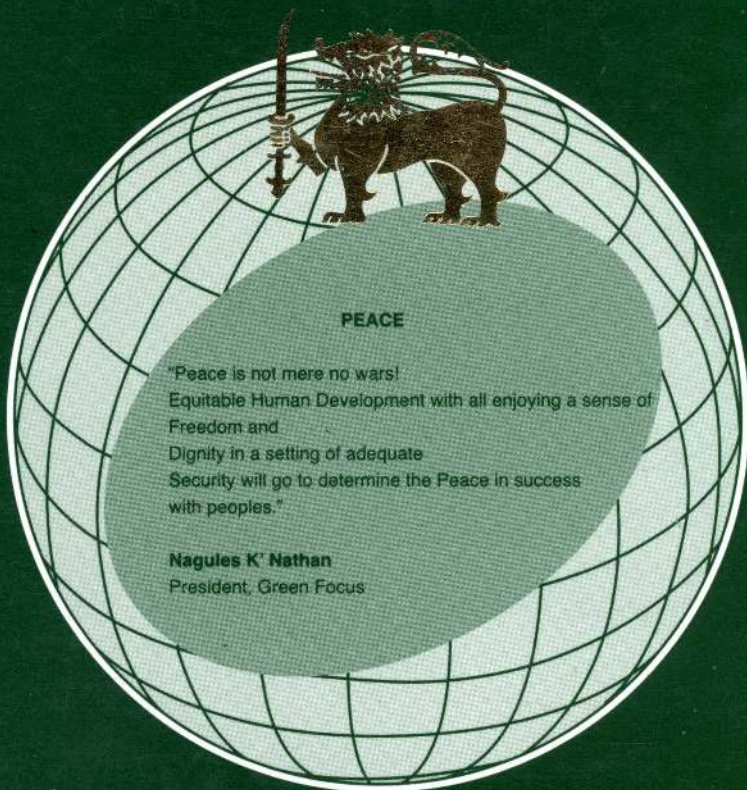




GREEN DIPLOMAT



PEACE

"Peace is not mere no wars!
Equitable Human Development with all enjoying a sense of
Freedom and
Dignity in a setting of adequate
Security will go to determine the Peace in success
with peoples."

Nagules K' Nathan
President, Green Focus

Green Focus
21st CENTURY UNIVERSAL VISION

GREEN DIPLOMAT

A THOUGHT FOR WORLD LEADERS

Belief, the "I'm-positive-I-can" attitude, generates the power, skill and energy needed to do. When you believe I-can-do-it, the how-to-do-it develops. (The Magic of Self Direction)

GREEN FOCUS WORKING MECHANISM

The Green Focus working mechanism that is quite 'unique' seeks to strengthen and carry forward for appropriate action, aims and objectives of Global Commons through the participating Heads of Nation State or Government, Governments, Nations, Inter-Governmental organizations, International Organizations, major NGOs, Universities, Research Institutions, Diplomatic Community and Decision Makers, particularly targetted at the 'International Political Agenda', which remains demonstrated pragmatic in its global strength and competence.

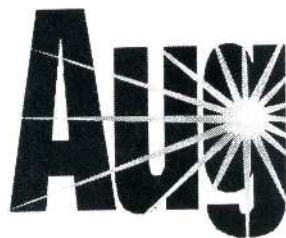
Green Diplomat invites all interested parties to participate in collective reflection. Contributions to the issues focussed may be made by sending statements, comments, suggestions or documents judged useful in the work of Green Focus, directly to: Green Focus, (inc. SEACED).

SPECIAL NUTSHELL EDITION - 1999

(Towards 21st Century ...)

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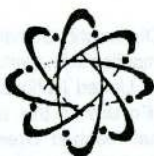
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GREEN DIPLOMAT



A SPECIAL ISSUE OF GREEN FOCUS
ON
NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT FOR
WORLD PEACE



&

Q50 COMMONWEALTH



GREEN FOCUS
Colombo, Sri Lanka





FROM THE PRESIDENT OF GREEN FOCUS

"The right to safe Environment and Development is inalienable. It is interdependent on Human Rights and Peace in the context of Human Progress and Dignity for all on the Earth."

Green Focus 21st Century Vision.

Green Focus, (inc. SEACED), a High Level Diplomatic Global Coalition for Environment, Development and World Peace, remains in regular communication with world leaders - Heads of State or Government of all member and non-member States of the United Nations since early-nineties on active campaign on such Global Commons, and the 'World Forum' in this issue of Green Diplomat has pleasure in highlighting responses from world leaders that reached Green Focus, while it is reasonably believed that several such responses not reaching Green Focus since the mid-nineties including those related to UN50 Anniversary Programme due to suspected communication constraints Green Focus has been subjected to. Green Focus must therefore regret for the situation absolutely beyond its control and for the valued responses of leaders that may be missing in this publication as a consequence.

Let this be a fine opportunity for the presidency of the Green Focus to send grand compliments to all the Excellencies Heads of State or Government, and other leaders of international community, who with genuine interest in contributing towards the 'Common Goals' demonstrated their valued cooperation through their participatory and supportive messages and statements as todate, and to express sincere gratitude for the same in the spirit of the highest diplomatic tradition.

Green Focus continues in its best of hope to further all such possible cooperation with world leaders on vital issues of Global Commons and reassures that it would remain a source of encouragement and support, in the name of world humanity, to the leaders in the exercise of their 'Political Will' in pursuance of such global agenda for 'Peace and Just Quality of Life for All'.

Thank You

Nagules K' Nathan
President, Green Focus



سلام

和平

Peace

Paix

Мир

Paz

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'K. Annan'.

Kofi Annan
Secretary-General of the United Nations
Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies

GREEN DIPLOMAT

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From the President of Green Focus

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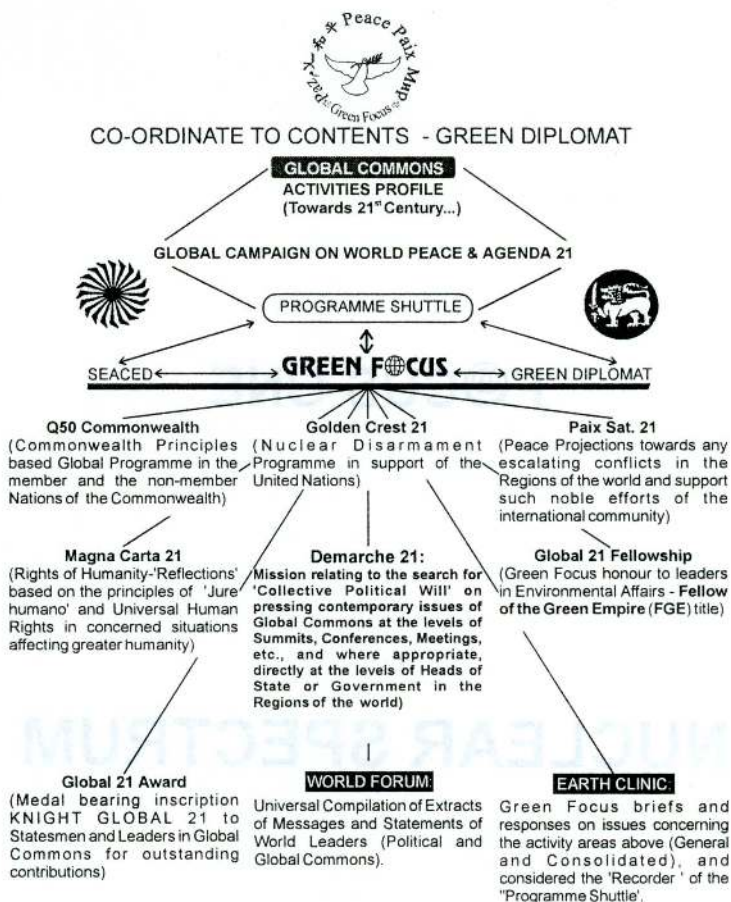
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**REDEFINED:**

Graphic Model on Activities Profile: GF/ GD APF/June 1999 supplemented by Graphic Model on Global Networking: GF/G21/98/Rev.1 June 1999.

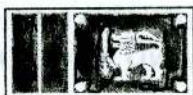
"Parliamentarians convey or withhold the political legitimacy of social action. Because they are charged with this vital and over-riding responsibility they will be the first to be accountable by present and future generations for success or failure in achieving sustainable development."

(Inter - Parliamentary Conference on Environment and Development, Brasillia, November 1992)

FOCUS ONE

NUCLEAR SPECTRUM

1



PRESIDENT OF SRI LANKA

"... It is now thirteen years since the inaugural SAARC Summit in Dhaka, but human and material resources have yet to be maximised through regional cooperation.

To achieve this, a framework of peace and stability in the region is required. Without such a framework, there can be no progress.

Sri Lanka is a signatory to both the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the belief that these two treaties would finally lead to a total global nuclear disarmament. At the Islamabad Summit of 1988, the SAARC leaders declared their intentions towards an end to the nuclear arms race. This was again emphasized at the 1995 New Delhi Summit. Now in the present uneasy climate, it calls for nuclear disarmament to hold the utmost priority..."

(Extract)

Chandrika B. Kumaratunga
(Chairperson
South Asian Association for
Regional Cooperation)



SAARC

SOUTH ASIAN LEADERS AT THE 10TH SAARC SUMMIT COLOMBO SRI LANKA

"SALIENT FEATURE: The Heads of State or Government reiterated their commitment to the promotion of mutual trust and understanding and, recognizing that the aims of promoting peace, stability and amity and accelerated socio-economic cooperation may best be achieved by fostering good neighbourly relations, relieving tensions and building confidence, agreed that a process of informal political consultations would prove useful in this regard. The Heads of State or Government further recognized that this process would contribute to the appreciation of each other's problems and perceptions as well as for decisive action in agreed areas of regional cooperation."

(Extract)

(From : Colombo Declaration, July 1998.)

2 UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, AND NUCLEAR DOCTRINES

We the peoples
of the United Nations

determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

have resolved to combine our efforts
to accomplish these aims

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

Article 11: The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

Article 26: In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Article 47: There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

..., NUCLEAR DOCTRINES

Long before the emergence of nuclear weapons, military doctrines of various kinds have been used to describe the intended conduct of future wars, to control or guide the use of force and to determine the conditions thereof. The existence of nuclear weapons and the rapid technological development in this field during the last several decades have given rise to numerous military doctrines relating to the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons and led to their constant revision.

The concept of military doctrine is used in somewhat different ways by the major military Powers...

Military doctrines are often formally expressed in statements and speeches by national leaders and ranking military personalities, but they are also reflected in the military preparations of a given State or group of States, e.g. in decisions on procurement and deployment, in training manuals, as well as in military and political periodicals and books.

A large spectrum of thinking exists on the subject of nuclear weapons and their possible use. This thinking is sometimes grouped into certain "schools", depending on the attitude towards the use of nuclear weapons and the role of these weapons in international relations. These schools range from total acceptance, through scepticism and relativism, to total rejection of nuclear weapons. Most notably, the theories that consider use of nuclear weapons as an integral element of the security of States are hard to reconcile with the ideals behind the United Nations Charter, sometimes referred to as the concept of "peace through law."

DETERRENCE...

The phenomenon of deterrence probably existed already at very early stages of human existence. It is based essentially on the threat of use of force to prevent someone from carrying out his intentions. It can take the form of either a threat to inflict severe consequences in case a certain act is carried out: deterrence by punishment, or of a threat to prevent by force the actual implementation of the act: deterrence by denial. The principle of deterrence has in all times served as a basis for military doctrines for the defense of States. In the nuclear age, however, the meaning of deterrence has acquired totally new dimensions.

Nuclear deterrence in present conditions is different from deterrence with conventional weapons in several ways: It can be immediate, total and global. Never before have States been able to inflict upon each other almost instant punishment. In the nuclear age it is possible to carry out an attack in a matter of hours, even minutes. Never before have States been able to destroy the very basis for continued existence of other States and regions. And never before has it been possible to carry out such destruction on any part of the globe, no matter how distant.

History indicates that once a particular type of weapon has been developed past the testing stage it will generally be used. This has not been true of nuclear weapons, with one exception, but there can be no assurance that it will remain so. Thus, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence remains open to the criticism that, given the nature of these weapons, the risk of the failure of deterrence are correspondingly higher...

"... at the time the scientists who started the project had as their purpose that the bomb should not be used, it was to be a deterrent to Hitler. We were naive and thought that the military would listen to us. Of course, they had the last word, and the bomb was used."

Joseph Rotblat
Nobel Peace laureate

SECURITY...

The impact of the doctrines of nuclear deterrence on international security is difficult to separate from the impact of the very existence of the weapons themselves and the technological development of nuclear-weapon systems. Once the weapons exist and consequently also the possibility that they may be used - the particular role in international security of the doctrines for their use might not become a matter of primary concern when the actual use of these weapons is contemplated...

QUESTIONABILITY...?

One obvious question concerns the credibility of the doctrines, not in the sense whether a State has the means and thus the ability to implement a certain doctrine, but in the sense of the relationship between doctrines and reality. Will the doctrines really prove to be reliable instruments in a crisis situation, or will the situation develop independently of the doctrines? It is impossible to answer this with any degree of certainty, but it must be pointed out that wars have hitherto had a tendency to proceed and end in ways not predicted.

Another question is whether it is possible in reality to retain a distinction between different doctrinal scenarios once a conflict is under way?, that is, is it possible to distinguish between a counterforce attack aimed at destroying military targets and a counter-value strike aimed at weakening the industrial capacity of a State? Having launched a counterforce attack, what assurances could a State have that the adversary would not respond by counter-value attack, aimed at cities, since there would be little point in striking at silos already emptied of their missiles? Moreover, can the first-strike State be counted upon to act with restraint? Would it not be tempted to strike with greater force for fear that the adversary might begin a second round of escalation in the means employed?

All these questions raise serious doubts about the possibilities of keeping developments under control and within the limits determined by doctrines. Nevertheless, different doctrines may have different security implications. Deterrence in the form of massive retaliation - on which the concept of deterrence ultimately rests - has vast consequences for the whole international community in case of failure. While it is difficult to state whether, and to what extent, it has contributed to avoiding war between the super-Powers, it is clear that it has not sheltered the non-nuclear States from the threat of others, nor prevented a number of conflicts involving both nuclear and non-nuclear Powers.

"Enduring international peace and security cannot be built on the accumulation of weaponry by military alliances nor be sustained by a precarious balance of deterrence or doctrines of strategic superiority."

1978 UNGA Special Session
Final Document

(Acknowledgement : Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons
UN Publication, 1981)

3 SECURITY ASSURANCES BY STATES

"Security assurances" by the nuclear – weapon States as presented to the Committee on Disarmament in 1980)

1 China : "Complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons are essential for the elimination of nuclear war and nuclear threats. We are aware that its realization is no easy matter. This being the case, we hold that the nuclear – weapon States should at least undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the non- nuclear weapon States and nuclear-free zones. On its own initiative and unilaterally, China long ago declared that at no time and in no circumstances would it be the first to use nuclear weapons."

2 France : "To negotiate with nuclear-free zones participants in order to contract effective and binding commitments, as appropriate, precluding any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States of these zones."

3 Soviet Union : "To offer a binding commitment in a new international convention not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non- nuclear States parties to such a convention which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and which have no nuclear weapons in their territory or under their jurisdiction or control and to consult whenever any party to the convention has reason to believe that the actions of any other party are in violation of this commitment."

"The Soviet Union, for its part, wishes to state as emphatically as it can that we are against the use of nuclear weapons, that only extraordinary circumstances, only aggression against our country or its allies by another nuclear power, could compel us to have recourse to that extreme means of self – defence. The Soviet Union is doing and will do all in its power to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war and to protect the peoples from becoming the victims of nuclear strikes, whether initial or retaliatory. This is our steadfast policy, and we shall act in accordance with it."

"I wish also solemnly to declare that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against those States which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory."

6 United Kingdom : "Not to use nuclear weapons against States which are parties to the non-proliferation Treaty or other internationally binding commitments not to manufacture or acquire nuclear explosive devices except in the case of an attack on the United Kingdom, its dependent territories, its armed forces or its allies by such States in association or alliance with a nuclear-weapon State."

7 United States : "Not to use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear weapon State party to the non-proliferation Treaty or any comparable internationally binding commitment not to acquire nuclear explosive devices, except in the case of an attack on the United States, its territories or armed forces or its allies by such a State allied to a nuclear – weapon State or associated with a nuclear- weapon State in carrying out or sustaining the attack."

4

GOLDEN CREST 21

"It is an inalienable right of the States to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes... and let be only for that unequivocally."



1999 SPECIAL FOCUS / NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT FOR WORLD PEACE



GREEN FOCUS PROGRAMME ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

PREAMBLE:

Green Focus as a leading global entity on World Peace & Agenda 21 recognizes the elimination of nuclear weapons as a goal shared by all humanity on Earth, and consider it as a vital factor of global dimension for a lasting 'Peace and Security'.

The pursuit of Green Focus on a 'Global Zero (0) Nuclear Status (GONS)' is indeed ensuring a Nuclear Weapons Free World' – feasible a long-range objective and a reality within the scope of the 'Collective Political Will' of world leaders.

It consults in this regard to such documents on the 'Nuclear Issue' as the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Nuclear Weapons not only are capable of destroying every creation by man over centuries; they could even obliterate the entire life on Earth. Those already in stockpiles in their numbers, reach and readiness together with proliferation continue to pose a global threat. It subjects the humanity into a state of constant fear that any conflicts in the regions of the world escalating into possible outburst of nuclear weapons. Humanity is in need of safer and more stable world.

There exists an obligation with the international community to free the world from the existing 'Nuclear Grip'. Is this sincerely realized?

On the other hand;

Is it that those who insist upon it to champion nuclear disarmament while in practice preventing useful steps towards it? Is it that nuclear powers not ready to give up nuclear tests? Is it that there a continued reliance on nuclear weapons in the midst of suspicion and mistrust among states? or what other?

All these in question pose uncertainty!

However, it is certain that:

"Nuclear Weapons, not only the number one enemy to the entire humanity; but a challenge to the global Peace and Security'."

This inhuman situation on Earth urges the world leaders of their 'Collective Political Will' translated into tangible action towards an active process of disarmament before late.

Let us embrace our responsibilities to the present and future generations!

