

**The Winners of the Blue Planet Prize**  
**1995**

1995

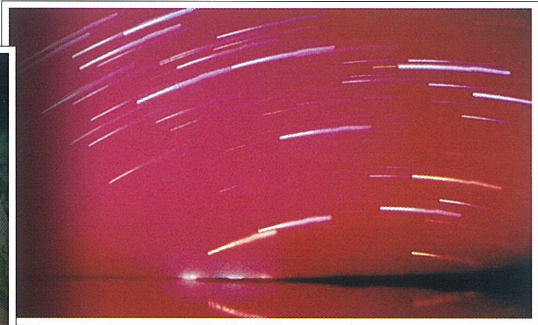
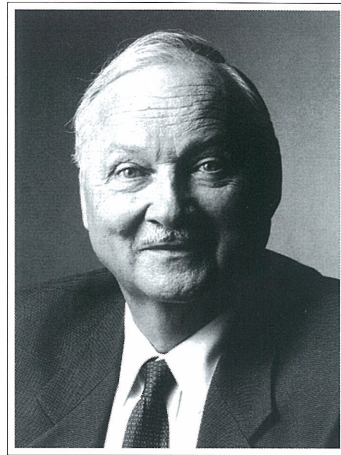
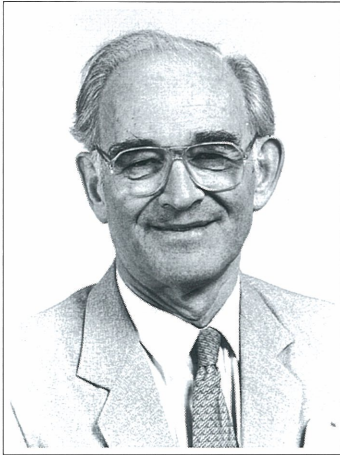
## Blue Planet Prize

**Dr. Bert Bolin  
(Sweden)**

Professor Emeritus at the University of  
Stockholm

**Maurice F. Strong  
(Canada)**

Chairman of the Earth Council



As 1995 marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Kenji Miyazawa, excerpts from his literary works on nature were featured in the 1995 awards ceremony slide presentation. The bountiful gifts of nature and humankind's hopes for the future were depicted in the photographs of Takeshi Hosokawa, an eminent nature photographer.



His Highness Prince Akishino congratulates the laureates.



His Highness Prince Akishino and Her Highness Princess Kiko at the congratulatory party.



The prizewinners receive their trophies and certificates of merit from Foundation Chairman Jiro Furumoto.



Alf M. Vahlquist (left), ambassador of Sweden to Japan, and Donald W. Campbell, ambassador of Canada to Japan, congratulate the award recipients.



Dr. Syukuro Manabe, the first Blue Planet laureate, asks a question from his seat in the audience after Dr. Bolin's lecture.



## Profile

# Maurice F. Strong

Chairman of the Earth Council

### Professional Activities

- 1966–70 Left the private sector to head Canada's International Development Assistance Program and subsequently guided its growth into the Canadian International Development Agency
- 1969 Served as visiting professor at York University, Toronto
- 1970–72 Served as secretary-general of the UN Conference on the Human Environment
- 1973–75 Served as executive director of UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya
- 1976–84 Held top positions at major corporations, including president, chairman, and CEO of Petro-Canada
- 1985–86 Served as undersecretary-general of the United Nations and executive coordinator of the UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa
- 1986–90 Held the position of chairman at Strovest Holdings, Inc., and served on the boards of several utilities and natural resource related corporations
- 1990–92 Served as secretary-general of the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit)
- 1992–95 Chairman and CEO of Ontario Hydro, North America's largest utility
- 1995– Appointed senior advisor to the president of the World Bank
- 1997 Under-Secretary General and Executive Coordinator for United Nations Reform

Maurice F. Strong served as secretary-general of the UN Conference on the Human Environment, the United Nations' first international conference on the environment, which was held in 1972 in Stockholm. Twenty years later he was again called upon by the United Nations to organize the 1992 UN Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. As secretary-general of both conferences, Mr. Strong smoothed the way for important environmental initiatives, including Agenda 21.

Prior to 1970, Mr. Strong spent many years in the business world and in the Canadian government, and from 1972 to 1992 he served in various capacities at the United Nations. He was also active as chairman of Canada's government-owned oil company, Petro-Canada, and served as a director of many utilities and natural resource related corporations worldwide. Widely acclaimed in academic circles, Mr. Strong is the recipient of honorary doctorates from 40 universities.

Today, Mr. Strong's many activities include chairing the Earth Council, the World Resources Institute, and other nongovernmental organizations. He also serves as Under-Secretary General and Executive Coordinator for United Nations Reform and Senior Advisor to the President of the World Bank. Thanks to Mr. Strong's untiring efforts, environmental issues now rank high on political and business agendas worldwide. In all his many undertakings, Mr. Strong has steadfastly supported the concept of sustainable development.



