferi. Svakako, da je po sadašnjim istraživanjima globalizacija predmet humanističkih nauka, ali mislimo, da se tim moraju pridružiti prirodoslovci, koji bi možda donjeli nova razmišljanja o tome, kako priroda rješava svoje probleme.

Četvrti sadržaj predstavljaju naučna istraživanja, ekonomska aplikacija, i njene posljedice korištenja »**sintetičkih hemijskih spojeva**« i proizvoda. Tu se nalazi bezbroj proizvoda, od bakelita iz devetnaestog stoljeća do modernih plastičnih materijala i sintetičkih hemijskih spojeva, kojih danas imamo u milionima.

Mislimo, da je danas već poznato štetno djelovanje plastičnih masa, pesticida, i lijekova. Naime sve su to proizvodi, koji imaju široku primjenu u životu ljudi. Nažalost, proizvođači su »zaboravili« poznata i »nepoznata« štetna djelovanja istih kako za ljude tako i za prirodu.

Tako danas znamo, da smo zagađili i otrovali velike proizvodne površine u poljoprivredi,

Praktički čiste vode za piće za ljude više nema. Postoji samo komunalna ili komercijalno pakovana voda za piće, koja nije čista voda, nego je voda za piće u okvirima zahtjeva i propisa za čistu vodu. Znači sve vode za piće nisu čiste nego sadrže zagađivanja do dozvoljenih količina.

Svakodnevno se dešavaju nesreće sa hranom i pićima po cijelom svijetu, koje su posljedica slabog korištenja znanja.

Danas nam je poznato, da reproduksijska sposobnost ljudi u svijetu zastrašujuće slabi, kao rezultanta proizvodnje i korištenja plastičnih masa i kontracepcijskih pilula. Kod muškaraca je to dosta jednostavno – smanjuje se broj spermatozoida i tako se smanjuje plodnost. Kod žena je to teže i niko do sada nije uložio mnogo vremena na istraživanja. U prirodi smo opazili slučajeve promjene spola iz muških u ženske – kod riba, aligatora i još nekih. Svakako danas se zna za negativna djelovanja korištenja brojnih plastičnih materijala. Oni se danas nalaze kod svih modernih sredstava transporta do proizvodnih tehnologija i modernih građevina. Isto tako imamo rezultate o koncentracijama »ženskim hormonima sličnih tvari« u prirodi, otvorenim vodama itd.

U teoriji se može desiti, da neki sintetički hemijski proizvod sa nepoznatim sekundarnim djelovanjem prouzroči nestanak kisika iz zraka, i biosfera bi bila, kakva je bila pred 4 milijarde godina.

Preporučujemo moratorij na korištenje sintetičnih hemijskih spojeva, za koje se ne zna kako mogu štetiti prirodi

Kao peti fenomen otvaramo pitanje upravljanja sa svjetskom zajednicom ljudi, koje danas vodi »**novac - monstrozni gospodar sistema života ljudi**«. Osnovni uzrok otvaranja te diskusije nalazi se u činjenici, da novac nema tih kvaliteta, koje su potrebne za dobro vođenje, jer nema nikakvih humanih kvaliteta.

Novac je inovacija iz stare Kine, i sve do 18 stoljeća je bio sluga ljudima. Omogućavao je koristan servis i bio je koristan i upotrebljiv. Prvi papirni novac u Evropi je bila novčanica za 50 funti iz Engleske u 17. stoljeću. Sve popularniji novac postaje tijekom osamnaestog stoljeća. Tako novac dobiva viši status i od sluge postaje partner. Takav status je imao nekako sve do završetka drugog svjetskog rata. Društvene promjene u drugoj polovini dvadesetog stoljeća podižu status novca iz partnera čovjeka u gospodara. Krajem dvadesetog stoljeća i prelaskom u 21. stoljeće novac dobiva današnji status monstroznog gospodara svjetke zajednice ljudi. Uz pomoć današnjih korumpiranih finansijskih i



političkih institucija, novac dobro služi, štiti i omogućava život samo 1 % stanovnika svijeta, Svi ostali nemaju toliko novaca, da bi mirno živjeli.

Mislimo, da je potrebno vratiti novac u okvir pomoćnika ljudi i tako omogućit miran život.

Kao šesti fenomen mislimo predstaviti diskusiju o **»upravljanju sa tehnologijama«**. Danas svi imaju mogućnost, da sa dobrom tehnologijom otvore nove mogućnosti. To je svakako korisno, međutim ukoliko dodje do zloupotrebe tehnologije onda se stvari mijenjaju.

Mislimo, da se veliki broj postojećih tehnologija (bezbroy) koje korisno rade i dalje mogu pustiti da rade. Ali moramo naći način kako da zaustavimo tehnologije, koje nanose štetu ljudima i prirodi. Nikako ne može biti mjerilo finansijski uspjeh, jer kada dodje do štete u prirodi, obično svi novci na svijetu ne mogu to popraviti.

To je isto tako još jedno područje, koje zahtjeva dublje analize, istraživanja i upoznavanja šireg djelovanja, da bi se smanjila opasnost za ljude. Posebno napominjemo da imamo brojne štetne tehnologije ali sa finansijsko uspješnim rezultatima, koje i dalje donose sve veće i veće štete. Predlažemo da su sve tehnologije u korištenju podvrgnu analizi, koja ne bi imala finansijski uspjeh za mjerilo. Kod tehnologija sintetičkih hemijskih inovativnih proizvodnji ne smijemo zaboraviti, da su svi sintetički hemijski proizvodi po svom porijeklu tuđi odnosno strani prirodi. Tako, da nas čeka, već duže vremena, da otvorimo područje istraživanja o međusobnoj ovisnosti, međusobnom djelovanju i suradnji sintetičkih proizvoda i prirode. Slično se dešava kod naučnih, aplikativnih, genetskih i drugih radova od nauke do upotrebljive tehnologije. Svaka akcija ljudi današnjega svijeta treba biti uskladjena sa znanjem o prirodi i međusobnoj ovisnosti, međusobnim djelovanjem i suradnjom istih i radova ljudi.

Naša namjera sa ovom prezentacijom nije korekcija ili kritika, želimo bolje sutra za ljude na svijetu, i tražimo stazu po kojoj bi imali veće mogućnosti za naš život i život naših potomaka. Ustvari, mi nemamo mogućnosti promijeniti stanje svijeta, jer mi koristimo plodove prošlosti. Isto tako uništavanje ovog »danas« je nastalo u prošlosti.

Čovječanstvo nije proizvelo uzroke za uništavanje prirode i života. Mi glasno na to upozoravamo, jer znanje je naš plod koji će biti korišten sutra, nadamo se sa konkretnim radom da se oblikuju ljudi za 21 stoljeće i za harmoničnu dopunjavajuću koegzistenciju ljudi sa ljudima, ljudi sa prirodom i ljudi sa prirodom planete Zemlja. Za postizanje tog cilja ljudi bi trebali pratiti tri staze, koje su bile izričito naglašene od prof. dr. Timi Ecimović-a, na konferenciji u Manili na Filipinima, novembra 2012: 1 – školovanje, 2 – školovanje i 3 – školovanje.

5. Zaključci

U zaključku predlažemo, da koristimo preporuke iz naše pete knjige o trajno prirodno održivoj budućnosti svjetske zajednice ljudi.

Prvo je »Jedna planeta, jedna vlada«, počinje sa »Ustavom federacije planete« slijede »Svjetski parlament«, i poslje ratifikacije ustava »Svjetska vlada«.

Drugo mislimo, da trebamo novi pristup za društveni red, čiju bi osnovu činila dosadašnja iskustva a tako bi dobili i novi ugovor za ljude živeće na planeti Zemlja. Cilj je da svi ljudi imaju individualnu odgovornost, mir, poštovanje, etiku, moral, mudrost i trajno prirodno održivu budućnost, i da se sa mudrim vođenjem omogući bolje sutra za sve ljude na svijetu..



Treće, da se preusmjere naučna i aplikativna istraživanja iz finansijsko donosnih područja i tehnologija potrebnih za rat na područja prirode i nauka potrebnih za život ljudi na Zemlji.

»Budi promjena koju želiš vidjeti u svijetu« (Gandhi)



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“Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity”

By

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Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, April 2013

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1. The Foreword

On the occasion of the public talks at Brecko, beautiful town at Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at European University, and new thinking of interdependence, interaction and co-operation as a basic methodology for a better tomorrow of humanity, which already opened a horizon for the sustainable future of humankind, we think to ask for understanding of the present and to put together the reasons for a survival of the individuals, local communities, and global community of humankind.

After publishing six books on sustainability, announcing the declaration “The World Thinkers Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” as a platform for implementation of the methodology for sustainability of the global community of humankind, coming to thirteenth session of the Provisional World Parliament, and observing the present, we are looking forward for a better tomorrow.

In our research the education of the global community of humankind population is the most important work to reach understanding of the present and a reason why we have to go towards the sustainability of humanity.

The short definition of the sustainable future of humankind is harmonious, complementary, coexistence of humanity and the nature – biosphere of the planet Earth.

We are questioning the common understanding of the nature as “living nature” and “non-living nature”. We are questioning of understanding of the climate change and global warming. We are questioning the present morality and wisdom and reasons for a bad impact of leadership and corruption. Of course we do not intend to criticise, but to put a new scientific and applied research in natural sciences and humanities, optimal methodology and work for a better tomorrow of humanity because we care.

The philosophy of sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind is the search for a knowledge and understanding of the Nature and meaning of the Universe and life. Sustainable development and advanced methods, societal technology or possible evolution of the Global Community of Humankind – Sustainable Future of Humankind are of great importance for a long lasting survival of Homo sapiens in the Biosphere of the planet Earth.

Education, education and education is the answer to any action towards evolutionary achievements of the humanity. Education for knowledge and understanding as the truth about nature is opening new frontiers for future of humankind on the planet Earth.

We are in the Globalization era, but we have internet and far better communication techniques commencing from information era and they belong to keys for a better education and survival of humanity..

We wish to all members of Homo sapiens social beings in the Biosphere of the planet Earth peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future



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3. Introduction

The present is summary of the past, and future is unpredictable (Ecimovic¹³, 2013).

The nature as a novelty of understanding is a part of basic environment, which is the Universe or the Cosmos. Within it the Nature exists in countless forms, dimensions and contents. It is **interdependence, interaction and co-operation** of all matter, energy, information, dimensions, light, rays, forces, powers, particles, and yet unknown contents of the Nature, which is basis of the life. Of course we agree that all the Nature is continuum of life. Please see more at the Noble Prize book “The Three Applications of the System Thinking”, by Ecimovic Timi, ISBN 978-961-92786-0-4, 2009. Also it is displayed at “Small Digital Reference Library” at www.institut-climatechange.si.

The philosophy of sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind is the search for a knowledge and understanding of the nature and meaning of the universe and life. Education, knowledge, and understanding are the most important achievements of the Homo sapiens' present civilization.

Under the progressive threat of the impact of the climate change system on the biosphere of the planet Earth, which is changing environment and living conditions, our civilization has to meet the challenges and establish a path for long term survival.

The present global social order, life style, education, peace, respect, ethics/morality, wisdom and daily practice of humans needs to undergo a fundamental renewal to meet the needs for long term survival during and after the third millennium.

This discussion presents a contemporary scientific approach to the present ***Nature, energy, drinking water, food, banking, credit and societal crisis*** of humankind in 2008 - 2013.

The present civilization or global community of humankind is facing the largest complex societal crisis, which is also closely inter-related with the impact of the climate change system or evolving planet Earth Biosphere »crisis«.

The impact of the climate change system may in the long run change: biology, geography and living conditions within the biosphere, from suitable ones of the last 12.000 years, to environment not suitable for Homo sapiens to live.

It is making more complicated and complex the present social crisis of: energy, drinking water, food, banking and credit. In 2008 we entered difficult times for humankind which is here also in 2013.

The world governing, the Federation of the Earth, the Constitution, the Parliament and planetary government are possibility for taking care of corruption, mismanagement, and action toward the sustainable future of global community of humankind. Please see “Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing”, Glen T. Martin et al, digital book, ISBN 978-961-93136-8-8 (pdf), 2013. Also could be seen at www.institut-climatechange.si.

¹³ The statement was prepared by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic for this presentation.



The corporate and individual social responsibility is a part of our society with much more importance as most humans are thinking at present. The possibility for survival is closely connected with social technology/technique of the »Sustainable Future of Humankind« or harmony of our civilization with the Nature/Biosphere of the planet Earth¹⁴.

The corporate and individual social responsibility will have to play a more important part in future, for new great achievement of our civilization to overcome the crisis of living conditions within the biosphere of the planet Earth and present biosphere, societal, money-master's global and local leadership, banking, credit, energy, drinking water, and food crisis of our global community of humankind 2013.

4. The Discussion

This presentation was prepared in co-operation of many researchers and is taking advantage of new digital books – “Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing” February 2013, and »The Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan«¹⁵, December 2012, which are the fifth and sixth book on sustainability of humanity or in other words the sustainable future of global community of humankind. The short definition is - ***»The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth«***.

Our commencement was after numerous presentations, publications, discussions and talks on the sustainability world-wide, the paper and a digital book »The Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind«, 334 pages and CD, by Ecimovic, Bunzl, Esposito, Flint, Haw, Mulej, Shankaranarayana, Wilderer, Williams and Udyavar», 2007, ISBN 978-961-91826-2-8. It was the first book of the trilogy on sustainability. Following was a digital book on CD only, »Sustainable Future, Requisite Holism, and Social Responsibility«, edited by Bozicnik, Ecimovic, Mulej, 2008, ISBN 978-961-91826-1-8, and the third digital book was »The Sustainable Future of Mankind III«, by Ecimovic, Esposito, Haw, Mulej, 2010, ISBN 978-961-92786-2-8. Next in line the fourth was digital book “The Sustainable Future of Humankind - IV, Xiamen, China and after”, by Ecimovic, Haw, et al, January 2012, ISBN 978-961-93136-6-4 (pdf). In the book 49 researchers, scientists and professors co-operated.

The sustainable future of humankind is a methodology, social technology or technique coming from the sustainable development concept. Thus it is a step ahead from a sustainable development mainly because of taking the real Nature as it really is, and the Nature of the planet Earth as the most important part of the solution for a survival and a long life of Homo sapiens on the planet Earth.

On 25th September 2011 in Xiamen, China the declaration “The World Thinker’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” “WTP – SFH” was announced, which you may see at www.institut-climatechange.si.

The declaration was a first step for the implementation of the sustainable future of humankind on the planet Earth. It is my declaration, your declaration, our declaration and declaration of local communities, regions, continents and global community of humankind.

¹⁴ Please see: Ecimovic at al: The Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind, 2007, displayed at www.institut-climatechange.si; and Bozicnik, Ecimovic, Mulej at al: Sustainable Future, Requisite Holism, and Social Responsibility, 2008, available at IRDO.

¹⁵ »Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan«, ISBN 978-961-93136-7-1 (pdf), Ecimovic, T., Haw, Roger B., et al, at www.institut-climatechange.si



The presentation is a result of authors and co-authors' 25 and more years of research and scientific theoretical and applied work. For many of them it is 40 + years of research work. What we are doing is a generation of a frame for implementation of the sustainable future of humankind because we care.

We are using modern research tools and research resulting from the system thinking, philosophy, complex problem solving, case studies, requisite holism, operational research, global studies, globalization, and classical methods of scientific work.

We are following the history of Homo sapiens civilization, and results of great human minds as much as possible. We are observing happenings and processes of the last 60 years, which are fast changing the heart of the present Homo sapiens civilization, and the quality of the environment of the Biosphere.

It is because of interdependence, interaction and co-operation of the planet Earth systems and larger star Sun system, galaxies and universe of which we are within the planet Earth a part, very small one.

Our requisitely holistic approach is opening numerous blind alleys, which have been invented by humans, but harmed the Nature of the planet Earth, with which we all have to be interdependent, interacting and co-operating. The sustainability journey of our civilization is an ever-lasting epic song, and has commenced at some time as Homo sapiens evolution, but due to historical options today it does not look good for our humanity. The sustainability has been discussed at many gatherings of humans for the last 25 years but only recently it has gained a new challenging importance.

We shall not discuss all this countless experiences, but we shall look at present and sustainability as an option for the better tomorrow and future of global community of humankind. As a result the sustainable future of humankind is a methodology that has a central position in our work. On 25th September at international gathering in Xiamen, China the declaration "The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind" was presented.

The responsible participants commenced forming an organization and everything needed for implementation of the work on the sustainability of humanity. It is somehow a next step or an evolution of the known "sustainable development" work, from Stockholm, Rio Summit, Rio + 10 years, and Rio + 20 years after 1992 Rio Summit international gathering.

The declaration was announced at the event in Xiamen, a lovely sub-tropic area in China with 3.5 million inhabitants. The event was scheduled for the 25th and 26th of September as the "International Collaboration Celebration, Declaration of WTP-SFH, Academic and ASRIA Awards Presentation Ceremony 2011", taking place on the 25th, and the "First International Conference on Protection of Land and Ocean" taking place on the 26th September 2011.

The declaration in English was translated into Chinese and was prepared as the "Xiamen Declaration", written in both Chinese and English for the first announcement. On 25th September 2011 at a Ceremony in the Xiamen International Convention Centre (Xiamen Declaration) "The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind" was launched. It is my agenda, your agenda, our agenda, local community agenda, regional, country, continental, UN, and Agenda of global community of humankind. Humans need interdependence, interaction and co-operation for better tomorrow.

We think that the most important part of implementation is to educate people and to agree upon global alliance needed for information, understanding, building up processes, and evolution of global Homo sapiens from up to end of 20th century, to be fit to meet challenges of 21st century.



That is why we commenced fostering of the declaration as a promotion of the information, knowledge and understanding exchange for a better tomorrow of humanity after 20st century.

»The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind«

D E C L A R A T I O N





Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, 12th September 2011

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The Declaration

»The World thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind«

Digital presentation at www.institut-climatechange.si

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DECLARATION

Of

“The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind”

People throughout the world are against the culture of violence and war. They are for a culture of friendship, solidarity, tolerance and peace. (By a decision of 52/13, the decade 2001 to 2010 was unanimously proclaimed “International Decade for a Culture of Peace and non-violence to all children of the world” by the General Assembly of the United Nations.)

By: Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic

On 15th August 2011 the World Thinkers’ Forum, Ansted University, Sir Prof. Dr. Major Roger Haw Boon Hong, Penang, Malaysia, SEM Institute for Climate Change, Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, Prof. Dr. Dana Marie Barry (USA) and Organisation for Protection of Children Rights, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Montreal, Canada, Ambassador Dato’ Dr. Ang Ban Siong (Malaysia), Professor Tang Shui Yuan, Chairman of the “1st International Conference on Protect the Earth and Ocean” in Xiamen, China, and Dr. Garfield Brown, South Africa, proposed founding the panel as follows:

Within the World Thinkers’ Forum is an open and new working panel named: “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind.” For short it is represented by the following acronym “WTP-SFM” and has the sign displayed below.



The addresse for it is at Korte 124, SI 6310 Izola – Isola, Slovenia.

A long list of people of good will, academicians, scientists, politicians, workers, administration and governemnt officials, and many others are supporting this Declaration. Among them are members of the SEM Institute for Climate Change, the Ansted University family, and honorable and other members of the World Thinkers’ Forum, etc.

The theorethic and practical background for this Declaration can be found in many works about “Sustainable Development” and “Sustainable Future of Humankind.” The trilogy, “Sustainable Future of Humankind,” Ecimovic, and many more scientists’ work during the first decade of the 21st century



could serve as theoretical background. It can be seen at the following link. www.institut-climatechange.si

Members and supporters of the Declaration are free of charge members. The UN, national governments, international corporations, international institutions, national institutions, education institutions and others, are invited to co-operate on the work for the sustainable future of humankind.

The Declaration is giving rights, and is asking for individual social responsibility from members of the human global community: (7000000000+ individuals). The goal is to reach global sustainability of the global humankind community. The global sustainability is a transition from sustainable development societal technique to the sustainable future societal technique. The UN and agencies, especially the UNEP and UNESCO, are welcome to co-operate for the common goal of sustaining the future of humankind.

Our individual lives are very short, and their value and meaning are found substantially in fact that we are integral parts of the “human project”. We must support the continuum of humankind because what we are fundamentally is human beings who are inseparable from the continuum, a continuum that includes our descendants and future generations. As human beings we are responsible for each other and for future generations.

“The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” provides a platform for people (interested in the arts, scientific & cultural activities and peace mission projects) to meet and to work together. The primary goal of the said platform is to create a level of understanding and tolerance between the various peoples of the world and to contribute to the promotion and maintenance of world peace. We welcome all individuals and groups of the world irrespective of race, sex, language and religion. The work of “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” is based on the respect of human rights and basic liberties of all peoples of the world. This relates directly to the active participation of UNESCO’s project “Culture of Peace”

The task of “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” is a forum for all non-governmental institutions, ministries, public offices, scientific and cultural organizations as well as institutes, diverse organizations, museums, universities, foundations, unions, associations, business organizations and other establishments. It is also for individuals who are practically, organizationally and scientifically engaged in promoting cultural activities, folk art, culture heritage and scientific activities.

Besides the working order and the activities of our world-wide organization for the practical, organizational, and above all scientific work for culture, we also have to meet a very important, social, humanistic, and cultural-political order. Many of us have learned and grown from being a new member of **“The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind”**.

The Declaration is giving rights, and is asking for individual social responsibility of members of the human global community: 7 billion individuals. The goal is to reach global sustainability of the human global community. The global sustainability is a transition from sustainable development societal technique to the sustainable future societal technique.

The UN and agencies, especially the UNEP and UNESCO, are welcome to co-operate for the common goal of sustaining the future of humankind. This declaration will go on to other parts of the world.

We think all members of global humankind community have the responsibility to help when needed. Many grant foundations of Culture, Arts, and Scientific institutions (from local and international levels) will give support to the development of common interests.



We believe that “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” not only contributes to the attainment and exercise of these rights, but that multiculturalism plays a role in solving some of the problems in modern society.

The founding group of “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” has established the following categories for making “The World Thinker’s Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind.” These categories (that are listed and described below) are important for the panel to achieve its recognition at the international level.

Categories

1. Characteristics of traditional culture
2. Virtues of traditional culture in a modern society
3. Traditional culture and cultural diversity
4. Traditional culture and rights to culture
5. Traditional culture and multiculturalism
6. Plans for the promotion of traditional culture through systematic continuing study of traditional culture, systematization of exchange of traditional culture and regional cooperation, regular conduct of a traditional culture-related forum and development of cultural industry based on traditional culture.

1. Characteristics of traditional culture

A traditional culture is a way and system of life that is practiced by a people for generations, and features an eco-friendly culture where humans coexist with nature, where an individual is relatively less alienated from the others, and when the spiritual culture is pursued more than the material ones.

2. Virtues of traditional culture in a modern society

Since the advent of modernization and industrialization, our modern society has faced a number of obstacles and problems such as the breakdown of ecosystems due to the indiscriminate conquests of nature, severe natural disasters, cut throat competition in the world markets, unbalanced distribution of wealth, widespread human alienation, attachment to material values at the expense of spiritual values, making it so difficult to lead a humane life. In this context, the traditional culture is of great use for solving such problems in a modern society. In particular, the Confucian cultures in East Asia think highly of ‘filial piety’ and ‘respect’ that are core values, and which are of great worth and merit to remove distrust and enmity between generations and help recover the dignity in human beings.

3. Traditional culture and cultural diversity

The traditional culture is the result of communication and interactions between human beings who have individually adapted themselves to geographical and ecological environments, best representing the individual identity and uniqueness of nations and regions. It can be therefore said that the traditional culture underlies the diversity of world and regional cultures.

4. Traditional culture and rights to culture



The constituents of a nation are entitled to have a political and social life, as well as a culture life. They should have the rights to exercise the freedom to accept the past as well as the present culture. In current times, traditional culture as identified with the past does not belong to the mainstream, therefore, making it difficult for people to appreciate it. In order to satisfy their cultural needs, cultural policies should be set and practiced so that they may have access to traditional culture anywhere and anytime.

5. Traditional culture and multiculturalism

Our contacts and interactions with cultures can make us have a better understanding of other cultures. Therefore, we get to have a better understanding of the different regions and its peoples, further aiding in attaining made and preferentially based on traditional culture. More emphasis on traditional culture and arts is especially needed so that it retains the indigenous ethos of a region.