PROGRAMME BRIEF

1. FOCUS : Nuclear Disarmament for World Peace.
2. FOCUS TARGET : World Leaders and Decision Makers, Heads of State or Government in particular.
3. FOCUS SCOPE : To promote political will in unison through the process of 'Global Partnership and Continuous Dialogue' towards due honor to the obligations arising from such international legal documents as the specific treaties on the issue in the first place, and as well other such Covenants, Conventions, etc., on the same and the related issues.
4. BENEFIT : Maximize global response that shall lead to concrete 'Action plan' to accomplish such objectives within a reasonable 'Agreed Time – frame' in the name of World Peace and Security.
5. BENEFICIARY : Present and future generations of the humankind on the Planet earth.
6. CAMPAIGN LEAD : The Programme defines the Head of State of the Republic of Sri Lanka and Chair of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to assume an honorary lead. It also recognizes Sri Lankan President's general statement on the subject of 'Nuclear Disarmament' at the 10th SAARC Summit 1998.
7. CAMPAIGN BASE : Colombo, Sri Lanka.
8. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: Cooperating in a spirit of partnership at the highest segments of the international community. It solicits viable solidarity in the search for a global response with international organizations, Governments, Nations, Diplomatic Community, Non – governmental organizations and Citizens' groups.
9. CONSULTATION: United Nations and Agencies, International Organizations on Global Peace and Security, and Organizations on 'Nuclear Issues'.
10. COOPERATION: Global Communications systems and Internet WW Websites of Collaborating / Partner Organizations for information outreach.
11. PROGRAMME DURATION: 1999 into the 21st Century.
12. MODE OF OPERATION: Through nominated Contacts and Focal Points worldwide.

GOLDEN CREST 21...

13. OPEN ENDED:

Subject to revision incorporating development on the programme based on accepted views and suggestions.

GLOBAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT STATUS (GENERAL)

"... In the strength of sizeable political will in unison, accelerated progressive reduction of Nuclear weapons with due care to the nuclear balance essential to the international security that shall lead to total elimination within a reasonable and hopeful time – frame established by consensus in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding among the States responsible, and in the process cooperate with Non-nuclear States to achieve the required universal acceptance for a lasting ' Global Zero (0) Nuclear Status'. (Ref: Draft V/GF/ND/21/98 : Release 24 September 1998).

GREEN FOCUS,(inc.) South East Asia Centre(SEACED)
P.O.BOX : ONE. EIGHT.FOUR.FOUR.
COLOMBO, SRI LANKA.

(A Programme presented to / (Filed) with the United Nations)

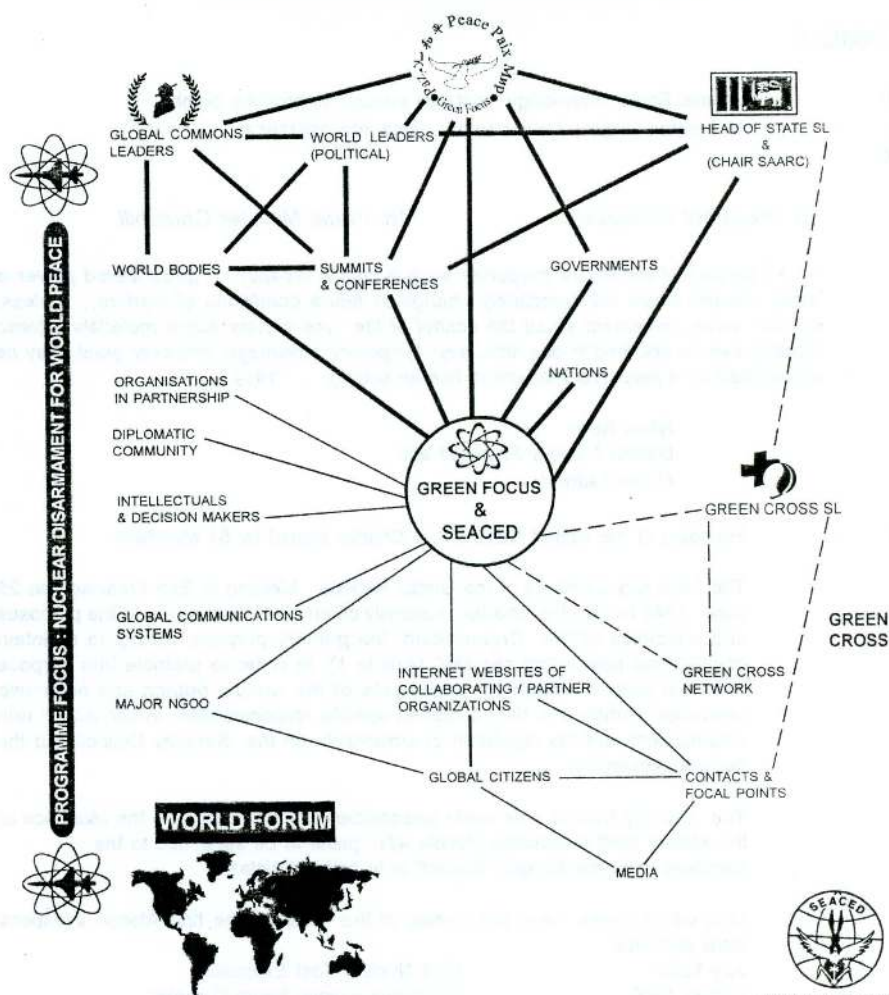
We believe this programme merit the support of all those concerned with the dangers of nuclear weapons including those who may not at this time favour the elimination of all nuclear weapons

- Green Diplomat

Update : June 1999

GREEN FOCUS

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN ON WORLD PEACE & AGENDA 21



Draft / GF / G21 / 98
 Graphic Model on Global Networking
 Programme : 'Nuclear Disarmament for World Peace'

Update : June 1999

(---) Programme Relations with Green Cross on an Annual Basis

5 NUCLEAR PLATFORM

(Lock, and Key Reactions)

PREAMBLE

- 1939 - Atomic Bomb Technology matured enough to produce bomb
- 1942 - Manhattan Project Atomic Bomb came into existence
- 1944 -

To: President Roosevelt

To: Prime Minister Churchill

"(...) The fact of immediate preponderance is that a weapon of unparalleled power is being created which will completely change all future conditions of warfare... Unless, indeed some agreement about the control of the use of new active materials (Atomic Bombs) can be obtained in due time, any temporary advantage, however great, may be outweighed by a perpetual menace to human society. ..." 1944

Niels Bohr

*Danish Nuclear Physicist and
Nobel Laureate*

- 1945 - Founding of the United Nations, the Charter signed by 51 Members

The Founding Members of the United Nations, Meeting in San Francisco on 26 June 1945 to sign the Charter, solemnly committed themselves to the purposes and principles of the Organization, the primary purpose being 'to maintain international peace and security' (Article 1). In order to promote this purpose "with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources" (Article 26), they conferred specific responsibilities in connection with disarmament and the regulation of armaments on the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The Security Council was made responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee (Article 47), "plans to be submitted to the Members or to the Security Council or to both" (Article 11).

Only within weeks after the signing of the Charter, the first Atomic Weapons were exploded.

- July 1945 - First Nuclear Test Explosion
- August 1945 - Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Disaster

"... the basis for all countries that could possibly do so to get nuclear weapons had been started." 1945

George Bernard Shaw
(just after Hiroshima bombing)

This confronted the United Nations with unprecedented military and political problems. What follows...?

The Charter makes no reference to nuclear weapons as such ... But those who wished to ensure that nuclear energy would be used for peace and not for war, however, saw the United Nations as good the obvious and natural agency to achieve that goal. It follows...

...as a consequence:

"The General Assembly's first resolution (resolution 1(I) adopted on 24 January 1946 established an Atomic Energy Commission with the urgent task of making specific proposals for the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons of mass destruction."

Later that year, in resolution 41(I), adopted on 14 December 1946, the General Assembly recognized the central role of disarmament in relation to peace and security.

Since that time, the question of disarmament has been discussed in the Security Council, at every session of the General Assembly and in numerous subsidiary bodies. In the search for disarmament, the United Nations has been confronted with a complex and difficult task. In seeking to discharge its responsibilities in the course of several decades and as to date ... the United Nations has used a variety of methods and approaches...

Other several efforts of intellectual groups, institutions and organizations, independently and in support of the United Nations, are also remarkably recognized in the field of nuclear disarmament.

... and in this perspective, let the Green Diplomat 'Nuclear Platform' be in the forefront in the noble function of fairly balancing in its forum all such augustly viewpoints of lead organizations and personalities that shall help seek in efforts building a desirable political will in unison be it justly effective towards strengthening the ideals of Nuclear-Weapon-Free world; a common goal for univesal realization.

Personal invitation from Nuclear Peace Lab.

To :

Thank You

WELCOME TO NUCLEAR PLATFORM!

NUCLEAR PLATFORM

NUCLEAR IMPASSE?

“...the existence of ripe Nuclear – Weapon – Technology since 1939 and the first nuclear weapons as such since 1942, the non- existence of specific reference to nuclear weapons or weapons of mass destruction and an adequately defined ban or outlaw clause to these weapons in the relevant Articles of the Charter (1945) of the United Nations...”

Fundamentally, due to this inherent position, the Charter under the broad general clauses relating to disarmament and the regulation of armaments in Articles 11, 26 and 47 could only moderately address to the issue of such a manifestation of rather impasse a complicated nuclear situation today the innocent world humanity has to face in total dismay.”

Nagules K' Nathan
President, Green Focus

Even if the balance of deterrence was an entirely stable phenomenon, there are strong moral and political argument against a continued reliance on this balance. It is inadmissible that the prospect of the annihilation of human civilization is used by some States to promote their security. The future of mankind is then made hostage to the perceived security of few nuclear- weapon States and most notably that of the two super - Powers. It is further more not acceptable to establish, for the indefinite future, a world system of nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States. This very system carries within it the seed of nuclear- weapon proliferation. In the long-run, therefore, it is a system that contains the origins of its own destruction.”

- Report of SG/UN
Comprehensive Study on Nuclear Weapons, UN 1981
(R-CSNW/UN 1981)

“Progress in all fields of human endeavor, but particularly in the field of disarmament, because of its complex nature and the still existing suspicion and mistrust between nations can be achieved only if there is a strong political will on all sides to undertake the policies and measures that could lead to agreements and if discussions and negotiations are conducted with determination to achieve specific objectives. If we are to make real progress towards disarmament, Governments must approach this subject in a new spirit...”

U.Thant
UN Secretary General 1970

“In my first statement to the conference of the Committee on Disarmament in 1972, I stated the belief that all the technical and scientific aspects of the problems had been so fully explored that only a political decision was necessary in order to achieve agreement. I still hold the belief. The problem can be solved and should be solved now.”

Kurt Waldheim
UN Secretary General 1980

“The nuclear weapon States should commit themselves unequivocally to the elimination of nuclear weapons and agree to start to work immediately on the practical steps and negotiations required for its achievement. The commitment should be made at the highest political levels.”

Canberra Commission

☉ "Proliferation is a political problem, and it demands a political solution, of which the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is a solid foundation. Advancing the cause of nuclear disarmament may not in the end be enough to avert disaster, but it is the only approach that offers any hope of limiting the problem; it is the only proven technique."

Thomas Graham, Jr.

President Lawyers Alliance for World Security,
United States.

☉ "... no credible preconditions to total nuclear disarmament other than the political will of the governing elites in the nuclear-weapon States. ... nuclear weaponry is totally unacceptable as an element of security policy. It is unacceptable for the same reason that torture and terrorism are unacceptable, and no tactical, pragmatic argument as to effectiveness can overcome such fundamental objections.

Richard Falk

Princeton University

Author : The Dual Face of Terrorism

☉ "...should the United States government decide to honor their obligations, under Article VI of the NPT, and make decisions to work towards the elimination of nuclear weapons, I am quite sure Britain and France would follow immediately, China has always had a policy of nuclear disarmament, and I believe that if the four nuclear weapon States agree, Russia will eventually join."

Joseph Rotblat

Nobel Peace laureate 1995

Author : A Nuclear – Weapon – Free World Desirable? Feasible?

☉ "As regards nuclear disarmament, the nuclear – weapon States, which enjoy special status in the NPT, bear the responsibility of upholding the confidence placed in them by the non- nuclear weapon States.(...)"

Tomiichi Murayama

Prime Minister of Japan

(UN / Nagasaki Conference,)

☉ "Addicts are some nuclear-Powers who would strongly feel vacuous with 'true' total disarmament before them, let be parties to NPT and CTBT.

Nuclear Peace Lab, Green Focus

☉ "The existence of the risk of Nuclear war is enough, for annihilation only need to happen once. For almost 40 years the survival of mankind has been hostage to the perceived security of a few nuclear- weapon States and their allies and most notably of the two major nuclear weapon States."

Conference of Foreign Ministers

of the Non – Aligned Countries held in Angola 1985

(Final document)

☉ "It records (Reports of the UN Secretary - General) the international consensus that a nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought. The logical corollary of this is to proceed to international action to prevent nuclear war and to achieve nuclear disarmament."

Jayantha Dhanapala 1986

Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the

UN Office, Geneva

(1998- ... Under Secy Gen UN Dept. of Disarmament Affairs)

- ☐ "There is nothing worth having that can be obtained by nuclear war.

George Wald
Nobel Prize laureate

- ☐ "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies in a final sense a theft from those who hunger and are not fed- those who are cold and not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone- it is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children." 1953

Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States.

- ☐ "The world today is faced with an escalating arms race and the threat of possible nuclear war. Intensive new efforts are necessary to remove the threat of war, to preserve international security and to impart insight into the positions of all the primary actors who influence our security ." 1984

Michel Doo Kingue
Executive Director,
UN Institute for Training and Research

- ☐ There is no reason we should continue testing at all. If there were political will, we could stop. There is no reason to produce any more fissile materials, so again, all of the countries which are producing unsafeguarded fissile materials could stop. It really is not a technical question but a political question of how fast the will can be generated."

Frank Von Hippel
Theoretical Physicist
Chair, Federation of American Scientists (Research Arm)

- ☐ "The majority of States parties welcomed the steps being taken to dismantle and destroy thousands of nuclear weapons and to convert nuclear material formerly produced for military purposes to peaceful activities, stating that this represented an important precedent for linking progress in nuclear disarmament with peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The increased attention being paid to problems of safety and contamination related to the discontinuation of nuclear operations formerly associated with nuclear - weapon programmes was also welcomed."

UN Disarmament Year Book (Vol. 20 : 1995)

- ☐ "The use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons is contrary to the spirit, letter and aims of the United Nations and, as such, a direct violation of the Charter of the United Nations."

Ethiopian Resolution
(UNGA 1653(XVI))

- ☐ It is today possible that a grave accident or even devastating war may be originated by the nuclear - weapon systems themselves, and the perceived threat they constitute against each other. This could be brought about, especially in a situation of high tension, by a pre-emptive strike or through an escalation from the conventional to the nuclear level.

Study Series 1, CSNW/UN 1981

☐ "...nuclear weapons are an unconscionable and immoral response to the security needs of the world's people. Then productions of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use, is contrary to every ethical and faith tradition of our human community. Yet they continue to be produced and inflicted on societies around the world..."

Clayton Ramey

Coordinator, Peace and Development Programme
Fellowship of Reconciliation

☐ "...States have a solemn obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control."

International Court of Justice

(unanimous ruling, July 08, 1996)

☐ "...There are continuing efforts to make good the omission of a specific date from the Treaty (NPT). In my view, continuing pressure for time based commitments are essential, they keep the urgency of the task and the existence of the unfulfilled commitment before world opinion."

Jonathan Dean

Advisor, international security issues,
Union of Concerned Scientists, USA

☐ "It is the supreme duty and directly obligation of the leaders of nuclear –weapon states to act in such a way as to eliminate the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict. The nuclear – arms race must be stopped and reversed by joint efforts, through negotiations conducted in good faith and on the basis of equality, having as their ultimate goal the complete elimination of nuclear weapons."

UNGA Resolution 36/100

☐ "Each of the Parties of the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

Article VI, Non- Proliferation Treaty

☐ " Even if the road to nuclear disarmament is a long and difficult one, there is no alternative. Peace requires the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war. If nuclear disarmament is to become a reality, the commitment to mutual deterrence through a balance of terror must be discarded. The concept of the maintenance is perhaps the most dangerous collective fallacy that exists."

SS1, CSNW/UN 1981

☐ "...a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a time- bound framework through a nuclear weapons convention."

UNGA Resolution A/ RES/ 51/ 45/0

☐ " The nuclear proliferation need not be with the States only; there is another dimension to this that established terrorist groups clandestinely acquiring the capability and engage in nuclear terrorism."

Nuclear Peace Lab, Green Focus

☐ "There are three major items that we are suggesting need to be achieved, basic changes in the way in which the operational forces are deployed. In the first instance, it is highly desirable, and let me underscore that, highly desirable to reduce the continuous alert rates of the respective forces. As we sit here this afternoon, both the US and Russia have more than 2000 weapons ready for launch within twenty minutes of receiving authorization to do so. The command systems are rigged to provide the authorization within ten minutes of receiving the evidence of an initial attack. The cold war situation is not fundamentally altered, despite all the political changes that have occurred and despite formal re- targeting. The targets are still there, ready for immediate application, Russian and American forces are, unquestionably, pointed at each other and they are, unquestionably, on rapid reaction status continuously. We are suggesting that that is a fundamentally unhealthy situation and should be revised as dramatically as possible as the process of reducing forces proceeds."

John Steinbruner

Recommendations of the US National Academy
Of Sciences study on the future of US Nuclear Weapons Policy.

☐ "The process of establishing such zones (Nuclear Weapon Free Zones) in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. In the process of establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be taken in to account. The States participating in such zones should undertake to comply fully with all the objectives, purposes and principles of the agreements or arrangements establishing the zones, thus ensuring that they are genuinely free from nuclear weapons."

UNGA Resolution 3472 (XXX)

☐ "(...) Possession of nuclear weapons cannot be justified and express our concern at the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament.

There is no justification for the maintenance of nuclear arsenals, or concept of international security based on promoting and developing military alliance and policies of nuclear deterrence."

Non- Aligned Movement

Final Document 1998

☐ "Any use of nuclear weapons in any region of the world has the potential danger of escalating into a chain nuclear response of global magnitude since the existing nuclear weapon arsenals have already a status of their own international relations through such policies of military alliance, security pact, etc., of States.

Nuclear Peace Lab, Green Focus.

☐ "We are at a critical moment in the history of efforts to reduce the danger posed by nuclear weapons. Any increase in the number of nuclear-weapon States will have serious implications for peace and security. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, together with the objectives agreed to at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, become universally accepted. Positive developments this year include the issuance of the eight- nation joint declaration on creating a nuclear weapon free world,..."

Kofi A. Annan

Secretary General of the UN
(UN Annual Report 1998)

● "National Security is increasingly integrated into regional, supra- regional and global security categories. Traditional concepts and approaches will not fit the complex set of circumstances that confront us. We must adopt a perspective that delicately balances the non-proliferation measures with the legitimate rights of individual States to security."

Stoyan Ganev

(Kyoto Conference 1993)

● "...it is also interesting to realize that, unlike the League of Nations, emphasis in the United Nations was placed on collective security rather than on disarmament, resulting in markedly different approaches. It was, therefore very embarrassing when nations realized that the basic structure for the maintenance of international peace and security, namely the Security Council, could not effectively implement its mandate."

Ryukichi Imai

International Institute for Global Peace

● "it has become a commonplace today to say that there are thousands of nuclear weapons stockpiled around the world. Sadly, it is a normal, everyday occurrence to learn from democratic press about huge stocks of fissile materials, accidents caused by nuclear weapons, the smuggling of nuclear weapons or the dangers of nuclear blackmail and terrorism that pose a real threat to the survival of humanity."