6. Plans for the promotion of traditional culture

The traditional culture has a meaningful importance as shown above, and for its conservation and promotion, some plans are proposed below. It is so recommended that governments, private groups and communities make active co-operating efforts in realizing this.

(I) Systematization of exchange of traditional culture and regional cooperation.

The exchange of traditional culture has value in promoting multiculturalism. Until today, the exchanges have been made unsystematically and at random, not probably enabling people to gain easy access to other traditional cultures. In order for a community to exercise their equally cultural rights and enjoy any other traditional cultures, more exchanges and regional co-operation should be ensured institutionally. Governments, private groups and communities should give attention to this.

(II) Regular conduct of a traditional culture-related forum.

The forum should be held regularly for enhancing understanding of traditional cultures in areas, for contribution to the peace of mankind and the world at large, and for maintaining diversity of cultures worldwide, thus accepting multiculturalism, and allowing the nation and community to awake to the importance of traditional culture.

(III) Development of a cultural industry based on traditional culture.

For a traditional culture to be sustainable and alive in modern living, its advantaged competitiveness should be ensured and closely adhered to the life of a community. It is also required that the cultural industry such as folk art and craft art should be developed with traditional cultural assets. The cultural industry affects modern living, and so the traditional culture, uniquely separate from other modern cultural assets, should be made to contribute to satisfying the cultural demands of community.

This Declaration is more fundamental than a mere professional production. It reflects the present endangered status of our global community of humankind, and the absolute need for a better tomorrow characterized by global environmental sustainability and knowledge. The Declaration should be the beginning of the road toward a truly sustainable future of humankind, and harmony of humankind living within the biosphere realities of the planet Earth. This should be our contribution toward the lives of our descendants. The UN and national governments have to transcend from the present, and co-operate for needed changes to sustain the future of humankind. We need a planetary perspective, planetary leadership, and planetary values.



Our present time period should be enriched with active work towards a sustainable future. Also we need skillfull, global, humankind community leadership, under preconditions of individual and collective social responsibility. We must support the accurate scientific knowledge of Nature and humanistic sciences, as well as support and promote respect, peace, morality, and wisdom.

I wish to see the global promotion of ideas from this Declaration and a sustainable future of humankind.

Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic

Let us continue with discussion on the roots and present of global community of humankind sustainability.

Humanity after 200000 years of coexistence in the biosphere of the planet Earth and the Nature has to learn about a harmonious and complementary coexistence with the Nature. Humanity's present pollution and resource depletion of biosphere could be described as: "Today humanity's overall pollution and resources depletion of the Nature of the planet Earth is higher than yesterday and growing for the last hundred years"¹⁶. The pollution by e. g. transport means system is an invention of humans for a direct pumping of poison into a breathing air, with the possibility of a self-mass destruction.

The latest research on the basic principles of the Nature and systemic sustainable future of humankind is opening a path for sustainability of humanity and the Nature of the planet Earth. The global community of humankind needs to have a long-term future, harmonious life with the Nature, and the Nature of the planet Earth, and life with peace, respect, morality, wisdom, and sustainable future.

Commencement was the evolution of Homo sapiens some 200000 years ago. Humans have been and are successful species¹⁷ and in some 120000 years had inhabited almost the whole of the land environments on the planet Earth or better all inhabitable areas. People were living the life in harmony with all global and local conditions of The Nature of the planet Earth.

73000 plus minus 4000 years ago Toba volcano on the present Sumatra, Indonesia erupted (today Toba Lake). As a result of this super-eruption 6 – 10 volcano winters occurred. The global community of Homo sapiens decreased and experienced a possible extinction. At Rift Wally in East Africa a group of 10000 to 15000 people was a new origin of humanity.

In 1993 Ann Gibbons suggested "The Genetic Bottleneck Theory" in her article in "Science". Ramping; Self, Ambrose (1998), and together with Ramping (2000) supported this theory.

The bottleneck of human population on the planet Earth occurred some 70000 years ago, and new rapid population increase continued from approximately 15000 people.

The Stone age, Neolithic, Ancient Great Civilizations; China, India, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Persia to mention some, and Greeks, Romans, Germans, Slavic, Africans and other people took lead into Medieval and modern times.

After two world wars in the 20th Century the humanity was facing difficult times. Rebirth of the United Nations, evolution with innovations, research and development resulted into present Globalization Age. A part of this is a social methodology titled "Sustainable Development", which was born as an outcome of the "Our Common Future" report 1987.

¹⁶ Statement by Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic for this presentation in September 2012.

¹⁷ As taught in 19th century by Charles Robert Darwin (1809 – 1882).



Among the first researchers of the modern era in 1957 the British scientist **James Lovelock** in his work and later in the book “Gaia – A New Look at Life on Earth” (1979) opened new frontiers for environmental thinking and understanding of life and nature. The result of his research on the planet Earth as some living form has influenced humanity, and has been a commencement of the environmentalism. The James Lovelock work inspired **Rachel Carson**, to write the book “Silent Spring” 1962, and the establishment of the NGOs of environment protection as Greenpeace and others followed.

Let us continue with “**The Club of Rome**”, which is a non-profit, independent organization founded in Rome, Italy, after April 1968 gathering initiated by Hon. Aurelio Peccei, Italian industrialist and Scottish scientist Alexander King. The membership includes up to 100 members from the science, politics, economics and culture individuals recognized for their work.

The first and the most known report “The Limits to Growth” was published in 1972. Actually it is dealing with global studies, system thinking, and holistic approach to the global problems of global community of humankind and the Nature.

With the dawn of third millennium their activities followed the global problems of humankind and with a reconstructed organization they became an important international club working for a better tomorrow of humanity. Their activities are coordinated by: International Centre of the Club of Rome at Winterthur, Switzerland, and European Support Centre in Vienna, Austria

“**Stockholm – 72**” was the first UN conference on the Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972. The Stockholm Declaration and the Stockholm Action Plan have been adopted. The main result of the Stockholm – 72 was establishment of the UN Environment Programme – UNEP.

The UN World Commission on Environment and Development submitted the report “**Our Common Future**” or “**G. H. Brundtland Report**” to the UN General Assembly in 1987, maybe the best report whatsoever presented at highest international political institution of present humankind.

1987 a term - “**Sustainable Development**” - was introduced by a report “Our Common Future” or “G. H. Brundtland Report” from The World Commission on Environment and Development to the General Assembly of the United Nations. “Our Common Future” report had strong impact onto the global society.

In “Common Concerns” report stated: “Those who are poor and hungry will often destroy their immediate environment in order to survive: They will cut down forest; their livestock will overgraze grassland; they will overuse marginal land; and in growing numbers they will crowd into congested cities. The cumulative effect of these changes is so far-reaching as to make poverty itself a major global scourge”.

“Failure to manage the environment and sustain development threatens to overwhelm all countries. Environment and development challenges are not separate challenges; they are inexorably linked. Development cannot subsist in a deteriorating resource base; the environment cannot be protected when growth leaves out of account the costs of environmental destruction. These problems cannot be treated separately by fragmented institutions and policies. They are linked in a complex system of causes, and effects.”

Those statements have been overlooked by coming generations. The spirit of complexity was just talks, reality of issues was neglected. Environmental quality of the planet Earth Biosphere was and is (2012) neglected. Interdependences, interaction and co-operation of all matter, energy, information, particles, rays, powers and forces and yet not known contents of Nature were overpowered by needs of individuals, national elites, security needs, money reproduction, bureaucracies, military needs, wars, riots, genocides etc. up till now (2012).



In “Towards Sustainable Development” in Our Common Future Report the definition of it was stated as: **“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”**. It is a very noble, humanitarian, cosmopolitan, global goal, which after it had been invented was generally misused by countless politicians, bureaucrats and people of individual feelings and not humanitarian quality, knowledge or morality and wisdom.

In “Our Common Future” a nice statement said: “Many of us live beyond the world’s ecological means, for instance in our patterns of energy use. Perceived needs are socially and culturally determined, and sustainable development requires the promotion of values that encourage consumption standards that are within the bounds of the ecologically possible and to which all can reasonably aspire”.

“The world must quickly design strategies that will allow nations to move from their present, often destructive, processes of growth and development onto sustainable development paths”. This content was also completely neglected!

“Critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from concept of sustainable development include:

- Reviving growth;
- Changing the quality of growth;
- Meeting the essential needs for jobs, food, energy, water, and sanitation;
- Ensuring a sustainable level of population;
- Conserving and enhancing the resource base;
- Reorienting technology and managing risk; and
- Merging environment and economics in decision making”.

Objectives stand even today criteria, and have not been ever taken into consideration of politicians, bureaucracies and nations agendas.

Most significant was the statement on “The Urban Challenge”

– “In 1940, only one person in eight lived in an urban centre, while about one in 100 lived in city with a million or more inhabitants (a “million city”)

- “By 1960, more than one in five persons lived in an urban centre, and one in 16 in a “million city”. By 1980, nearly one in three persons was an urban dweller and one in 10 a “million city” resident”.

Hon. Tom McMillan, Minister of Environment, stated at WCED Public Hearing, Ottawa, on 26-27 May 1986: “The challenge ahead is for us to transcend the self-interest of our respective nation-states so to embrace a broader self-interest the survival of the human species in a threatened world”.

Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland talking on report stated: “This commission’s report, Our Common Future, contains a message of hope and opportunity”.

2nd The UN Conference on the Environment and Development CED-2, Rio de Janeiro 1992 or Rio Summit (the second after Stockholm 1972) attended representatives from 179 countries. A huge document was approved; Agenda for Change and Agenda 21 were adopted. A number of documents were approved, but never implemented.

10 years after Rio at World Summit on Sustainable Development, August – September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa, was international gathering without visible positive result of co-habitation of



the global community of humankind and the Biosphere of the planet Earth. Somehow it is how we have come to 2012 after announcement of “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” or “The Xiamen Declaration”.

20 years after Rio – Rio + 20 international gathering in Rio de Janeiro, 2012, was just continuity of talks directed by 1% and for remaining 99% of global community of humankind?

In **2009 the conference in Copenhagen**, which was announced to produce the follow up of the Kyoto Protocol of 1997, agreed upon by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), appeared to be total flop. Moreover, the failure was total disruption of many years of efforts and has not yet been overcome by international political institutions.

At Xiamen, China, on 25th September 2011 at gala event a declaration “**The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind**” “WTP-SFH” was announced as a next possible step forward after the sustainable development social technique, which has not got well around the global community of humankind.

The Sustainable Future of Humankind a societal methodology, concept, technique and technology for needed change of global community of humankind survival under challenging condition at the Nature of the planet Earth in 21st century

It is an alternative, which short description could be as: »**The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth**”¹⁸, and by transcendence from the sustainable development to sustainable future it is a new approach for a better tomorrow of humanity.

Our past and present are reason for needed change. As every living creature within the Biosphere of the planet Earth, also all 7 billion + members of global community of humankind have to comply with living conditions offered by the nature system of the planet Earth.

We think the present status - catastrophe of global community of humankind is dangerous. It is easy to understand how it is possible to have today’s present situation: 1 % against 99 %; Global community of humankind leadership by “Monster Master Money”; Large Pollutions of all three basic environments – Land, Water and Air; Human population explosion, and lack of individual responsibility, respect, peace, morality, wisdom and sustainability,

The Sustainable Future of Humankind is a renewal of Sustainable Development and Agenda 21 Processes adjusted to the needs of 21st century.

Let us continue with a discussion about education.

The goal of this research was to find which cornerstone issue was the most influential on the present status of the global community of humankind, within the framework of the numerous problems that we are dealing with.

There are a number of issues which are preoccupying human society – The Monster Master Money Leadership in global and local communities; The Basic Land, Water and Air Environments or

¹⁸ »The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and The Nature of the planet Earth«, and it is short definition of very large, global, and complex societal methodology, technique, technology or qualitative change in the human society towards peace, respect, morality, wisdom and sustainability needed for long-term existence of humans on the planet Earth.



Biosphere; Human Eco Sphere; The Local, National, Regional and Global Societal Structures; Scientific and Applied Research; Individual and Corporate Social Responsibility; Security, Military and War Issues; Agriculture and Food Supply Situation; The Drinking Water Supply; The Climate Change System Impact; The Protection of Nature, Space and Environment Happenings; Understanding of the Nature System, Universe System, Milky Way Galaxy System, Solar System and Planet Earth System; Understanding of the Nature of the Planet Earth System; The Biosphere and Impact of the Global Community of Humankind; The Education System; and many more aspects of human life.

We have been researching a philosophy of them, and the long term survival of the humanity on the planet Earth.

Due to the population explosion, and considering historical, philosophical, scientific, industrial, war and armaments, societal, urban constructions and habitations of Homo urbanus¹⁹ and Homo slumus²⁰, and other respected heritages, we took a close look at Education and the Teaching of humans from birth through their whole life-span.

We think that the Whole Life Education System could improve the existence and survival of the global community of humankind on the Journey to a Sustainable Future.

Confucius (551 – 479 BC) Chinese, according to the book “Confucius - A Philosopher for the Ages” by Xu Yuanxiang, 2007, Confucius is considered to have contributed priceless values of morality and wisdom to humanity.

As a thinker and educator in Chinese history, he is known as the first educator in a private school, which was the commencement of the education system among humans world-wide.

Far from China three great philosophers in Greece also contributed great legacy to the education system: Socrates (470 – 399 BC), Plato (427 – 347 BC) and Aristotle (384 – 322 BC). It was a contribution of morality and wisdom for the western civilization.

More than 2000 years after the inspiration by them the possibility of establishing a vanguard of the Earth population – “Citizen of the Earth – XXI” has been presented.

Please see <http://wpcf.unesco-tlee.org/eng/socr-sch.htm> . The World Philosophical Forum from Athens, Greece, has an important role to play for the upbringing of morality and wisdom of the global community of humankind. You are welcome to cooperate.

Charlemagne (742 - 814) the King of Franks (768 – 814) was working on the same question regarding the education system in his kingdom.

As a result he introduced a number of knowledgeable Roman Catholic Fathers and monks, who educated the Franks. Consequently, even today France is among the most educated nations in the World.

On the home page of the World Philosophical Forum, Athens, Greece, there is an exceptional presentation of the distribution of the mentality and understanding of the individuals in the global community of humankind. In summary it reads as follows:

¹⁹ Homo urbanus is the inhabitant of the constructed urban areas. By 2040 approximately 5,6 billion people will be Homo urbanus.

²⁰ Homo slumus is the inhabitant of the slums or barracks centres. By 2012 the number of Homo slumus are estimated at 2 billion, and it is included as part of Homo urbanus.



Mentality of present humans - 2012

XXI century	up to	5,00%
XX century		10,00%
IXX century		20,00%
XVIII century		15,00%
XVII century		10,00%
XVI century		10,00%
XV century		10,00%
XIV century		10,00%
XIII century	up to	5,00%
Before XIII century	up to	5,00%

And the distribution according to abilities is

Geniuses, philosophers, personalities	very few
Intelligent people	1,00%
Intellectuals	3 – 5 %
Citizens	10 – 50 %
Humanitarians	10 – 50 %
Philistines	30 – 70 %
Mental underdeveloped	10 – 30 %

We did not challenge these numbers but we looked at them philosophically as a way to contribute to our thinking process. Through our research we have come to conclusion that the present **education system** is the most **responsible** for the present status of the human society.

The second most important reason is the lack of the mother's ability to transfer the needed knowledge and experience to her children from the birth to the school age. In a modern society within the human eco sphere, mothers may lack the time to properly educate their new-born children until their age to attend school. The mother is the first educator of a new-born child. If a mother does not know that she has to educate her children, then she does not transfer the knowledge or is not able to do so. This is a common occurrence in urban societies, but is less common in rural areas.

However the formation of the mothers is a result of the education system. The inability of mothers to transfer their knowledge and experience also reflects the failure of the education system.

Mothers must learn the basic information about the nature of the planet Earth and its systems, and about the need for a harmonious life between humans and Nature. The human origin is from Nature. Therefore, humans have to learn the good and also the problems and issues that deal with Nature. **A very important task is how to teach children to learn.** The learning process should not end when one leaves school. It should be the choice of humans to learn throughout their whole life.



Back in 1989 we had an interesting targeted meeting about “What people know” and the result was:

- “Humans know that what their mothers were transferred to them from their birth until school age (the knowledge, skills and experiences).
- Humans know what they have learned in a schooling system process.
- After completing school, many humans DO NOT LEARN AT ALL.”

Or in other words: “Most of the humans on the Earth after completing their education through a schooling system process DO NOT show any responsibility about the future of Humankind and later on DO NOT LEARN anything related to this knowledge and DO NOT ACT to make this future sustainable AT ALL.”

This is where the goal of our education system and method has failed – the method of universal education. The goal of the education system is related to the conservation of the individual, society, humanity and the Nature system. In order to achieve this, the education system should aim toward universal human formation or instruction. The method of the education system is related to knowledge of the laws and principles of the universe – **The Nature system**, allowing us to synthesize and systematize human knowledge, so that we can transfer the universal knowledge or instruction of one generation to another.

For instance, the present schooling system in Europe is based on transmitting knowledge in the “education” of the person. It has not been made explicit in the system. Intelligence is valued by what young persons have learned and memorized, and not by an understanding of the Earth and planet on which they are living; in other words about Nature. In the present economic system, knowledge is expressed in monetary value, destroying any humanistic content.

Of course life is not so simple, but is, on the contrary, very complicated and complex. An individual’s ability as a human is to decide on his/her life style and content.

When we analyse the present education system using the results from statistics that are available, it is clear that this system is a total failure in itself. The final result of a student who is taught within the present education system is an obedient servant and not an intelligent, innovative, individually responsible person who should be able to bear the responsibility of humankind on the planet Earth.

We humans are spending time as well as human and other resources on the education of countless specialists. The overall results do not meet the needed expectations; not in life and not in the human sciences. This is because there is no clarity of purpose of an education system in the global era, nor is there a universal method to achieve the goal. Universal culture, universal science, universal knowledge, universal rights, global issues, and the global era, raise the need for a universal human formation or instruction. And for this we need the universal method of an education system that responds to the preservation of humanity in harmony with Nature - the sustainable future of humankind.

Since the 19th century, Charles Robert Darwin (1809 – 1882) stated that only successful creatures could live within Nature. The majority of humans even today do not understand this. Also many more researchers after Darwin were experiencing and researching about the complexity of the life system on the planet Earth. However, improvement of the schooling curricula did not follow. “Life as usual” 1 % against 99 % of humans on the planet Earth has been the formula for “success”.

This occurs because of an individualistic model of the education system. Humans emphasize the individual over the collective. On this basis, only one is winning and the others are losers.



This is an education system model error that produces asymmetry between humans. In nature, we all depend on each other (all are interdependent, interacting and cooperating). In the universe of stable systems there are symmetric interdependence, interaction and co-operation of all the elements, contents, happenings etc.

Whether it is “a success” is questionable for 99 % of the population but for the rest - 1 % - it is very profitable. We think that global community of humankind is on the wrong path or even on a suicidal path. The proof of it is the history of Easter Island’s civilization in the middle ages. Before the end of the last representatives of the entire civilization, a common activity was cannibalism. Cannibalism is presently repeated in social and economic human eco spheres.

In various areas of science, we have developed “human sciences”, which mostly do not reflect the Nature system and the Nature system of the planet Earth. The result is a critical present, which does not allow any possibility of success for humankind. Present global studies are researching humanity and not the relationship between humanity and Nature. Nature is still to be researched and the discovery of real systems will follow. Many theories are advanced but with no effect on the education system.

All theories of the education system lack a logical, epistemological, axiological and anthropological foundation so they do not give positive results for the formation or instruction of humans in the universe. The Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind as Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of the Global Community of Humankind and the Nature are among not mentioned contents.

Many people are researching the human sciences but not many of them are reporting on the failure of the education system. We do not consider this to be adequate for the time we are living and experiencing. It is more important because at present we have something like over 4 billion people as urban people (Homo Urbanus) and over two billion of slums, favelas, barracks people (Homo Slumus).

We are happy to follow the initiative for research and implementation of new understanding and we are asking for a reform of education. We hope to open a research to the level of understanding of the complex issues involved with a possible renewal of the whole education system.

We wish to see a better education system based upon learning throughout one’s whole life and an improved quality of the global community of humankind with individual human responsibility to help sustain the future of humankind.

To achieve this improvement of humankind, it is necessary to build the path; the path is the method of universal human formation or instruction.

Self-destruction of Humankind due to Lack of Knowledge - we have opened this subject as per demonstration of important part of humanity activities, which have a harmful effect on the Nature of the planet Earth..

“**Self-destruction of Humankind due to Lack of Knowledge 1.**”, has been philosophical contribution to the globalization processes of humankind during commencement of the third millennium, and was prepared by Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, Prof. Dr. Alexander Chumakow, Prof. Dr. James Hansen, Prof. Dr. Glen T. Martin, Prof. Dr. H. A. Shankaranarayana Sir Prof. Dr. Roger B. Haw, Prof. Dr. Philippos Nicolopoulos, Prof. Dr. Igor Kondrashin, and Prof. Dr. Zinaida Ivanova during June/September of 2011.



The presentation of **“Self-destruction of Humankind due to Lack of Knowledge 2”** is the second philosophical contribution to the globalization processes of humankind during commencement of the third millennium, and was prepared by same authors during commencement of 2013.

The globalization ages we are at this very same present is the most complex society and the Nature phenomenon ever developed since the birth of humankind. It is a systemic process of the global humankind community moving according to the Nature principles and under interpretation of 7000000000+ individual representatives of Homo sapiens global community.

We shall try to put a research on possible self-destruction of humankind as contribution towards the globalization, culture cum civilization issues.

After putting together trilogies “The Nature”, and “The Sustainable Future of Humankind” please see at www.institut-climatechange.si and after publishing “The Principia Nature – Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”, Ecimovic, ISBN 978-961-92786-7-5, 1st May 2011, we have been researching possibility for self-distraction of present humankind. As usually we are researching from zero ground position, meaning let us see it as it is. And of course it is impossible due to complexity and understanding. We are thinking to initiate complex problem solving, and present it as contribution toward better future of humankind. Let others contribute and improve situation.

The Nature – interpretation of the form and content of the Nature by humankind has got new turn. First the understanding of humanistic sciences was questionable due to subjectivity of interpretation. Since commencement of the humankind it was newer content of the nature under research but form. So it is even today, and we think it is time to look and research deeply the content of the Nature.

With works presented at two mentioned trilogies, the book “Philosophy of Globalization”. Alexander N. Chumakow, Moscow, Russia, 2010, ISBN 978-5-317-03386-6, and books “The Three Applications of the System thinking”, Ecimovic, ISBN 978-961-92786-0-4, 2009, and “The Principia Nature – Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”, Ecimovic, 2011, are opening new horizons for the nature content researching.

Humankind took approximately 200.000 years to meet globalization ages and generally talking we may say: “Our technological improvements are so successful that some of them are as a potential threat to self-destruction of the humankind and destruction of life/living nature on the planet Earth”.

Let us commence with globalization, culture cum civilization affairs at 2008 - 2013. In our opinion and research, we have exposed at mentioned literature, we think the technological improvements of the humankind is not beneficial for long time existence of humankind on the planet Earth.

Present human population is facing lack of food, drinking and sanitary water, living space, and habitation. It is worst situation since commencement of humankind. With urban centres we are experiencing life of humans within fragile environmental qualities, which does not support living.

The reason for technological advancement of humankind could be connected with an early research of algebra and geometry of ancient Greeks, and scientists of great cultures of antiquity – China, Egypt, India, and Persia. Somehow with evolvments of history, mathematics has got a role of scientific language. As side effect the mathematics became a ruler of the development done by humans. It was the mankind way of thinking, writing and measurements needed for technological improvement and constructions. All natural sciences have been influenced by mathematics and consequently a major research has been done on form and contents have been neglected. Antiquity was time of settlement and improvements of the social issues. In some time it was time when the humankind has chosen on the



ground constructions as basic form of constructing houses or monumental buildings. We are discussing the time of around last 12000 years B. C.

As result the urban centres become protected against destructions, which could be done by humans. It was in reality the commencement of the human local environments, urban centres, ports, military barracks, roads, aqueducts, temples and light houses. Major protecting walls have been invented, and improvement of the armaments and military techniques become most important issue of humanity. It was time of tribal movements to new territories, first written documents and commencement of the philosophy and scientific research works. The social improvements resulted with great kingdoms of the ancient world. It was time of ancient Roman's and as Roman, Tit Makcij Plavt invented saying "Homo homini lupus" or "Men to men wolf". It took humankind 3.000 years to invent nuclear destructing devices, and finally globalization.

So by 2013 we may report the following high dangerous technologies, which could end humankind present civilization. Let us commence with nuclear technologies.

1. Nuclear technologies are humankind inventions as technologies for mass killing of humans. Of course they are present in the Nature, as a part of the matter/energy transformation, construction of the stars, and many other phenomenon of the Nature. Humankind research on the atoms and particles resulted with high tech mass killing armaments, nuclear power stations, and many other innovations of nuclear research practical use. Ecimovic at many occasions statement connected with nuclear technologies is/was: "Nuclear research should remain locked within research laboratories". The threat of nuclear technologies whatsoever use by mankind is **number one threat for planetary life on the planet Earth**. Not to forget the contribution on The Nuclear Winter, this was the truth about nuclear armaments.

We are recommending moratorium for use of nuclear technologies by humans. Secondly the research and any experiments with nuclear, particles, matter/energy transformation should not be carried within the planet Earth requisitely holistic system + (Earth body, atmosphere, Moon and 3 million kilometres from the planet Earth surface).

Present human experiences did not open reasonable possibilities for safe use of nuclear technologies. In status quo of the biosphere humans could have safe use, but the biosphere and planet Earth system is never at status quo, but always is moving according to its evolution. Recent earthquake in Japan has opened reality of our safe use of nuclear technologies. It should never happen again. Our global humankind community, globalization, culture cum civilization could not be happy with leadership during last 200 – 300 years due to catastrophic possibilities, which could end present biosphere, humankind and other living creatures on the planet Earth.

Our proposal for management of the nuclear technologies is opening possibilities for sustainable future of global humankind community.

2. Second most dangerous nature phenomenon the climate change system, which provides, makes, holds, and guards living conditions within the biosphere of the planet Earth, due to humankind interference with nature, and because of humankind lack of knowledge about the nature operation, as a nature system has been triggered, and the climate change system is on the move. Predicting of the quality of the biosphere environment in future is not possible, and global humankind community have to undergo long way of sustainable future social technique improvement, which may in future assist survival of global humankind community.



The climate change system needs future research co-ordinated from one centre. The option of survival is closely connected with ability of present global humankind community to understand the Nature, the climate change system and many more systems of the nature.

We are proposing rethinking of present knowledge on the nature itself and the nature phenomenon knowledge, and establishment of the centre for global studies of the Nature. It is prerequisite for success.

3. The global humankind community population explosion is not properly researched and understood, and as result we have population explosion. It is not a question whether the planet Earth has enough resources or not. The population explosion theoretically is the natural process, which is leading to diminish the bad impact of the certain evolution process. System thinking, holistic approach, and knowledge should assist global community of humankind to work out proper complex problem solving technique. Definitely it is connected with sustainable future of humankind, and actually it is corner stone issue for future of humankind on the planet Earth. Humankind should understand issues of population explosion, consequences, and on the basis of reality and knowledge should agree on the path for survival – sustainable future of humankind.

Our proposal is to take a path of sustainable future of humankind - »From sustainability of local community to sustainable future of global community of humankind«.

The global community of humankind synthetic chemical research and production has been extraordinary successful. Today we estimate that at present synthetic chemical research and production recognize synthetic chemical substances and compounds in millions.

The problem with synthetic chemical research and production is not in techniques or production technologies, but it is in global humankind community relationship with this field of activity. There is positive attitude towards synthetic chemical research and production, and many well-known scientist and The Nobel Price recipients are among synthetic chemical researchers. But let us make closer look to this global community of humankind activity. Science beyond the synthetic chemical research and production has no connections with knowledge of the Nature. All chemical activity in the Nature has got reason, but in many cases humans do not understand it.

The synthetic chemical knowledge of humanity has basis at relatively easy knowledge and experimental work. With development of chemistry it was possible to develop synthetic chemical compounds using different techniques. As result many known chemist invented countless number of synthetic chemical products. The use of them, production and commercial success was only important. Almost all of synthetic chemical products of modern humanity have no research on short, medium and long term impact and consequences of them to the nature.

Pesticides would never be in use if humankind knew of their medium and long term destructive, and pollution abilities on the natural environment.

In theory or academic discussion we think, it is possible for chemist to invent synthetic chemical product, which could commence chain reaction in the air, and as result, the oxygen from the air could get status as was during primordial times – zero. It happen with CFC's and commencement of the ozone protection band destruction, If humans, did not learn of chlorine atom destruction ability to break ozone molecule, today would be not many living creatures within the biosphere of the planet Earth. The biocide rays, if not stopped by ozone protection layer would end present life forms including humans We are recommending moratorium on use of synthetic chemicals without proper knowledge of them and interference with the Nature.



5. The leadership of global community of Humankind – at present we have chaos of national and international leaders, of whom there is no one able to handle global issues successfully. Even worse, the present humankind has leadership of the “**money master monster**” system including national, international, and all other forms of money, banking, insurance and other financial activities. Real value of the money is many fold artificially increased, and people handling money issues are not able to put it into reality of the present.

Money, as system should have deep rethinking, to be again useful assistant to humankind, and not a ruler, master, monster, and whatsoever as it is today.

We are recommending a leadership of global humankind community as direct democracy, world federation constitution, world parliament and world government, which will with morality and wisdom govern global humankind community affairs.

Self-destruction of global humankind community under leadership of master monster money system is just a matter of time.

6. The technology management – number of technologies in use are very dangerous for possible self-destruction. To mention some: GMO and GMP are technologies based upon form of genetic code and generally are issue of experiment: Particles research should be carried out at minimum of 3 million kilometres far from the planet Earth; Wars and armaments development including human mass destruction means either physical, chemical or biological has no place within the planet Earth; On ground constructions and mega concentration of humans at one location (mega cities) are most fragile environments for humans to live at, and should be rethought as form of shelter for humans; Use of natural environment for transition to the human artificial environment – towns, roads, railways, airports, ports, military complexes, education centres, hospitals, sport centres and etc are taking more and more natural environment space, which practice should be revised; transport technologies, space and universe research and development should clean and reduce waste deposition within the planet Earth space, and etc.

Any technology management should have clear vision of possibilities for destruction in short, medium and long term use. There are activities of humankind which has got special ability of self-destruction of humankind and destruction of other life, and “living nature”²¹ on the planet Earth.

CFC, Climate change system, corporate and individual social responsibility - C&ISR culture cum civilization, female like hormone substances, GMO and GMP globalization, global community of humankind, PCB, social system, nature principles, one planet – one humankind – one government, population explosion, synthetic chemical products, system thinking, and sustainable future.

So by 2013 we may report the following high dangerous activities, living practices, and technologies, which could end humankind present civilization. At our first presentation on the self-destruction of humankind due to lack of knowledge we have put on top the nuclear technologies, and the climate change system, the global humankind population explosion, synthetic chemicals, money master monster leadership, and management of technologies was sixth statement. In second presentation we shall reopen discussion on the synthetic chemicals.

7. Synthetic chemicals²²

²¹ »Living nature« is conditionally used, because there is living nature only in the minds of humankind, The Nature does not recognize living and non living nature – it is just one nature, which is interdependent, interacting and co-operating.

²² Synthetic chemicals are produced by synthesising, and are arteficial, man made products, are not naturally produced.



Discussing the synthetic chemicals we have to bear in mind that synthetic chemicals are placed as forth most dangerous activity of present global community of humankind. There are many issues within this research, production, marketing and application of the synthetic chemicals. Just to mention; Pollution of agricultural lands by fertilizers, pesticides, and other synthetic chemical products in agriculture practices; Plastics; Food additives, and other additives or catalyst; Pharmaceutical substances; Technical products with use of synthetic chemicals, Armaments with use of synthetic chemicals, Medicine, Education, Sport, Construction, Clothing, Catering, Fishing and Hunting, and other humankind activities with use of synthetic chemicals.

For better understanding we are stating the basic operational practice by nature. The Nature (Universe or Cosmos), and the nature of the planet Earth is operating ceaselessly as long as successful operation is going on. In the nature there are only successful cases²³. The operating principles are: interdependence, interaction, and co-operation of all matter, energy, powers, particles, dimensions, light, rays and yet unknown contents of the nature²⁴.

Man-made synthetic chemical products are alien to the nature.

Today we estimate that synthetic chemical research and production recognize synthetic chemical substances and compounds in millions

- A. Today common agriculture production after use of synthetic chemical fertilizers, pesticides and protecting substances has been for over hundred year source of alien substances within the agriculture lands. Today we know how much we have done wrong for our future. Unfortunately use of them was not stopped due to financial gains of the owners of the production facilities and commercial activities.

- B. Plastics as synthetic chemical products are very useful at present living practices of humans on the Earth and outside in cosmos.

From automobiles, aircrafts, and many other technical commercial products to packing materials of almost all human final products packing, and many more cases.

Actually after innovation of the Bakelite in XIX century many more plastics have been successfully introduced, and even today are coming new products.

To all of them is common to be “very handy” for many kind of uses. All plastics are alien substances to the Nature. As for PCB’s – which are genetic structure destroyers, CFS’s are ozone destroyers, and plastic foil including large list of them – are the source of “female hormone like substances”. During use of plastic foil with ability to release female hormone like substances as they are in common use for clothing, packing, technical products – mobile phones, and other electronic devices, TV, radio, PC, etc. automobiles, aircrafts, boats, sport equipment etc. with time they are releasing female hormone like substances, which could affect the health of humans.

There are two sources of female hormone and female hormone like substances. Pharmaceutical industry producing and selling the products for protection against pregnancy, which are with 7 billion + humans on the Earth more and more important, and plastics with countless use at our society.

The result of both is affecting male sperm quantity and ability to fertilize female (all living beings).

Many countries are reporting on reduction of sperm quantities and fertilize abilities of man.

²³ Philosophical application of the Charles Darwin statement about existence of only successful creatures in the nature.

²⁴ Please see »The Principia Nature – The Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community«, Ecimovic, 2011, displayed at www.institut-climatechange.si



Of course plastics are overtaking pharmaceutical production many folds and secondly plastics are more affecting health of humans, due to direct impact after release of female hormone like substances within the body of humans. As an important issue, there is the release of the female hormone like substances, within the living creature's environment of the planet Earth.

- C. GMO and GMP activities have very strong possibility to change biosphere of the planet Earth. Humankind is testing the nature abilities without knowing what result will get. There are many possibilities and the last but not a list should be to understand what could be after it happens.

Something is common to all self-destruction issues of humankind interference with the nature of the planet Earth it is a lack of knowledge of immediate, medium, and long-time consequences.

Presented activities are result of world governing by “money master monster”, who took over leadership of the global community of humankind. Both 1 % and 99 % of humans should have a chance to learn and upon the knowledge make decisions as they are in practice today.

It is obvious that present humankind has to commence right path among which is also research of the possibilities that alien substances together with natural ones could produce new natural substances much more dangerous for existence of the “living nature” on the planet Earth.

We have seen bird using plastics as for making the nest. That is direct poisoning of the reproduction of the bird kind.

The list of possible self-destructions of humans by humans could not be concluded, because the activities are innumerable and many new innovations are coming without the knowledge of their short, medium and long term use implications with the natural environment of the planet Earth.

Our intention with this presentation is not to correct present humankind practices and life-styles but to commence long term process of by morality and wisdom guided global humankind community sustainable future, what we hope is our contribution towards life of our and all humankind descendants.

Effectively, we can't change the state of the world, since we are reaping the crops of the past. The destructive activity of man today is the design of the past.

The humankind has not provided the global impact on the destruction of nature and life. Our voice alert, since knowledge is our seed will be harvested in the future with concrete actions in forming the new people for the harmonious complementary coexistence of humans with humans and of humans with the Nature, and the Nature of the planet Earth.

To achieve this goal, the humans have to follow three ways as mentioned by Dr. Timi Ecimovic in the Manila conference: 1) Education, 2) Education and 3) Education.

Education has the objective of universal human formation. Global problems involves a global solution this requires a global vision of man. This man of global vision is absent in humanity today. Therefore, the long term solution to possible self-destruction of humanity begins with the education.

The education of the new man requires knowledge of the same man this means a new anthropological philosophy. Man has to be understood in its biological, social and spiritual, as an inseparable unit. The biological needs food in calories, workforce needs social, and spiritual needs the energy of understanding and wisdom. Wisdom is the integration of man to the universe. Therefore, education is a way of integrating the individual to the family, society, nature and the universe.



Let us conclude this booklet as we did in the past at our 5th book.

5. Conclusion

First we are recommending “*One planet, one government*”. It is the first recommendation. Of course, The Constitution of the planet Earth Federation is first and the planet Earth Parliament and Government follow in line, after ratification of The Constitution of the planet Earth Federation.

Secondly recommendation is a new approach to the *social order*, which has to reflect the present experience, and the establishment of a *new contract for humankind* living on the planet Earth. The goal is to prevent explosion of humankind reproduction, enforce individual social responsibility, peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future amongst peoples of the Earth, enforces (a globally holistic!) law and order, and with skilful governing allow the coming generations to live and have sustainable future²⁵ on the planet Earth.

Third recommendation is *redirections of scientific work* from innovations of war and armaments techniques and technologies for destruction, too narrowly market and money-oriented synthetic chemicals technologies, too narrowly market and money-oriented energy technologies, too narrowly market and money-oriented genetic manipulation techniques, societal management based on money monster - the master practices, etc., to discovering viable global systems of nature, space, the environment and universe or cosmos, as essential elements of knowledge needed for survival and sustainable future or harmonious and complementary coexistence of our civilization with the Nature.

In conclusion: “Be the change you want to see in the world” (Gandhi).

Ending we wish to global community of humankind a rebirth of individual social responsibility, peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future.

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4.



We are presenting accessibility to our work as “Donation of the Knowledge” and it is as follows:



DONATION of the KNOWLEDGE (Short)

Prof Dr Dr h. c. Timi Ecimovic

Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, February 2013

Prof Dr Dr h. c. Timi Ecimovic,
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Zg. Medosi, Korte, Izola – Isola, Slovenia, 15. February 2013

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Re: Donation of the Knowledge

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



The donation is a result of my whole life learning, researching work and the practice. The first research work was done in 1965, when I still was a student. I completed the study of veterinary medicine on 16th January 1966. Between 1966 and 2013 I earned 9 professional certificates. During May 2004 I took a digital examination and received a professional certificate from the UN in the field “Basic Security in the Field – Staff Safety, Health and Welfare”. During November 2012 I received the Civil Certificate number 000 000 016 as “a Citizen of the Earth XXI” from World Philosophical Forum, The Socratic Philosophical School. This was my 9th professional certificate.

I was nominated for the Nobel Prize four times and I received the Gusi Pace Prize International award on 28th November 2012, when I received their plaque as one of the Laureates.

With this donation of knowledge I have an intention to contribute for a better tomorrow of humanity.

The donation has been composed through my learning - and research work within the nature and sustainability of humanity activities within the global studies between 2000 and 2013. My tools are; Philosophy; System Thinking; Requisite Holism; Complex Problem Solving; Case Study; Operational Research; Theory of Systems; the Information Theory of the Nature; the Environmental Theory of the Nature; and classical methods of the nature research based on observing, learning, understanding, and researching.

My donation work consists of the following books and works:

The digital publications at home page - Timi Ecimovic et al from 2002 – 2013:

1. “System Thinking and Climate Change System (Against a Big “Tragedy of Commons” of all of us)”, Ecimovic, Mayur, Mulej, et al, 2002, ISBN 961-236-380-3
2. “Agenda 21” – Bosanska Krupa, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecimovic et al, 2005.
3. “Our Common Enemy (The Climate Change System Threat), Ecimovic, Amerasinghe, Braki, Shankaranarayana, Chumakov, Haw, Wilderer, and Martin, 2006, ISBN 961-91826-0-x
4. “The Information Theory of Nature, and”, Ecimovic. 2006, ISBN 961-91826- 1-8
5. “The Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind”, Ecimovic, Bunzl, Esposito, Flint, Haw, Mulej, Shankaranarayana, Wilderer, Williams, and Udyavar, 2007, ISBN 978-961-91826-2-8, been first book of the trilogy. .
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9. "The Three Application of the System Thinking", Ecimovic, paper and digital book, ISBN 978-961-92786-0-4, 2010.
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14. "The Principia Nature – the Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community", Ecimovic T., 2011, ISBN 978-961-92786-7-3
15. »The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind« the declaration in English ISBN 978-961-93136-1-5 (pdf), Slovenian ISBN 978-961-03136-5-7 (pdf), German ISBN 978-061-93136-2-6 (pdf), Spanish ISBN 978-961-93136-3-3 (pdf), and Arabic ISBN 970-961-93136-4-0 (pdf), all digital, 9. 2011, totalling 30 + languages.
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17. "Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan", Ecimovic, Haw et al, ISBN 978-961-93136-7-1 (pdf), digital book, 28, 12. 2012.
18. "The Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing", Martin, Ecimovic et al, ISBN 978-961-93136-8-8 (pdf), digital book, February 2013.

The digital books under numbers 5 and 8 are as the kindle editions on Amazon.com

The donation is given free of charge by the donor Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic to schools, universities, education or other institutions with rights to use it as a tool for learning and researching without any limits set by the donor.

The donation could be used as assets for any business and administration needs without limits from donor.

The main purpose of donation is fostering the sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind as a method, societal technique, technology or evolvement for needs of humanity to meet challenges of 21st century.

The donation is given as Timi's small digital reference library at the home page www.institut-climatechange.si and the receiver of the donation has full rights to use, transfer, apply and administer its good practices and experiences thus making the donation beneficial for a better prosperity and success.

As a part of donation letter there is also short CV of Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic per February 2013, as content supporting the donation.



The information within donation is covering two main topics: The Nature – basics, and sustainable development with new methodology of sustainable future of global community of humankind.

The donation is given as a good will content for a better education, because from the content of the donation it is clear, that education, education, and education is the best practice for a better tomorrow of humanity or a sustainable development, and sustainable future of global community of humankind.

I am supporting a new system of education of global community of humankind, based upon good practices of present communication facilities, internet, online, tuition free studies, whole life and distant learning programmes.

Herewith, I - Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic – confirm with my own signature that this donation is an act of good will. Please accept my best wishes for peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future of our global community of humankind.

Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic



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Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slčovenia, February 2013

Re.: **CV short**

Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic (1941) is a family father, married with Mr. Ph. Marija Alencica Djurkin Ecimovic, and they have a daughter. Mr. Ph. Seta Sifrar, and a son B Sc Physics Timotej Ecimovic, one granddaughter and two grandsons,

He is an eminent international scientist, independent researcher, lecturer, founder and head of SEM Institute for Climate Change, retired in May 2004, since then Chairman for life, and the first Chairman of The World Thinkers' Forum. Since June 2004 he has been appointed professor and chair of Environmental Sciences Department at Ansted University. Since November 2012 he is the Chancellor of the distant learning, online, and tuition free University of the World Philosophical Forum, Athens, Greece.

He is a researcher working on: The Nature; nature, space and environment protection; the climate change system; system thinking; globalization and global studies; requisite holism; operational research; case studies, complex problem solving, sustainability, and sustainable future of humankind.

He was pioneer who applied nature, space, and environment protection in local communities by activities we call today Local Agenda 21 Processes – a holistic program for survival of our civilization under new challenges of the third millennium. **“From local community sustainability to global civilization of humankind sustainable future”**.

He has been among the leading independent researchers with many international publications and talks.

Together with many researchers in co-operation worldwide within philosophy, operational research, global studies, holism, case studies and complex problem solving research, system thinking, and education he is contributing a systemic, requisitely holistic and a better understanding of the present.

His latest research within the system theory, and system thinking may provide a possible answer enabling us to better understand our present world.

For research on the climate change system and the book “System Thinking and Climate Change System (Against a big “Tragedy of Commons” of all of us), Ecimovic, Mayur, Mulej and co-authors, 2002, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize 2003. His work on “The Information Theory of Nature” was his second nomination for The Nobel Prize during 2007 in Physics. His third nomination for The Nobel Prize in Physics 2010 was for “The Environment Theory of the Nature”, published in the book “Three Applications of the System Thinking”, Ecimovic, 2010.

Within last 10 years he has contributed a trilogy “The Nature” and the trilogy “The Sustainable Future of Humankind” – please see at: www.institut-climatechange.si

During 2011 (1st of May) he has published results of his research on the Nature, the soft cover paper book and CD “The Principia Nature – The Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”.

It is the first presentation of a new understanding of the basics of the Nature. At the end of 2011 he was nominated for the Nobel Prize for the fourth time in physics 2012.

During September 2011 he published with an international group of researchers an electronic declaration “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind”, “WTP – SFH”, which was announced as English and Chinese »Xiamen Declaration« on 25th September at Xiamen, China. It is a global panel for work on the sustainable future of global community of humankind.



By 2012 he has prepared a presentation connected with “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” – “Principia Nature 1”, “Principia Nature 2”, and “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind – Philosophy, Operational Research, Global Studies, Requisitely Holism and Scientific Responsibility” for 25th EURO International Conference and some others.

By the end of January 2012 he published an electronic book “The Sustainable Future of Humankind IV – Xiamen, China and after”, T. Ecimovic and R. Haw et al, ISBN 978-961-93136-6-4, with 49 colleagues from scientific and research world.

By December 2012 the digital book “The Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan” was published,

By February 2013, “The Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing”, Martin, Ecimovic et al was published.

Dr Timi Ecimovic is an active member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, the European Academy for Environmental Affairs, Doctor of Environmental Sciences (H.C.), the first Chairman of World Thinkers' Forum, Professor and Chair of the Environmental Sciences at Ansted University, the Chancellor of the WPF distant learning, online, tuition free University, Athens, Greece, and international consultant of the UN.

On 28th November 2012 he was awarded as the Gusi Peace Prize International, Manila, Philippines.

On 11th October 2012 he received the civil certificate “The Citizen of the Earth – XXI” from the World Philosophical Forum, Athens, Greece,

Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic

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5.

We are presenting Report on sustainability 2011 – 2013, October 2013 and it is as follows:



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Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic sign, also used for SEM Institute for Climate Change, and Institute for Climate Change System – ICCS.



ANSTED University sign, where Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic is Chair of Environmental Sciences.



ASRIA sign where Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic is Chair of ASRIA's CSR-CAP.



The World Thinkers' Panel of Sustainable Future of Humankind – WTP-SFH where Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic is one of the founding members.

Zg. Medosi, Korte, Izola Slovenia, EU, October 2013

Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind Report 2011 – 2013

I am writing this report due to exceptional international, voluntary, research, scientific, and humanitarian co-operation of researchers, scientists, and people of good will co-operating for a noble, philanthropic, humanitarian goal of sustainable development and sustainable future of global community of humankind or in other words for a better tomorrow for all peoples of the world.

After I have closed my research of the basics of the Nature in 2009, and published the Trilogy of the Nature, and final booklet “The Principia Nature – the Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”. ISBN 978-961-92786-7-3, 2011, which was a basis for my fourth The Nobel Prize nomination, I continued with in late eighties commenced, scientific, research and practical work on the sustainable development.

During that time (1988 – 2002) I had luck to co-operate with late Prof Dr Helmut Metzner, from Tübingen, Germany, late Dr Elmar Stuhler, Freising, Germany, late Prof Dr Rashmi Majur, New York and Mumbai, USA and India, late Prof Dr Georg Pethes, Budapest, Hungary and many more researchers and scientists with whom I also co-operate today.