Islam Karimov

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(Tashkent Conference, 1997)

● "The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the longest-sought, hardest - fought prize in the history of arms control. Clearly it is a step forward, but it is not going to get us the kind of world in which we are free from the threat of nuclear annihilation."

President Clinton

United States of America

● "Signature of the treaty and successive ratification of all States are necessary for making the CTBT regime a universal one. By signing and ratifying the CTBT and ensuring its entry into force, States will contribute significantly to collective international security."

PC/CNTB Treaty Organization, Vienna.

● "The Canberra Commission is persuaded that immediate and determined efforts need to be made to rid the world of nuclear weapons and the threat they pose to it (...). Nuclear weapons are held by a handful of States which insist that these weapons provide unique security benefits, and yet reserve uniquely to themselves the right to own them. This situation is highly discriminatory and thus unstable; it can't be sustained. The possession of nuclear weapons by any State is a constant stimulus to other States to acquire them..."

Canberra Commission Report

“(...) The most desirable road to international peace and security, however, goes through disarmament. Disarmament programmes and strategies may include a wide range of partial or collateral measures, such as control, conversion destruction, detection, disarmament, inspection non- proliferation, redeployment, reduction, removal, restriction, storage, (and) verification. The more comprehensive concept to cover the whole range would probably be arms regulation. (The United Nations Charter mentions “regulation of armaments” in Articles 11 and 47.) Whatever terms are used, the overall objective of strengthening international peace and security must be kept in sight.”

Klaus Törnudd

Member (1992-96) UN Secretary –General's
Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

“It is also equally significant that in 1961 Commonwealth Prime Ministers pledged to work towards total global disarmament, and the Ottawa, Canada 1973 issued statement affirms the unfailing support of Commonwealth governments for the international treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. It appeals furthermore, to the international community for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests in any environment.”

(Ref: The Commonwealth Year book)

“The CTBT creates a powerful international norm that nuclear testing is unacceptable, and any country that now conducted a test would face intense international condemnation. Indeed, any country that signs the Treaty – regardless of whether or not it ratifies – is obliged to abide by its provisions by virtue of the rules of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties which states that a State which has signed a treaty is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty even before its entry into force.” 1997

Andrea Faulkner

Dept. of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia

“As long as deterrence between the super- Powers remains linked to the concept of population held mutually hostage, it is obvious that the introduction of any new technology that may be perceived as potentially enabling one to disarm the other by a first strike, will be regarded as a destabilizing factor, though this argument has often been used to keep the arms race going.”

R-CSNW/UN 1981

“... in the presence of intrinsic stimulus in favour of possession of nuclear weapons for status, strength and security it is reasonably predictable the horizontal proliferation in incipient or sub-clinical stage with several non-nuclear weapon States, the disarmament efforts towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World, hence necessitate strengthened cooperation between all States in this regard.

Disarmament must accelerate, if proliferation to retard.”

Nuclear Peace Lab, Green Focus

“The attitude of those nuclear - weapon States which emphasize only horizontal non-proliferation while resorting to political and military “realities” as excuses for the slow pace of curbing the nuclear arms race does not contribute to the cause of mutual confidence-building within the international community.”

R-CSNW/UN 1981

● "In the elimination of war lies our solution, for only then will nations cease to compete with one another in the production and use of dread 'secret' weapons which are evaluated solely by their capacity to kill. This devilish program takes us back to the Dark Ages but from cosmos to chaos. If we succeed in finding a suitable way to control atomic weapons, it is reasonable to hope that we may also preclude the use of other weapons adaptable to mass destruction..." 1946

Bernard Baruch

(American Proposal for Nuclear Disarmament)

● "The international community can aim for no less a goal than the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Achieving this goal may take some time. Nuclear technology cannot be disinvented; and there are a host of difficult questions – including issues of stability and verification – which must be weighed carefully ..." 1992

Boutros Boutros Ghali UN Secretary General

● "... We would place our nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards as well as open the facilities to mutual inspection,"

**President Carlos Menem of Argentina,
and President Collor de Mello of Brazil**

(Announcement, 28 November 1990, prior to signing of an agreement)

● "... Let us resolve that the last nuclear test has been conducted. The time has now arrived for the ending of all nuclear tests in all environments by all countries for all time. ... of course it is important to address all five nuclear nations and indeed those others, whatever we call them, near-nuclears, they have got to be addressed too. 1993

Douglas Roche

Chairman, UN Disarmament Commission 1988

● "So long as reliance continues to be placed upon the concept of the balance of nuclear deterrence as a method for maintaining peace, the prospects for the future will always remain dark, menacing and as uncertain as the fragile assumptions upon which they are based."

R-CNSW/UN 1981

● "... paragraph 47 of UNGA SS 1978 Final Document (res S-10/2) it note that nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind and to the survival of civilization and underscore the need to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race in all its aspects in order to avert the danger of war involving nuclear weapons. (from UN document)

Nuclear Peace Lab, Green Focus

● "Even if the balance of deterrence was an entirely stable phenomenon, there are strong moral and political argument against a continued reliance on this balance. it is inadmissible that the prospect of the annihilation of human civilization is used by some States to promote their security. The future of mankind is then made hostage to the perceived security of a few nuclear - weapon States and most notably that of the two super-Powers. It is further more not acceptable to establish, for the indefinite future, a world system carries within it the seed of nuclear -weapon proliferation. In the long run, therefore, it is a system that contains the origins of its own destruction."

Study Series 1, CSNW, UN 1981.

☉ "We are aware that only complete protection of the civilized world from the destructive use of scientific knowledge lies in the prevention of war. No system of safeguards that can be devised will of itself provide an effective guarantee against production of atomic weapons by a nation bent on aggression, nor can we ignore the possibility of the development of other weapons, or of new methods of warfare, which may constitute as great a threat to civilization as the military use of atomic energy."

**President Truman, Prime Minister Atlee and
Prime Minister Machenzie**

Washington Summit Declaration (after 2nd World War)

☉ "States view the nuclear problem differently, which is not surprising given their different perspectives on security and the many dilemmas imbedded in the nuclear issue. For instance, can nuclear weapons exist indefinitely without eventually being used again? Can the circumstances of threatened use needed to make deterrence credible be reconciled with the clearly unacceptable consequences of nuclear war? Can the world community be organized for any extended length of time in a two-tiered system which permits some to possess nuclear weapons while denying them to others? Can the peaceful uses of nuclear energy be promoted while its military uses are controlled? Can a programme of disarmament be monitored effectively, with swift and sure safeguards against violations? Can the threat of other weapons of mass destruction be dealt with successfully if nuclear weapons are abolished?... "1946

Michael wheeler

Co-author: The Role of Nuclear Weapons in the
New World Order- Report Submitted to the US Congress

(Acknowledgement : UN Disarmament Series/ Sources)

6 HIGHLIGHTS ON THE NUCLEAR TREATIES

The Comprehensive Test – Ban Treaty (CTBT) bans (Article 1) any nuclear – weapon – test explosion. It is 'comprehensive' in the sense that it bans nuclear – test explosions in all environments, that is, explosions long since banned in the atmosphere, under water and in space are now prohibited underground as well.

The CTBT ends realistic testing of the functioning of nuclear weapons. Its goal is to halt the development of new weapons of mass destruction by, imposing a global ban on nuclear explosions. The development of new types of nuclear arms requires numerous test explosions and, when flaws come to light, design improvements. The absence of explosive testing sharply increases the odds of failure and seriously constrains the possibility of perfecting new designs.

The CTBT thus adds to and reinforces the nuclear non- proliferation regime established and verified under Non- Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The NPT and its verification regime aim at preventing the proliferation of weapon- grade fissile material; the CTBT and its verification regime aim at preventing the explosive testing of nuclear devices. But the CTBT does more. It not only constitutes an important contribution to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, it also contributes to the process of nuclear disarmament. By putting an end to the only realistic way of testing the functioning of nuclear weapons, the treaty constraints the development of ever more sophisticated and qualitatively improved nuclear weapons. Moreover, the Treaty gives a positive impetus to further implementation of the principles and objectives for nuclear non – proliferation and disarmament adopted at the NPT Review and Extension Conference in 1995.

Properly monitored and enforced, the Test – Ban Treaty will contribute to ending the qualitative arms race and encourage much deeper cuts in nuclear arsenals than have been attempted thus far.

The cessation of nuclear - weapon tests became a prime objective of the United Nations in the mid – 1950s. The test ban issue was subsequently pursued either as an element of a comprehensive plan for nuclear disarmament, as a separate measure linked with progress in other nuclear disarmament issues, or as a nuclear disarmament issue on its own. The nuclear test ban has been an independent item on the agenda of every session of the General Assembly since 1957. The Assembly has devoted more of its time to its consideration, and adopted far more resolutions on it, than any other disarmament issue. Over the years, increasing pressure was brought to bear on nuclear- weapon States by resolutions that deplored, condemned, and called for an early end to the tests.

On 9 July 1996 the International Court of Justice in The Hague handed down its advisory opinion, upon request of the General Assembly, on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons. In its opinion, the Court appreciated the full importance of the recognition of an obligation to negotiate nuclear disarmament in good faith, as stipulated in Article VI of the NPT. The legal import of that obligation goes beyond a mere obligation of conduct; the obligation involved is to achieve a precise result – that of nuclear disarmament in all its aspects. By adopting a particular course of conduct; namely, the pursuit of negotiations on the matter in good faith. This two- fold obligation to pursue and to conclude decision of the court was quite relevant to the issue of a comprehensive nuclear test- ban, as the NPT reaffirms the goal of such a ban.

From a technological point of view, the CTBT will most likely not place unbearable constraints on the nuclear programmes on nuclear - weapon States. They have accumulated enough data to maintain their nuclear capabilities. Scientific and technological advances, computer simulations and so - called "cold" tests in the laboratory permit them to upgrade and modernize their nuclear arsenals. The political importance if the CTBT, nevertheless, should not be underestimated.

The benefits of having the CTBT adopted and open for signature are manifold. CTBT creates a powerful international norm that nuclear testing is unacceptable, and any country that now conducted a test would face intense international condemnation. Indeed, any country that signs the Treaty - regardless of whether or not it ratifies - is obliged to abide by its provisions by virtue of the rules of the Vienna Convention on the law of Treaties, which state that a State which has signed a Treaty is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty even before its entry into force.

Signature of the Treaty and successive ratification of all States are necessary for making the CTBT regime a universal one. By signing and ratifying the CTBT and ensuring its entry into force, States will contribute significantly to collective international security.

The CTBT is not an end in itself. It is a step, a peripheral step, towards a nuclear free world. The "right" path of nuclear disarmament is none other than straight reduction of nuclear arsenals.

NUCLEAR ANNIHILATION

The exact number of nuclear warheads in the world today is probably not known by any single person or institution, and estimate cannot be verified officially. Published figures indicate, however, that the total may be in excess 40,000. In explosive power these warheads are reported to range from about 100 tons up to more than 20 million tons equivalent of chemical high explosive. The largest weapon ever tested released an energy approximately 4,000 times that of atomic bomb that levelled Hiroshima, and there is in principle no upper limit to the explosive yield that may be attained. The total strength of present nuclear arsenals may be equivalent to about 1 million Hiroshima Bombs, that is, more than some 13,000 million tons of TNT. It is often pointed out that this is equivalent to more than 3 tons for every man, woman and child on the earth. The arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union contain most of these weapons, with the known reminder belonging to China, France and the United Kingdom. (Acknowledgement: UN source materials : CSNW / UN 1981 & Disarmament - Periodic Review.)

"Disarmament must accelerate ... if
Proliferation to retard."

**Nuclear Peace Lab,
Green Focus**

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

The consequence of major nuclear war would not be restricted to the nuclear weapon States. Even if there were no direct nuclear attack against any non - nuclear - weapon State, there are probable collateral effects from a nuclear war between the super - Powers. In a longer perspective, fallout radiation after a large nuclear war would affect the whole world (although predominantly the hemisphere in which the war was fought). The same could hold true for some other physical effects influencing the environment, such as the dispersal of nitrous oxides and dust in the atmosphere.

Of the world-wide effects associated with nuclear warfare, that of global fallout is the most thoroughly studied and known. The different ways in which air borne radioactivity (including tritium and carbon 14, which are not deposited on the ground) can reach and irradiate humans have largely been derived from empirically established fallout intensities produced by atmospheric tests. The transport of water-borne activity with ocean currents has also been investigated. These surveys have been supplemented by laboratory research regarding the effects of ionizing radiations on living organisms.

The result of this knowledge has been applied to an "unrestricted" nuclear war in a number of studies ("Long Term Worldwide Effects of Multiple Nuclear Weapons Detonations", National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. , 1975), and the corresponding toll of the world's population over the years (including future generations) has been estimated. As an example, global fallout from a total explosive yield of 10,000 Mt., i.e., well over half of what presently exists in the world's nuclear stockpiles, would cause of the order of 5 to 10 million additional deaths from cancers within the next 40 years. In addition, a similar amount of (non lethal) thyroid cancers would result. Genetic damage would appear in about as many instances as lethal cancers, half of which would be manifest in the following two generations and the rest in generations thereafter.

Extensive early fallout (i.e. from surface bursts) over nations not directly involved in a nuclear war may also occur. To quantify estimates of short-and long-term radiation injuries from this fallout is much more difficult than for global fallout, as they depend on meteorological conditions and protective measures taken. Under adverse conditions, cases of late cancers and hereditary defects would run into some millions.

Ionizing radiation could possibly also cause many mutations in plants and animals. There has been speculation that some of those mutations might change the ecosystem in unpredictable ways, but too little is known about the physical and biological processes involved to make predictions in this field.

A large nuclear war would cause the injection of substantial quantities of nitrogen oxides into the upper atmosphere, especially if a multitude of explosions in the megaton range were to occur. These oxides would reach the ozone layer in the stratosphere and might, through chemical reactions, particularly destroy it in a few months. A period of about 5 years is believed to be required to restore the layer again. Since ozone is an effective barrier to solar ultraviolet radiation, a depletion of the ozone column would result in an increase of this radiation at the surface of the earth. Unfortunately, the full biological implications of an increased ultraviolet radiation to ecosystems at various latitudes are not known. However, the incidence of skin cancer is thought to be related to the amount of ultraviolet radiation received. Mutations in plants and animals might also increase.

The extent to which the release of a given quantity of nitrogen oxides would deplete the ozone layer is at present not entirely clear. A 1975 study by the United States National Academy of Sciences reported a 30 to 70 per cent reduction of the ozone layer if a total yield of 10,000 Mt. were to be exploded. Later investigations have led to a better understanding of the chemistry involved. It is now believed that such a heavy depletion could occur only if most of the total yield derived from multi-megaton weapons.

A sizable change of ozone concentration in the stratosphere would seriously affect stratospheric heating. This in turn would change temperature conditions in the troposphere and hence cause possible climatic changes at the earth's surface. Large amounts of dust injected in the atmosphere might further add to these changes. It has been estimated that 10,000 Mt. would pollute the stratosphere with 10^7 - 10^8 tons of material, i.e., of the same order as that injected by the eruption of Krakatoa (Krakatoa is a small volcanic island in the Sunda Straits which was almost completely blown to pieces by underwater explosions when the volcano erupted in August 1883. This is the largest recorded volcanic event). Climatic changes would be expected to be smaller in tropical and subtropical zones and larger at highest latitudes. In the latter regions, however, even small changes such as a cooling of 1°C , would have serious consequences (it is estimated that the Krakatoa event at most caused a temperature reduction of 0.5°C . over a few years. The 1°C . cooling could severely hamper wheat growing in Canada and parts of the USSR* for instance, due to a reduction of the number of frost-free days. Although the recovery time associated with possible global climatic changes due to a large number of wars would probably be only a few years, present knowledge is insufficient to definitely rule out more persistent effects.

Acknowledgment: UN source materials: CSNW/UN1981

FOCUS TWO

Q50 COMMONWEALTH

(Commonwealth principles based Global Programme
(General), inc - World Peace & Agenda 21)



EARTH SUMMIT

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1992)

EARTH PLEDGE

Recognizing the people's actions towards nature and each other are the source of growing damage to the environment and resources needed to meet human needs and to ensure survival and development.

I PLEDGE to act to the best of my ability to help make the Earth a secure and hospitable home for present and future generations.



In Our Hands



Signature, mark,
... of the signer

(Rio +5, Earth Pledge reaffirmed - June 1997)

GREEN FOCUS

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN ON WORLD PEACE & AGENDA 21

GREEN DIPLOMAT

8

Q50 COMMONWEALTH

Programme Status:

The programme organized by Green Focus entitled 'Q50 Commonwealth Special', acknowledged in 1997 by the Queen from Buckingham Palace, continues from Scotland Summit 1997 to the South Africa Summit 1999, and beyond into the 21st Century in its competence to advance identified goals of Global commons. The programme is based on a universal Agenda.

The Foreign & Commonwealth Office, London: "We shall continue to work with the international community to achieve global environmental objectives and welcome the release of the Green Focus

Agenda which we hope will contribute towards this goal."

United Nations Secretary General: "I welcome the release of the Green Focus Agenda, Q50 Commonwealth Special', containing messages and statements of world leaders committed to environment, sustainable development, world peace and international cooperation. It is vital that such crucial issues are addressed by prominent fora such as the Commonwealth Summit."

Kofi A. Annan

Secretary - General

United Nations

AGENDA

1. Strengthening relations with Governments and Organizations of 50+ Member Nations of Commonwealth for 'WORLD PEACE & AGENDA 21',
2. Popularizing Commonwealth declarations on Environment and Sustainable Development,
3. Releasing 'Q50 Commonwealth Special' containing messages and statements of world leaders committed to Environment, Sustainable Development, WORLD PEACE and International cooperation,
4. Initiating Annual Green Focus '21 Star Scroll of Honor' award for the world best environmental effort for the year, signed by invited world leaders one from each continent including Heads of State or Government, Nobel laureates, etc.
(It is now renamed 'GLOBAL 21 AWARD' as an award of the highest order in itself enjoying the Green Focus mechanism to carry forward and strengthen Agenda 21 globally through participating Heads of Nation State or Government, Nations, Inter-governmental Organizations, NGOs, and other relevant entities.)
5. Concurrent RIO+ (General) activities of the RIO - PROJECT,
6. Advancing the cause of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' 1961 Pledge of 'Total Global Disarmament' and the Ottawa, Canada 1973 issued statement on 'Nuclear Test Ban' in support of the United Nations efforts.

(update 1998/99)

GREEN FOCUS ON COMMONWEALTH PRINCIPLES

Green Focus in principle recognizes such princely ideals of Global Commons enshrined in the 'Declaration of Commonwealth (principles) 1971' and the Commonwealth Mission statement for the 1990s and beyond: 'Harare Commonwealth Declaration', as could be the viable objectives of the programme, particularly the following items:

"The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent sovereign States, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and cooperating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace.

We believe that international peace and order are essential to the security and prosperity of mankind. We therefore support the United Nations and seek to strengthen its influence for peace in the world, and its efforts to remove the cause of tension between nations.

We believe that the wide disparities in wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated; they also create world tensions; our aim is their progressive removal. We therefore seek to use our efforts to overcome poverty, ignorance and disease, in raising standards of life and achieve a more equitable international society.

'It is also equally significant that in 1961 Commonwealth Prime Ministers pledged to work towards total global disarmament, and the Ottawa, Canada 1973 issued statement affirms the unfailing support of Commonwealth governments for the international treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. It appeals furthermore, to the international community for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests in any environment.'

Green Focus also recognizes such principles enshrined in Her Majesty the Queen's Annual Commonwealth message. Essentially, the Human Rights, Working in Partnership, and the importance of Science.

As the Assistant Director-General for Science in UNESCO (on behalf of the Director-General UNESCO) states:

"The purpose of this initiative (Q50 commonwealth-World Peace & Agenda 21) are indeed in line with the objectives of the organization's programmes.

... These objectives are, I believe, common to Green Focus, to the Commonwealth community and to UNESCO."

-Maurizio Iaccarino

It is further strengthened by statement from the message to Green Focus on 'World Peace and Agenda 21' by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP):

"The Commonwealth is an important organization committed to peace, justice and equality, to harmony and progress, and to the unity of humankind. This organization representing nations and peoples from the North and the South, East and the West has the potential of becoming a vehicle for establishing peace and for nurturing our heritage."

Elizabeth Dowdeswell

9

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF THE RELEASE OF THE Q50 COMMONWEALTH SPECIAL

I welcome the release of the Green Focus Agenda, "Q50 Commonwealth Special", containing messages and statements of world leaders committed to environment, sustainable development, world peace and international cooperation. It is vital that such crucial issues are addressed by prominent fora such as the Commonwealth Summit. I am also pleased to learn that various activities are contemplated for the popularization of Commonwealth declarations on environment and sustainable development and for the encouragement of good practices in these areas.

At its 19th Special Session, held in June 1997, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a programme for the further implementation of Agenda 21 – the blueprint for global action adopted at the "Earth Summit", held in Rio de Janeiro five years ago. In doing so, the Assembly also reaffirmed the importance it attaches to global partnership and continuous dialogue. I have every hope that your programme will contribute towards these common goals. Please accept my best wishes for the success of your endeavours.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Annan'.

•Kofi A. Annan
Secretary-General

10



COMMONWEALTH

SECRETARY-GENERAL

H.E. Chief Emeka Anyaoku, C.O.N.

World Peace and Agenda 21

The Rio Summit marked a major landmark in international cooperation. Concerted efforts are needed, however, to generate the commitment necessary for the implementation of the decisions adopted in Rio, particularly as they now seem to be receiving less priority on the international agenda.

Recognising that our shared environment binds all countries to a common future, Commonwealth Heads of Government committed themselves to a programme of action set out in their Langkawi Declaration on Environment (1989). Sustainable development is also a fundamental principle that underpins the Commonwealth's Mission Statement for the 1990s and beyond the Harare Commonwealth Declaration.

The need for action on Agenda 21 is compelling. The Green Focus Earth Summit Agenda 21 Worldwide Promotion Campaign is, therefore, both timely and important. I would like to wish you every success in your efforts to make a significant contribution to the environmental cause.

Marlborough House
London
16 January 1997

Emeka Anyaoku

(1993 – "... the transition to a world which is more prosperous, equitable and ecologically secure will not be easy. Our task will be less difficult if we work together, through partnership with nations, and between them, and if we accept our responsibilities for the actions which are needed – as individuals, as communities, as governments, as nation states, and as a global community with a common destiny. Non-governmental organizations and individuals such as those who have participated in your programmes have crucial roles to play in our joint endeavours to achieve what the world set out to accomplish at the UNCED.")

Commonwealth Secretary-General.

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SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION SECRETARIAT

SECRETARY GENERAL

MESSAGE BY THE SAARC SECRETARY - GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE RELEASE OF THE "Q-50 COMMONWEALTH SPECIAL"

- 1: I note with satisfaction the Green Focus Agenda, " Q50 Commonwealth Special" which is being released to launch a campaign worldwide in awakening the need for action on environment, sustainable development, and international cooperation. I am also happy to note this initiative coincides with the 50th Wedding Anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and HRH Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 2: The Rio Earth Summit held five years back in Brazil in 1992 was a landmark in the history of international cooperation on Environment and Development. It has now been generally recognized that integration of development in economic planning and development is essential for sustainable development. It is, however, disappointing to note that despite the Adoption of Agenda 21 and the commitments made at the Earth Summit five years ago, little progress has been achieved in this crucial area. It is thus imperative that all efforts be made at various levels to realize the mutually agreed global commitments reached at the Rio Summit.
- 3: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) ever since its establishment in 1985 has laid emphasis on the protection and preservation of the Environment in our region. We are committed to implement Agenda 21 and the SAARC Environment Ministers met in New Delhi in April 1997 and adopted a Declaration which was subsequently presented at the Special Session of the UNGA on the implementation of Agenda 21. Following the decision of the Ninth SAARC Summit, the SAARC Environment Ministers met again in October this year in Male' and formulated a Plan of Action on Environment for the SAARC region for immediate implementation of the two comprehensive SAARC Regional Studies on Environment completed in 1992.
- 4: SAARC attaches great importance to environmental issues and looks forward to continuous dialogue and global partnership on harmonizing environment with sustainable development. I wish your campaign every success.

(Naeem U. Hasan)
SAARC Secretary-General

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BRITISH FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH OFFICE ... AND GREEN FOCUS Q50 COMMONWEALTH AGENDA



Foreign &
Commonwealth Office
London SW1A 2AH

24 November 1997

The Hon Dr N. K' Nathan JP
President
Green Focus
PO Box 1844
Colombo
Sri Lanka

(...)

In his speech to the United Nations Special Session on the Environment in New York earlier this year, the Prime Minister stressed the importance of common action to save our common environment.

The United Kingdom is committed to the protection of the global environment and to sustainable development. In recognising the importance of the world's environment to both developed and developing countries, we welcome continued international co-operation to address these issues. This was demonstrated recently at the meeting of commonwealth Heads of Government where endorsement of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, as agreed by this year's UN General Assembly Special Session, and the importance of a successful outcome to the Climate Change Convention conference in Kyoto in December were agreed.

We shall continue to work with the international community to achieve global environmental objectives and welcome the release of the Green Focus Agenda which we hope will contribute towards this goal.

Sue Geddes
Environment, Science and Energy Department

(FURTHER LEAD MESSAGES & STATEMENTS OF Q50 COMMONWEALTH
UNDER **WORLD FORUM**)



WORLD FORUM

**UNIVERSAL COMPILATION OF EXTRACTS FROM MESSAGES AND
STATEMENTS OF
WORLD LEADERS
(POLITICAL & GLOBAL COMMONS)**



PRESIDENT GREEN FOCUS

ON

THE GOVERNANCE

It is
How,
When and
Where the
Governance exercises its
Political Will,
Firmly and
Justifiably, largely determines its
Success.

Nagules K' Nathan
President, Green Focus



THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, PARLIAMENT, SRI LANKA

"It is with a sense of urgency, that I write this message for Green Focus Q50 (Q50 Commonwealth).

Environmental issues in the recent past, are being sidelined to the detriment of sustainable development in all its aspects.

The lower priority placed on environmental issues, can have adverse consequences, on economic development, particularly in developing countries, by irreversibly affecting the life of ordinary people in all its aspects.

In order to prevent the erosion of fauna and flora, and preserve environmental sanity unbridled economic development is unacceptable. It can be counter productive in that higher standards of living are attained, by adopting unsustainable measures in the economic sphere.

Therefore there is a sense of urgency in members of the international community focussing in a disciplined manner to attain the goals set out in our Langkawi Declaration on Environment 1989, and the Commonwealth Mission statement for the 1990's and beyond issued at Harare.

The need for action is urgent, and "The Green Focus, Earth Summit Agenda 21 Worldwide campaign", is timely and requires focussed attention. 1997

Ranil Wickremesinghe,
Leader of the Opposition

In today's world plagued by human conflict
and environmental destruction our only hope for
the future is peaceful co-existence and sustainable
development. (1995)

(Ranil Wickremesinghe,
Leader of the Opposition)

(1994 ... SEACED must indeed be congratulated for organizing an annual fair for promoting awareness on Environment and Sustainable Development.

Ranil Wickremesinghe
Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.



PRIME MINISTER OF SRI LANKA.

"... For many centuries in the past, man had recognized that his survival depends upon his peaceful existence with his fellow – creatures. Hence, ancient man strived to live in harmony with nature. There is an inherent lesson we can learn from our ancestors that is, that the intrinsic pattern of man's life should not in any way be an obstacle to nature.

The efforts of modern communities to carve out life styles inimical to the environment are essentially of short term value. The environment and its rich resources should no doubt be used for betterment of mankind. However, it is essential to keep in mind that nature's resources should be designed for long term and sustainable usage and not for short-term and temporary profit.

In Sri Lanka, the constitution enshrines the role of the environment and environmental issues. A number of legal enactments – too numerous to be listed here – have been instituted. Yet it is apparent that more important than any of this is the broad based support and participation of the people. Therefore, every individual throughout this island should be active participant in the preservation of this environment which is our heritage

Sirimavo R D Bandaranaike
Prime Minister of Sri Lanka

(1994 – The South East Asia Centre for Environment & Development (SEACED) is to be commended for its commitment to making people aware of the need to nurture and conserve the environment. I find it has successfully mobilised the governmental and non-governmental organisations, schools, citizen groups, religious groups, social workers and the media to ensure the fullest participation of people in its programmes of awareness and education. I do hope it will continue to work with the same spirit and enthusiasm in the future.)

Sirimavo R D Bandaranaike
Leader of the opposition
Parliament, Sri Lanka

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PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

I am delighted to extend my warmest greetings to the delegates attending Green Focus and World Environment Day Fair '94, sponsored by the South – East Asia Centre for Environment and Development.

As we approach the new millennium, it is imperative that the citizens of the global community be alerted to the precarious state of our environment and to their collective responsibility in alleviating the stresses which humanity has placed on it. Education is the key to finding solutions to these problems and to implementing thoughtful and careful stewardship of our natural resources.

This fair will provide a forum for the discussion of important issues and concerns, while fostering understanding and international cooperation. Please accept my best wishes for a most productive event.

Jean Chretien
Prime Minister of Canada

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro world leaders agreed on an agenda and a plan of action for sustainable development. While this is a significant achievement, we must remember that it is only a beginning. Many years of work lie ahead and the World Environment Day Fair (Green Focus) is part of this process. 1993.

Brian Mulroney
Prime Minister of Canada

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PRIME MINISTER OF DENMARK

The message from Rio was clear,

Without better environmental stewardship, development will be undermined and without accelerated development, particularly in poor countries, environmental policies will fail.

The positive link between the two processes cannot be underestimated.

In 1995, Copenhagen will host the World Summit for Social Development.

The Summit will take action to place people at the centre of development and the economy at the service of human needs by attacking three major problems: poverty, unemployment and social disintegration.

As in Rio the significance of the Social Summit will have to be measured by what happens after the Summit. Denmark will actively engage in this work by incorporating the Summit result in social and development policies. We will also work for an integrated follow-up within the UN system of the Rio Conference, the Vienna Conference on Human Rights, the Cairo Conference on Population and Development, the Copenhagen Summit and the upcoming World Conference on Women in Beijing. These Conferences should not be seen as isolated events. They are part of a process to tackle important international issues with the purpose of securing the new foundations of peace through development. 1995

Poul Nyrup Rasmussen
Prime Minister of Denmark

Ensuring that human activities are carried out in a manner compatible with the goals of sustainable Development must be a priority task everywhere on our planet. If we did not know it before, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio in 1992 certainly pressed this lesson on any doubters. 1994

Poul Nyrup Rasmussen
Prime Minister of Denmark

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PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

It is indeed with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I support this noteworthy initiative of SEACED and GREEN FOCUS to release, this year, a Commonwealth Special highlight - Q50 Commonwealth Special which will coincide with two remarkable events namely the holding of the Commonwealth Summit and the 50th Wedding Anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip.

A Nation's main challenge today is to safeguard the citizen's health and to protect its natural heritage for future generations. Sharing the same environment binds all countries to a common future. It is mainly through common endeavours that important goals can be pursued and achieved.

The timely setting up of SEACED and GREEN FOCUS is no doubt a step in the right direction to provide a point of support on which can stand countries committed to environment protection and sustainable development. I am sure that this ambitious initiative will encourage Governments, United Nations agencies, Intergovernmental Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations to mobilize world wide support for the effective implementation of Environment Protection Programmes adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio to achieve significant success in clearing up our environment, in preventing pollution and in ensuring environmental progress.

May I seize this opportunity to convey on behalf of the Government and people of Mauritius and in my own name to Her majesty Queen Elizabeth II and to His Royal Highness Prince Philip my warmest congratulations on their 50th Wedding Anniversary together with my best wishes for good health and happiness. I also wish fruitful deliberations and success to the Commonwealth Summit. 1997

Cassam Uteem
President of Mauritius

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PRIME MINISTER OF BARBADOS

Rio Summit 1992

Ode to the Environment :

"The themes are grand, the ends climactic.
So globally we must cooperate,
Share the costs proportionate
Lest the globe itself disintegrate.
Let our sure guides be balance and judgement
So we too may bequeath an environment
Sustainable in development,
Rich, bounteous, beneficent
For our children and their posterity.
Let a great chain of being
Link animate and inanimate
In this space,
In this time and place."

L Erskine Sandiford

Prime Minister of Barbados

(President (1994), Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States)

PRESIDENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

"... Without concrete action by all actions on this planet to pursue the agreements reached at Rio de Janeiro, the Earth summit will remain an empty shell of rhetoric. Billions of people will then continue to suffer the humiliation of poverty and the suffocating agony of mind and body brought about by environmental degradation. I therefore support the initiative of the South - East Asia Centre for Environment and Development, as a positive step towards grasping the formidable challenges that face us on a planetary scale. This initiative will not only aid the diagnosis of how far we have proceeded since the Earth Summit, but it will also act as a new catalyst to urge on the vital process of information that started in 1972. Nations cannot waste the challenges on their own any more and we need to forge close international bonds for mutual support. In South Africa a miracle has taken place with creation of a rainbow nations. What the world needs now is the greatest miracle of them all, rainbow of nations, united in their efforts to create a better earth for our children"

Nelson Mandela
President of South Africa



ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN

I am honoured by the opportunity provided to me by Green Focus, particularly because of its pursuit of noble goals and urgent objectives.

The earth pledge that I signed on behalf of all the farmers in Bhutan is something that I will try to honour in my daily life and duties.

Agenda 21 was what we agreed upon in Rio. Since then National Agenda 21's have been drawn up by many countries. We must collectively operationalise Agenda 21 objectives for the sake of human development and dignity for now and hereafter.

Towards that end, I urge all people at all levels to act appropriately : that is with deep compassion and respect within and between various environments, cultures, races and religions.

"We must think universally and at locally" and be in tune with the principles enshrined in Agenda 21.

I would like to commend Green Focus for its Golden Issue and convey my sincere hopes for a bountiful return to its humane and untiring efforts towards the formation of a Sustainable Planet for our future generations.

TASHI DELEK !!!

Princess Ashi Sonam Chodron Wangchuk
Representative of His Majesty in the
Ministry of Agriculture.

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KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

"...Sweden has, for a long time, given high priority to global environmental concerns. The overall goal of international development cooperation is to help raise the level of living of the poor nations. Among the high priority areas is the sustainable use of natural resources, and protection of the environment. Considering the misery and degradation of the developing world this has to be logically so.

Globalisation and trans-nationalism is a major feature of the world of the 1990s. Economic and financial relations and in particular the environment have become global issues. 1990s see immense changes in our attitudes towards the environment. We are approaching the limits of the earths carrying capacity. We know that further impairment of the natural environment constitutes a threat to the survival of mankind. This awareness must now be translated into effective policies at both national and international levels. This I understand is what your esteemed organization is doing in its own limited way today.

The policies that have now been forged by the Earth Summit must create a sustainable Society early in the next century. Sustainable development is development that fulfills the needs of the present generation without impairing those of the future generations. The efforts required will have to do more than merely repair the damages. Technological progress will have to be directed to scale down the use of natural resources. Developed countries must make available both financial resources and technical knowledge to support the effort by the developing world."

Anders Trydell
Charge d' Affairs
Embassy of Sweden
Colombo 1993.

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PRESIDENT OF PHILIPPINES

At the out set, allow me express to the South East Asia Center for Environment and Development (SEACED) my warm felicitations for this noteworthy initiative. Through this month long activity, the SEACED hopes to imbibe and relieve in Sri Lankan society the spirit of the Rio Earth Summit held in Brazil last year.

In the gathering in Rio de Janeiro, world leaders under one roof and venue, spoke in many tongues but delivered one message in one voice, rallying their people and the people of the world to the cause of Planet Earth, beleaguered and on the verge of collapse.

In that historic event, we gave our solemn word and pledge to stop the profligate use and abuse of the environment and its resources which are ours only in trust for those who shall come after us.

This is the message of United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

This is the lesson of sustainable development.

This is the challenge for one and all -- to translate into reality that message, that lesson.

SEACED is to be commended for hosting this concrete and significant program, that will certainly raise the level of public consciousness and awareness of our Sri Lankan brethren in the message of UNCED, in the lesson of sustainable development, in the greatest challenge facing man.

In celebrating June 5, 1993 as World Environment Day, the Filipino people join the people of Sri Lanka in reiterating their pledge to protect Planet Earth and conserve its environment and resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Fidel V. Ramos
President of Philippines

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PRIME MINISTER OF THE KINGDOM OF NEPAL

"... It is our responsibility to implement Agenda 21 agreed by more than hundred leaders of the world at Rio as soon as possible. The SEACED'S endeavor in this regard is very much commendable. I hope this golden issue will be able to make a valuable contribution in stressing our global commitment to resolve environmental problems and sustainable development. I would like to express my sincere thanks to those who have devoted their time and energy for the publication which intends to seek our common need for global partnership."

Sher Bahadur Deuba
Prime Minister of Nepal



THE QUEEN & THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NETHERLANDS

(With the honour of acknowledgement to letter of invitation of Green Focus, from Kabinet Der Koningin, and according to Her Majesty's wish on the above forwarded to the Minister for Foreign Affairs . – GF)

"The Netherlands' Government shares your commitment to an effective implementation and follow – up of the agreements reached at the 1992 Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro. As you may know, the delegation of the Netherlands has played an active role in the 1992 Rio Conference. Since the conclusion of UNCED, the concept sustainable development has been given a pivotal role within the Netherlands' environmental policy, as well as in the development policy of the Netherlands."