It is my privilege, I am honoured and very happy to co-operate with Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Ambassador Dato' Dr Ang Ban Siong, Malaysia and China, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof. Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler, Belgium, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Prof Dr Garfield Brown, South Africa, Dr Santhi Nath Chattipadhyay, India, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakov, Russia, Prof Dr Elias Demirtzoglou, Greece, Barbara Dobrila, Slovenia, Hon Ricardoe Di Done, Montreal, Canada, Prof Dr Jan Dobrowolski, Poland, Prof Dr Mark Esposito, France and USA, Prof Dr Jagdish Gandhi, India, Prof Dr Jorn Hamann, Germany, Dr Adem Hamzic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Prof Dr James Hanson, USA, Prof Dr Marion Hersh, UK – Scotland, Anita Hrast, Slovenia, Prof Dr Zinaida Ivanova, Russia, Prof Dr Sait Kacapor, Serbia, Academician Prof Dr Vlado Kambovski, Macedonia, Prof Dr Slavko Kulic, Croatia, Prof Dr David Lingiah, UK – Scotland, Prof Dr Alexander Makarenko, Ukraine, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Dr Jalil Mehrzad, Iran, Dr Moamen Nassr, Palestine, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Philippos Nicolopoulos, Greece, Prof Dr Negoslav P. Ostojic, Serbia, Zorica and Svetozar Radonjic, Montenegro, Dr Ismet Pasalic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Prof Dr Hakikur Rahman, Bangladesh and Portugal, Prof Dr H A Shankaranarayana, India, Prof Dr Yonghui Song, China, Prof Dr T N Sreedhara, India, Prof Dr Shahid Siddiqi, Canada, Prof Dr Shishir Srivastava, India, Prof Dr Rajarama Tolpady, India, Prof Dr Seminur Topal, Turkey, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru, to mention few. Many more people are co-operating and voluntary working for a better tomorrow of humanity

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



The significant change happened on 25th September 2011, when in co-operation of Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Dr Renate Lavicka, Austria, Yogi Swamiji, Austria and India, Ricaardoe Di Done, Canada, Ambassador Dato' Dr Ang Ban Siong, Malaysia and China, Prof Tang Shui Yuan, China, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Alexander Chumankow, Russia, and Prof Dr Garfield Brown, South Africa, we put together and announced the Declaration "World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind". The declaration was presented in English and Chinese at Xiamen, China, and in front of up to 5000 spectators, who all supported the declaration (please see book International Collaboration Celebration, Declaration of WTP-SFH, Academic and ASRIA Awards Presentation Ceremony in 2011, ISSN 2225-99109-772225-991005, 2011).

The event in Xiamen, China, was a corner stone for the work on sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind. It is our humanitarian task to work for a better tomorrow of global community of humankind or in other word - humanity.

With a voluntary work of many colleagues world-wide, please see at book "The Sustainable Future of Humankind – IV, Xiamen, China, and after" ISBN 978-961-93136-6-4 (pdf), January 2012, 246 pages, digital book, Ecimovic, Haw et al, 45 researchers, scientists and people of good will are listed. The Declaration WTP-SFH was translated as a voluntary work co-operation in over 30 languages within six months

Organisational scheme was prepared by Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, and many people of good will, researchers and scientists accepted invitation and joined in.

In 2011, I was appointed the Chancellor of the World Philosophical Forum – WPF University, Athens, Greece.

In January **2012** we completed an expert note for the Sustainable Future of Humankind, 5 pages, Ecimovic et al.

*February – because of the declaration "World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable future of Humankind" we prepared a number of presentations as support information for the possibility to implement the sustainable future of humankind or as a short definition **"Sustainable Future of humankind is Harmonious, and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature – Biosphere of the planet Earth"**. Somehow it is precondition for survival of humanity within the Biosphere of the planet Earth.*

"Education for Sustainable Future of Humankind", (8 pages) was written in February, Ecimovic et al.

"Responsibility versus Irresponsibility I" - presentation has been coming up since many years ago. The reason for putting this presentation was because of our recent work on the origin of the Nature and status of the global community of humankind. Presentation has been prepared by: Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany, Prof Dr Jorn Hamann, Germany, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru, Prof Dr Jan Dobrowolski, Poland, Prof Dr Mark Esposito, France and USA, Prof Dr Philippos Ncoloppoulos, Greece, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Dr Mo'men M. R. Naser, Palestine, Prof Dr Zinaida Ivanova, Russia, and Prof Dr Alexander Chumakov.

The Abstract



“Responsible”, “answerable”, “accountable” human being is any human being who knows her or his origin, and who lives moderately with her or his morality and wisdom. Very few, almost none of humans know that our origin is in the one cell anaerobic creatures, which evolved in the ocean waters of the planet Earth around 3800000000 three billions eight hundred millions years ago. Majority of humankind think their origin has tribal, national, colour, parents, local community etc. origin. It is “real origin”²⁶ of individual representative of global humankind community. The only issue which is not connected is relationship between the Nature, individual human and responsibility versus irresponsibility.

Our presentation is a philosophical contribution towards awareness of humankind responsibility to its origin – The Nature. As such it is a contribution towards the peace among peoples of the global humankind community by entering the era of the sustainable future.

»The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind« - presentation and report has been written by: Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, et al²⁷ during February 2012.

The Abstract:

The challenges of 2012 for our global humankind community are a result of history, past and present of humankind and Nature of the planet Earth cohabitation or harmonious and complementary coexistence. The Nature of the planet Earth is on for 4.6 billion year, and global community of humankind commenced its history some 200000 year ago.

Present status of the global community of humankind is questionable from many points of view, but prevailing issues are critical contents which are dangerous for the long-living of our humankind on the planet Earth. Whether the global humankind community is heading on a suicidal path or on the path for sustainable future is a very important difference.

The Xiamen, China, declaration is offering a possibility for a better tomorrow of the global community of humankind.

“The Principia Nature 1.”, presentation has been written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, and a group of co-authors as in previous presentations. The presentation has been prepared from the book “The Principia Nature – The Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”, 1st of May 2011, ISBN 978-961-92786-7-3, soft cover paper book and CD, during November 2011.

The Abstract:

The Globalization age and the biosphere crisis are making a more challenging present. It is important to research the present for the scientific truth about the social phenomenon that the humanity is facing in the third millennium. The Nature has not been well researched due to agendas of the profit and war

²⁶ »Real origin« is statistical information on each and every one human being living on the planet Earth.

²⁷ Et al: Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Dr Renate Lavicka, Austria, His Holiness Vishwaguru Mahamandaleswar Paranhans Swami Maheshwarananda, Austria and India, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Canada, Ambassador Dato' Dr Ang Ban Siong, Malaysia, Prof Tang Shui Yuan, China, Prof Dr Glen T Martin, USA, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakow, Russia, and Prof Dr Garfield Brown, Republic of South Africa, the initial founders of the declaration »The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind«, and Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Greece and Russia, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany, Prof Dr Jorn Hamann, Germany, Prof Dr Sait Kacapor, Serbia, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru, Dr Moamen Nassr, Palestine, Prof Dr Mark Esposito, France and USA, Anita Hrast, Slovenia, Prof Dr Zinaida Ivanova, Russia, and Prof Dr H A Shankaranarajana, India.



philosophy of present world leaders. The Nature research has to overcome a gap between present knowledge and needed knowledge. That is what we are presenting here.

There are three definitions about what I am discussing in this report, first was already stated – for sustainable future of global community of humankind – please see above. Now let me put definition of the Globalization as stated in the Global Studies Encyclopedia, Mazour, Chumakow, Gay, 2003, ISBN 5-05-005719-1.

At present the Globalization age society could be described as follows: **»Globalization is amalgamation of national economies into united world system based on rapid capital movement, new informational openness of the world, technological revolution, adherence of the developed industrialized countries to liberalization of the movement of goods and capital, communicational integration, planetary scientific revolution, international social movements, new means of transportation, telecommunication technologies and internationalized education«**

Third definition is on sustainable development and is as follows:

“The Sustainable Development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

Dr G H Brundtland in 1987 when reporting on “Our Common Future” in UN has stated – “The Commission’s report Our Common Future contains a message of hope and opportunity”.

“The Principia Nature 2.” was written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Sir Prof Dr Roger B. Haw, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Prof Dr Sait Kacapor, Prof Dr Jörn Hamann, et al²⁸. The presenter was Prof Dr Jörn Hamann from Germany.

The presentation has been prepared for “25th European Conference on Operational research (EURO XXV)”, Vilnius, Lithuania, 8th – 11th July 2012. It is prepared from the book “The Principia Nature – The Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”, Ecimovic, T., 1st of May 2011, ISBN 978-961-92786-7-3, a soft cover paper book and a CD.

The Abstract:

The Principia Nature 2 is about the research on the planet Earth by using tools of system thinking, operational research, the requisitely holistic approach, global studies, case study, complex problem solving etc. Philosophical and modern sciences approach is offering new perspectives for understanding the presence at the planet Earth. It is the second part of “The Principia Nature” and conclusions. The human sciences, since division on natural, social, and technical sciences, have been changing contents from the end of 19th century till today.

General direction of scientific research and knowledge was towards the specializations. From the three general fields of the sciences in the past, we have countless scientific specialisations today. The corner stone of the sciences - philosophy- has declined in its importance and technical sciences have become the

²⁸ Et al: Prof Tang Shui Yuan, China, Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Dr Mark Esposito, France/USA, Ricardoe Di Done, Canada, Prof Dr Garfield Brown, South Africa, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakow, Russia, Prof Dr Glen T Martin, USA, Dr Moamen Nassr, Palestine, Prof Dr Philippos Nicoloupolos, Greece, Zinaida Ivanova, Russia.



main generator of the improvements. The Sciences are servants of the armament, military and war activities on one hand, and on the other of the “The Money Master Monster”.

The Science as it was during Galileo, Copernicus, Leonardo Da Vinci, Newton and other from pre-industrial times, when a scientist was researching because of their abilities has changed to a scientist who works to achieve goals as destruction and chaos, that resulted in the first nuclear device used in history of Homo sapiens.

At present in the Nature of the planet Earth of the “human project” we have very large data base of scientific achievements, but the majority is disconnected from the Nature, and is the contents of the human sciences. We think, at present human sciences we need to reconsider the role of human sciences, and the truth of the Nature and the nature of the planet Earth, which is far from what at present humans think of them. For a better tomorrow of the human project we need a better understanding of the Nature and our society – the global community of humankind.

During 2012 we presented needs for the sustainable future of humankind in Maribor, Slovenia; Kiev, Ukraine; and Krakow, Poland.

During September report on research mission 60 days in June and July was completed and we established the need for a new content of the upbringing and education of humans for challenges of 21st Century. Conclusion was Education, Education, and Education.

November – in Slovene on 22 pages was presented **Philosophy of the Sustainable Future of Humankind**.

The presentation of “**Self-destruction of Humankind due to Lack of Knowledge 1.**”, 9 pages, has been a philosophical contribution to the globalization processes of humankind during commencement of the third millennium, and was prepared by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakow, Prof Dr James Hansen, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, Prof Dr H. A. Shankaranarayana, Sir Prof Dr Roger B. Haw, Prof Dr Philippos Nicolopoulos, and Prof Dr Zinaida Ivanova during June of 2011.

The Abstract:

The globalization ages we are at this very same present is most complex society and the Nature phenomenon ever developed since birth of humankind. It is systemic process of the global community of humankind moving according to the Nature principles and under interpretation of 7.000.000.000+ individual representatives of Homo sapiens global community.

There are activities of humankind which has got special ability of self-destruction of humankind and destruction of other life on the planet Earth.

We shall try to put research on possible self-destruction of humankind as contribution towards the globalization, culture cum civilization issues.

The presentation of “**Self-destruction of Humankind due to Lack of Knowledge 2.**”, 9 pages, is second philosophical contribution to the globalization processes of humankind during commencement of the third millennium, and was prepared by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakow, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Prof Dr James Hansen, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Prof Dr H. A. Shankaranarayana, Sir Prof Dr Roger B. Haw, Prof Dr Philippos Nicolopoulos, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, and Prof. Dr. Zinaida Ivanovna during commencement of 2013.



Second part is commencing with 7 chapter The Synthetic Chemicals and conclusions.

Today global communications and information technologies are opening new possibilities. Due to need for dispersion of information on the sustainable development end sustainable future, as next step from sustainable development, we have prepared large data base as scientific and research contents.

Our research on the Nature, not the form but the content of it, has resulted in new understanding of the nature as continuum with purpose and content. The Nature engines are not high technological innovations or advanced technologies, but simple systemic principles, always working and allowing coexistence of all matter, energy, information, forces and powers, rays, lights, dimensions, particles, and not yet known contents, as a permanently living nature. It is a permanent interdependence, interaction and co-operation of everything within basic environment – the Universe or the Cosmos²⁹.

Following are some messages sent via internet in English and Slovenian.

Prof Dr Dr h. c. Timi Ecimovic,
Korte 124
SI - 6310 Izola - Isola
Slovenia
Phone: ++ 386 5 64 21 360
E - mail: timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com
Home page: www.institut-climatechange.si



Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, EU, 8th April 2012

To whom it may concern!

Proposal, for the introduction of a new societal methodology “Sustainable Future of Humankind” to be applied and allows a long term survival of humankind on the planet Earth.

In view of the coming World Summit - Rio + 20, June 2012 organized by the UN in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and last year, 25th September, announcement of the Xiamen Declaration “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” - “WTP – SFH” in Xiamen, China, we urge the world leadership for the application of this new methodology.

The “Sustainable Future of Humankind” as a societal methodology, represents a new approach to the most important question, whether humanity and present Homo sapiens civilization has a long term future or is on a suicidal road? The anthropogenic activities – economy, industrial production, persistent pollution, deforestation etc. – must become subordinated to the natural eco-bio-system of the planet Earth.

The present human behaviour does not allow an optimistic world vision and a dramatic change of thinking, within global community of humankind, is unavoidable. We need a qualitative change within our world vision to ensure the existence of our descendants and prosperity of the human species in the Biosphere of the planet Earth.

I am looking forward to receive your full support and co-operation and please, forward this message to the representatives of your government for the conference Rio + 20 and ask them to present the proposal at the World Summit.

²⁹ Please see the book »The Principia Nature – the Nature and Homo sapiens Global community« at www.institut-climatechange.si



Please accept my best regards, and I remain,

Yours Friendly,

Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic

SEM Institute for Climate Change and
Ansted University
Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Timi Ecimovic,
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Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, October 2012

To whom it may concern!

Dear Friends, colleagues and researchers!

It is a message from me to you

“The global community of humankind needs to move from a sustainable development to a sustainable future of humankind, which means: *The Sustainable Future of Humankind is a harmonious and complementary coexistence of the global community of humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth.* We need 7 billion trees planted in one year and so on every year – parents for children and children for parents. For this we have to be responsible and have peace, respect, morality, wisdom and sustainable future. Please send this message to relatives, colleagues and friends as”:

As Timi has sent me a message:

“The global community of humankind needs to move from Sustainable Development to Sustainable Future of Humankind and has to plant 7 billion trees in one year and so on every year – parents to children and children to parents. For this we have to be responsible and to have peace, respect, morality, wisdom and sustainable future”.



Timi

(Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com and www.institut-climatechange.si please, when sending message copy to me for records only, thank you).

In Slovenian!

SEG Inštitut za klimatske spremembe in
Ansted Univerza
Prof. dr. dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović,
Korte 124
SI – 6310 Izola – Isola
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Telefon: ++ 386 5 64 21 360
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Zg. Medoši, Korte, Slovenija, oktober 2012

Spoštovani prijatelji, kolege in raziskovalci!

Pošiljam vam sporočilo, ki sem ga poslal po spletu v angleščini!

Sporočilo je naslednje:

Človeška svetovna skupnost, Slovenke in Slovenci, rabimo prehod iz trajnostnega razvoja v trajnostno, sonaravno prihodnost. Kratka definicija te pa je: ***Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva je harmonična, komplementarna koeksistenca človeštva in narave planeta Zemlja.*** Vsako leto bi morali na novo posaditi po vsem svetu 7 milijard dreves – starši za otroke in otroci za starše. Za prehod v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost naj bi bili odgovorni za svoja dejanja in naj bi imeli mir, spoštovanje, moralnost ter modrost. Prosim, pošljite to sporočilo sorodnikom, prijateljem in kolegom.

Timi mi je poslal sporočilo:

človeška svetovna skupnost, Slovenke in Slovenci, rabimo prehod iz trajnostnega razvoja v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost. Vsako leto bi morali na novo posaditi po vsem svetu 7 milijard dreves – starši za otroke in otroci za starše. Za prehod v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost naj bi bili odgovorni za svoja dejanja in naj bi imeli mir, spoštovanje, moralnost ter modrost.

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



Timi

(Prof. dr. Timi Ećimović, timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com in www.institut-climatechange.si prosim, ko pošiljate sporočilo, pošljite še meni kopijo v vednost, hvala).

»The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind«, 17 pages presentation and report by Prof Dr Dr h. c. Timi Ećimović, et al³⁰, November 2012

The Abstract:

The challenges of 2012 for our global humankind community are a result of history of humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth cohabitation. The Nature of the planet Earth has been on for 4600000000 years and our global humankind community commenced its history some 200000years ago.

Present status of the global humankind community is questionable from many points of view, but prevailing issues are critical contents which are dangerous for the long-living of our humankind on the planet Earth. Whether the global humankind community is heading on a suicidal path or on the path for the sustainable future is a very important difference.

The Xiamen, China, declaration is offering a possibility for a better tomorrow of the global humankind community.

“The Action Plan for Implementation of the Sustainable Future of Humankind”, 36 pages presentation has been written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, October 2012.

In Slovenian!

³⁰ Et al: Sir Prof Dr Roger B. Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Dr Renate Lavicka, Austria, His Holiness Vishwaguru Mahamandaleshwar Paramhans Swami Maheshwarananda, Austria and India, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Canada, Ambassador Dato' Dr. Ang Ban Siong, Malaysia, Prof Tang Shui Yuan, China, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakov, Russia, and Prof Dr Garfield Brown, Republic of South Africa, the initial founders of the declaration “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind”, and Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany, Prof Dr Jorn Hamann, Germany, Prof Dr Sait Kacapor, Serbia, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru, Dr Moamen Nassr, Palestine, Prof Dr Mark Esposito, France/USS, Anita Hrast, Slovenia, and Prof Dr Zinaida Ivanova, Russia.



“Filozofija trajnostnega razvoja in sonaravne trajnostne prihodnosti Slovenk ter Slovencev” je prezentacija, ki jo je pripravil prof. dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović³¹ kot predstavitev problematike, in osnova za informacijo, diskusijo ter predavanja.

Povzetek:

Filozofija trajnostnega razvoja in trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti Slovenk ter Slovencev predstavlja iskanje znanja in spoznavanja narave in pomena vesolja oziroma življenja. Znanje je največji dosežek sedanje globalne svetovne skupnosti, civilizacije Homo sapiensa ali »človeškega projekta« v biosferi planeta Zemlja.

Delovanje sistema klimatskih sprememb v območju biosfere Zemlje vse močnejše spreminja pogoje življenja. Mislim, da je potrebno doseči dogovor med ljudmi, ki naj bi omogočili trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost človeštva v pogojih velikih sprememb, tako v globalni človeški skupnosti, lokalnih skupnostih, kot v življenskem okolju oziroma biosferi.

Družbena ureditev, naloge in odgovornosti v njej potrebujejo prenovu, ki naj bi omogočila prehod sedanjega človeštva v jutrišnje trajnostno sonaravno človeštvo tretjega tisočletja.

Za uspešno spremembo bi bilo prav, da se spremenijo sedanje navade v izobraževanju in šolstvu, vsebini in etiki medsebojnih odnosov ljudi, medsebojnem spoštovanju in odnosu do narave, ki naj bi bile osnova za dolgoročno preživetje globalne človeške skupnosti.

V diskusiji podajam sodoben znanstveni pristop k ugotavljanju in možnem usmerjanju delovanja ter akcije za lajšanje krize družbe in narave. V letu 2013 ugotavljam, da se globalna človeška skupnost srečuje z družbeno krizo na področjih: energije, pitne vode, prehrane, kreditov, družbenih odnosov 1 % uspešnih in 99 % ostalih, medsebojnega spoštovanja, etike in moralnosti ter življenske modrosti. Za nameček je tu še kriza narave, natančnejše, spreminjanje pogojev življenja v biosferi zaradi delovanja sistema klimatskih sprememb.

Spremembe biosfere zaradi delovanja sistema klimatskih sprememb lahko dolgoročno spremenijo geografijo, biologijo in življenske pogoje od za človeštvo primernih, kot so bile zadnjih 14.000 letih, do za človeštvo neprimernih pogojev.

³¹ Prof. dr. dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović je profesor in predstojnik katedre za okoljske vede na Ansted Univerzi, BVI. Od upokojitve 2004 leta je bil častni doživljenski predsednik SEG Inštituta za klimatske spremembe. Bil je ustanovitelj in prvi predsednik svetovnega foruma mislecev in je aktivni član Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti. Za znanstveno raziskovalno delo je bil štirikrat nominiran za Nobelovo nagrado: prvič leta 2002 za 2003 – sistem klimatskih sprememb, drugič leta 2006 za 2007 - informacijska teorija narave, tretjič leta 2009 za 2010 - okoljska teorija narave in leta 2011 za leto 2012 za osnove narave, za nagrado iz fizike. 25. septembra 2011 na svečani konferenci v Xiamenu na Kitajskem je predstavil deklaracijo »Platforma svetovnih mislecev o trajnostni sonaravni prihodnosti človeštva«, ki je osnova za uresničevanje družbene metodologije in tehnologije trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva. Že 30. januarja 2012, skupaj z 48 raziskovalci iz 22 držav, je objavil digitalno knjigo »Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva – IV, Xiamen, Kitajska in potem« v angleščini, ISBN 978-961-93136-6-4 T. Ećimović, R. Haw in ostali. Sledita poročili o izobraževanju avgusta in trajnostni sonaravni prihodnosti človeštva – korenine in sedanjost septembra 2012. Decembra 2012 je objavljena digitalna knjiga v angleščini »Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva – V, akcijski plan«, januarja 2013 digitalna knjiga »Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva – svetovno upravljanje«, maja in junija dve digitalni knjižici na temo »Filozofija trajnostnega razvoja in trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva – borba za obstanek« ena v angleščini in ena dvojezična v jeziku B&H in angleščini, Evropski Univerzitet v Brčkom. Prosim, pogledajte v digitalno referenčno knjižnico na www.institut-climatechange.si. Od novembra 2011 je rektor WPF Univerze v Atenah, Grčija, in je neodvisen znanstvenik, mislec, globalist, predavatelj in okoljevarstvenik.



Tako se sedanja kriza energije, pitne vode, hrane, kreditov in dužbe še dodatno zapleta s krizo v biosferi Zemlje. V letu 2013 se nadaljujejo težji časi za svetovno človeško skupnost.

Družbena odgovornost korporacij in družbena odgovornost posameznika je del sedanje družbe, ki bi lahko imel veliko večji pomen, kot se sedaj misli.

Možnosti preživetja svetovne človeške skupnosti se lahko povečajo z uvajanjem družbene tehnologije »trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva« kot nadgradnje sedanjega trajnostnega sonaravnega razvoja. To bi omogočilo večjo harmonijo življenja ljudi z naravo, kar je predpogoj preživetja in dolgoročnega sodelovanja ljudi ter narave Zemlje³² oziroma biosfere ali dela, v katerem se nahaja »živa narava«³³ in sedanja svetovna človeška skupnost.

S pospeševanjem globalne družbene odgovornosti posameznikov bi bilo možno doseči premik v odnosu človeštva do narave in tako omogočiti nov veliki dosežek prehoda iz sedanje krize energije, pitne vode, hrane, kreditov, družbenih odnosov in biosfere, v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost človeštva.

Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost globalne človeške skupnosti ali harmonija naše civilizacije z naravo planeta Zemlja je opcija, da globalna človeška skupnost doseže dolgoročne možnosti preživetja na Zemlji.

The digital book **“The Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, The Action Plan”**, 104 pages, Ecimovic, Haw et al, ISBN 978-961-93136-7-1 (pdf) has been published in December 2012.

During February 2013 the digital book **“The Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, The World Governing”**, 144 pages, Martin, Ecimovic et al, ISBN 978-961-93135-8-8 (pdf) has been published.

2013 was very busy year. January – presentation **“Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind”**, 16 pages, for Islamabad, Pakistan, Ecimovic, Slovenia, Haw. Malaysia, Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Mulej, Slovenia, Rahman, Portugal and Bangladesh, Weiler, Belgium, et al.