Royal Netherlands Embassy
Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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PRESIDENTE DE LA NATION ARGENTINA

"... Esta Conferencia (Conferencia de Naciones Unidas sobre Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo, celebrada en Río de Janeiro en 1992) se constituyó en un relevante foro en donde la comunidad internacional decidió sentar las bases y principios políticos y jurídicos a fin de emprender una acción concertada frente a los más acuciantes problemas ambientales que afectan a la humanidad, en forma global. Concepto éste que es evidente cuando nos referimos, por ejemplo, a cambio climático, biodiversidad, capa de ozono y contaminación de los mares. Y uno de los logros más importantes de esta reunión fue reconocer y comprender que la protección del ambiente y la conservación de los recursos naturales no se oponen al progreso material y al desarrollo económico de los pueblos."

Carlos S. Menem
Presidente Argentina

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PRESIDENT OF MALTA

Man, throughout the globe, is finding that he is being seised with more responsibilities for his own future. More democratic rights, more education, inevitably more environmental consciousness.

The politics of environmental protection involve the individual citizen perhaps in a far deeper way than other "public" affairs. Much depends on every single person, and more and more people are coming round to realise the duties attached. Likewise, more of us are seeing what stake we all have in the preservation and enhancement of our habitat. Moreover, safeguarding the environment can never be a matter which is circumscribed by national boundaries, and therefore environmental policy is at the same time international and national, whilst also "owned" by the individual citizen.

The commonwealth is a flexible association of nations with a variety of interests, orientations and cultural traditions. The alignment on certain issues might raise some problems. Environmental concern is not one of them. The commonwealth might be a powerful instrument in forging an alliance for further development of environmental protection and enhancement. It is indeed therefore extremely commendable that we should focus our attention on this item of the agenda for the short and the long term.

Ugo Mifsud Bonnici
President of Malta

GOVERNOR – GENERAL OF JAMAICA

I am very pleased to express on behalf of the people of Jamaica, our support for the Green Focus initiative Q50 Commonwealth to promote the global efforts for sustainable environment, development and world peace.

The challenges we face in attaining this goal, will only be possible with the concerted will power to participate in all the deliberations on these issues, and mobilize the people of all nations to spread the word, and adopt new attitudes towards protecting the environment and maintaining world peace.

Howard Cooke

Governor - General of Jamaica



GOVERNOR – GENERAL OF BELIZE

I am pleased to extend my personal good wishes and congratulations to Green Focus in its continuing efforts to promote sustainable development of our earth's natural resources in ways that will enhance and not hurt the environment, and which will enable the peoples of the world, in particular those in the Southern Hemispheres, to live lives of gainful employment, dignity and happiness.

Colville Young
Governor – General of Belize

PRIME MINISTER OF NORWAY

I send my heartfelt greetings to all participants of SEACED's Green Focus and World Environment Day Fair '94. During the two years which have soon passed since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, we have come to realize that successful implementation of the recommendations of the Rio Conference indeed will require determination and costly measures.

Regretfully, active efforts to follow up the decisions adopted in Rio now seem to be given less priority on the international agenda. We are probably faced with what might be termed global "fatigue" in the fields of both environment and development. Moreover, the broad-based approach which the World Commission on Environment and Development and the UNCED suggested for international cooperation to achieve sustainable development is not helped by the inclination of certain prominent environmental groups to focus on single issues.

Therefore, I would like to express my appreciation for your contribution in keeping the broad challenges related to the environment and development on the international political agenda. I wish you every success in your endeavours in shaping our common future in line with the principle of sustainable development.

Gro Harlem Brundtland.

Prime Minister Of Norway
(Fmr. WCED Chair)

PRIME MINISTER OF BELGIUM

Agenda 21 provides us with guidelines on how to harmonise industrial development with the preservation of our world habitat at large. These guidelines will probably remain valid during the whole of 21st century.

In Belgium's opinion, the conventions of climate change and biodiversity are important steps towards the realization of the agenda, but remains to be done in order to put all the 40 main points of agenda 21 into practice.

Initiative such as your "Green Focus - Rio Project" can be useful in this respect and deserve our full moral support.

Jean Luc DEHAENE

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium

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PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The climate convention and biodiversity convention are not the end of the road, but they are crucial milestones along the road. They commit to binding obligations to manage our national affairs to our common international benefit. They launch the process and in launching it, they demand effective follow - up in the future.(UNCED 1992)

John Major
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The UK Government is committed to implementing the agreements made at the Earth Summit and is playing a leading role at the CSD in engaging countries in sustainable development planning, and promoting the importance of national reporting to CSD. We therefore welcome initiatives, both by governments and non governmental Organisations, which aim to monitor action on follow - up to the Earth Summit.

The UK Government appreciates **SEACED's** work in undertaking the "Green Focus - Rio Project " and wishes you every success with this initiative.

Helen Jones
Environment Protection International
Department of the Environment (UK)

PRIME MINISTER OF PORTUGAL

Twenty years have elapsed since the international community joined in Stockholm to discuss environmental issues for the first time. In 1992, the Rio de Janeiro Conference marked a significant advance in establishing the basis for a real cooperation between countries and placed the issue of sustainable development at the heart of the international agenda.

Recognizing some progress has already been achieved in this field, let's all work together and continue vigorously with the steps yet to be taken!

I wish you the best success in your "Green Focus - Rio Project".

Anibal A. Cavaco Silva
Prime Minister of Portugal

Minister of Environment & Parliamentary Affairs and Chief Government Whip Sri Lanka.

It gives me great pleasure to send my greetings to the South East Asia Centre for Environment & Development and the Jaffna unit of the United Nations Association on the occasion of the "Green Focus" Fair and World Environment Day, 1993, I congratulate your organization in launching a programme of activities in connection with the above.

I had the privilege of attending the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) at Rio in June 1992. My Ministry is now engaged in examining the global Agenda 21, an output of UNCED, and preparing a National Agenda 21 Action Programme to supplement the National Environmental Action Plan which we published in 1991. In keeping with our own national environmental heritage and in the spirit of UNCED we are moving forward on the path of environmentally sustainable development. 1993.

M. Vincent Perera
Minister of Environment & Parliamentary Affairs

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MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, SRI LANKA

Q50 Commonwealth special : Five years after the Rio Summit is a good time to look back and take stock of how far we have progressed towards sustainable development. The Earth Summit brought into focus the importance of protecting the environment for each others common future and we recognized in Rio that future development efforts should be within the carrying capacity of the earth.

The right to development was also recognized in Rio. It was accepted that poverty is a major cause of environmental degradation in developing countries and therefore poverty alleviation should be given priority while minimizing the damage to the environment. Thus the developing countries agreed to follow a sustainable path to development and the industrialized countries made commitments to provide new and additional resources and technology for sustainable development. Environmentalism which reached its peak in Rio has lost its momentum. Although awareness of environmental issues has increased progress in putting environmentalism into practice around the globe has clearly fallen short of expectations.

The UN General Assembly is to review the success, failures and gaps in achieving sustainable development as agreed to during the Rio Summit. The efforts of Green Focus to share views and to revive the discussion on the commitments to a sustainable common future is both timely and important

Five after Rio, we still have to acknowledge that human activities are continuing to cause grave and perhaps irreparable damage to the global environment. The damage extends from local air and water pollution to destruction of rain forests, global climate change and the depletion of plants and animal species. The Panel of Climate Change reports a discernible influence on climate change. Investment in sustainable development have fallen far short of expectations and commitments. Most importantly, we have not made enough progress in improving the quality of life for the poor.

The last five years also heightened new concerns and inadequacies. The efforts of developing countries to achieve sustainable development have been thwarted by the lack of adequate financial resources, environmentally sound technology, capacity and new conditionalities on trade which adversely affect the exports of developing countries.

Emerging concerns about dumping of hazardous wastes in developing countries, adverse impacts of bio - technology experimentation, add to the burdens faced by developing countries. These problems require bold and new approaches. It is necessary to harness the worlds scientific and technological capabilities and share information to address these problems. The gap between the developed and developing countries with regard to science and technology must be bridged to find solutions to these problems and save our common future. The effort to mobilize resources for sustainable development should be accelerated.

It is also important to pursue a more rigorous analysis of the challenges we face. The traditional economic system measures things such as food, clothing and manufactured goods. It underestimates or ignores the values of environmental goods. It is a challenge for us to innovate a system that values things like fresh water, clean air, beauty of the mountains, the bio-diversity and the quality of the world we leave behind to the future generations. We achieved unity of purpose out of diversity in Rio. Five years after Rio we should be able to learn from the past failures and successes and unite to achieve our goal. In an inter-dependant world, sustainable development is not a luxury to hope for, but a necessity for the continued existence of the poor as well as the rich on this planet.

Srimani Athulathmudali

Minister of Transport, Environment and Women's Affairs.

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STATE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION SRI LANKA

It is a pleasure to send this message to the South - East Asia Centre for Environment and Development (SEACED) on the occasion of 'Green Focus & WED Fair '94 and applaud the SEACED for its annual UNCED follow-up programme.

It is much encouraging to see the active participation of Secondary Schools in these programmes.

The Earth Summit was an unprecedented event. It brought together over hundred Heads of State Government than any gathering in history. It effectively focused the world's attention on the most critical issues we faced as a global community and it adopted a global plan of action 'Agenda 21' to address these issues.

All throughout the World need to shape the World's response to the Earth Summits call for transition to sustainable, secure and equitable development and this I understand is what SEACED is firmly committed to through its continuous programme of activities.

I wish SEACED all success in these endeavours.

* (Signed)

STATE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

* Mrs. R.M. Pulendran

MESSAGE FROM THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR - GENERAL FOR SCIENCE IN UNESCO TO GREEN FOCUS

I am pleased to express my best wishes for the celebration of Q50 Commonwealth - World Peace & Agenda 21. I congratulate Green Focus and the organizers of this important event and extend UNESCO's support to their outstanding initiative. The purpose of this initiative are indeed in line with the objectives of the organization's programmes.

Today, as we are reviewing the results of the implementation of Agenda 21, we need to reaffirm that every being born on Earth has the right to a protected environment and to sustainable development. We also need to renew our commitment to the defense of nature and the well-being of all the children of this planet, now and in the future. Every generation has a responsibility to leave our planet intact for future generations. Working to affirm this responsibility should be our standing priority.

We can do so if we are prepared to pay the price of development and peace as we have been in the past to pay the price of war. For the price of peace includes protection of the environment, combating poverty, investing in education science, and promoting sustainable development. These objectives are, I believe, common to Green Focus, to the commonwealth community and to UNESCO.

Maurizio Iaccarino
UNESCO

(Green Focus is to be congratulated on its efforts to heighten public awareness of the issues of environment, sustainable development and world peace. Indeed, its endeavours are very much in line with UNESCO's programme in those fields...) August 1997

Maurizio Iaccarino
UNESCO

**MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF
THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE SPECIAL
ISSUE OF GREEN FOCUS ON "Q50 COMMONWEALTH" ON
"WORLD PEACE AND AGENDA 21"**

WORLD PEACE AGENDA 21: In the last ten years, the world has been in the throes of rapid change - change that has transformed our economic, social political landscape forever. Familiar landmarks have disappeared. New paradigms and definitions of concepts such as "security", "development" and "peace" have emerged. Disciplines as diverse as science, engineering, economics and law are being integrated to solve the wide range of the complex issues that we face. Along with this is the upsurge in the global consciousness which perceives all components of our world as being linked in important and subtle ways. Peace, Environment and Development are now being regarded as one entity interlocked and inseparable.

The World Summit at Rio on environment and development, at Cairo on population, at Copenhagen on social development, at Beijing on women and habitat at Istanbul have only added to this ferment of change. Most significantly, they have served to blur old boundaries. With preservation of the planet Earth as their primary focus, they have compelled us to no longer look at the world as divided up into boxes - into nations, into ethnic groups, into regions, but regard the fate of the Earth and the future of the human family as inextricably linked.

For the first time, quality of life is no longer an abstraction but a social goal. And, citizenship, reverence, stewardship, justice - the principles around which we have to rally.

Agenda 21 is first and foremost a document of hope. It is a plan to confront and overcome the interlocking crises of environmental degradation and economic decline. Clearly, its effective implementation will require a major shift in the priorities of both governments and individuals and also a significant re-deployment of human and financial resources.

Let us not forget that environmental degradation is a people's problem. And, that human health is directly dependent on the health of our global environment. As we deplete our natural resources, as we continue to permit the extinction of species, as we continue to pollute our air and water with toxic substances, we are imperiling the quality of all life on earth.

A realistic analysis of environmental problems supports the conclusion that environmental abuse is the immediate cause of many of the major problems that we face today: the desertification plaguing land of Su-Saharan Africa, the proliferation of chemically contaminated water supplies, the depletion of ozone layer, the serious deterioration of productivity of the world's agricultural land, destruction of forests and disasters of the magnitude of Bhopal, Chernobyl and Minimata.

Environmental degradation also threatens peace. It has the potential for international conflict over the availability of oil and natural gas supplies, water and other vital natural resources.

The term environmental refugees has just entered our lexicon. Environmental degradation also includes the impoverishment of millions of people whose livelihoods depend on the continued use of natural resources. From a still wider perspective, environmental destruction is tied inextricably to the enormous inequalities that characterize our world and to the economic arrangements that have placed many nations so deeply in debt.

Environmental degradation also destroys not only the natural world but also the social, economic and political conditions that are pre-requisites to the survival of human rights. Peace cannot survive in a world where a barren and unsustainable environment encourages and forces people to seize the bare necessities of those who are less strong.

The achievement of sustainable development is inextricably bound up with the preservation of our environment. One cannot be accomplished without the other.

Implementation of Agenda 21 should find expression in all our actions. In understanding that human wealth and economic development ultimately derive from and depend upon the resources of the Earth. In seeing economic development and care for the environment as compatible, interdependent and necessary. In knowing that economic development can help solve environmental problems only if it is accompanied by an attitude of responsibility and stewardship for the Earth. And in knowing that the key to socially sustainable development is the participation, organization, education and empowerment of people.

The Commonwealth is an important organization committed to peace, justice and equality, to harmony and progress, and to the unity of humankind. This organization representing nations and peoples from the North and the South, East and the West has the potential of becoming a vehicle for establishing peace and for nurturing our global ecological heritage. 1997

Elizabeth Dowdeswell,
The Executive Director,
United Nations
Environment Programme



UNITED NATIONS

Dept. of Policy Coordination And Sustainable Development DPCSD

I believe that this initiative, aimed at mobilizing broad public support for the implementation of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, will make an important contribution to the building of partnerships for sustainable development among people, as well as the many governmental and non-governmental groups and institutions, including industries, whose involvement was such a key factor in the Rio Conference and will continue to be indispensable for translating its outcome into a reality. (1993)

Nitin Desai

Under - Secretary- General

The SEACED's ambitious initiative in undertaking the "Green Focus-Rio Project", aimed at mobilizing broad public support for the effective implementation and follow-up of the agreements reached at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, is commendable." (1996)

Joke H. Waller-Hunter

Director, Division for Sustainable Development.

UNEP

"On behalf of UNEP, I would like to wish you every success in this interesting and important contribution to the environmental cause. " (Message to Green Focus - Rio Project 1994)

Suvit Yodmani

Regional Director and Representative
for Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Environment Programme

UNDP

" In Rio de Janeiro, the world community agreed that a sustainable development path would imply the integration of environmental concerns into all aspects of economic and social decision making. The proposed actions included programmes to maintain and restore the earth's natural capacity of soils, water and air, initiatives to increase the efficiency of raw materials and energy use, as well as measures to alleviate poverty in the developing world. Given the enormous challenge, it was also acknowledged that this could only be achieved if it would be a concerted effort of all the stakeholders." (Message to SEACED - 1994)

Thierry Lemaesquier

Director, SDPED, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
United Nations Development Programme

"The objectives are important and unless and until we have a real participatory approach to Rio follow - up, especially Agenda 21, progress will be hampered". (From message to Green Focus - Rio Project) 1994

Chuck Lankester

Director, Sustainable Development Networking Programme
United Nations Development Programme

THE WORLD BANK

At the UNCED "Earth Summit" in Rio, more than a hundred world leaders made a commitment to sustainable development. SEACED's World Environment Day Fair '93 and other similar activities around the world are important follow-up events, lest we forget the message and consensus forged in Rio.

What should non-governmental organizations, aid-donor agencies, the United Nations, the regional development banks, and the World Bank be aiming to achieve as we work with the developing countries to promote sustainable development? I believe strongly that, if we are to make real progress, it is crucial that we must follow up and implement the specific commitments made in Rio. It is important that we help the developing countries help themselves to strengthen their environmental policies and institutions. To gether, we must attack the local environmental problems that hurt the poor the most, especially unclean water, inadequate sanitation and soil degradation. Success in meeting these challenges depends on our making a much stronger attack on global poverty. If we want to protect the environment, we have to reduce poverty.

We know what must be done. Now it's time for action. 1993

Lewis T. Preston
President, The World Bank
Washington DC

" The World Bank fully shares your commitment to implementing Agenda 21 and we welcome your organization's contribution to that effort. "

Robin Broadfield
Acting Chief, Global Environmental Division
(On behalf of Mr. James Wolfensohn . December 31, 1996)

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WORLD CONSERVATION UNION

"It is important that we continue the momentum which UNCED has started. Everyone, governments and individuals alike, has an obligation to care for our Earth's future. The treaties signed at UNCED require follow-up and support at all levels in the community and we commend your initiative in uniting many organizations for this purpose." 1993.

Director General

The World Conservation Union

IUCN World Headquarters
Switzerland

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STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT, GREEN CROSS INTERNATIONAL



"We need a society which focuses on global concerns, but apparently most politicians have not yet realized this fact. Today, we must acknowledge that there are inconsistencies in the relationship between Nature and human activities.

(...) what kind of world do we want for the 21st century? We must monitor the direction our world is taking. However, there is some good news. The disarmament process has started and it will help to move us in a positive direction. The environment is also a global challenge and there has been progress here too.

Green Cross needs to change values and to initiate global thinking. In order to do so, Green Cross International needs contribution from the national organizations to create a strong, international message.

We need to work diligently to change values and must not forget that this is our concern; let us keep focused. (extracts)

President Mikhail Gorbachev

Green Cross Managing Committee Meeting

Geneva, December 6-8, 1996

(Sri Lanka was represented at the Managing Committee Meeting)

"(...) the mission of Green Cross offers the opportunity to collaborate with environmental organizations of similar aims all over the world, in countries at every stage of development."

President Gorbachev

Green Cross UK - Conference, 18 March 1999

(From : The archives of Green Cross Sri Lanka)

Message to SEACED

"1994 - ... Only more environmentally sound values guarantee a peaceful living together of the society of our whole planet.

In this perspective, that Green Cross International is very glad learning about the organization of SEACED. Only if the environmental message goes from the global level to the regional one and thus reaches the grassroots, a sustainable world can be built."

(Green Cross International Message to SEACED)

Andress Eggenberg

Administrative Director

Green Cross International



CHAIRMAN OF EARTH COUNCIL

"... As you may know, the Earth Council as a nongovernmental organization that has been founded to help ensure follow – up and implementation of the agreements reached at the Earth Summit in June 1992.

The Earth Council hope to work closely with South – East Asia Centre for Environment & Development and other important environment and development organizations in this region that have come together to make this event... possible. Together we will endeavor to make the dream of a more sustainable world for future generation a reality.

Maurice Strong

Chairman Earth Council

EARTH COUNCIL

The Earth Council and the *Dutch based NGO Green Cross International launched on April 16 a joint initiative, with the support of the Dutch Government, to revitalise the process of developing an Earth Charter based upon the work done by NGOs and governments during the Rio process.

(*Green Cross HQ relocated to Geneva)

Earth Council

Info. Letter March – April 1994

No society today can escape the realities of global interdependence, the cooperation among nations and peoples that will be the key to our security and sustainability in the 21st Century.

Maurice Strong

Chairman Earth Council

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Brussels,
SG(96)D/88565

Dear Dr. K'Nathan,

President Santer has asked me to thank you for your letter of 12 December 1996 enclosing material on 'Green Focus'.

The President values your work for a common sustainable future. Your correspondence has been transmitted to Directorate General XI. This department of the European Commission in charge of the Environment will examine it with interest.

Yours sincerely,


Claude LANDES

Dr. Nagules K'NATHAN J.P.
Green Focus

Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles/Welstraat 200, B-1049 Brussel - Belgium - Office: BREY 14/118.
Telephone: direct line (+32-2)295.46.66, exchange 299.11.11. Fax: 296.92.82.
Telex: COMEU B 21877. Telegraphic address: COMEUR Brussels.



Environment Union Centre International
Centre de Union pour l'Environnement International
Centro de Enlace para el Medio Ambiente Internacional

P.O. Box 72461, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254-2) 562015, 562022, 562172,
Fax: 562176, Telex 23240 ELC KE Cable: ENVICENTRE,
E-mail: gneladw@ndemil Road, off Ngong Road, Nairobi

12th October, 1992

Dr. Nagules Kathirgamanathan
Director General
South-East Asia Centre
for Environment & Development
UNAJU Secretariat
Citadel Velanai NP
SRI LANKA

Dear Dr. Kathirgamanathan,

We acknowledge receipt of your letter with thanks.

We wish to commend you for the useful campaign you've been carrying to conserve the Earth.

I am sending you our list of publications plus a copy of WHERE THERE IS NO LIBRARIAN. I am sure you will find the chapter on project proposal writing useful.

We shall be glad to furnish you with additional information.

Yours sincerely

Patrick Kamau
For : Librarian/Information Manager

Enc:

Global Coalition for Environment and Development
Coalition Mondiale pour l'Environnement et le Développement
Coalición Mundial para el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo
In special working relationship with UNEP

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CONSEILLER FEDERAL SWITZERLAND

JEAN - PASCAL DELAMURAZ
CONSEILLER FEDERAL

UN VIF MERCI DE VOS VŒUX POUR
L'AN NOUVEAU.
A MON TOUR DE VOUS SOUHAITER
BONHEUR ET SUCCES



(* On President, Green Focus - World Peace & Agenda 21
Promotion - while in Switzerland)

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PRIME MINISTER OF IRELAND

The Taoiseach would like to offer his encouragement to your project (Green Focus - Rio Project) and feels that such an exercise would be a useful contribution towards monitoring the implementation of the Rio agreements. The Taoiseach also wishes your project success.

(Signed)
Private Secretary
Office of the Taoiseach
Dublin 2.

FOCUS THREE

EARTH CLINIC

**Green Focus briefs and responses on issues
concerning the activity areas - Global Commons
(General & Consolidated), and considered the
'Recorder' of the "Programme shuttle"**

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MESSAGE OF
GREEN FOCUS

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN ON WORLD PEACE & AGENDA 21

The Green Diplomacy reached its climax on the occasion of the Earth Summit (UNCED) when the leaders of the world's governments conferred in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The Green Diplomacy, as Green Focus perceives in the fair senses, envisions a greater cooperation in peace among States in equitably sharing the earth's natural resources and apportion the costs for universal action sustained environmental restoration process within the framework of Nations Unified in one and the same "Global Commons" on the principle 'Only One Earth; Care and Share'.

It advocates the emerging 21st century universal ethic : Earthly principles of Green Life Styles in the process of sustainable development within the fabric interlaced in a greater global dimension of economic equity, human rights and peace.

Environmental degradation is largely man made, and is an inevitable consequence of unsustainable development, eco-unfriendly life styles and War. The conservation of global environment as one entity is the 'Collective Responsibility' of the international community, while recognizing the fact that the spontaneous natural processes of the global ecosystem has its own power of self rejuvenescence and restoration, if not exceedingly misused and over-stressed.

The ever swelling global population and the threat of it reaching out of proportion to the Earth's carrying capacity not in the far future should be viewed as a serious impediment to the sustenance of a balanced ecosystem that support all life forms. The population consequences of upward spiral of consumption demands (and proportionate levels of pollutants output) continue to further strain the already fast depleating renewable and worse the non-renewable natural resources distorting the required equilibrium of the Earth's life-support system to a vulnerable and perhaps to an irreversible state endangering the survival of all life forms. It is imperative, therefore, to count the population issue with its accomplice 'poverty' as challenging as several such issues of the "Global Commons".

In light of these, Green Focus wishes to identify suitable priority areas :

1. Environment friendly "Green Technology" that would utilize only minimal natural resources efficiently in the production of goods and services meeting the just requirements of the peoples' xconsumerisms, ensuring controlled levels of pollutants in the process of production and consumption. It further integrates reuse and recycling of suitable items, and eco-safe disposal of polluting wastes.
2. Socio-Economic development activities incorporating buffer measures of Green Technology that would ensure conservation of ecosystems, including control measures to address such issues of Global Warming, dwindling Biological Diversity, deforestation, desertification, etc.
3. Identifying eco-unfriendly productions, consumerisms, services, and practices at all levels, and introducing discouraging measures that include various controls and withdrawal of subsidies, etc.

4. Adopting Green Life Styles which basically mean a sustained co-existence of all humanity in harmony with one another in peace and with human dignity in the ambit of the law of nature that governs the entire universe in rhythm, the planet Earth with all life forms an integral part.

5. Planning economies on environmentally- responsible policies involving green accounting that would favour such measures of pricing of goods and services to restrict eco-unfriendly non-essentials in the lavish consumerisms and would meet a fair percentage of the cost of environmental conservation. Lavish consumerisms of varying types are widespread and largely depend on the social, economic and cultural practices and account for increasingly disproportionate use of natural resources and output of pollutants.

These priorities are on a broad general perspective, but require serious and firm commitment in action on promising 'National Agenda' of States in addition to their collective regional and global commitments on the same.

Green Focus, therefore, urges the community of Nations States, Organizations, institutions and peoples to consider it appropriate to commit towards advancing the causes of the 'trio'; Environment, Development and World Peace which are considered one entity interlocked and inseparable in the context of 'Global Commons'. It is the blue - print of the Green Focus 21st century vision:

"The right to safe Environment and Development is inalienable. It is interdependent on Human Rights and Peace in the context of Human Progress and Dignity for all on the Earth".

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PAIX SAT. 21

CONFLICTS...!

"Memories of untold sufferings were rekindled with the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, of the liberation of those who survived the concentration camps, and of the first atom bombs that exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Thoughts also went to the 22 million victims claimed by the 120 conflicts the world has known since 1945."

Cornelio Sommaruga 1995
President of the Interantional Committee
of the Red Cross (ICRC)

PEACE...!

" War is substantially political, but
Peace is sacrosanctly Humanitarian."

Green Cross Sri Lanka 1999

"Prventing potential conflicts from crossing the threshold of violence requires early warning of situations with the potential for crisis, proper analysis, an integrated preventive strategy, and the political will and resources to implement such strategy."

Kofi A. Annan
Secretary - General, United Nations
(UN Annual Report, 1998)

"If the cause for any conflict that could lead to war situation is by and large unjust political considerations or decisions, in the past or the present on strategic issues, then lasting peace in such a situation is unlikely in the absence of just political manoeuvre at the highest levels from all sides in conflict, in a timely and dedicated urge, in care for the greater Humanity."

Nagules K' Nathan
President, Green Focus

PAIX SAT. 21**PEACE PROJECTION – (SAARC REGION)**

TO : THE PRESIDENTS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN
FROM : THE PRESIDENCY OF GREEN FOCUS

Let it be a great privilege to make this joint appeal to the Excellencies Heads of State of India and Pakistan that any territorial dispute between Nation States should see an amicable settlement towards lasting peace preferably in the ambit of formal and / or informal negotiations at the possible highest levels between the Nations themselves, or as may be appropriate with the assistance of distinguished neutral external mediation agreeable to both Nation States.

Any such dispute allowed unsettled early may deteriorate in its own course into intense inevitable armed conflict which would not only jeopardize the mutual peace and security situation of the Nations themselves, but also of the Nations in the Region.

While we are confident that at no stage the conflict would involve any nuclear threat, Green Focus would urge strict restraint on both sides in conflict to ensure it not further escalate into any such alarming situation.

LET PEACE PREVAIL!

(c.c & outreach : Chair, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); The Secretary – General, United Nations; UN Security Council, The Secretary - General Commonwealth; Diplomatic Community, etc., : This is in effort to search for consensus for peaceful settlement of any such dispute in the Regions of the World.)

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MAGNA CARTA-21

CONCERN: Green Focus firmly believes in the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subscribes to it, with particular reference to:

"Whereas disregard and contempt for Human Rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people."

Gross violations of Human Rights remain an issue of concern which underscores the principle that if individual rights are not protected, the whole society suffers..., and personal freedoms are, however, rendered largely meaningless by civil wars, or by economic, social or cultural deprivation - often, indeed, by a combination of all these.

... and are relevant certain such vital aspects therefore enshrined in the Green Focus '21st Century Vision' and in its 'Peace' statement, both in unity termed '**Green Focus Magna Carta - 21**'.

21ST CENTURY VISION

"The right to safe Environment and Development is inalienable. It is interdependent on Human Rights and Peace in the context of Human Progress and Dignity for all on the Earth."1996

PEACE

"Peace is not mere no wars!

Equitable Human Development with all enjoying a sense of Freedom and

Dignity in a setting of adequate

Security will go to determine the Peace in success with peoples."

...Green Focus significantly recognizes noble issues on the 'Rights of World Humanity', and world raise its global voice as and when impressed by any serious inhuman situation anywhere in the world, while exercising due care not to be influenced in the identification of such issues.

Green Focus wishes to place highest emphasis on:

"...1980 the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders condemned 'the practice of killing and executing political opponents or suspected offenders carried out by armed forces, law enforcement or other governmental agencies or by paramilitary or political groups' acting with the support, tacit or otherwise, of official forces or agencies."

On the year of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the appeals to relevant Heads of State or Government to review any death penalty in favour of amnesty met with satisfactory responses,...

GreenFocus also issued a special 'Message' on the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

"... Any act of violence or such threat perpetrated by individuals or group of individuals that shall result in the breach of 'Peace and Security' or shall cause sufferings to the lives and properties or shall cause such an apprehension in the minds of 'innocent civilians' is to be counted as an act of violence against humanity, notwithstanding the cause or motive behind such an act, which in the true sense is serious violation of the 'Fundamental Human Rights.'"

The 1997 Human Rights Day Message relates the integrity of governance to Human Rights:

"The integrity of the governance of any government significantly rests on the Human Rights situation in the nation, and this could be simply judged by fathoming to what extent the governance meets these Human Rights obligations, particularly with defenseless innocent individuals of the 'Minority', who too are no doubt the citizens of the nation under the same governance."

● "Good governance also entails a respect for human rights and the rule of law generally."

Kofi A. Annan
Secretary - General of the United Nations
(UN Annual Report 1998.)

It is satisfying that there exists constitutional guarantee on provisions of Human Rights with several States, however, there is also considerable fear that they may remain just formal without being adequately followed or implemented in practice by the State organs, as like several such other constitutional provisions simply remain just dormant.

It is, however, encouraging that relevant vital provisions on Human Rights, remarkably, "the Right to Life", are guaranteed in several international instruments, the important one being: Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

ARTICLE 3: "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

"Also, there exists parallelly the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

These are no longer considered to be a matter exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of a State but a matter of international concern. States have to ensure that their organs respect these within their jurisdiction and be responsible to the attentive international community at large.

Since the developing countries generally have a continuing trend of breach of Human Rights, the Human Rights issues are becoming increasingly important in the decision making process of

'Donor Countries and Organizations' towards assistance to 'Developing countries', and the Human Rights now receives an integral status with development.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in this perspective, has designated the right to development as a fundamental objective, and promotion of respect for Human Rights as central to development assistance.

It is further encouraging that the understanding becoming more extensive that the achievement of 'peace and security' is inextricably bound up with respect to Human Rights, and one cannot be accomplished without the other.

"Adherence to Human Rights for Peace".

Green Focus universal approach on concerning major issues related to the 'Rights of World Humanity' is largely based on the principles of 'Quiet Diplomacy' with Governments and others through communications at the highest levels, and, as appropriate, cooperate with the United Nations.

PHILIPPINES RESPONSE TO GREEN FOCUS HUMAN RIGHTS APPEAL

Republika ng Pilipinas
KAGAWARAN NG KATARUNGAN
Department of Justice
Manila

2nd Indorsement
11 January 1999

Respectfully referred to the Secretary General, House of Representatives, Constitution Hills, Batasan Road, Quezon City, for whatever action may be appropriate in the premises, the within letter dated 20 July 1998, from Dr. Nagules K. Nathan JP, transmitted to this Department by the Office of the President, requesting review of the provisions on death penalty.

Advice of the action taken on the matter direct to Dr. Nathan JP will be appreciated.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF JUSTICE

TERESITA REYES - DOMINGO
Senior State Prosecutor &
Officer - in - Charge
Technical Staff

Encl : As stated
Copy furnished :
Dr. Nagules K. Nathan JP
Green Focus, P.O.Box 1844
Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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**GREEN FOCUS
GLOBAL 21 FELLOWSHIP
PROGRAMME**

GLOBAL 21 FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME being initiated with the 50th Anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Sri Lanka, aims at founding the GREEN EMPIRE for active environment enthusiasts to enable them working in coalition committed towards Earth Summit Agenda 21 and further consolidate similar efforts so as to accelerate the process of 'global partnership and continuous dialogue' for effective action as envisioned in RIO. (Addl. Ref: GREEN FOCUS - RIO PROJECT Br.)

This programme further recognizes:

" The world is in a deep environmental crisis. This crisis rooted in global patterns of human behaviour that are ecologically unsustainable, socially alienating and economically unjust. We need a transformation of human purpose that unites material and spiritual realities and creates a common conscience; a conscience which restores and nurtures a world of balance and harmony, peace and justice; caring through community trusteeship, stewardship and accountability for now and future generations. ...that unity is essential if diverse people are to work towards a common future..." UNDP & ESCAP 1991.

This programme therefore welcomes recognized environment enthusiasts worldwide to unite at the GLOBAL 21 FELLOWSHIP for concerted action towards a sustainable common future based on Agenda 21, and in this perspective GREEN FOCUS nominates in "honour" eminent leaders in Environmental Affairs and invites application from eligible individuals and groups who deserve to be considered for admission to GLOBAL 21 FELLOWSHIP with their promising environment commitments for the next millennium.

The application should include directory information as name, profession, mailing address, age, citizenship, etc. together with precise account on environmental achievements and activities in a separate sheet of paper, preferably attaching photograph of the individual, group, project or logo. Support the application enclosing original or certified copy of two letters of recommendation.

The admitted FELLOWS are privileged to use after their name the prestigious title 'FELLOW OF THE GREEN EMPIRE' abbreviated F.G.E.

This programme well recognizes for FELLOWSHIP distinguished environment award winners and welcome into the GREEN EMPIRE.

The applications should reach the following address by mail:

GLOBAL 21 FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME
SEACED & GREEN FOCUS
PO BOX. 1844
COLOMBO, SRILANKA.
Rev. 1/June 1999

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GREEN FOCUS
GLOBAL 21 AWARD

Reference AGENDA - Q50 COMMONWEALTH presented to the UN commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) under : Q50/CW/UN CSD/UNE/07/97 (Modified version of 21 STAR AWARD - 2001... Update : June 1999.)

SCHEME OF AWARD

1. Only ONE award annually, the award shall bear the inscription Knight Global 21
2. Nominations accepted worldwide, Nominations proposed by Contacts and Focal Points.
3. The Patron shall be the Head of State of Sri Lanka.
4. The signatories shall be invited world leaders which includes Heads of State or Government, Leaders of Global Commons, Nobel Laureates, etc.
5. The UN Secretary General or a leader of Global Commons shall be invited to announce the award winner.
6. Relevant UN agencies shall be consulted regularly for advise.
7. The sponsor of the award shall be highly reputed world organizations / Governments / Financial Institutions, etc.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE AWARD

1. Contributes to the implementation of the RIO Earth Summit decisions.
Supports : GREEN FOCUS - RIO PROJECT and GREEN FOCUS - GLOBAL 21 FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME
2. A vital FOCUS that recognizes views as:
 - ⊖ "Agenda 21, which includes over 300 major programmes - an ideal infusion for the deteriorating planet Earth to sustain an optimal equilibrium for the healthy life of the multitudes and ensure a future."
-Nagules K' Nathan
 - ⊖ " Agenda 21 as the centre - piece of international cooperation ..."
-Boutros Boutros - Ghali
 - ⊖ "Implementation of Agenda 21 should find expression in all our actions."
-Elizabeth Dowdeswell

3. It subscribes to the objectives and mission of the United Nations, in particular to UN -CSD after UNCED.
4. The award is considered the first of its kind after Agenda 21:
'A Green Focus mechanism to carry forward and strengthen Agenda 21 globally through participating Heads of Nations State or Government, Governments, Nations, Inter-governmental Organizations, NGO's and other relevant entities.'
5. An award of the highest order in itself - as signatories shall be leaders and dignitaries such as Heads of State or Government, Leaders of Global Commons, Nobel Laureates, etc. UNIQUE WITH THE GREEN FOCUS system.
6. Highly reputed Panel of Judges' which shall comprise eminent Leaders, Global Environmentalists, Leaders of IGO & NGO, award winners, etc.
7. Regular consultation with related UN agencies to keep updated with the trends and development of the Award.
8. Popular suggestions entertained

(NR - Ref :GF/A21/NR4/98)
Rev.1/June 1999

SEACED & GREEN FOCUS

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**GREEN FOCUS ON THE
NEED FOR GREATER
'AWARENESS'**

Green Focus is seriously concerned about a reported situation that seems continue to prevail:

"Green coverage suffers fatigue – Environment and development journalism may not only be on the wane but also losing its impact on the very audience it hopes to influence."

ESCAP – UNEP/ROAP

Newsletter Vol.2 No.1. 1996

The Green Focus theme on the occasion of the World Environment Day 1999, therefore, is :

"GREEN COVERAGE A 'TOP PRIORITY' "

On this occasion Green Focus appeals to the community of Nation States and peoples to consider it appropriate to commit towards advancing the cause of 'trio' – Environment, Development and World Peace, which are considered one entity interlinked and inseperable in the context of 'Global Commons'.