February - **»Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind«**, presentation has been prepared by Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof. Dr. Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof. Dr. Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof. Emeritus DDr. Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia Prof. Dr. Hakikur Rahman, Bangladesh and Portugal, Prof. Emeritus Dr. Raoul Weiler, Belgium, et al, for First International Week on Erasmus Conditions for Teacher Mobility, at Polytechnic Institute of Cavado and Ave, Portugal, 18 – 20 February 2013. The presenter was Prof Dr Hakikur Rahman,

³² Prosimo pogledjte: Ećimović in drugi: "The Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind", 2007, na www.institut-climatechange.si; Božičnik, Ećimović, Mulej in drugi: "Sustainable Future, Requisite Holism, and Social Responsibility", 2008; Ećimović, Esposito, How, Mulej: "The Sustainable Future of Mankind III", 2010; Ećimović: "The Principia Nature – The Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community", 2011; Ećimović, Haw et al: "The Sustainable Future of Humankind – IV, Xiamen, China and after", 2012; deklaracijo "Platforma svetovnih mislecev o trajnostni sonaravni prihodnosti človeštva", 25. September 2011, ter digitalno knjigo "Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva – V, akcijski plan", ravnotako na domači stranici www.institut-climatechange.si.

³³ »Živa narava« pogojno uporabljen termin. Narava kot celota je ves čas »živa«, samo ljudje delijo naravo na živo in neživo.



Second publication in February was **“Donation of the Knowledge”**, digital form 31 pages and short version 6 pages, written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, ISBN 978-961-93136-9-5 (pdf), 2013.

March - **»Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind -The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind – Scientific Report”**, 18 pages. Presentation has been written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, and Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler, Belgium, and was prepared for “Trieste Forum” of WAAS, on March 4-6, 2013, Trieste, Italy.

Second presentation in March was **“Homo sapiens – species, a one of Kingdom of animals of living creatures of the planet Earth – Biosphere – Origin and Present”**, 15 pages, presented by Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, and has been prepared by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Anita Hrast, Slovenia, Prof Emeritus Dr Matjaz Mulej, Prof Dr Marjan Vezjak, Slovenia, and presented at 8th IRDO International Conference “Social Responsibility and Current Challenges 2013” Maribor, Slovenia, 7th – 9th March 2013.

April - **“Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity”** – digital booklet, 33 pages, written for 13th session of Provisional World Parliament, Lucknow, India, by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof. Emeritus Dr. Raoul Weiler, Belgium, et al. **Et al** - Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Prof Dr Garfield Brown, South Africa, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany, Dr Santhi Nath Chattipadhyay, India, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakov, Russia, Prof Dr Elias Demirtzoglou, Greece, Barbara Dobrila, Slovenia, Hon Ricaardoe Di Done, Montreal, Canada, Prof Dr Jan Dobrowolski, Poland, Prof Dr Mark Esposito, France and USA, Prof Dr Jagdish Gandhi, India, Prof Dr Jorn Hamann, Germany, Prof Dr James Hansen, USA, Prof Dr Marion Hersh, UK – Scotland, Anita Hrast, Slovenia, Prof Dr Zinaida Ivanova, Russia, Prof Dr Sait Kacapor, Serbia, Prof Dr Slavko Kulic, Croatia, Prof Dr David Lingiah, UK – Scotland, Prof Dr Alexander Makarenko, Ukraine, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Dr Jalil Mehrzad, Iran, Dr Moamen Nassr, Palestine, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Philippos Nicolopoulos, Greece, Prof Dr Hakikur Rahman, Bangladesh and Portugal, Prof Dr H A Shankaranarayana, India, Prof Dr Yonghui Song, China, Prof Dr T N Sreedhara, India, Prof Dr Shahid Siddiqi, Canada, Prof Dr Shishir Srivastava, India, Prof Dr Rajarama Tolpady, India, Prof Dr Seminur Topal, Turkey, Prof Dr Marjan Vezjak, Slovenia, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru, ISBN 978-961-93453-0-6 (pdf), 2013.

Second – during April I have edited and published exceptional book **»History of Earth and Man” – in the Light of Esoteric and Scientific Data**, Volume 1., Volume 2., Volume 3., Volume 4., Volume 5., and Volume 6, 600 + pages, authored by late Velimir Vardjan, and edited by Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic and Maja Lorbek Vardjan, As editor I have stated following: “This monumental work has ones more confirmed, that the intellectual border of humankind has no limits. Many years of work of one man has resulted with fine art of thinking and reasoning. The great work of late Velimir Vardjan we have been able to preserve his work in this digital book”, ISBN 978-961-93453-1-3 (pdf), April, 2013.

Third in April and first in May I was preparing bilingual book English and Bosnian & Herzegovinian **“The Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – Survival of Humanity”**, which was published in Jun by European University, Brcko, Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. **“Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity”**, and **»Filozofija održivog razvoja i trajno prirodno održive budućnosti čovječanstva – borba za opstanak čovječanstva«**, written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof. Emeritus Dr Raoul



Weiler, Belgium, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina, et al – Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Prof Dr Garfield Brown, South Africa, Dr Santhi Nath Chattipadhyay, India, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakov, Russia, Prof Dr Elias Demirtzoglou, Greece, Barbara Dobrila, Slovenia, Hon Ricardoe Di Done, Montreal, Canada, Prof Dr Jan Dobrowolski, Poland, Prof Dr Mark Esposito, France and USA, Prof Dr Jagdish Gandhi, India, Prof Dr Jorn Hamann, Germany, Prof Dr James Hanson, USA, Prof Dr Marion Hersch, UK – Scotland, Anita Hrast, Slovenia, Prof Dr Zinaida Ivanova, Russia, Prof Dr Sait Kacapor, Serbia, Prof Dr Slavko Kulic, Croatia, Prof Dr David Lingiah, UK – Scotland, Prof Dr Alexander Makarenko, Ukraine, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Dr Jalil Mehrzad, Iran, Dr Moamen Nassr, Palestine, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Philippos Nicolopoulos, Greece, Prof Dr Hakikur Rahman, Bangladesh and Portugal, Prof Dr H A Shankaranarayana, India, Prof Dr Yonghui Song, China, Prof Dr T N Sreedhara, India, Prof Dr Shahid Siddiqi, Canada, Prof Dr Shishir Srivastava, India, Prof Dr Rajarama Tolpady, India, Prof Dr Seminar Topal, Turkey, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru. Digital, paper (55 pages), and CD book was published in June, ISBN 978-99955-765-7-8, 2013.

In April in Moscow we had nice presentation »**The Philosophy of Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity**«. The presenter was Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin. Presentation has been prepared by Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof. Dr. Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof. Dr. Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof. Emeritus DDr. Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Barbara Dobrila, Slovenia, Prof. Dr. Hakikur Rahman, Bangladesh and Portugal, Prof. Dr. Marjan Vezjak, Malija, Slovenia, Prof. Emeritus Dr. Raoul Weiler, Belgium, et al, for International Conference “Humanities and Knowledge: Philosophy, Literature and Languages” and “Dialogue of Civilizations: East and West”, April 25 – 26, 2013, at People’s Friendship University of Russia.

From February to May I was making preparations for international gathering of researchers, scientist, and people of good will aiming to the promotion of the sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind.

By May 2013 due to unforeseen reason I have postponed event. The introductory letter was as follows:



WORLD PHILOSOPHICAL FORUM

<http://wpf.unesco-tlee.org/>

WPF UNIVERSITY

<http://wpf.unesco-tlee.org/eng/univ/indexu.htm>



Socratic Philosophical SCHOOL - Aristotelian Philosophical ACADEMY

<http://wpf.unesco-tlee.org/eng/socr-sch/socr-sch.htm>

<http://wpf.unesco-tlee.org/eng/aris-ac.htm>

Best philosophical ideas educate, consolidate and unite Humanity

Office of the WPF University Rector Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Korte 124, SI – 6310 Izola – Isola, Slovenia, EU, timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com and www.institut-climatechange.si

Ref. number: 0023/Apr. 2013

International conference “Science and Research Week – Portoroz 2013”

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



October 14 – 19, 2013

In co-operation with many scientists, researchers, universities and institutions we are inviting you to participate at the “Science and Research Week - Portoroz 2013” in Portoroz, Slovenia, EU.

To Portoroz we are invited by: CEO Marino Antolovič of LifeClass hotels – www.lifeiclass.net and our intention is to have gatherings, celebrations and an international conference towards the following:

- The sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind of Slovenians and global community of humankind – scientific and applied research issues, the world governing, the Nature, society, food, drinking water, shelter, and population crisis 2013, the nature, space and environment protection, the climate change system, requisite holism and holistic approach, corporate and individual social responsibility,
- The scientists and researchers’ use of philosophy, system thinking, case studies, complex problems solving technique, operational research, globalization, and classical sciences methods,
- Universities celebrations, convocation ceremonies, and international awards,
- Introduction of the local natural beauties, traditional customs, cultural heritages and interactions with local population.

The event will be held in co-operation of SEM Institute for Climate Change, ANSTED University, ASRIA International Award, IRDO - Institute for development of the social responsibility, World Philosophical Forum, World Philosophical Forum University, IASS – The Institute of Advanced Studies on Sustainability, Slovenia Universities, Primorska Region of Slovenia Municipalities of Koper, Izola and Piran, you may see at www.institut-climatechange.si - Location – maps, and people of good will.

Organizing Board: Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia - Honourable Chairman; Prof Dr Marjan Vezjak, Slovenia - Chairman, and Co-Chairs: Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler, Belgium, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany, and Prof Dr Peter Wilderer, Germany.

So, welcome to “**Science and Research Week - Portoroz 2013**”
14th – 19th October 2013, Portoroz, Slovenia, EU.



The event will also be regarded as the ***World Philosophical Forum special session*** as it happens right after the traditional annual WPF Dialectical symposium that will take place in Athens in October 7 - 11, 2013 – <http://wpf.unesco-tee.org/eng/indexe.htm>

Upon their wish all the distinguished participants of the “**Portoroz 2013**” *international conference - WPF special session* would be inaugurated into ***Citizens of the Earth-XXI*** – <http://wpf.unesco-tee.org/id.htm> – and presented with the special Certificate of this ***TOP Earth civil status***.

The most interesting and significant vital recommendations and advice of participants of the “**Portoroz 2013**” *international conference -WPF special session* are planned to be summarised in the text of the ***Conference Resolution***, which will be spread through the international mass-media and published on the WPF website – <http://wpf.unesco-tee.org/>

The most interesting and significant participants’ papers would be published as well on the WPF website – <http://wpf.unesco-tee.org/eng/offpap/index.htm>

The *science (philosophy)* and *education* have been considered all time as prime institutes of society and tools for spreading sustainability ideas. In most cases these ideas were considered in the context of ecological, natural, mining, biodiversity saves. But now, in the age of *globalization, post-industrial society* and *informational technologies* the human intellectual abilities, developed consciousness and knowledge (useful information) are becoming the main resource of survival and sustainability in the future. This can be reached only through **Earth-XXI CITIZENSHIP** global program – from ignorant Earth POPULATION to civilly educated Earth CIVILIZATION.

This goal is completely in line with one of the most important points of the *UNESCO Medium Term Strategy*, which was declared by UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova earlier this year: “***Our objective is to promote a sense of global citizenship***”.

International conference “**Science and Research Week – Portoroz 2013**” should be a considerable step toward this direction. We expect your appropriate activity and intellectual assistance and invite you to Portoroz, Slovenia, EU on October 14th - 19th, 2013.

Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic



»The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind«



Kiev, Ukraine, and Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, July, 2013

»Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind«

Presentation has been prepared by Prof. Dr. Alexander Makarenko, Ukraine, Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof. Dr. Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof. Dr. Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof. Emeritus DDr. Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia Prof. Dr. Hakikur Rahman, Bangladesh and Portugal, Prof. Emeritus Dr. Raoul



Weiler, Belgium, et al³⁴, For EURO XXVI, Rome, Italy, 1st to 4th July, 2013. **The presenter was Prof Dr. Alexander Makarenko, Ukraine**

The Abstract:

Sustainable development and advanced method, societal technology or possible evolvement of the Global Community of Humankind – Sustainable Future of Humankind are of great importance for long lasting survival of Homo sapiens at the Biosphere of the planet Earth.

Education, education and education is the answer to any action towards evolutionary achievements of the humanity. Education as the truth about nature knowledge is opening new frontiers for future of humankind on the Earth.

However we are at Globalization era, but we have internet and far better communication techniques commencing from information era and they are the key for a better education.

During September – October I was in Athens, Greece, Skopje, Macedonia, and Belgrade, Serbia.

“Philosophy of the Global Community of Humankind – Globalization and Homo sapiens”³⁵, 21 pages, has been written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic. The presentation was prepared for the World Philosophical Forum – WPF, 4th Dialectical Symposium, 30th September to 4th October 2013, Athens, Greece.

Sustainable development and an advanced method, societal technology or possible *evolution* of the Global Community of Humankind – Sustainable Future of Humankind, as a part of human sciences are of great importance for a long lasting survival of Homo sapiens in the Biosphere of the planet Earth. The interdependence, interaction and co-operation of both humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth are needed. The Nature grants it but Humankind has to do hard work for evolution of the humans for 21st century.

The Abstract:

³⁴ Et al: Prof. dr. Dana M. Barry, USA, Prof. Dr. Garfield Brown, South Africa, Prof. Dr. Truly Busch, Germany, Dr. Santhi Nath Chattipadhyay, India, Prof. Dr. Alexander Chumakov, Russia, Prof. Dr. Elias Demirtzoglou, Greece, Hon. Prof. Dr. Jan Dobrowolski, Poland, Prof. Dr. Robert G. Dyck, USA, Prof. Dr. Mark Esposito, France and USA, Prof. Dr. Jagdish Gandhi, India, Prof. Dr. Jorn Hamann, Germany, Prof. Dr. James Hanson, USA, Prof. Dr. Marion Hersh, UK – Scotland, Anita Hrast, Slovenia, Prof. Dr. Zinaida Ivanovna, Russia, Prof. Dr. Sait Kacapor, Serbia, Prof. Dr. Slavko Kulic, Croatia, Prof. Dr. David Lingiah, UK – Scotland, Prof. Dr. Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof. Dr. Jalil Mehrzad, Iran, Dr. Moamenm Nassr, Palestine, Prof. Dr. Philippos Nicolopoulos, Greece, Prof. Dr. Negoslav P Ostojic, Serbia, Prof. Dr. H A Shankaranarayana, India, Prof. Dr. Yonghui Song, China, Prof. Dr. T N Sreedhara, India, Prof. Dr. Shahid Siddiqi, Canada, Prof. Dr. Shishir Srivastava, India, Prof. Dr. Stuart Unplebay, USA, Prof. Dr. Daniella Tilbury, UK, Prof. Dr. Rajarama Tolpady, India, Prof. Dr. Seminur Topal, Turkey, Prof. Dr. Marjan Vezjak, Slovenia, Prof. Dr. Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru, Ingrid Mula De Wall, UK.

³⁵ The presentation reflects last 40 years of the human sciences and a part of the natural (environmental) sciences scientific and applied research of author in co-operation with many professors, scientist, researchers and people of good will worldwide.



The present - *evolution* of the global community of humankind has got new characteristics as a result of social processes during the end of 20th and the beginning of 21st century, which are of great importance for a long lasting survival of Homo sapiens in the Biosphere of the planet Earth.

Transformation or evolution of Homo sapiens from tribal hunters and harvesters of the natural seeds, eatable plants and fruits to animal husbandry and agriculture between 10 and 5 thousand years B.C. was a crucial cultural achievement of humanity and step forward, or commencement of the long journey to present. Agriculture is the most important cultural, societal, economic, environmental and political evolution, and achievement of humanity of ancient times. Ancient kingdoms were successful as long as agriculture was successful, which was a great support to the warriors and *leaders* of ancient times.

However we are in the Globalization ages, and global community of humankind has to adjust to new challenges for the survival. The survival of humanity is at stake not only because of differences and relations within the humanity, but is facing new challenges because of the changes within the biosphere of the planet Earth. The climate change system impact and consequences are threatening survival of the humanity.

“Philosophy of Societal Methodology, Technology Management and Sustainable Future of Humankind”, 12 pages has been written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler, Prof Dr Truly Bush, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, and Prof Emeritus Dr Matjaz Mulej³⁶.

The Presentation “Philosophy of Social Methodology, Technology Management and Sustainable Future of Humankind” has been written for International Conference – 4th Dialectical Symposium of the World Philosophical Forum - WPF, Athens, Greece, on 30th September – 4th October 2013.

The Abstract:

The present world of humans is more suicidal than it is long lasting or sustainable. After 200000 + years of the life long journey of Homo sapiens global community with 7000000000 + individual representatives needs new, fresh methodology, for a long lasting survival, to comply with continuum.

The proposed Sustainable Future journey has been a sort of continuity of the Sustainable Development with additional organizational, scientific, philosophical and practical content. The Sustainable Development methodology was invented for the United Nations. The Sustainable Future methodology as continuity of the sustainable development has been invented for the survival of humanity within the biosphere of the planet Earth.

The difference between 1987 (invention of the Sustainable Development) and 2011 or present is a tremendous research and development of all contents of the global community of humankind, due to new information technologies arising with computing. Specifically it is important to note scientific research on the origin of the Nature generally, and nature of the Milky Way Galaxy System, Solar Star System, and Earth Planetary System.³⁷

³⁶ T. Ecimovic, Slovenia, R. Haw, Malaysia, R. Weiler, Belgium, T. Busch, Germany and B&H, R. Di Done, Canada, I. Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, and M. Mulej, Slovenia.

³⁷ The works have been presented in two trilogies – The Nature, and Sustainable Future, 4th, 5th, and 6th books on sustainable future and Declaration »WTP – SFH«, all could be seen at www.institut-climatechange.si



“Knowledge, Understanding and Information – The Climate Change System”, 17 pages, has been written by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler, Belgium, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, and Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany. The presentation has been written for 4th Dialectical Symposium, Athens, Greece, 30th September to 4th October 2013.

The Abstract:

Knowledge is the greatest treasury of the present civilization of humankind. With information technologies we are at the crossroads to use, lose or improve our knowledge. It is due to the very complex issue of people's understanding and use of the knowledge.

Misleading of the scientific and applied research due to the needs of the global community of humankind under leadership of the “The Money Master Monster”³⁸, and 1 % of rich humans has put the humanity in the very dangerous situation at the beginning of the third millennium.

The survival at stake of the global community of humankind is where we are at present. Whether we are going to survive or not is the most complex problem at hands of the people.

“A Call for an Eco-bio-centered Value System”, 14 pages has been written by Raoul Weiler* & Timi Ecimovic°, for 4th Dialectical Symposium, Athens, Greece, October 2013.

The Abstract:

The status of the planet in regard with environment, biodiversity and the impact of Climate Change is at present on 'nature' call for an enhanced ethical reflection. The dominant anthropocentric discourse until now does no longer correspond to the threats the planet is facing. This world view regards the planet as a resource, which is for free at the disposition of humankind. The natural environment is the home of life of which the human species is part of: it has an existential value. The shift to an eco-bio-centric world view is unavoidable and the ethical discourse will have to adapt. The examples of environmental damage, the loss of biodiversity, the changes of the earth condition essential for food production, the dependence of fossil energy sources with the production of GHG and global warming, and many other, illustrate the need for fundamental change of the basic concepts of world societies. The urgent appeal delivered by scientists and civil society, for fast human intervention and adaptation have not yet led to appropriate large scale action. A new world vision along an eco-bio-centric value system appears to be a necessary endeavor.

The following presentation is very important for the implementation of the sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind.

³⁸ »The Money Master Monster Leadership« is at present top leadership of the humanity. Humans have given up own leadership due to misunderstanding of the Nature and human part of it. Lost treasury of humanity given by the Nature at the birth of Homo sapiens has been lost with the industrial revolution commencing with 17th century. Now at 21st century it is almost forgotten. Present humans do not live at the Nature, the Biosphere of the planet Earth, but at the human eco sphere, which is parasiting at the Nature, the Biosphere of the planet Earth..

* Em. Professor University Leuven, Belgium. Trustee of the World Academy of Art & Science

° Professor, Rector World Philosophical Forum University, Slovenia.



Re.: Report on a 60 days research mission in June and July 2012 - by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, et al³⁹

Et al - are researchers, professors and colleagues who somehow contributed to this report. The truth is that without them the Report would not have seen the light of day.

»The Report on Education«

“The Report on Education” has been prepared by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic as a contribution for the conference “New Knowledge for New Development” Skopje, 7 – 8 October 2013, organized by ECPD and Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts

This report has been rewritten with suggestions from colleagues already mentioned as co-authors. The global community of humankind needs peace, respect, morality and wisdom for the next evolutionary and historical step to reach a sustainable future during the 21st century.

Introduction:

With the evolvement of the sustainable future of humankind - societal methodology, technology, and societal technique, which could have short definition as ***“The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth”***, and by means of the written contributions of the trilogy, two other books, and the Xiamen Declaration “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind”, Xiamen, China, 25th September 2011, which has already been translated into 30 languages, we have opened new frontiers for the sustainable future of humankind and a possible long term survival of humankind on the planet Earth. The goal of this research mission was to find which cornerstone issue was the most influential on the present status of the global community of humankind, within the framework of the numerous problems that we are dealing with.

There are a number of issues which are preoccupying human society – The Monster Master Money Leadership; The Basic Land, Water and Air Environments or Biosphere; Human Eco Sphere; The Local, National, Regional and Global Societal Structures; Scientific and Applied Research; Individual and Corporate Social Responsibility; Security, Military and War Issues; Agriculture and Food Supply Situation; The Drinking Water Supply; The Climate Change System Impact; The Protection of Nature, Space and Environment Happenings; Understanding of the Nature System, Universe System, Milky Way Galaxy System, Solar System and Planet Earth System; Understanding of the Nature of the Planet Earth System; The Biosphere and Impact of the Global Community of Humankind; The Education System; and many more aspects of human life.

³⁹ Et al - Prof Dr Raoul Weiler, Belgium; Sir Prof Dr Roger B. Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Igor Kondarshin, Russia and Greece, Prof Dr Fidel Gutierrez Vivanco, Peru Prof Dr. Truly Busch, Germany, Prof Dr Sait Kacapor, Serbia, Prof Dr Ostojic P Negoslav, Serbia, Prof Dr Jorn Hamann, Germany, Prof Dr Daniella Tilbury, UK, Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Dr Renate Lavicka, Austria, His Holiness Vishwaguru Mahamandaleswar Paramhans Swami Maheshwarananda, Austria and India, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Canada, Ambassador Dato' Dr Ang Ban Siong, Malaysia, Prof Tang Shui Yuan, China, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Alexander Chumakov, Russia, Prof Dr Garfield Brown, Republic of South Africa, Dr Moamen Nassr, Palestine, Prof Dr Mark Esposito, France and USS, Madam Ingrid Mula Pons De Wall, UK, Prof Dr H A Shankaranarayana, India, Prof Dr Shahid Siddiqi, Canada, Prof Dr T N Sredhara, India, Prof Dr Rajarama Tolpady, India, Prof Dr Jagdish Gandhi, and Prof Dr Shishir Srivastava, Lucknow, India, and Anita Hrast, Maribor, Slovenia.



We have been researching a philosophy of them, and the long term survival of the humanity on the planet Earth.

Due to the population explosion, and considering historical, philosophical, scientific, industrial, war and armaments, societal, urban constructions and inhabitations of Homo urbanus⁴⁰ and Homo slumus⁴¹, and other respected heritages, we took a close look at Education and the Teaching of humans from birth through their whole life-span.

We think that the Whole Life Education System could improve the existence and survival of the global community of humankind on the Journey to a Sustainable Future.

Etc. The Report is on www.institut/climatechange.si

6.

In Belgrade we were welcomed to present our research.

“The New Challenge, the Nature System, the Climate Change System”

By Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic⁴²

The presentation of The New Challenge, The Nature System, and The Climate Change System has been prepared for Ninth ECPD International Conference NATIONAL AND INTERETHNIC RECONCILIATION, RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, AND HUMAN SECURITY IN THE BALKANS – “NEW BALKANS AND EUROPE, PEACE, DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION”, Belgrade, Serbia, 11th – 12th, October 2013

The Abstract

Present global community⁴³ of humankind with 7 billion + individual representatives, and trend of getting more and more individual representatives, is very challenging and a great threat for long lasting of Homo sapiens – modern world citizen survival. As wise man late Sri Swami Madhavananda from Jadan, India, has stated “One in All, All in One”, so it is also for Balkan. What is for the Earth is also for Balkan? Of course origin of peoples, cultural, historical, architectural, social and political heritage and tradition is making Balkan unique as unique as many other regions inhabited within the biosphere of

⁴⁰ Homo urbanus is the inhabitant of the constructed urban areas. By 2040 approximately 5,6 billion people will be Homo urbanus.