**"OUR EARTH,
OUR FUTURE:
LET'S SAVE IT"**

(WED Message, UNEP 1999)

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GREEN FOCUS ON THE
'POLITICAL WILL'

...It is How, When and where the governance exercises its 'Political Will' firmly and justifiably, largely determines its success."

Nagules K' Nathan
President, Green Focus

"...We have been reminded of the limits of humanitarian action: It can save lives and can win time for political solutions, but cannot be a substitute for political action.

And it should never be used as an alibi for political inaction, I am afraid that if we leave humanitarian action alone and isolated for too long, with no effective, parallel political initiatives, we will weaken and perhaps even undermine it".

Sadako Ogata
UN High Commissioner for Refugees
(Refugees Nr 109/III/97)

"...We know the problems. And, in fact, we know some of the solutions. It is only a matter of the political will to implement them."

Elizabeth Dowdeswell
UN Under - Secretary General, and
Executive Director,
UN Environment Programme
(WED/94)

" The Commission called for and specified that there should be follow-up to the report, and that a mechanism should be put in place to ensure that there was a political response. " 1991

Warren H. Lindner
Executive Director, Centre for Our Common Future
(Fmr. Secretary, Brundtland Commission)

"It must be stressed, however, that the most convincing declarations, the most preserving efforts of international (governmental and non- governmental) organizations, are worthless in the absence of a national political commitment."

Living In The Environment:
UNESCO 1985

"The declarations of Intention on 'Agenda 21' by world leaders accrues its true value in the firm commitment in action on promising 'National Agenda' of States complemented by political as well as legal impetus that will ensure implimentation at all levels."

Green Focus
(World Peace & Agenda 21 Programme)

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GREEN FOCUS ON THE 10TH SAARC SUMMIT COLOMBO SRI LANKA

"Green Focus is delighted to convey its warmest greetings to the Honourable Leaders of the SAARC nations participating in the Summit.

On the occasion of the Summit, Green Focus has the honor to 'Focus' the following to the valued attention of the leaders:

Reference the Green Focus submission to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) dated 21 May 1997, which was also presented to the review of Her Excellency the President of the Republic of Sri Lanka on 09 September 1997.

"We believe, the prevailing Socio-Economic and Political crisis in the Third World countries, particularly in the South, is largely due to:

1. *High level of poverty,*
2. *Uncontrollable population growth,*
3. *Low level of productivity and income generation, and unemployment,*
4. *Corruption at all levels - Political, Bureaucratic and Social,*
5. *Human Rights violations and abuses,*
6. *Indisciplined State and private controlled Media, and*
7. *Underworld network active in terrorism and sabotage, etc."*

Green Focus attaches great importance to the message by the SAARC Secretary - General to the Green Focus Agenda 'Q50 Commonwealth Special' and recognizes that it could be a common basis for our closer cooperation in the Region.

President Green Focus

21 GREEN FOCUS ON KYOTO CLIMATE CONFERENCE

United Nations Conference on Climate Change while in progress attended by delegates from over hundred and sixty countries worldwide, the Green Focus, an advocate highly sensitive to this issue, would wish to take this opportunity further to call upon all the Heads of State or Government and other leaders of vital organizations to give serious consideration to this global issue of 'Climate Change' only in the interest of the global community on the planet Earth and reach at a consensus for a common goal of universal value, irrespective of any political and other differences that may unduly influence this global issue.

President Green Focus



**Need for
global partnership**



World Environment Day 1991

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UNDP - ESCAP'1991

UNIVERSAL CODE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CONDUCT

The world is in a deep environmental crisis. This crisis rooted in global patterns of human behaviour that are ecologically unsustainable, socially alienating and economically unjust. We need a transformation of human purpose that unites material and spiritual realities and creates a common conscience; a conscience which restores and nurtures a world of balance and harmony, peace and justice; caring through community trusteeship, stewardship and accountability for future generations.

Recognizing that unity is essential if diverse people are to work towards a common future, we, the citizens of this earth, hereby proclaim this Universal Environmental Code of Conduct .

All peoples and their Governments should strive:

- To recognize that we cannot segregate the human heart from the environment: humanity is organic with world; its inner life moulds the environment and is itself also deeply affected by it;
- To advocate economic and social justice for the inarticulate masses who bear disproportionate burden of the consequences of environmental degradation;
- To support the individual's right of access to information from all sources relating to the environment;
- To value the intrinsic worth and diversity of nature; protect, promote and support life-styles that enrich both cultural diversity and moderation of wants based on ecologically sustainable principles, growth and development;
- To recognize that bio-regions, their organic rhythms, cycles and species, transcend political boundaries and therefore endeavour to enhance inspired global and regional action;
- To protect the natural heritage of future generations by adopting an all-embracing perception and vision of nonexploitative technology in industrial, agricultural and aquatic practices;
- To maintain the integrity and sanctity of nature by exercising extreme caution in the disposal of wastes and the use and propagation of man-made substances and organisms;
- To develop rural infrastructure that sustains life and avoids the crowding and alienation from nature characterized by urban society today;

- To encourage and urge social and environmental accountability by Governments, powerful global enterprises and organizations;
- To nurture the spirit of this code in ourselves and in all people and plant the seeds of responsibility to protect and conserve the environment;
- To initiate a process of consultation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies which would lead to the establishment of a global convention on environmental rights and duties - UNDP - ESCAP /'91

(Re-produced for global circulation during UNCED Follow-up May / June '93, by SEACED / GREEN FOCUS)

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RESTRUCTURING FOR ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL EQUITY

(Green Focus in this issue of GREEN DIPLOMAT

selects as 'feature Article' RESTRUCTURING FOR ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL EQUITY from SVERIGES NATUR (special Issue 1992) of the Swedish Society for Nature conservation.

Green Focus generously would accomodate highlights of problems and proposals for solutions to environmental issues from other recognizable sources, while being not influenced in its global neutrality to the best that constantly seeks to balance all various views in efforts of global brokerage in close relations with the international community at appropriate levels. In this perspective, the opinions expressed in this article are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official views of Green Focus. It is acknowledged the communication from International Secretaries, Peter Westman and Gudrun Hubendick of Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, Stockholm 1993-02-18.)

The environment worldwide is in crisis. Although this message has for many years been propagated by environmental movements and scientists, it has also been accepted in recent years by the establishment, including the world's political leaders who met at the UN- sponsored "Earth Summit" last June.

There are differing perspectives on the environmental crisis. The predominant establishment view holds that the ecological problems are regrettable but inevitable "side- effects" of necessary high economic growth, which can be solved through technological means. Environmentally- sound technologies can be developed to replace polluting technologies; taxes can be imposed on polluting companies or on the general public to finance the switch to a more "eco-friendly" system of production – so the theory goes. Moreover, new technologies can also produce substitutes for depleted natural resources, so that the flow of raw material inputs into the production process can be maintained.

"Sustainability," now a key catch - word in the environmental language, therefore means sustaining the conditions under which economic growth can continue, with expanded outputs to maintain present lifestyles. Sustainability is equated with sustaining the same economic and social system, including existing patterns of consumption through technological fix- it solutions.

Whilst the system and consumption levels in the North are to be thus maintained, there is a growing insistence on having "Sustainable development" in the South. There are fears in the Northern establishment that the increasing population of the South would use up more resources, thus leaving less for future generations (and also for the North, which is the main terminal point for Southern raw material exports). The establishment prescription for the South is thus to reduce or stop population growth and to prevent poor people from damaging their environment.

It would appear with so much focus being placed on how mismanagement in the South is destroying the global environment, the Northern establishment is proposing "sustainable development" for Third World countries whilst still maintaining high growth and high consumption (through high tech) in the North. There is, moreover, little or no discussion of the inequitable world economic order. Presumably, in the management of global environmental change, there is no place on the establishment agenda for any accompanying rectification of the world economic or social order.

This establishment perspective is being challenged by some sections of the environment movement, particularly by group of scholars in the Third World, where ecology issues are increasingly being integrated with issues of social justice, human rights and development.

The alternative approach insists that the environmental crisis cannot be accurately explained in isolation from the social and technological systems that give rise to the ecological problems. Moreover, the roots of these ecological problems must be traced not only to the national framework but also to the global system within which nations operate (and in which the Third World countries are weak and dependent components).

This alternative perspective would insist that an adequate definition of "sustainable development" would have to include not only the ecological component but also the factor of social justice and equity, and both at national and international levels. In this ecological and social perspective, the main cause of the environmental-cum-social crisis lies in the unsustainable production and consumption model of the North.

The problem has become worse because of the export of this model to the South, starting with the colonial era but accelerated since the second World War. The Northern model has thus become internationalised into an almost universal model, especially with the collapse of the Eastern bloc. Thus, global environmental change is an effect of Northern-led global social and economic change.

To properly resolve the global ecological crisis, it is necessary to reform or change the high growth high consumption characteristics that are presently built into the socio-economic system. The depletion of non-renewable resources has to be drastically reduced or stopped, so too the pollution, contamination and toxicity that now result from modern systems of industry, agriculture, construction and transportation.

This cannot be done solely by technological means, but has to be carried out by sharply reducing the unsustainable levels of output and expenditure, especially in the North. Moreover, the unecological technologies and production processes that characterize modern systems have to be changed, and existing sustainable methods (especially in the south) have to be reassessed, defended and promoted.

Furthermore, it must be recognized that there has to be a process of economic structural adjustment, caused this time not by the dictates of financial discipline arising from debt, but by global and national ecological imperatives. The issue of how this burden of adjustment is to be shared or distributed is going to be very critical. It involves global economic negotiations. Sustainability thus involves both environment and economics, ecology and equity and at both national and international levels.

The major controversies in global environmental discussions, for example at the UN Conference on Environment and development (UNCED) have centered not on the facts and scientific analysis of environmental problems, but on the old but even more than ever relevant issues of North-South economic relations.

The global environmental crisis is accompanied today by increasingly severe economic and social crisis in most parts of the Third World. The per capita incomes in most Africa, and Latin American (and some Asian) countries have been falling in the 1980s, in some regions having declined to levels of 20 or 30 years ago. Poverty has increased and health problems (like cholera epidemics in Latin America and Africa) have returned.

Although we may all live in 'One World' biologically, physically and environmentally there are unfortunately at least 'Two Worlds' socially, the worlds of the rich and the poor. Single-prescription policies (Such as: 'we must all consume less') cannot work in this two-worlds conditions. A doctor*

would ask a malnourished man to eat more and obese person to cut down on food, a single policy dictate for both to tighten their belts would further starve the thin man, perhaps to the point of death.

The global environment crisis and the socio-economic decline in the South are interconnected and have resulted together from an inequitable world order, unsustainable systems of production and consumption in the North, and in appropriate development models in the South.

Given the patterns world distribution of economic and technological power, the North with 20 percent of the world's population, uses 80 percent world resources and has a per capita income on average 15 times higher than the South. The major part of the problem of depletion and contamination of resources is thus located in the North. One could simplistically say that four-fifths of the problem lies in the Northern economic model and a fifth in the Southern development model.

This does not mean the South is absolved from blame. In many parts of the South, there is combination of corruption, political patronage, financial mismanagement and of course the adoption of inappropriate technologies and environmentally unsound policies.

However, even in these 'national' level problems, there are Northern – controlled institutions that play a role. For instance, whilst some political leaders are corrupt, it is the transnational companies that offer the kickbacks; one should not blame the lady of the night without simultaneously putting the spotlight on the client.

The post-UNCED process must focus much more on changing economic policies and behavior. Key issues to resolve include:

- ⊖ how to structurally change the Northern model of production, income distribution and consumption or lifestyles;
- ⊖ how to promote ecologically sound and socially just development models in the south;
- ⊖ how to structurally adjust the world economic institutions so as to promote fairer terms of trade and reverse the South–North flow of financial resources;
- ⊖ how to come toward a fair sharing of the burden of adjustment necessitated by ecological imperatives, as between countries and within countries.

To be able to effectively tackle the ecological crisis, there must be a reform of the world order so that a fairer and more sustainable global order can evolve simultaneously. The first and most important element is greater democratization of the international order, to give the South greater participation in decision – making and benefits in world development.

Much more time should be spent discussing the difficult task of changing the North. In the South, more equitable and ecological models of development should evolve and be promoted. In both North and South, the wide disparities in wealth and income within countries have to be narrowed. In a situation of improved equity, it would be more possible to plan and implement strategies of economic adjustment to handle ecological problems.

Of course, to make this move towards a better global order possible, there must be people's participation, because the radical changes being called for can be realised only when there is popular will.

By the end, it was quite clear the Northern governments at the Earth Summit were prepared neither seriously commit themselves to change their production or consumption patterns; nor to provide assistance to the South towards a transition to sustainability.

Since hopes of a serious discussion on basic reforms to the world economic order had long faded before Rio, the Summit was reduced to skirmishing in the margins for commitments on new aid to the Third World. Even those were not forthcoming. As a Southern delegate put it eloquently: "We found at end that we were really negotiating the size of the zero".

Still UNCED offered some hope. It certainly raised awareness among politicians and bureaucrats around the world, gave legitimacy to environmental groups who have long claimed there was a crisis and forged closer bonds between northern and southern non-governmental organizations and movements and between environment and development issues.

Martin Khor

"(...) we hope to turn Western accepted wisdom on its head and view environmental questions from the perspective of developing countries. This is why the chairman of the Society has not written this issue's commentary, but we have instead asked Martin Khor, a Malaysian and prominent Third World environmentalist, to contribute. We use examples to show the connection between lifestyles in the wealthier countries and the damage caused by those lifestyles in other parts of the World. It might be pointed out that the issues we take up here were scarcely touched upon at Rio." (Anne Laquist Editor).

"It is hard yet to make firm judgements about the outcome of UNCED. Of course it was disappointing in some ways. Many opportunities were lost. At the same time. I think that the attitude of governments and people towards the environment has radically changed".

To : SEACED
06. July 1992

Crispin Tickell, Warden
Green College, Oxford University, UK

**GREEN FOCUS****GLOBAL CAMPAIGN ON WORLD PEACE & AGENDA 21****EXECUTIVE SUMMARY****1990-1998**

The Executive Summary 1990-1998 of the Chair Organization GREEN FOCUS (in Coalition), is the overall review of its accomplishments released in the 50th Independence Anniversary year 1998 of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

It concisely relates how an initiative in activities with World Environment Day observation in Sri Lanka commencing 1990 progressively over the years climbed to himalayan heights in its consistent efforts on significant issues of the common goals to reach global strength to campaign on 'Nuclear Disarmament' in 1999 into the 21st Century. It has, however, over the years faced such typical Third World limitations as scarce resources, communications constraints and obstacles from sections of unhealthy vision, but in constant struggle against these odds there made laudable impact globally on the issues it continues deeply committed, convincingly evidenced in the World Forum of various Green Focus publications.

The United Nations Association, Jaffna Unit, also later came to be known as the United Nations Association in Jaffna, in 1990 initiated annual World Environment Day observation which others followed. A nationally recognized annual activity that continued through 1991 with just founded South East Asia Centre for Environment and Development (SEACED) and GREEN FOCUS in primordial status, in cooperation with Government and public sector groups with greater participation of secondary Educational Institutions. It is remarkable that Ministers of the Environment and the Education, Heads of Government and Leaders of the Opposition in Parliament continued their cooperation with SEACED & GREEN FOCUS through years and issued participatory statements.

SEACED, GREEN FOCUS and UNAJU successfully organized the 'Earth Pledge' campaign in 1992 on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Environment and development (UNCED) and a set target of fifty thousand was reached with several community groups contribution at the grassroots. This event further received participatory and supportive responses from national and international leaders. It was considered as could be a major Earth Pledge campaign in the Asia - Pacific region.

UNCED FOLLOW UP 1993 (developed through 1994 into Green Focus - Rio Project in 1995), an International Agenda from Sri Lanka. Globally reputed month long activity, 01 May - 05 June, of SEACED, GREEN FOCUS and UNAJU in cooperation with other Environmental, Educational and Social Groups. The aim was to initiate and catalyze a 'Voluntary Chain Reaction' among community groups towards awareness on Agenda 21 to reach as many grassroots bases as possible spreading into the general public at large.

It was of considerable accomplishment with the Voluntary Chain Reaction, which is a process of continuing spontaneous activity for a 'cause' by the peoples of community groups themselves taking forward awareness to all at grassroots within their reach, in a given period of time and thereafter possibly, the process initiated and catalyzed by lead groups. The Voluntary Chain Reaction could thus be seen by Green Focus as an effective means to propagate such cause as 'Agenda 21'.

The UNCED FOLLOW UP '93 at its global status received participatory and supportive responses worldwide. Several Heads of State or Government, Governments and Nations; leaders from such organizations as the United Nations and Agencies, World Bank, Commonwealth; Diplomatic Community; major Non - governmental organizations such as; IUCN, Earth Council, The Centre for Our Common Future, IISD, Universities and Social Groups were among them with their intentions of commitment.

The Green Focus working mechanism that seeks to carry forward and strengthen aims and objectives through the participating Heads of Nation State or Government, Governments, Nations, Inter - Governmental Organizations, major NGOs, and other relevant entities, and in particular at the 'International Political Agenda' demonstrated pragmatic in its global strength. (Ref: WORLD FORUM of the publications Green Focus - Rio Project, Green Focus UN50 Golden, and Green Focus Q50 Commonwealth Special.)

1994 preoccupied with active preparatory process for the launch of 'Green Focus Rio Project' in 1995, and restructuring of Green Focus as a lead global entity equipped to meet the challenges of the 'Global Commons' in the years ahead into the 21st Century, while the scheduled programme of activities continued.

Launched Green Focus - Rio Project in January 1995 with a publication on the same title. The World Forum highlighting selected excerpts of commitment pledges, declaration of intentions and support for the cause from world leaders and others from messages and statements SEACED and GREEN FOCUS received since 1991, and copy of publication made available to each of such leaders and organizations contributed. It was freely available to others, besides had been on the IISD website.

Organized UN50 Anniversary observation on a 'Global Agenda' with a proposed release 'UN50 Golden Issue'. In the process Green Focus message to the International community was:

Green Focus appeals to the world leaders: Heads of Nation State or Government, and leaders of Inter- governmental and non governmental Organizations; - Peaceful and Sustainable Common Future, and decisive response to Agenda 21."

Several hundreds of the above individual appeal under the signature of the Green Focus President outreached to the singular attention of the world leaders, and organizations, the service of forwarding by Green Focus and a contact in Europe. Each appeal contained in packet a copy of Green Focus - Rio Project issue '95.

This UN50 Golden appeal was also available on the Internet Website of the International Institute for Sustainable Development, IISD Net at URL: <http://iisdliisd.ca> on sourcebase- Call from Green Focus on the UN50 Anniversary. It was a successful global outreach which had a considerable momentum on the International political Agenda in favour of action on Agenda 21. Green Focus UN50 Golden Issue (Pilot Run) was released in September featuring World Forum despite some setback it went through.