⁴¹ Homo slumus is the inhabitant of the slums or barracke centres. By 2012 the number of Homo slumus are estimated at 2 billion, and it is included as part of Homo urbanus.

⁴² More about Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic you may find at www.institut-climatechange.si open »Donation of Knowledge«, last pages are short CV.

⁴³ Please see at the digital booklet »Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind, the Survival of Humankind« at www.institut-climatechange.si



the Earth. The differences are from region to region and wise man will study characteristics to avoid wrong decisions.

I will discuss the present of the planet Earth, and a possible path for the humanity to reach sustainability as a path needed for survival of global community of humankind.

Scientific, research, political, social and common understanding among peoples of the planet Earth has got permanent underestimates for present. Due to a wrong interpretation of the present and consequent miss-understanding of the life and the nature the chances for the survival of humankind on the planet Earth are smaller today than yesterday.

The Sustainable Development and new methodology the Sustainable Future of Humankind as agenda for a change needed to have interdependence, interaction and co-operation of everything world-wide.

The principia nature⁴⁴, in broader sense, particularly, and generally, as a way to keep continuum of existence by using basics interdependence, interaction and co-operation of all matter, energy, information, rays, particles, dimensions, powers and forces - everything, and yet not known contents of the Nature system, is awaiting recognition in the world of humans.

The Key Words

Agenda 21, Age of Globalization, Agriculture, Global Community of Humankind, Distant Learning, Education, Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence, Homo sapiens, Human eco sphere, Human political system, Human social system, Land, Water and Air Basic Environments, Nature, Space and Environment Protection, Pollution, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Future of Humankind, Systems and System Thinking, Requisite Holism, The Planet Earth System, The Principia Nature.

The Introduction

The presentation mirrors activities of scientific and research work in co-operation of many scientists, and researchers⁴⁵. Here I am taking advantage of our new digital books - »The Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan«⁴⁶, »The Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing«⁴⁷, and »Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity«⁴⁸ which are the fifth and sixth book on sustainability of humanity and new booklet on survival of humanity, or in other words the sustainable future of global community of humankind. The short definition of it is - ***»The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth«.***

⁴⁴ Please see »The Principia Nature«, Ecimovic, 2011.

⁴⁵ I have to thank to Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej from Maribor University, Slovenia for his co-operation and support.

⁴⁶ »Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan«, ISBN 978-961-93136-7-1 (pdf), Ecimovic, T., Haw, Roger B., et al, January 2013, at www.institut-climatechange.si

⁴⁷ »The Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing«, digital book, Martin et al, ISBN 978-961-93136-8-8 (pdf), February 2013, at www.institut-climatechange.si

⁴⁸ »Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity« digital booklet, Ecimovic et al. ISBN 978-961-93453-0-6 (pdf), May 2013, at www.institut-climatechange.si



The philosophy of energy and climate change at present has a great importance only as a commencing point for the future scientific and applied research. The truth of present “climate change” is just a step forward from a commencing point to research the **climate change system**, the planet Earth system, the Solar system and the Nature system. It is still a long journey in front of us – hopefully.

The Humanity has a long history of understanding The Nature. From flat lands, ancient philosophers, Copernicus world, Einstein, Hawking we are moving to new philosophers of 21 century.

The Discussion

Let me present a new understanding of the Nature, The nature in the large meaning from the viewpoint of the natural sciences, environmental sciences, system thinking, operational research, complex problem solving, case study research, and holistic or better requisitely holistic approach is the *Universe/Cosmos*.

Universe⁴⁹ has been described as “the totality of all the things that exist; creation; the cosmos” and “the world or the earth, as the scene of human activity” and “an area, province, or sphere, as of thought or activity, regarded as a distinct, comprehensive system”. I may say shortly – EVERITHING.

A part of above description has something to do with our civilisation heritage – religions and believes. It is particularly seen at mentioning creation. I know it is hard to accept the reality, but in science it has to be so.

My research is about systems, system thinking, requisite holism, complex problem solving, case studies and I would like to challenge you with small sentence about systems:

*The term system will here rather mean a feature/event/process that is so complex in its components, relations and influences between them and their consequences that it is difficult to comprehend and even more difficult to control.*⁵⁰

To me the universe has many definitions and descriptions, which will come with future experiences and research. I would like to mention some:

- The Universe system is most complex system mankind could research,
- The Universe system is environment – **basic environment** - for the nature,
- The Universe system is totality of all things that exist,
- The Universe system is so immense that it is hard for humans to understand its immensity. We need new standards in research work for the universe.

The Universe system, as environment for the nature or the **basic environment**⁵¹ discussed for the nature from the quality and internal viewpoint, could have following characteristics:

- The Universe system has no commencement and no end,
- The Universe system contains all matter, energy, information, dimensions, light, rays, powers and forces, particles, transformations and other contents not yet known to humankind,

⁴⁹ Universe at Webster 1986

⁵⁰ By Prof. Emeritus DDr. Matjaz Mulej of Maribor University, Slovenia,

⁵¹ The basic environment has been first discussed at »The Environment Theory of the Nature«, Ecimovic, 2009.



- The Universe system functions are systemic: interdependences, interactions and co-operation,
- The Universe system as basic environment is environment for the *continuum*⁵² of the nature with all happenings, transformations, dimensions, and systemic relations.

The Universe system from the formal viewpoint could be seen as composition of the environments, larger and smaller *requisite holistic units*⁵³ to us at present known as galaxies, star systems, and planets. There is large content of smaller energy and matter forms. Of course, it is within to us seen present dimension, which does not exclude other dimensions to as at present not known.

The universe system is *basic environment*⁵⁴ meaning that within it, the present nature is at home, and as such, it is precondition for the nature existence.

Putting the “continuum” in the centre of the Nature makes a huge difference in possibilities for research. The continuum is a result of the environment and its content, the nature systemic relations, and operations.

The systemic background of the Nature, with philosophic approach, it is understandable because any system has its commencement, childhood, adult ages, and old ages, which end in whatever way. Adding to it the continuum as purpose, it makes difference from present thinking. Of course, major novelty is requisitely holistic approach⁵⁵, which makes possible to understand reduction to units, which are capable of certain happenings. I am suggesting requisitely holistic units at all levels of the universe system as whole and as separate parts.

Therefore, we have now the basic environment and the continuum, we have basic requisite holistic units, and our home the planet Earth is one of them. System operations are result of many different happenings at different requisitely holistic environments, which put environment under research. In my research the operations are result of **interdependence, interaction, and co-operation** of all matter, energy, information, light, rays, powers, forces, particles, dimensions – everything, and yet unknown contents of the Nature.

Interdependence⁵⁶ - dependence on each other or one another; mutual dependence – the nature and the universe system are interdependent and mutually dependent; the universe system and Milky Way Galaxy are interdependent; the star Sun system and Milky Way Galaxy are interdependent; star Sun system and planet Earth are interdependent, living nature and three basic environments on the Earth – land, air and water – are interdependent; human body and mind are interdependent. In my opinion, everything is interdependent.

Interaction – action on each other; reciprocal action or effect – in the nature everything is reciprocal and affect environment, life and other nature, the universe system, etc. Within the requisite holistic unit, everything is in interaction and the system as whole interacts with major system within which they are placed.

Co-operation - the act of co-operating; joint effort or operation; Ecology is an interaction between organisms that is largely beneficial to all those participating – in the nature co-operation is integral part of a complex relationship or integral part of system operations. To my research co-operation is closely connected with information, as described in the information theory of the Nature. In my opinion co-

⁵² Please see footnote 7.

⁵³ The requisite holistic unit term comes from the »Law of Requisite Holism« as practical application within the natural sciences. As description to assist, I may say; the requisite holistic unit is the smallest but yet still understandable whole. In case of future reduction, the understanding is decreased.

⁵⁴ Basic environment has been term introduced by the author in his book/work »Three Applications of the System Thinking«, Ecmovic, 2009.

⁵⁵ »Requisite Holism« has been part of the Law of requisite holism (Mulej, Kajzer, and University Maribor, Slovenia) from the world of economics.

⁵⁶ By Webster 1986



operation is one of three systemic powers (interdependence, interaction, and co-operation) allowing everything to exist?

Evolvements within the nature are the result of all matter, energy, and information permanent interdependence, interaction, and co-operation. The nature has only one status, which is seen in time of observation - “*present*”.

Movement is mayor characteristic of the Universe or the Nature. It is easy to observe when researching the Universe, Galaxies, star systems and planets, and world of atoms and particles. Many different forms or systems of matter, energy, and information could be observed. The Universe is a grand scene very fascinating and less understandable than I would wish. Humankind top understanding for long time or millennia was to observe positions of the stars and to work out horoscope with purpose of predicting the future or something else. The humankind of course, did not accept the truth - the future is unpredictable.

Actually, I think the continuum of movement is there, from smallest particle to largest galaxy and beyond. Circular movement, movement like top, large parts of the universe moving together or apart, particles inter-universe movement and the inter-universe particles movements within requisite holistic units, looking at the world of atoms the movement is there, within the atoms, and in the inter-atoms space as well.

Looking at the Homo sapiens, we are more or less moving, except when we are asleep, when only internal movement is operational. Our body system has many different possibilities for movement looking from the exterior viewpoint. However, majority of humankind do not make perception of the internal movement, which commence when successful movement of spermatozoa makes him reach ovum inside the mother’s body. From this point of successful movement and conception, new life has its own internal movement. After birth, the internal movement is main characteristic of living and when it stops, it is end of a life. The whole of humankind life is very complex internal and external movement.

Moving means living!

I will close this discussion with the climate change system description.

The climate change system is an internal system of the nature of the planet Earth and other requisitely holistic celestial bodies have got their own climate change system, and systems. Within the Earth system the climate change system is responsible for biosphere environmental qualities and conditions for the life to continue.

The climate change system is a **provider, maker, holder, and guardian** of the living conditions within the biosphere of the planet Earth. Conditionally⁵⁷ use living nature as kingdom of one cell creatures, plants and animals has a role of moderations of the living conditions. We are all interdependent, interacting and co-operating.

Interdependences, interactions, and co-operations within the planet Earth system of the life, climate change system, and biosphere are dynamic factors for the evolution of the life forms, and the resulting environmental conditions. The primordial Earth, some 4.5 billion years ago, was “lifeless”⁵⁸ and unrecognizable by our civilization standards. The air was oxygen-free and many subsystems of the climate change system known today did not exist. The climate change system itself was evolving according to the information, components, and relations of the system as it does even today.

The living nature is a moderator of living conditions and is interdependent, interacting, and co-operating with the climate change system. The rise of the life on the Earth reacted to conditions of the primordial surface water environment, and its physical and other contents. It took the nature of the planet Earth

⁵⁷ Conditionally used - because whole nature is living as continuum, but for a part of us, it is not understandable.

⁵⁸ »Lifeless« term has been used conditionally. I think lifeless do not exist, because the Nature as whole has a purpose of living in continuum. Our present knowledge understands the Nature as »living nature« and other nature.



some 0.7 billion years to evolve the life. The first evidence of the life is dated 3.8 billion years ago. From microbial life of primordial time to final evolving of the complex biosphere around 1.2 billion years ago there was the time within which the biosphere evolved. First complex living creatures on the terrestrial environment could be placed at 700 million years ago.

The first and second biosphere energy transition from the anaerobic to the aerobic energy production by microbial life was responsible for the change of the atmosphere from the oxygen-free to the oxygen-reach one. The oxygen-content was around 40 % and with time it has been diminishing to 21 % as it was at the end of the 19th century.

The oxygen-content in the air was the major improvement of life conditions, which made the difference from the primordial time to the time of biosphere, from 1.2 billion years ago until the present time.

The concentration of the oxygen in the air for living creatures to breathe should not fall below 8 % that is somehow a minimum needed for survival. At present in some heavily populated areas of big cities, the concentration of the oxygen could fall as just above 10 %; I am recommending monitoring of oxygen concentration as a precondition for survival of humans in the fragile and heavy polluted environments (big/mega/poly cities).

The difference between today and 200 years ago is due to the extreme input of our civilization's output into biosphere such as: all sort of waste, and side-effects of nuclear etc. technologies, synthetic chemicals, human population explosion and its consequences; destruction of biosphere resulted from covering the current needs of humans. In short, those are reasons or impacts, which cause the triggering effects and other changes of our civilization on the climate change system, as consequences.

The climate change system is a natural complex entity or system. It consists of several subsystems and is a subsystem, too, of systems such as the planet Earth system, the Solar system, the Milky Way and the Universe. It is very old and has been changing all the time, offering rather stable conditions to the life forms. At present much more extreme changes are taking place, over the centuries of industrialization and post-industrialization than ever before since the end of last ice age. We humans are not the only cause of these dangerous processes, although an essential one, especially if our decisions and actions are based on a lack of systemic/holistic thinking or behaviour.

The climate change system as an integral part of the planet Earth biosphere system is somehow between its inferior and superior systems; all of them together with the climate change system itself have a number of mutual interdependences, interactions, and co-operations.

As I have mentioned before, the Universe contains all matter and energy, particles, rays, information, dimensions, powers, forces and yet unknown contents. The Universe may have a dramatic influence on the Earth's climate change system, in the case of catastrophic changes affecting the Solar system, and in the case of the Earth's collisions with space body or bodies influencing the Earth's existence. It happened and may, can happen again. There is e.g. the hypothesis that a collision of the Earth with a cosmic meteorite some 65 million years ago caused Dinosaurs to get extinct.

The largest and most superior system of the Nature is the Universe. The probability of a destructive interaction of the Earth with the Universe system is very small. Because there is a countless number of star systems and other forms within the Universe, the Earth has a little chance to experience major destruction caused by the Universe system activities. The Earth system is namely just a very small part of it.

The Solar system is a very large system, from our civilization's point of view, but a very small one from the galactic point of view, and even much smaller from the Universe point of view. The Sun and its eight planets make one small sub-system of the Milky Way Galaxy. Actually, the Milky Way Galaxy has almost countless star systems, and our Solar system is just one of them.



The Sun is the central star of the Solar System, and has 99.8 % of the Solar system mass. It is the centre of its system, and source of all energy, matter, power, and information within it. Of course, it is an inferior system to the Milky Way Galaxy, which is over 100000 billion times bigger in mass as the Solar system. The Solar system revolves around the centre of the Milky Way Galaxy at a speed of around 250 kilometres per second.

For our Earth planetary system the Sun is the source of everything from birth of the planet onward, and we exist because the Sun provides us energy, warmth, light, and all other important inputs – physical and other components and interdependent, interacting, and co-operating matter, energy, and information. Our planet system is completely dependent on the Sun. Our present time experience is mirroring physical, geographical, and biological etc. statuses at which the planet Earth system is at this very moment of observation.

The Solar system is stable, and changes in its system qualities are reflect and influence its entire system. The most important parts of the Solar system are the energy flow from the Sun to the planets, and the quality of each planetary system. Not only each planet's composition, but also its distance from the Sun is a deciding factor for the quality of the Solar system. The life stream of light and warmth from the Sun enables life on Earth.

Both the quality of the star Sun system and unique Earth's composition and distance from Sun make interdependent, interacting, and co-operating parts of the life-support system on the Earth. The open question is whether global community of humankind interfere with operations of the climate change system and the nature or not. The answer is **yes**. Our present life style is not in accordance with the nature operational practices.

In many fields of activities, we are endangering our existence with opening the possibility to planetary catastrophe. The nuclear technologies are the most dangerous activity. I discussed it many times and on many occasions. My recommendation was "The nuclear research should not come out of research laboratory doors". It is number one possibility for global humankind community to experience the extinction. The impact of climate change system is number two. On several occasions I stated the following; "The climate change system impact to the biosphere could change geography, biology, and chemistry so much that our planet Earth will not be recognizable for present humankind". The climate change system did it in the past to caused extinction of many species and practically changed living nature of the Earth. Explosive reproduction of humankind is third most dangerous activity. Intensification of the climate change system impact is result of high increase of the global humankind community due to energy consummation, transport activities, urban life, and total consummation.

The climate change system as living system it makes environment of the biosphere and enable the living to continue.

As conclusion I recommend an intensive research of the basics of the Nature, which may allow Homo sapiens civilization long living. I wish to global community of humankind and peoples of Balkan peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future to all and their descendants.

The Bibliography - has been taken from presentation because it is taking to much space.

7.

I am closing this report and my activities within the sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind and many years of scientific, applied research and practical work with

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



presentation of 2002 – 2013 list of books and declarations registered by Slovenian National and University Library, My contributions to the world of knowledge before 2002 have been part of German literature, and future – we shall see hopefully.

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Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, October 2013

The paper, CD, and digital publications - Timi Ecimovic et al from 2002 – 2013, are displayed at www.institut-climatechange.si

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Reporting:

Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic.

Let me ask all of my relatives, friends, colleagues, scientists, researchers, and people of good will, you to accept my report, and I wish you peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future to all of you, your descendants, and global community of humankind.

To my wife Marija!

Prof Dr Dr h c Timi Ecimovic (72)

Note: Two more books have been published in 2014.

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8.

As guest author Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler from Belgium has contributed nice discussion which is as follows>

A Call for an Eco-bio-centered Value System.

Raoul Weiler* & Timi Ecimovic°

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Abstract

The status of the planet in regard with environment, biodiversity and the impact of Climate Change is at present on 'nature' call for an enhanced ethical reflection. The dominant anthropocentric discourse until now does no longer correspond to the threats the planet is facing. This world view regards the planet as a resource, which is for free at the disposition of humankind. The natural environment is the home of life of which the human species is part of: it has an existential value. The shift to an eco-bio-centric world view is unavoidable and the ethical discourse will have to adapt. The examples of environmental damage, the loss of biodiversity, the changes of the earth condition essential for food production, the dependence of fossil energy sources with the production of GHG and global warming, and many other, illustrate the need for fundamental change of the basic concepts of world societies. The urgent appeal delivered by scientists and civil society, for fast human intervention and adaptation have not yet led to appropriate large scale action. A new world vision along an eco-bio-centric value system appears to be a necessary endeavor.

1. The Frame

The awareness about the status of the environment started in the nineteen hundred sixties with a systematic observation of pollution and dealt with: water, soil and air exhaust. The environmental ethics followed soon thereafter, to become a topic of concern addressed by philosophers and ethicists. The phenomenon of biodiversity and Climate Change are in fact rather recent issues, threatening human civilization, and in the long term, the well-being of humankind. Indeed, the impact of all these threats increases steadily, together with the phenomena of demographic expansion, say of 2-3 billion people in half a century, or about a 50% increase, as well as the economic growth, which is accompanied with growing need on energy resources and fresh water and land surface for producing enough food, poses the question if the planet will be able to satisfy these requests.

Albeit the question arises if the societal behavior in respect with 'nature' -living and non-living- can be sustained for the generations to come or it is humanity evolving to a major collapse? In other words, the question is whether technological progress and the emergence of the industrial era, essentially in the Western world, condemned to reconsider its fundamentals. Are the ethical approaches and analysis, practiced for centuries still applicable to the fast and strong technological development and consequent evolvement of the human live, frequently against bio- and eco- environment from which it emerged?

According to the GAIA theory¹ the planetary system behaves as a physiological system, meaning that the earth system is monitored by the presence of the biosphere. The interactions between the lithosphere, geo-sphere, ocean-sphere and the atmosphere occur on the substrate of the biosphere. The biosphere is characterized by a tremendous complexity and synergy among all the species, going from bacteria to the higher mammals. The dynamics of the biosphere has for billions of years succeeded to remain alive. The biosphere is an adaptive complex system of which the human species is part of. The fragile equilibrium of Gaia, however, as shown over millions of years, to be adaptive to large earth changes, and will remain so as long as inherent limits are not transgressed. It is feared that the human activities and demographic expansion the equilibrium could disrupt the earth's system in such a way that the survival of the human species is threatened and that the biosphere would undergo severe



changes as well.

Obviously, the effects of the disruptions will be spread over longer periods of time, say hundreds of years or longer. Nevertheless, the question of intergenerational responsibility for the human species is now on the table, and thus ethical discourses have to be extended beyond the usual anthropocentric ethical approach practiced for centuries. The ethical discourse has to deal with the new overarching situation of Climate Change System and its far reaching impact on the earth and the living world. Climate Change and biodiversity are excellent issues for drawing a new picture towards an enhanced ethical discourse.

In short, Western Civilization has to orient its behaving in a way that it is in sync with earth's carrying capacity, thus respecting the fragile equilibrium it has experienced for several thousands of years allowing its own development.

2. Environmental Ethics

The field of environmental ethics² concerns the ethical relationship of human beings with the natural environment. While numerous philosophers have written on this topic throughout history, environmental ethics only developed into a specific philosophical discipline in the 1970s. This emergence was no doubt due to the increasing awareness in the 1960s of the effects that technology, industry, economic expansion and population growth were having on the environment.

The development of such awareness was aided by the publication of three important books at this time. *Silent Spring*³ (Carson, 1962), alerted readers to how the widespread use of chemical pesticides was posing a serious threat to public health and leading to the destruction of wildlife. Of similar significance was *The Population Bomb*⁴ (Ehrlich, 1968) which warned of the devastating effects the spiraling human population has on the planet's resources. The publication of *The Limits to Growth*⁵ (Meadows, 1972), Report to the Club of Rome, threw another light on the industrial expansion of the post-war period. It was feared that the industrial expansion could run out of primary resources, or that persistent pollution would hinder industrial growth. The mathematical model World3, developed at MIT, indicated that the planet earth has boundaries, which was not so clearly shown before.

Of course, pollution and the depletion of natural resources have not been the only environmental concerns since that time: dwindling plant and animal biodiversity, the loss of wilderness, the degradation of ecosystems, and climate change are all part of a raft of "green" issues that have implanted themselves into both public consciousness and public policy over subsequent years.

The job of environmental ethics is to outline our moral obligations in the face of such concerns. In a nutshell, the two fundamental questions that environmental ethics must address are: what duties do humans have with



respect to the environment, and why?

Perhaps the most fundamental question that must be asked when regarding a particular environmental ethic is simply, *what* obligations do we have concerning the natural environment?

If the answer is simply that we, as human beings, will perish if we do not constrain our actions towards nature, then that ethic is considered to be “anthropocentric.”

Historically, Western philosophy is dominated by anthropocentric thinking, and it has come under considerable attack from many environmentalists. Such thinkers have claimed that ethics must be extended beyond the human species, and that moral standing should be accorded to the non-human natural world. Under these considerations, humans have obligations in respect of the environment because they actually owe their existence to biological entities within the environment themselves. Determining whether these environmental obligations are founded on anthropocentric or non-anthropocentric (eco-bio-centric) frame, will lead to different accounts of what those obligations are.

Although some environmental philosophers want to distance themselves from the concept of anthropocentrism, it nevertheless remains the fact that coherent anthropocentric environmental ethics have been elaborated over time. This should be of little surprise, since many of the concerns we have regarding the environment appear to be concerns precisely because of the way they affect human beings.

The granting of moral standing to future generations has been considered necessary because of the fact that many environmental problems, such as climate change system impact, pollution, and resource depletion, will affect future humans much more than they affect present ones. Moreover, it is evident that the actions and policies that we as contemporary humans undertake will have a great impact on the well-being of future individuals. In light of these facts, some philosophers have founded their environmental ethics on obligations to these future generations.

3. Biodiversity

The loss of biodiversity is an issue of profound concern for its own sake. Biodiversity also underpins the functioning of ecosystems which provide a wide range of services to human societies. Its continued loss, therefore, has major implications for current and future human well-being. The provision of food, fiber, medicines and fresh water, pollination of crops, filtration of pollutants, and protection from natural disasters are among those ecosystem services potentially threatened by declines and changes in biodiversity.

3.1 CBD⁶ - The Convention on Biological Diversity

3.1.1 UN involvement on biodiversity



The topic of biodiversity has been on the international political agenda, at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was created.

In October 2010, in Nagoya, Japan, Governments agreed on a package of measures that will ensure that the ecosystems of the planet will continue to sustain human well-being into the future.

The meeting achieved its three inter-linked goals: adoption of a new ten year Strategic Plan to guide international and national efforts to save biodiversity through enhanced action to meet the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

- 1st a resource mobilization strategy that provides the way forward;
- 2nd to a substantial increase to current levels of official development assistance in support of Biodiversity, and
- 3rd a new international protocol on access to and sharing of the benefits from the use of the genetic resources of the planet.

The President of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP-10), said:

The outcome of this meeting is the result of hard work, the willingness to compromise, and a concern for the future of our planet. With this strong outcome, we can begin the process of building a relationship of harmony with our world, into the future.

History will recall that it was here in Nagoya that a new era of living in harmony was born and new global alliance to protect life on earth was established.

3.1.2 Strategy of the CBD

Strategic Plan I 2002-2010⁷

The Strategic Plan 2002-2010 of the Convention on Biological Diversity or the “*Aichi Target*”, adopted by the meeting, includes 20 headline targets, organized under five strategic goals that:

- 1st to address the under-lying causes of biodiversity loss;
- 2nd to reduce the pressures on biodiversity;
- 3rd to safeguard biodiversity at all levels;
- 4th to enhance the benefits provided by biodiversity, and
- 5th to provide for capacity-building.

Among the targets, it is important to note that the Parties (countries/governments):

- Agreed to at least halve and where feasible bring close to zero the rate of loss of natural habitats including forests;



- Established a target of 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of marine and coastal areas;
- Through conservation and restoration, Governments will restore at least 15% of degraded areas; and
- Will make special efforts to reduce the pressures faced by coral reefs.

The “*Aichi Target*” will be the overarching framework on biodiversity not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire UN system. Parties agreed to translate this overarching international framework into national biodiversity strategy and action plans within two years. Actions in support will also take place at subnational and local levels.

Strategic Plan II 2010-2020⁸

In the Convention's first Strategic Plan, adopted in 2002, the Parties committed themselves "to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth."

The third edition *Global Biodiversity Outlook 3⁹* (GBO-3), assesses progress towards the 2010 target, and provides scenarios for the future of biodiversity. The 2010 biodiversity target has not been achieved, at least not at the global level. The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems continues to decline, as the pressures on biodiversity remain constant or increase in intensity mainly, as a result of human actions.

Scientific consensus projects a continuing loss of habitats and high rates of extinctions throughout this century if current trends persist, with the risk of drastic consequences to human societies as several thresholds or "tipping points" are crossed. Unless urgent action is taken to reverse current trends, a wide range of services derived from ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, could rapidly be lost.

The vision of this Strategic Plan II is a world of "Living in harmony with nature", where, "by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

The mission of this Strategic Plan is to "take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication."

3.1.3 Biodiversity & Development. Poverty Alleviation¹⁰

At the Conference of the Parties of CBD, October 2010 in Nagoya, it was recognized that biodiversity provides essential life-supporting functions and ecosystem services such as food production, water purification, soil fertility and climate regulation; and that the poor are



particularly and often directly dependent on sound viable ecosystems for their livelihoods; and that well managed ecosystems can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to mitigation and increase resilience to the impact of climate change, contributing to adaptation.

They also indicated that national ownership and leadership are indispensable in the development process and reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be over-emphasized.

As the world famous biologist and insect specialist E. O. Wilson underlined : *The one process now going on that will take millions of years to correct is the loss of genetic and species diversity by the destruction of natural habitats -this is the folly our descendants are least likely to forgive us.*

3.2 IPBES¹¹ - *The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has been created in October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, and has been named the 'IPCC for Nature'. Biodiversity from terrestrial, marine, coastal, and inland water ecosystems provides the basis for ecosystems and the services they provide that underpin human well-being. However, biodiversity and ecosystem services are declining at an unprecedented rate, and in order to address this challenge, adequate local, national and international policies need to be adopted and implemented. To achieve this, decision makers need scientifically credible and independent information that takes into account the complex relationships between biodiversity, ecosystem services, and people. The dialog between the scientific community, governments, and other stakeholders on biodiversity and ecosystem services needs to be strengthened. The lack, to date, of mainstreaming biodiversity into important sectorial policies on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and energy is thought to be one of the main reasons for the continued loss of biodiversity.

IPBES will aim to tackle the accelerating worldwide loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services by bridging the gap between the scientific community and policy makers. The creation of IPBES is timely and will hopefully be instrumental in providing a platform for intense dialog and collective action needed to achieve an urgent and significant shift in addressing biodiversity loss.

IPBES has a key part to play in helping to develop sustainable economies, by establishing the role of biodiversity in underpinning the delivery of ecosystem services. Such a role is essential in contributing to a transformational change from the current socially inequitable, environmentally damaging society to one that is more equitable and wellbeing-based. The poor, who tend to be most immediately dependent on them, would suffer first and most severely. At stake are the principal



objectives outlined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): food security, poverty eradication and a healthier population.

The conservation of biodiversity makes a critical contribution to moderating the scale of climate change and reducing its negative impacts by making ecosystems -and therefore human societies- more resilient. It is therefore essential that the challenges related to biodiversity and climate change are tackled in a coordinated manner and given equal priority.

The *Global Biodiversity Outlook 3*⁹ makes clear that, conserving biodiversity cannot be an after-thought once other objectives are addressed – it is the foundation on which many of these objectives are built. We need a new vision for biological diversity for a healthy planet and a sustainable future for humankind.

“Biodiversity underpins the functioning of the ecosystems on which we depend for food and fresh water, health and recreation, and protection from natural disasters. Its loss also affects us culturally and spiritually. This may be more difficult to quantify, but is nonetheless integral to our well-being.” (Biodiversity Outlook 3, 2010. Foreword Ban Ki-moon)

4. Climate Change

The topic of Climate Change reached a few years ago the top of the international political agenda. The larger public has been informed about some -rather catastrophic- impacts on the planet, if no actions are undertaken. Essentially, the discourse focuses on the use of fossil energy resources for providing the energy needs of industrialized societies. The international agenda on renewable energy sources got mobilized through the pressure of civil society, in particular, by a massive group of NGOs claiming the urgency of the situation and supported by increasing scientific findings; the Kyoto Protocol (1988) on GHG reduction supported the movement and stimulated global action.

The Copenhagen Conference in 2009 was thought to bring a real breakthrough in Climate Change geopolitical governance, however the high level meeting was a failure and since then real perspectives for reaching a general agreement look far away. Indeed, in civil society has grown an increased skepticism about the decision capability for action by international bodies. The urgency advanced by scientific findings does not bring political leaderships to decide on global action plans.

Climate Change signifies much more than fossil energy production and GHG emission. In what follows, some important examples will illustrate the complexity as well as the inter-linkage of several parameters within the planetary climate system.

4.1 The IPCC Assessment Reports

The IPCC Institution was created at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 and has become a major scientific body for the assessment of scientific research world-wide on climate change. It gathers today more than two thousands scientists and has accumulated an immense amount of knowledge about the status of the climate of the planet: through the science of paleoclimatology, the present situation through systematic observations of the earth and ocean



surface and the atmosphere. Regular reports have been published and the fifth report (AR5) is expected this September 2013.

In the *Fourth Assessment Report, AR4*¹² (2007), a well-known synthetic picture appears about the position and the relation of the human and earth system. Four supporting thematic pillars cover, in a synthetic way, the present earth situation. They are briefly:

- Climate Change: temperature change, precipitation change, sea level rise, extreme events;
- Climate process drivers: Concentrations, Emissions of GHG and Aerosols;
- Socio-Economic Development: Governance, Health, Literacy, Technology, Population, Equity, Trade, production & consumption pattern, socio-cultural preferences;
- Impacts & vulnerability: Eco-systems, Water resources, food security, settlements, human health.

Mathematical models based on different assumptions have simulated the evolution of the average earth surface temperature, each with a fork of uncertainty indicate that by the end of this century the average temperature will rise between 2-6°C. The average temperature has already risen to ~0.5°C over the last half century and the sea level rise will amount to some 6 meters over the same time span. These are enormous changes in the 'natural environment' of which life depends.

Changes in the ocean and on land, including observed decreases in snow cover and Northern Hemisphere sea ice extent, thinner sea ice, shorter freezing seasons of lake and river ice, glacier melt, decreases in permafrost extent, increases in soil temperatures and bore-hole temperature profiles, and sea level rise, provide additional evidence that the world is warming. Of the more than 29,000 observational data series, from 75 studies, that show significant change in many physical and biological systems, more than 89% are consistent with the direction of change expected as a response to warming .

“Most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid-20th century is *very likely* due to the observed increase in anthropogenic GHG concentrations. This is an advance since the conclusion of the Third Assessment Report TAR (2001) that “most of the observed warming over the last 50 years is *likely* to have been due to the increase in GHG concentrations”.

The scenarios described in the IPCC Special Report on Emissions Scenarios¹³ (SRES, 2000). The SRES scenarios are grouped into four scenario families that explore alternative development pathways, covering a wide range of demographic, economic and technological driving forces and resulting GHG emissions. The emissions projections are widely used in the assessments of future climate change, and their underlying assumptions with respect to socio-economic, demographic and technological change serve as inputs to many recent climate change vulnerability and impact assessments.

The resilience of many ecosystems is *likely* to be exceeded this century by an unprecedented combination of climate change, associated disturbances (e.g. flooding, drought, wildfire, insects, ocean acidification) and other global change drivers (e.g. land-use change, pollution, fragmentation of natural systems, overexploitation of resources. The negative impacts of climate change on freshwater systems outweigh its benefits. Areas in which runoff is projected



to decline face a reduction in the value of the services provided by water resources. The beneficial impacts of increased annual runoff in some areas are likely to be tempered by negative effects of increased precipitation variability and seasonal runoff shifts on water supply, water quality and flood risk.

4.2 Agriculture and Global Warming¹⁴

Agriculture is among the most vulnerable sectors to the effects of climate change because changes in temperatures and rainfall, more frequent weather extremes, and the growing presence of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere have mostly negative effects on productivity. Yet, the projected increase in world population during the next 40 years, which should reach 9.1 billion in 2050, calls for agriculture to significantly step up its productivity and production levels. Agricultural activities also account for a substantial share of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and these are expected to increase in the future due to a variety of drivers, including population and income increases, diet changes and technological change. Together, these factors demonstrate the urgency of implementing a measures that favor actions and policies that simultaneously address climate change mitigation and adaptation in agriculture while supporting development objectives and ensuring food security.

In industrial economies, a fundamental rethink of the way agriculture is practiced needs to be initiated. Mitigation practices include conservation agriculture, organic agriculture and greater reliance on renewable energy for domestic use in rural households in developing countries. Adaptation to climate change is a multidimensional, ecological and socio-economic process. Much agricultural adaptation occurs autonomously at the local level as farmers adjust their planting systems to climatic change.

In the recent publication, *Full Planet, Empty Plates*¹⁵ (Brown 2012), two relevant findings are mentioned : with rising temperature the yield of usual crops decreases with a ratio of 10% per 1°C. This has been observed for rice, wheat and corn. The photosynthesis is temperature dependent : rises until 20°C, stabilizes until 35°C and decreases to a point of 40°C where it ceases entirely, and the pollination efficiency decreases with rising temperature. For rice pollination falls from 100% at 34°C to near zero at 40 °C; the effect of temperature is also present in case of corn.

World agriculture is now facing challenges unlike any before. Producing enough grain to make it to next harvest has challenged farmers ever since agriculture began, but now the challenge is deepening as new trends -failing water tables, plateauing grain yields, and rising temperatures- join soil erosion to make it difficult to expand production fast enough. As a result, world grain carryover stocks have dropped from an average of 107 days of consumption a decade ago to 74 days in recent years. Because the looming specter of climate change that is threatening to disrupt agriculture, we may find that energy policies will have an even greater effect on future food security than agriculture policies do. In short, avoiding a breakdown in the food system requires the mobilization of our entire society.

We can dramatically increase global food availability¹⁶ (Foley J.A., 2011) and environmental



sustainability by using more of our crops to feed people directly and less to fatten livestock. Globally, humans could net up to three quadrillion additional calories every year—a 50 percent increase from our current supply—by switching to all-plant diets. Naturally, our current diets and uses of crops have many economic and social benefits, and our preferences are unlikely to change completely.

Another, obvious but often neglected recommendation is to reduce waste in the food system. Roughly 30 percent of the food produced on the planet is discarded, lost, spoiled or consumed by pests. In rich countries, much of the waste takes place at the consumer end of the system, in restaurants and trash cans. In poorer countries, the losses are similar in size but occur at the producer end, in the form of failed crops, stockpiles ruined by pests, or food that is never delivered because of bad infrastructure and markets.

Topsoil loss Erosion¹⁵ (Brown, 2012)

Soil erosion is not only widespread, and is irreversible in any meaningful human time frame. Once nutrient-rich topsoil is lost, the capacity of the land to store the nutrients and the water that plants need to sustain growth is greatly diminished.

The thin layer of topsoil that covers the planet's land surface is the foundation of civilization. This soil, typically 6 inches or so deep, was formed over long stretches of geological time as new soil formation exceeded the natural rate of erosion. But sometime within the last century, as human and livestock populations expanded, soil erosion began to exceed new soil formation over large areas.

In some ways, the most fundamental ecological deficit the world faces is the loss of soil through wind and water erosion. This loss of an invaluable natural capital asset and the associated loss of land productivity are spreading as pressure on the land intensifies.

Civilization depends on fertile soils. Ultimately, the health of the people cannot be separated from the health of the land. The world now is running a soil deficit, one that is measured in billions of tons per year and that is reducing the earth's productivity.

4.3 Forests and Deserts

4.3.1 Forests

Trees and forests provide us with essential health¹⁷, recreational, aesthetic, and other benefits, many of which we literally can't live without. Unfortunately, forest management in some parts of the world has traditionally focused less on the services provided by forest ecosystems and more on the timber that could be produced. Between 1990 and 2005, the rate of deforestation has averaged about 13 million hectares a year, occurring mostly in tropical countries; we are now losing about 200 square km daily.

The loss of forests releases carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. The forestry sector, mainly through deforestation, accounts for about 17% of global greenhouse emissions, making it the second largest greenhouse source after the energy sector.



There is a high risk of dramatic biodiversity loss and accompanying degradation of a broad range of ecosystem services if ecosystems are pushed beyond certain thresholds or tipping points. The poor would face the earliest and most severe impacts of such changes, but ultimately all societies and communities would suffer.

UNEP Billion Tree Campaign The Green Belt movement - GBM¹⁸

The Plant for the Planet: The Billion Tree Campaign is a worldwide tree planting initiative facilitated by the UNEP. By the end of 2009, more than 7.4 billion trees had been planted under this campaign -far in excess of the year-end target of 7 billion- by participants in 170 countries.

The Green Belt Movement (GBM) is a nonprofit, NGO committed to empowering Africans, especially women, by advocating conservation of the environment, good governance, and cultures of peace. Wangari Maathai, environmentalist, woman's rights activist, parliamentarian, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (2004), and founder of the GBM, has made empowerment and conservation possible through the planting of trees across her Kenya homeland and the globe.

4.3.2 Deserts, Desertification, Drylands¹⁹

The progress of deserts and desertification are phenomena to be worried about. The UN launched in 2010 the *Decade of Deserts and the fight against Desertification (2010-2020)*. Deserts are present at almost all continents and their progress requires urgent action.

Each year, 12 million hectares of land are lost due to desertification – and fertile soil is the most non-renewable resource on Earth. Over 50% of farm lands is now moderately to severely degraded. These environmental problems are interlinked with economic, social, and peace and security matters: the growing number of economic migrants and environmental refugees exacerbates tensions in host communities and further degrades lands. It is also noted that an overwhelming majority of conflicts occurs in arid lands.

On a global scale, desertification - land degradation in dry-lands - affects 3.6 billion hectares, which accounts for 25 percent of the Earth's terrestrial land mass. Dry-lands are considered to be areas where average rainfall is less than the potential moisture losses through evaporation and transpiration. Depending on definitions, about 47 percent of the surface of the earth can be classified as dry-land (UNEP, 1992). It threatens the livelihoods of more than 1 billion people in some 100 countries. 2.1 billion people, about 40% of the world's population, live in the world's deserts and dry-lands; 90% of this population is in developing countries. Desertification affects 25% of the Earth's terrestrial land mass.

*Continued land degradation -whether from climate change, unsustainable agriculture or poor management of water resources- is a threat to food security, leading to starvation among the most acutely affected communities and robbing the world of productive land. (UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, 2010)*²⁰

Chinese action plan²¹

Desert storms from Central Asia are leaving a trail of global destruction. Now Beijing is drawing a line in the sand. Clouds of it blow throughout



Asia, carrying pollution and potentially infectious disease. The storms are fed by desertification: overgrazing, deforestation, and drought convert arid land to desert, creating a layer of mobile topsoil. This combination of forces is expanding the Gobi desert by about 950 square miles per year. Now, with the dunes within 240 km of China's capital city, Beijing officials have initiated a massive campaign to attack the problem. The plan is known as the **Green Great Wall** - a 4,500 km network of forest belts designed to stop the sands.

4.4 Fresh Water Availability¹²

Climate change system is expected to exacerbate current stresses on water resources from population growth and economic and land-use change, including urbanization. On a regional scale, mountain snow pack, glaciers and small ice caps play a crucial role in freshwater availability. Widespread mass losses from glaciers and reductions in snow cover, are projected to accelerate throughout the 21st century, reducing water availability, hydro-power potential, and changing seasonality of flows in regions supplied by melt-water from major mountain ranges (e.g. Hindu-Kush, Himalaya, Andes), where more than one-sixth of the world population currently lives.

Changes in precipitation and temperature lead to changes in runoff and water availability. Runoff is projected with high confidence to increase by 10 to 40% by mid-century at higher latitudes and in some wet tropical areas, including populous areas in East and South-East Asia, and decrease by 10 to 30% over some dry regions at mid-latitudes and dry tropics, due to decreases in rainfall and higher rates of evapotranspiration. There is also high confidence that many semi-arid areas (e.g. the Mediterranean Basin, western United States, southern Africa and north-eastern Brazil) will suffer a decrease in water resources due to climate change. Drought-affected areas are projected to increase in extent, with the potential for adverse impacts on multiple sectors, e.g. agriculture, water supply, energy production and health. Regionally, large increases in irrigation water demand as a result of climate changes are projected.

4.5 Sea Level Rise and Ocean pH²²

At the ocean's surface, seawater typically has a pH of about 8.0 to 8.3 pH units. For comparison, the pH of pure water is 7 -neutral- the quantity of positively charged hydrogen ions determine the acidity the more hydrogen ions, the lower the pH value. When carbon dioxide enters the ocean, it lowers the pH by reacting with water. The carbon dioxide put into the atmosphere since the Industrial Revolution has lowered the ocean pH level 0.1.

Scientists have run laboratory experiments in which they rear organisms at different pH levels. The results have been worrying, particularly for species that build skeletons out of calcium carbonate, such as corals and amoeba-like organisms. The extra hydrogen in low-pH seawater reacts with calcium carbonate, turning it into other compounds that animals can't use to build their shells.



Together with the bleaching impact of warmer water, elevated nutrient levels from pollution, overfishing, sediment deposition arising from inland deforestation, and other pressures, threaten increasingly, worldwide, the correct functioning of the ecosystems with severe loss of biodiversity as well as the disruption of livelihoods and food security of hundreds of millions of people.

5. Demography and Urbanization²³

Demographic expansion is a well-known phenomenon and fairly quantified. It is also an excellent example of non-linear behavior, in fact an hyperbolic one. This century the total population will grow up to ~10 billion people.

Long-range population projections are reported till 2300 (UN, 2004), covering twice as long a period as ever covered in previous United Nations projections. In these projections, world population peaks at 9.22 billion in 2075. Population therefore grows slightly beyond the level of 8.92 billion projected for 2050. However, after reaching its maximum, world population declines slightly and then resumes increasing, slowly, to reach a level of 8.97 billion by 2300, not much different from the projected 2050 number.

Last but not least, the general trend of migration of inhabitants of rural areas to urban ones is well known. The prospects are nevertheless frightening, when a 50% of the world population lived in 2006-2008 in urban environments this will grow to about 70% in 2050 and absolute numbers from ~3 billion people in 2006-2008 to about ~6 billion by mid-century, say a doubling in about half a century. How this to be managed, remains a terrific challenge, then, not only the accommodations have to be built but infrastructure like schools, hospitals, roads and the like.

6. In search for a new world vision. Conclusions

The picture of the status of the planet which was briefly explained looks far from optimistic. Indeed, from the scientific analysis presented here, the impact of human activities on the status of the planet did evolve towards tipping points or irreversible situations, unless dramatic and global interventions take place. The scientific literature is simply overwhelming and UN Bodies provide excellent analysis and this publication is largely based on them.

Generally, the way in which the planet is looked upon is essentially from economical values : benefit-loss considerations. 'Nature' provides quite a lot of services to humans as has been illustrated, however the intrinsic or the existential value for humankind and its living environment: the biosphere and the climate, are not taken into account. The value system is essentially anthropocentric. Unfortunately the discourses from international policy establishments do refer generally to available concepts from socio-economic theory. Some examples:

- About GHG emissions: the international community has not reached any agreement on the reduction of fossil energy use; the Kyoto Protocol will barely survive, although rather promising for reducing GHG emissions; massive investments are daily announced in the exploration for new fossil sources, such shale oil and gas, although the CO₂ atmospheric concentrations should not further increase. Clearly, short term and economic interests have the



highest priority.

- About biodiversity: the actions taken over the next decade or two, and the direction charted under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), will determine whether the relatively stable environmental conditions on which human civilization has depended for the past 10,000 years will continue beyond this century. Although of existential importance for humankind, no real breakthrough lies ahead.

The present human society is failing in its own diagnoses of its own situation and consequently no sustainable solutions can emerge from countless proposals, gatherings and conferences. One can think of some fundamental reasons:

First, society has not been able to come up with new concepts of the size of the oncoming irreversible threats;

Second, the missing of any ethical discourses in the numerous proposals for intervention;

Third, the time frame advanced in most proposals for restoring 'nature' or reducing human impacts, have been unrealistic, it will take this century and most likely much longer for re-establishing the situation ante.

Even economic analysis about addressing global warming : the sooner the investments are done, the lower the costs, did not have any impact on political discourse; the business as usual (BAU) attitude remains the dominant way of thinking and doing.

Paying attention to what E.O. Wilson²⁴ has written:

“The human species is, in a word an environmental hazard. Perhaps a law of evolution is that intelligence usually extinguish itself. Mother earth is a nurturing home for all life and that ecosystem abuse is rooted in androcentric -that is, male-dominated-concepts, values and institutions. I am radical enough to take seriously the question heard with increasingly frequency: Is humanity suicidal?” In search of nature (1996): pages 186, 191.

In the eco-bio-centered world vision, humanity has another position then in the present anthropocentric one. The existence of living organisms on the planet has over eons made an enormous complex entity of which the human species is part of. Thus, humans do not have a special place within that complex building, certainly not a place above all other species, which has been claimed for two thousand years. This change of perception and the recognition of another position of humanity in the biosphere can be regarded as a second Copernican revolution.

From that eco-bio-centered 'new' world vision, the ethical discourse becomes an entirely different orientation from the present androcentric concept society is using. The natural world has intrinsic values, thanks to which the human species has been living for thousands of years it has, so to say, existential values for all.

The failure of the present societies goes back to the inability to accept the imperative limits the planet earth is imposing on the human activities. Therefore it will be impossible to come up



with alternatives for the present situation without including explicitly these limits and values. Additionally, the inter-generational dimension has to be made explicit in the new ethical discourse. However, this does mean that the concept of human responsibility has to remain present in an eco-bio-centric world vision. On the contrary, the way the present system is built on, proves rather the reverse : human society behaves irresponsible.

According to Hans Jonas²⁵ (1984): We need an ethics of the state of crisis, an ethics of responsibility, of conservation, of preservation. Traditional ethics, which govern relationships among human beings, can no longer inform us on the norms of "good" and "evil" to which we must submit. In this ethics, nature does not constitute an object of human responsibility. It takes care of itself as well as of man. Now that our power is undermining the *natural balances*, our responsibility spreads *beyond inter-human relations to the bio-sphere* and should incorporate long-term effects in any forecast.

The way forward lies in an eco-bio-centric world view. The transition to an eco-bio-centric one is a tremendous challenge : another economic system, other socio-ethical behavior, businesses, political agendas and priorities, etc. It will take several decades, eventually centuries, but is an unavoidable evolution. New value scales have to be constructed; the earth's natural environment must be part of that new value system, it is of existential importance for the survival of the human species. ■

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9.

From the world government activities we had call for conference, which was moved for two years. Actually approach was nice and the presentatrion was prepared and is waiting the destini of the conference.

Due to reason of this book we are placing “Food, Water and Environment sustainability” presentation here, when in 2013 was prepared.