Green Focus - Rio Project redefined in 1996 giving emphasis to world peace as: Global Campaign on 'World Peace & Agenda 21', to be in the arena of world leaders in activities aimed at seeking 'Political Will' should these objectives become a reality indeed within the scope of 'achievable on the planet Earth'. The statements focussed on the cover page of the Green Focus - Rio Project issue '95

continue to hold good with Green Focus activities, which emphasizes on political will, while grassroots can play appreciable role. Green Focus also declared its 21st Century vision:

"The right to safe Environment and Development is inalienable. It is interdependent on Human Rights and Peace in the context of Human Progress and Dignity for all on the Earth."

A brochure was released on 'World Peace & Agenda 21' highlighting the 21st Century vision. It was contained therein proposed 'Agenda 21 worldwide promotion tour'. The launching of the tour was, however, postponed for need of adequate resource allocation. The Head of the Division for Sustainable Development in UN-DPCSD described it as that deserves encouragement and support, while the World Bank viewed it as not cost effective. It is, however, to be rescheduled early when satisfactory resource allocation becomes available.

Green Cross initiative, already in advanced preparatory stage, also received further activation. Attended Green Cross International Managing Committee meeting in Geneva representing the Green Cross Community in Sri Lanka.

In Switzerland, the Conseiller Federal contributed a message in support to Green Focus on the President's tour. In such favourable climate in Swiss, a 'short term' campaign in situ was organized on 'World Peace & Agenda 21', and a number of vital sectors of the international community was outreached, including Green Focus pledge of support to the new UN Secretary - General.

The campaign went on for a month. The European Commission's President valued the work of Green Focus for a common sustainable future.

Also, while in Switzerland the proposed 'Q50 Commonwealth' initiative was finalized in support of 'World Peace & Agenda 21', and the Commonwealth Secretary- General contributed a statement in favour of the same.

Green Focus Q50 Commonwealth launched in April 1997. A five point Q50 Commonwealth Agenda was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the United Nations, the prime objective of the Agenda being 'Strengthening relations with Governments and Organizations of the 50+ member nations of the Commonwealth for World Peace & Agenda 21'.

The Green Focus World Forum emphasised item three of the Agenda vitally significant: Releasing 'Q50 Commonwealth Special' containing messages and statements of world leaders committed to Environment, Sustainable Development, World Peace and International Cooperation.

Q50 Commonwealth message from Green Focus addressed to the leaders of the international community with information on the 'Q50 Commonwealth Special' outreached each of all the 50+ Heads of State or Government of Commonwealth Nations to their individual attention under the signature of the President, and as well several other leaders and organizations, and many Diplomatic Representations including that at the United Nations, the prime emphasis of the message being World Peace and Agenda 21, together with the Commonwealth Secretary- General's statement in support.

Each of the outreach carried UNEP sticker message '91: 'Climate Change - Need for Global Partnership'. The response of the international community was encouraging, particularly that of commonwealth Nations leaders, and the cumulative effect of this was convincingly evident at the Edinburgh Summit 1997. The British Foreign & Commonwealth Office in its letter on the Summit

states: "We shall continue to work with the international community to achieve global environmental objectives and welcome the release of the Green Focus Agenda which we hope will contribute towards this goal.", and further adds that the AGENDA 21 and Climate Change Convention were featured at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting.

The United Nations system's response from its members and officials to Green Focus in its efforts since Rio remains magnificent. The Secretary-General in his August 1997 message welcomed the release of the Green Focus Agenda 'Q50 Commonwealth Special' containing messages and statements of world leaders committed to environment, sustainable development, world peace and international cooperation. His message stressed the importance of such crucial issues addressed by prominent fora such as the Commonwealth Summit, and of global partnership and continuous dialogue for further implementation of Agenda 21 as reaffirmed at the 19th Special Session in June 1997 of the United Nations General Assembly, and expressed his every hope that the programme would contribute towards these common goals.

This was considered by Green Focus as an important landmark in its years of concerted global efforts receiving a high recognition from the United Nation's Chief under his signature.

UNESCO Directorate-General for Science complimented Green Focus on its efforts to heighten public awareness of the issues of environment, sustainable development and world peace, and extended UNESCO's support to the initiative Q50 Commonwealth – World Peace & Agenda 21.

UNEP Executive Director in her message states, "Peace, Environment and Development are now being regarded as one entity interlocked and inseparable. (...) the implementation of Agenda 21 should find expression in all our actions."

The prime Green Focus concept is thus seen through years continuously been responded in harmony at all levels of the international community as believed with every confidence, which remains the vital source of encouragement and support to its concerted global efforts towards the common goals.

Such convincingly good measure of global impact echoed grants also the Q50 Commonwealth the status to continue as a competent programme to the 1999 South Africa Summit into the 21st century with focus on contemporary global issues, the 1999 Focus being: 'Nuclear Disarmament for World Peace.'

Green Focus also as an advocate sensitive to the issue of: 'Climate Change' continues with its sticker campaign (UNEP 1991) as todate. Green Focus made an impressive appeal to world leaders on the occasion of the Kyoto Climate conference, December 1997, to give serious consideration to this global issue of Climate Change only in the interest of the global community on the planet Earth and to reach at a consensus for a common goal of universal value, irrespective of any political and other differences that may unduly influence this global issue.

Green Focus also recognizes noble issues on the "Rights of World Humanity", and would raise its global voice as and when impressed by any serious inhuman situation anywhere in the world, while exercising due care not to be influenced in the identification of such issues. On the year of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the appeals to relevant Heads of State or Government to review any death penalty in favour of amnesty met with satisfactory responses, appreciably the Office of the President of the Philippines informed the President, Green Focus, of the appeal referred to the Honourable, the Secretary of Justice, Manila, for appropriate action. (Office of the President of the Philippines, Malacanang, Manila, December 02, 1998).

The Nuclear Disarmament Programme accomplished all its preparatory process by the last quarter of the year to be launched in 1999 into the 21st century, with Green Focus 1998 is an year of immense progress in activities to the best of satisfaction. Green Focus took cognizance of the 'Nuclear Issue' in its programme following two member nations of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) conducted underground nuclear tests one nation following the other in succession. Green Focus' continued concern on 'Peace and Security' in the Regions of the world and radioactive contamination free environment gains further momentum with this Nuclear Disarmament Programme.

The 'Nuclear concept' of the President of the Republic of Sri Lanka, also the Chair SAARC, promulgated at the 10th SAARC summit (29 July- 03 August, 1998) in Colombo, Sri Lanka, was comprehensively realized at the centre stage of the Green Focus Nuclear Disarmament Programme.

This programme also gives due emphasis to the view: "The elimination of Nuclear Weapons, a goal shared by all humanity, is feasible long- range objective."- Kofi Annan, UN Secretary - General (Tashkent Conference, 15 September 1997).

A Programme Draft V GF/ ND/21/98 released to coincide with the 53rd Session of the UN General Assembly is in circulation. Various model designs of campaign materials produced on 1999 Special Focus: Nuclear Disarmament for World Peace. Some materials included the 'Peace' message in all UN official languages under the signature of the UN Secretary - General to the Green Focus President. All these released to limited circulation within the concerned sectors on the issue in the consultative process prior to official launch in 1999 into the 21st century.

The **Preamble** of the Green Focus Nuclear Disarmament Programme includes;

"(...) Nuclear Weapons, not only the number one enemy to the entire humanity, but a challenge to the global 'Peace and Security'.

This inhuman situation on Earth urges the world leaders of their 'Collective Political Will' translated into tangible action towards an active process of 'disarmament' before late.

Let us embrace our responsibilities to the present and future generations."

Green Focus jointly with Green Cross Sri Lanka presented significant current issues pertaining to the Third World, particularly to the South, to the attention of the leaders at the 10th SAARC Summit. It was of satisfaction, at the summit was deliberations on such issues of Poverty, Population, Peace and Security; Environment and Nuclear, among others, and there were impressive resolutions on these issues.

The Head of State of Sri Lanka, the Chair of SAARC, deserves special appreciation. Green Focus joins Green Cross Sri Lanka in commending her noble gesture on these issues, she being the Great Patron of the latter. It is an informal relations with the Head of State in the best of an understanding on global commons, but invites thorough commitment to reinforce the active process that solicits good political lead from the region.

It was of particular significance that the Sri Lankan President's pronouncement in general on the 'Nuclear Disarmament' attracted the attention of all in the SAARC region and as well in the other regions of the world as a message on global 'Peace and Security'. Green Focus would continue to consolidate its status on efforts towards such issues of global commons with leaders of noble vision.

Green Focus 'Q50 Commonwealth Special' (GF. 8/97-98 : 33 pages/A4 size issue) was released in August, the World Forum containing messages and statements of Heads of State or Government from all the continents committed to environment, sustainable development, world peace and international cooperation, and from the United Nations system which includes the UN Secretary - General, UNEP Executive - Director, and UNESCO Directorate -General for Science, which also highlights the 1999 Focus in programme: Nuclear Disarmament for World Peace'.

It is significant that the Green Focus Nuclear Disarmament Campaign is to get underway in the year 1999 which is also the year the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is believed to receive consideration at the UN Conference on the matter of ratification.

Green Focus, in the well established background of experience in continuing promotional efforts of Agenda 21 since Rio, in its concerted process of evaluation of global trends on the aspect of implementation, should now be reasonably convinced there exists an urgent need for the shift of emphasis more towards such twin components of promising 'National Agenda' of States and 'Political Will' towards concrete action to follow, and appeals, therefore, as:

" The declarations of intentions on 'Agenda 21' by world leaders accrues its true value in the firm commitment in action on promising 'National Agenda' of States complemented by political as well as legal impetus that will ensure implementation at all levels." (- 21 september 1998.)

There were to be amendments, acting on suggestions from a local UN Representation in October, pending information on a technical nature of the mode of UN related documentation, when two releases of Green Focus, Q50 commonwealth special (GF.8/97-98) and Nuclear Disarmament Programme (GF/ ND/ 21/98), were delivered at the office for UN records, and further circulation of the former and models of Nuclear Disarmament campaign materials were put on hold since October contemplating any such amendments considered appropriate. The future issues of the same scheduled to be released in 1999 during the launch of the Nuclear Disarmament Programme would include selected messages and statements of world leaders including that of the UN Secretary - General focussed in the World Forum as many in exact replica of the original. New models of Nuclear Disarmament Campaign materials also to be released some highlighting the replica of the original 'Peace' message from the UN Secretary - General to the President, Green Focus.

Apart from the Nuclear Disarmament Programme to get underway in 1999, Green Focus made a quiet approach with the Governments of India and Pakistan in early December 1998 addressed to the respective Diplomatic Representations in Sri Lanka on Green Focus general interest in all the forty four States concerned coming into the scene in harmony to give full effect to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the year 1999 at the UN conference, while information on Green Focus Nuclear Disarmament Programme already forwarded in September / October 1998 to several Diplomatic Missions in Sri Lanka so as to reach the respective Governments, in the consultative process before official launch in 1999.

As a further effective move, the Parliaments or Parliamentary Bodies pertinent to relevant areas of Green Focus interests on Global Commons shall also be approached at the highest levels seeking to encourage Governments to take necessary steps or influence such steps. It is felt that this could have beneficial effects of enhancing awareness and creating the necessary 'Political Will'. In this regard Green Focus would explore all the avenues for closer cooperation with member and non member Parliaments of the Inter - Parliamentary Union and others in 1999 into the 21st Century

PROGRAMMES IN PROGRESS

1. **WORLD PEACE & AGENDA21:** (Updated version incorporating Rio- Project) Campaign highly active in the global front, further in complementarity with the message to Green Focus from the UN Secretary - General, and UNGA 19th Special Session adoption (June 1997) : reaffirming enhanced efforts towards 'Global Partnership and Continuous Dialogue'. Green Focus attaches great importance to Agenda 21 further as a 'Centre - piece of international cooperation.
2. **Q50 COMMONWEALTH :** a Programme acknowledged in 1997 by the Queen from Buckingham Palace, continues with progress from the Edinburgh Summit 1997 to South Africa summit 1999, and beyond into the 21st Century. Special focus for the Summit 1999: 'Nuclear Disarmament for World Peace'.
3. **GLOBAL 21 FELLOWSHIP:** A programme initiated with the 50th Anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Sri Lanka, aims at founding the GREEN EMPIRE for active environment enthusiasts worldwide to enable them working in coalition committed towards Earth summit Agenda 21 and further consolidate similar efforts so as to accelerate the process of 'global partnership and continuous dialogue'.

The admitted FELLOWS are privileged to use after their name the prestigious title 'Fellow of the Green Empire' abbreviated F.G.E.

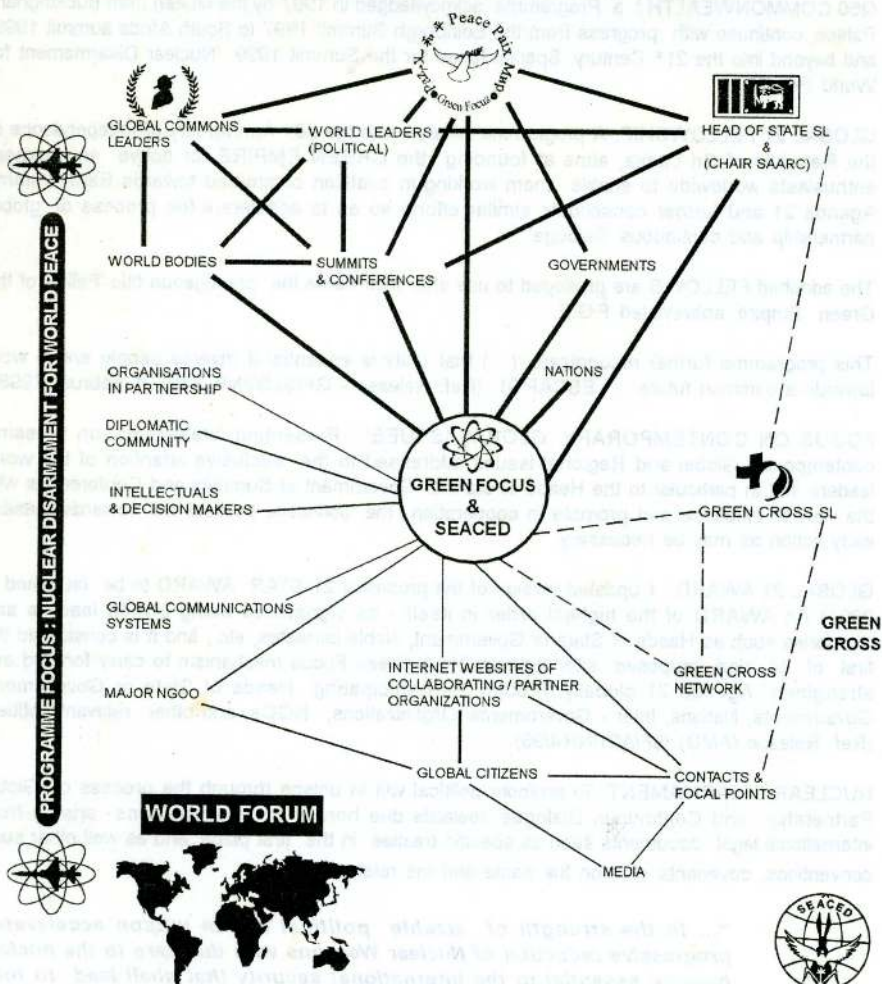
This programme further recognizes: '(...) that unity is essential if diverse people are to work towards a common future ...' ESCAP'91. (Ref: Release - GF/SL50/NR 3/98 21 February1998)

4. **FOCUS ON CONTEMPORARY 'GLOBAL ISSUES' :** Presenting 'statements' on pressing contemporary Global and Regional issues addressed to the exclusive attention of the world leaders and in particular to the Heads of state or Government at Summits and Conferences with the view to influence and promote in cooperation the 'collective political will' towards feasible early action as may be necessary.
5. **GLOBAL 21 AWARD :** (updated version of the proposed 21 STAR AWARD to be launched in 2001) An AWARD of the highest order in itself - as signatories being invited leaders and dignitaries such as Heads of State or Government, Noble laureates, etc., and it is considered the first of its kind proposed after Agenda 21: A Green Focus mechanism to carry forward and strengthen Agenda 21 globally through the participating Heads of State or Government, Governments, Nations, Inter - Governmental Organizations, NGOs, and other relevant entities. (Ref: Release (AMD) GF/A21/NR4/98).
6. **NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT:** To promote political will in unison through the process of 'Global Partnership and Continuous Dialogue' towards due honour to the obligations arising from international legal documents such as specific treaties in the first place, and as well other such conventions, covenants etc., on the same and the related issues.

"... In the strength of sizable political will in unison accelerated progressive reduction of Nuclear Weapons with due care to the nuclear balance essential to the international security that shall lead to total elimination within a reasonable and hopeful time-frame established by consensus in an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding among the States responsible, and in the process cooperate with Non - nuclear States to achieve the required universal acceptance for a lasting "Global Zero (0) Nuclear Status." (Ref: Draft V/GF/ND/21/98 : Release 24 September 1998).

GREEN FOCUS

GLOBAL CAMPAIGN ON WORLD PEACE & AGENDA 21



Draft / GF / G21 / 98
Graphic Model on Global Networking
Programme : 'Nuclear Disarmament for World Peace'

Update : June 1999

(---) Programme Relations with Green Cross on an Annual Basis

GREEN FOCUS

High Level Diplomatic "Global Coalition for Environment and Development, & World Peace. Specialized in Agenda 21 promotion activities as well enjoys close cooperative relations with World Bodies, Heads of State or Government, Inter-government and major Non-government Organizations, and Diplomatic community worldwide."

Founded in the year 1990/91 in the name of eminent leaders in the fields which includes FOCUS' several Heads of State or International Civil Servants, Senior laureates and leaders of Civil Society from

It is a leading highly distinguished major non-that enjoys direct access towards its ranging vital entities worldwide.



SEACED with encouragement and support with its global expansion as 'GREEN Government, UN advisors, Scientists, Diplomats, Professionals, Global 500 all the UN regions of the world.

governmental and non-profit global entity programmes to world leaders and wide

Its programmes... in general are well reputed and readily recognized at all levels continents-wide, and progress in the strength of encouragement and support already from such eminences as the United Nations and Agencies which include: The UN Secretary-General, UNESCO, UNEP, UNDP, UN-DPCSD, UN-DESA, UNRISD, etc.; The World Bank, Commonwealth, European Commission, SAARC, IUCN, Earth Council, Green Cross, IISD, ELCI, besides as unique from several Heads of State or Government from all the UN regions of the World.



"Pauvreté et environnement:
briser le cercle vicieux"

"Pobreza y medio ambiente:
romper el círculo vicioso"

"貧窮與環境：
擺脫惡性循環"



UNEP

**United Nations
Environment Programme**

ENVIRONMENT ... IN THE NORTH - SOUTH PERSPECTIVE?

Poverty in many of the South, and
Lavishness in many of the North!

Causatives of stress on the
Natural Resources - a Global Common.

Reduce both on an approach - that is
Universal:

"Only One Earth;
Care and Share."

A Common Conscience in action -
Need of the Millennium.

GREEN FOCUS



GREEN DIPLOMAT