Our philosophy more people more knowledge has been proper again. The approach of the Radford University people is somehow advanced.

The presentation follows:

Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, September 2013

“FOOD, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY”

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



By

Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Slovenia, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, Russia and Greece, Prof Dr Negoslav P Ostojic, Serbia, Ricaardoe Di Done, Canada, Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler, Belgium, Prof Dr Alexandr Chumakov, Russia, and Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany.

The presentation “Food, Water and Environment Sustainability” has been prepared for the international conference “Building the New World – from Local to Global Transformation” by above mentioned group of researchers and scientist. The conference event will take place at Radford University, USA, May 29th to June 1st, 2014.

The Abstract

The global community of humankind is looking for a path to build a new world of sustainability of humanity with Biosphere of the planet Earth. There are many initiatives among scientific, and research communities seeking for “a better tomorrow” of Homo sapiens global community, to mention some: World Governing, World Philosophical Forum, Sustainable Future of Humankind (From Sustainability of Local Communities to Sustainable Future of Global Community of Humankind), UN and agencies, Globalization experts, Children Protection experts, Human rights and environment protection NGO's, and many more world-wide.

Basically we are discussing Homo sapiens' existence within the Biosphere of the planet Earth. What is needed is: food, water, shelter and clothes. Looking simple but it is complex even more than we may be thinking, due to present global community of humankind with over seven billion individual representatives - individual interpreters of the truth, facts, news, relations, etc.

It is our privilege to have the opportunity to discuss food, water and environment sustainability, because interdependence, interaction and cooperation of biosphere and humanity are preconditions for the survival. Interconnectedness of food, water and environment are usually discussed as three separate issues, what in reality they are not.

The Key Words

Agriculture; Basic Environments – Water, Air and Land; Climate Change System; Environment; Environment protection; Food; Food Processing; Global Community of Humankind; Homo sapiens; Local Community; Philosophy; Planet Earth; Star Sun System; Sustainability; Sustainable Development; Sustainable Future of Humankind; The Human Sciences; The Nature; World Governing; Water; Water Processing:

The Introduction

We remember a story for children – when a father was teaching his son about strength, he explained it using some sticks. He gave his son one stick and he asked him to break it. It was easy. And when the father gave his son seven sticks together the son could not break them. It



is also the case with the global community of humankind having strength of seven billion plus individual representatives but the unity is missing.

We have finished a research on education at present and we think the humanity needs a new universal formation or instruction for education and a better understanding of people and a better tomorrow of humanity. The goal is to have people understand the life, what at present we are missing. For a better tomorrow we need a universal formation - instruction for the education system with the clear vision of teaching and learning techniques needed for 21st century.

We have to work on formation of the Homo sapiens of 21st century as a new evolutionary step forward to better tomorrow.

As a result of the human population explosion with more than seven billion individual representatives, the present in the biosphere of the planet Earth has been developing the nature or the climate change system crisis. This biosphere crisis could have a very unpleasant impact to the global community of humankind. The mitigation could assist only with humanity united in knowledge, vision, governing, philosophy, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future.

We think there are five present civilizations of humankind as follows:

1. Ecological civilization as one of recent evolvments after sixties of the 20th century,
2. Political civilization as soon as social life evolved to the level of governance some 12000 years ago,
3. Economic civilization since the industrial revolution was invented in the seventeenth century,
4. Social civilization as a result of new evolvement for a better tomorrow of humanity regardless of the civil status of people, and
5. Cultural civilization as old as humanity and the main treasure at present.

Present is a summary of the past, and future is unpredictable, and it is a reason to observe the coming 2014 as a critical time for the entire global community of humankind. Our observations are a result of system thinking, requisite holism, complex problem solving, case studies, operational research, global studies, philosophy, and classical sciences scientific research of the Nature, and past up to present observations of human society within the biosphere of the planet Earth.

We are presenting 8th sector of the “Full-Spectrum Community Sectors”⁵⁹ - “Food, Water & Environment”. It is important to put together what has to be together, when discussing the global community of humankind basic issues. Food and water are two of four basic pillars of humanity. To them as well as to the entire Biosphere operations the interdependence, interaction and co-operation are basic principles of systemic operations. The precondition for the existence of the Biosphere is **the environment**. We shall discuss 8th sector issues as per classical sciences and novelty understanding of the Nature in general operations.

⁵⁹ »Fuul Spectrum Community Sectors has been used by Prof Dr Glen T. Martin of Redford University, USA, during preparations for the international Conference »The Building the New World – From Local to Global Transformation«, Radford University, May 29 – June 1, 2014.



The Discussion

The *Building the New World* conference intends to focus on the reality whether the Biosphere of the planet Earth is endangered due to the impact of global community of humankind in multiple, interconnected ways. Therefore, in order to “Build the New World”, humanity must quickly shift from anthropocentric to eco – bio – centred harmonious complementary existence with Biosphere, from materialism to altruism, from a global war-system to a worldwide peace-system, from unsustainable environmental destruction to sustainable future, and from religious separation to the redeeming state of spiritual unity. In sum, we must collectively move from fragmentation to requisitely holistic thinking

This integrated vision of the future necessarily includes many areas of inquiry and development. Specifically, the conference will explore eleven sectors, which together comprise a full-spectrum approach to creating a holistic civilization, on both the local and global community levels.

Full-Spectrum Community Sectors

1. Learning & Education
2. Communications & Media
3. Art & Culture
4. Economics & Business
5. Security & Peacekeeping
6. Justice & Governance
7. Health & Wellness
8. Food, Water & Environment
9. Infrastructure & Resources
10. Energy & Technology
11. Spirituality & Relations



Thus, the vision of fostering an integrated harmonious complementary coexistence or sustainable future of humankind will be the cornerstone of humanity future.

To commence, let us put new understandings of the Nature. The nature principles are not complex and complicated but simple and effective. Precondition of the nature existence is the environment – **basic environment**, which is the Universe. The Universe system and the nature system is one in all and all in one. The nature complex operations have systemic abilities and basic principles are: interdependence, interaction and co-operation of all matter, energy, information, dimension, lights, rays, particles, powers and forces and many unknown contents to our humankind.

The Universe or general nature is a grand scene, very fascinating and difficult to understand as a whole. That is why we are using requisite holism to define requisite holistic units like; The Universe system or the Nature system general, The Universe system regions, the galactic systems, the star Sun systems, the planetary systems, and smaller energy and matter systems.



The planet Earth system has three environments: Land, water and air.

Here we shall discuss human eco sphere 8th – Food, Water & Environment spectre of the communal sectors.

The planet Earth system, as a requisitely holistic unit has been since app. 4.6 billion years within the star Sun system. Birth of Homo sapiens' present global community of humankind has been dated app. 200000 years ago.

First globalisation of Homo sapiens⁶⁰ has taken time from app 200000 years ago till time of catastrophic large volcano Tolba⁶¹ eruption app. 75000 years ago. Seven volcano winters followed eruption event, and as a result living creatures including Homo sapiens community were facing extinction.

Small community of Homo sapiens survived in Rift Valley of East Africa of app. 15000 people. They have been source of present global community of humankind. Those descriptions have been somehow confirmed with gene research and are known as Bottle neck theory.

Now we have a planetary body of the Earth, with the Biosphere which is planetary environment for living⁶² nature, representing lands and large share of water, and atmosphere, where the rest of water could be found. So let us discuss WATER

The water cycle – please see Drawing No. 1. - makes the difference between the planet Earth and the other terrestrial planets Mars, Venus, and Mercury within the star Sun system and any star system universe wide. It is a part of the biosphere and has been provided at the birth of the Earth. The water cycle is a sub-system of the biosphere, which provides the basis of quantity, and quality of the biosphere environment. After the birth of the Earth, as soon as it had become cool enough, water appeared in liquid, ice, and gas forms; the water cycle commenced its permanent action, evolvments. As an environment it has excellent transport and interaction abilities, which probably together with other sub-systems: cloud formation and movements, lightening and natural electricity, assisted the birth of life. Life appeared in aquatic environment, and it took almost two billion years for life to move from the aquatic environment into terrestrial lands. 97.3 % of the Earth water is there in oceans, and seas, 2.1 % in glaciers, 0.6 % in aquifers, and insignificant quantities are lakes, rivers, soil moisture, and the biological life. Yet the water is a needed quality of biosphere, which has been a precondition for life. Most living creatures have between 75 and 95 % and more of water content within their bodies. The water is the main transport system within cells, tissues and body itself. The water is the main environment for chemical processes in nature. The water is the main architect of nature, when carving mountains, lakes, rivers, and shaping the Earth surface.

⁶⁰ First globaliration is novelty of understanding of the Homo sapiens existence at the Biosphere of the planet Earth. The second or present globalisation has been result of last three hundred year of industialization and post-industrialization time.

⁶¹ Volcano Tolba – today lake Tolba in Indonesia – eruption has affected large portion of all living creature on the Earth. Homo saoiuens civilisation was at the edge of extinction. Present global community of humankind had rebirth from small community at Rift Valey in East Arfica. From this origin, by migrations and inhabitations of lands the humanity has come to present.

⁶² Living nature has been used conditionly, because we humans we wrongly divided the Nature as living and non live nature.



Life and water,
Water and life,
Life,
Water.

Statement taken from the book “Slovenia Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Water Management Challenge to Slovenians in the Third Millennium”, Ecimovic, Jan, Vrhovsek, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 1998 (in Slovene).

Water movements and currents of oceans and seas – please see the Drawing No. 2,– result from the temperature and salinity difference, trade winds and interdependences, interactions, and co-operation of other Earth systems – gravitation, Earth movement, air movement, energy balance, Moon and Sun gravitation, etc. Large oceans currents are seen in the drawing No. 2.

Air and water are permanently interdependent, interacting and co-operating when the water changes from liquid to water vapor, which is transported by air. When temperature changes in the processes, assisted by the air particles (physical or biological), the water vapor changes into ice and liquid form and comes down to the surface as precipitation.

The mountains are water towers of the terrestrial surface, and the forest is the primary filter of water and its transporter to the underground. Rivers take water to lower altitudes and with their biological system they are secondary filters or conditioners of water. The river waters are the main transporter of mineral components from mountains and higher altitudes to lower altitudes and finally to the seas and oceans.

When waters from higher altitudes do not find their way to lower altitudes, lakes show up, and with their biological life they form the lake waters systems. Of course, lakes can have river water input and river water output, but the lake water body is placed under the level of water outtake. Lakes are the water storages at higher altitudes.

Swamps, swamp-forests and swampy areas are best biological filters of water, and they usually are placed at lower altitudes and as estuaries. At all locations where water (fresh or salty) and land meet there are the biologically richest regions.

The planet Earth matter exchange is possible due to water’s active transporter role, and the activity of environment with biological richness, which helps our health by purifying the terrestrial surface waters.

The underground waters transport water under the Earth’s surface and provide water in water springs.

There are large underground waters at deeper levels of terrestrial and ocean or seas bottom levels, which are there because of the Earth crust movements. They are underground lakes of waters rich with minerals and usually sterile.



The terrestrial surface water movement result for both the altitude and gravitation, and water has the golden ability to move downward (gravitation), and it has a leveled surface when staying.

The terrestrial, biological and atmospheric waters are less than one percent of total waters on the Earth, but due to water cycle they are an important sub-system of the biosphere.

Present global community of humankind is a major user of fresh water taken from the Nature or the Biosphere and prepared for human and related consummations.

For millennia humans used water from surface sources, but with arising of the industrialization at beginning of 17th century and post-industrialization up to present, people stopped using surface water directly due to different status of pollution of the surface waters. With 21st century or at the present we are using tape water at well managed human eco environments and bottled water in plastic bottles.

Both sources content quality controlled water. Of course better is tape water at well managed human eco sphere environments, and plastic bottled water is according to declared content and quality – IF.

The surface fresh waters in the biosphere of the planet Earth are polluted by global community of humankind, and trans-boundary air pollution by raining, which is a result of pollution done by the global community of humankind.

As a result humans did develop strong technologies for conditioning of the fresh water, which are allowing people not to suffer from water sourced health problems. For the rest of living creatures people do not care.

We are asking responsible people to revise the water status and put together a long lasting policy for prevention of the pollution by global community of humankind. It is just a question of time, when pollution in the biosphere will reach the level, which will have a strong impact for the living nature, and biosphere in general.

Human responsibility for pollution is not questionable, but whether we may do better for the biosphere or not, it is questionable.



THE WATER CYCLE

RESERVOIRS OF AVAILABLE WATER ON EARTH		
Reservoirs	Volume(10^6 km^3)	% of total
Oceans	1350	97.3
Glaciers	29	2.1
Aquifers	8	0.6
Lakes and rivers	0.1	—
Soil moisture	0.1	—
Atmosphere	0.013	—
Living biosphere	0.001	—

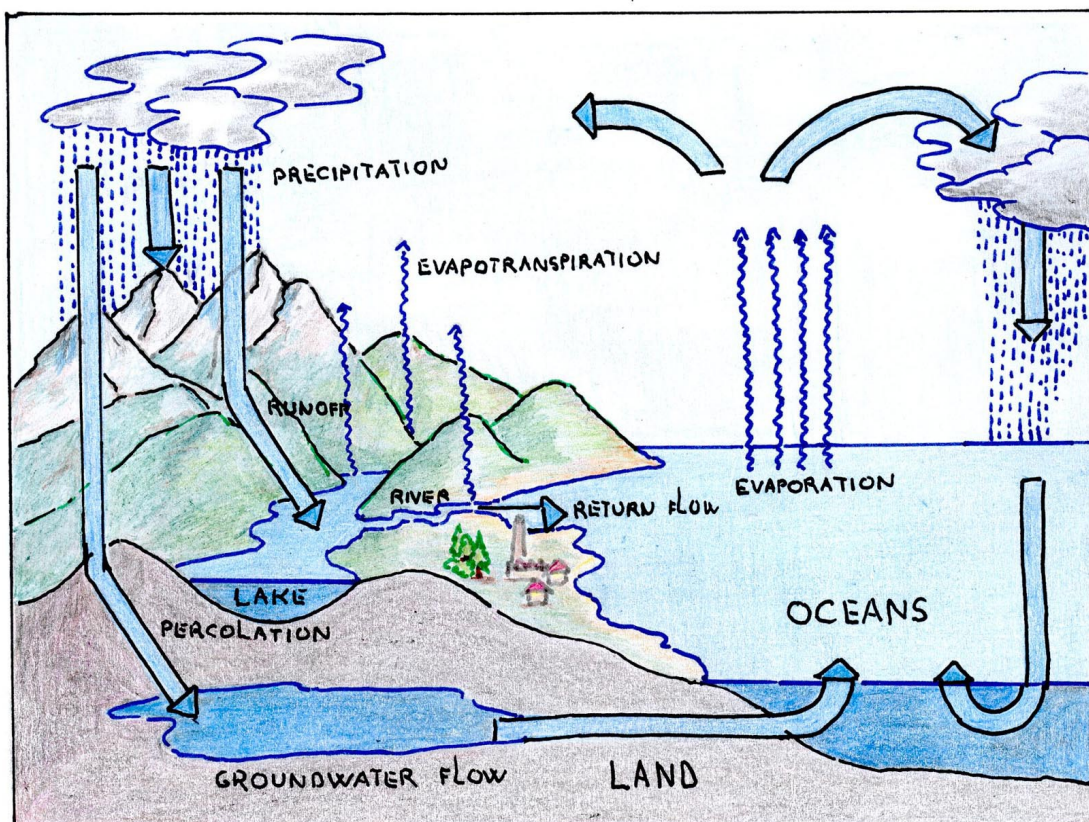
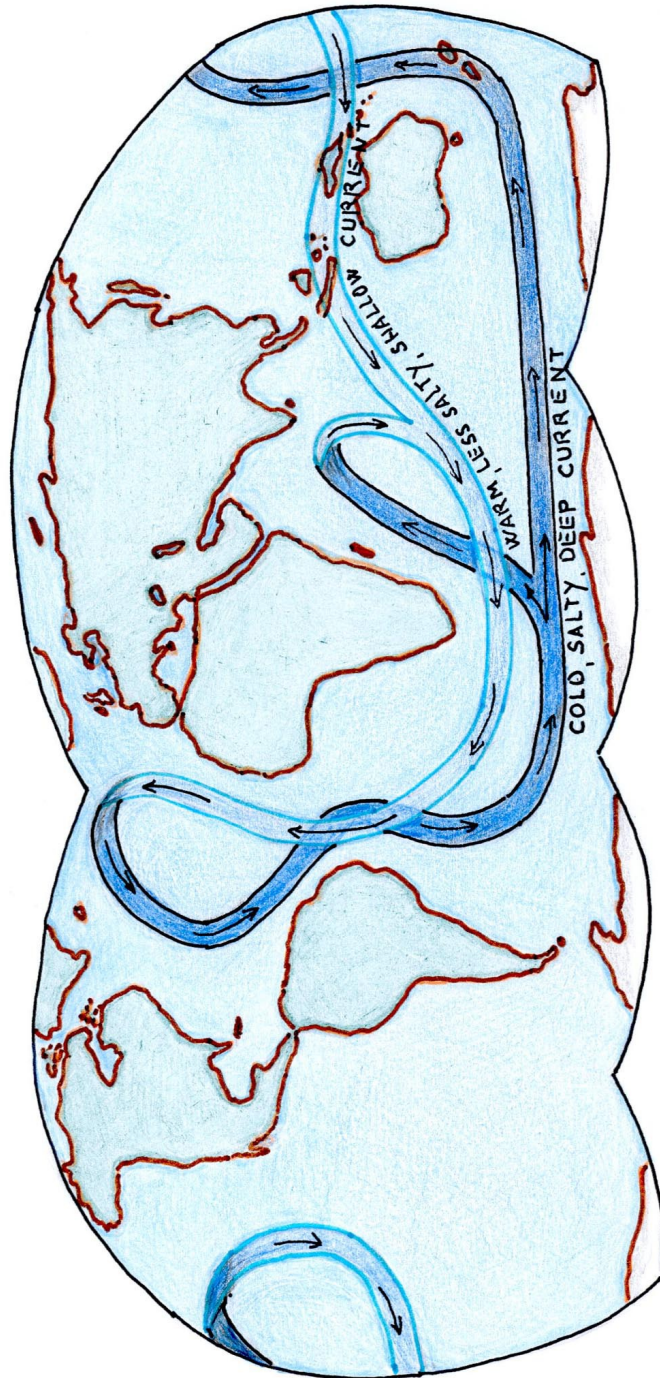




Table No 1. The water cycle drawing

THE LARGE-SCALE SALT TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN TODAY'S OCEANS



- DEEPER FLOW- THERMOHALINE CIRCULATION - ARISES FROM DENSITY VARIATIONS. WATER IS DENSER WHEN COLD AND/OR MORE SALINE.
- MIGRATION OF COLD, SALTY WATER A FEW THOUSAND METERS BENEATH THE OCEAN SURFACE IS BALANCED BY COMPENSATING CURRENTS CLOSER TO THE SURFACE MOVING TOWARD THE SITES WHERE THE WATER IS SINKING.



Table No 2 The main currents drawing, both drawings 1st and 2nd are from the book “System Thinking and Climate Change System (Against a Big “Tragedy of Commons” of all of us)”, Ecimovic, Mulej, Mayur et al, 2002 – ISBN 961-236-380-3

The large ocean currents are a part of the climate change system. They are moderating local climates and influencing the living conditions qualities as one of main supporters to the nature and humankind.

Let us conclude water issues with a recommendation for the present leadership of the global community of humankind to take responsibilities for good and bad results of living humanity and heritages.

Discussing water issues from the world governing view, we think, it is important to clarify the present and seek for possibilities for a better tomorrow, and with a clean view open a new era of humanity. Complex issues should be understood, and options, actions should be established before it is too late.

Food and water are interdependent, interacting and co-operating for the purpose of satisfying needs of humanity. They are human products from agriculture, fishing, hunting, collecting or picking in the semi natural environments, processing with many different technologies and with many different processing facilities.

After the innovation of modern promotion activities both food and water are very much promoted with the intention for a larger share at markets (more profits only).

With more and more pollution both food and water are an issue of many regulations and inspections.

With Money Master Monster leadership⁶³, which is in charge of the global community of humankind, with its reproduction needs and production, management, economics, promotion, consummation has resulted in very high cost for consumers and making great profits for small number of people.

The water and food security is in jeopardy because of profits, pollution, and globalization. It is necessary to reconstruct the production and consumption according to local communities and to cut profits and unnecessary burden from local, national and global bureaucracies, and with responsible production to guarantee healthy food for humanity.

Today because of business needs the whole activity of water and food are so complex that only individual businessmen in reality know what is why. The rest bureaucracy, financial, economic, promotional and other parasitic parts are counting profits in reality for nothing.

Food and water poisoning at present is higher than ever in the history of humankind.

⁶³ »The Money Master Monster« World Leadership of Global Community of Humankind has taken over leadership after Second World War social improvement and finally during end of 20th century and commencement of 21st century we have come to the world of money and economics.



Local food production, which is only form, which could have countless number of producers, and consumers, has been generally neglected.

Monsanto, USA based corporation, the World most known polluter of nature, agriculture, etc., they do not have any feeling for responsibility. They within the food production do not consider any responsibility for their history and effects of pollution, world-wide. Their irresponsible attitude towards humanity, have been possible due to large use of profits for approval of their activities. As the leaders they are followed by countless number of smaller companies.

We hope for a better tomorrow and a better working scheme for the food and water supply to the individual members of local communities and peoples of the world.

Only in India at present (end 2013) there are 800 million citizens without secured one meal per day, due to miss-management of the nation. It is a result of irresponsibility of many of those, who should not be irresponsible.

For a better tomorrow we are recommending restructuring of corporate and individual social responsibility of man, from education and to all full-spectrum community sectors activities.

The crisis 2008 – 2014 of food, water, energy, credit, biosphere and humankind has proved needs for changes.

New challenging solutions are needed.

New World needs clear visions for the full spectrum of community sectors, which contribute to the pollution and are destroying the nature.

Before the conclusion let us review the environment issues. Environment is a popular word in the vocabulary of bureaucracy, local regional, national, world politicians, and many more.

It is less popular at sciences, but in reality it is not a fully understood word. Many connotations of the term “environment” are properly used, but coming to the nature issues, we may learn, that environment is the surrounding within which the nature exists.

Environment is not something you may change, manipulate or miss-use. More rightful explanation is, that environment is as it is, and everything within any environment has to adjust to environmental conditions. We humans are manipulating our surrounding or environment or our living space to our comfort, and that is why we have adopted a wrong meaning of the word.

The Nature environment, the Universe or Cosmos or environment within Biosphere of the planet Earth are unchangeable and are a result of systemic action of the nature of the planet Earth.

Human eco sphere is influencing the different contents of the Biosphere environment, and those are with assistance of the system operation of the Biosphere changing particular contents (for instance CO₂ content in the breathing air) etc., and the rest of content including living



nature and entire global community of humankind has to adjust to new conditions. When those conditions will come to be un-adjustable for human existence, it will be too late for any action.

Unchangeable content of the environment or environment is unchangeable does not mean in sense of humankind use of time, but as long as the nature observations could be only in present, and present is only a dimension of the nature as well as environment. That is why humankind thinks of adjusting the environment, what in case of human eco sphere is possible, but for the nature environment it is not possible.

Whole large number of human sciences, which have been established “recently”, and are dealing with the nature issues of the planet Earth and larger, such as: geo – engineering; resilience research; theory of everything, string theory, black holes, matter and energy research, particles research and many more need to get appraisal in accordance with the real nature.

A change of environment is influencing any operation within it as before. It does mean that in environment with different conditions the operations, processes, etc., do not necessarily work as usual.

In conclusion we think the environment needs a new approach for a better understanding.

The Conclusions

We think New World for humankind in 21st century needs:

1. New approach to education with a goal to up-bring and educate individual with; universal instructions, with individual social responsibility, whole life learning, ethics and morality to support the sustainable future of humankind on the planet Earth.
2. New socially adjusted order and world governing to allow a sustainable future of humankind with peace, respect, reason morality, and wisdom.
3. New approach for the scientific work not to research human sciences, profit making technologies, war and mass destruction weapons and many more contents of the present life, but to enrich humanity with philosophy and knowledge about the nature and life, and to support the sustainable future of humankind.
4. Let us unite global community of humankind to have sustainable life instead of present.

The Bibliography – has been taken off due to space and it is almost the same as per no. 3.