# **The Rio +5 Forum: Taking the Earth Summit from Agenda to Action**

**Maurice F. Strong**

April 1997

Many dedicated organizations and individuals are committed to the Earth Summit's goal of sustainable development, including finding innovative ways to reduce pollution and use our natural resources more wisely. Indeed, some remarkable progress has been made, particularly at the local level, where much of the basic work in implementing Agenda 21 must be done. But far too many governments, companies, institutions, communities, and citizens have yet to make the choices and changes necessary to advance the mutually reinforcing goals of sustainable development. That is why the Rio +5 Campaign was launched and the Rio +5 Forum was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from March 13 to 19, 1997.

Rio +5 was coordinated by the Earth Council in partnership with a broadly representative group of other civil society organizations. The Earth Council is an international non-governmental organization established in San José, Costa Rica, as a result of the Earth Summit in 1992. The Earth Council promotes and advances the worldwide implementation of the Earth Summit agreements. We do this by raising public awareness of the issue of sustainable development, facilitating public participation in relevant decision-making processes, and building needed cooperation between governments and the important representatives of civil society, who must participate directly in all aspects of this effort.

The key goal of Rio +5 was to forge new alliances and set in motion new initiatives to move the sustainable development pledges of the 1992 Earth Summit "from Agenda to Action." To that end, the Forum aimed to develop recommendations for regional and global governance of sustainable development to present to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in April and to the subsequent Special Session of the UN General Assembly in June 1997. Rio +5 was specifically designed as an opportunity for civil society institutions and actors to provide input to the parallel review processes of the UN, much the same way thousands of nongovernmental organizations participated in the "peoples'" summit, the Global Forum, during the United Nations Earth Summit in 1992.

Among others, the Earth Council was joined in this extraordinary endeavor by the World Resources Institute, the Women's Environmental and Development Organization, the World Conservation Union, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Brazilian NGO Forum and the Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development. Members of the National Councils for Sustainable Development from 66 nations, as well as some 450 representatives from business, industry, cit-

izen groups, nongovernmental organizations, philanthropies, international financial institutions and United Nations agencies also participated.

All of the organizations that took part in this effort share the fundamental concern that despite progress in many areas, the world has failed to make sufficient progress towards achieving the vision of the Earth Summit: an environmentally sustainable and socially equitable global economy. The passage of nearly five years has witnessed a waning in the excitement and momentum initially generated by the Earth Summit. Through the Rio +5 Campaign and Forum, and in the period immediately following, the Earth Council will reinforce and revitalize commitment to the agreements reached at the Earth Summit as the issues that were raised in Rio and the challenges it addressed have not diminished.

A particular disappointment since the Earth Summit has been the fact that most of the industrialized countries will not meet the initial targets set for reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. And developing countries have reason to be especially disappointed that the “new and additional resources” identified at Rio as essential to enable them to make the transition to sustainable development have not been forthcoming. A welcome exception has been Japan, as the leading provider of Official Development Assistance and the strongest supporter of the Global Environmental Facility, the only new financing mechanism to emerge from the Earth Summit. On the whole, despite significant progress in some areas since Rio, the processes of environmental deterioration continue while its underlying causes persist—continued growth in the human population and in the scale and intensity of human activity.

On the positive side, many developing countries have responded positively to the results of the Earth Summit and some, like China, have enacted their own national versions of Agenda 21 despite the fact that the additional international funding they had expected as a result of Rio has not materialized. Most encouraging is the progress that has been made at the level of business and civil society. Professional societies, notably engineers, architects and educators, have made a commitment to sustainable development. Some 1,800 cities and towns are developing their local versions of Agenda 21. Important industrial sectors, including the road transport industry and the tourism and travel industry, have developed their own Agendas 21. A reconstituted and expanded World Business Council for Sustainable Development with a growing number of regional and national counterparts, is leading the movement to sustainable development within the business community.

Some 100 National Councils for Sustainable Development, bringing together representatives of both government and civil society, have been established in every region of the world as primary instruments for implementation of the results of Rio in their own countries. These National Councils for Sustainable Development were at the core of the Rio +5 process. I am particularly pleased that Japan has recently taken steps to form its National Council, which participated with some 90 other National Councils in Rio +5. Many of these countries produced valuable National Reports for the Forum.

The forum also called for establishment of a Global Environmental Organization, building on the foundations of the United Nations Environment Program, with a status and strength equivalent to that of the major international trade and economic organizations. The first meeting of the Earth Charter Commission also produced a benchmark draft of the Earth Charter,

which it presented at Rio +5 and the participating organizations undertook to take a lead in ensuring its wide dissemination and promotion of consultations and dialogue by people throughout the world, which will be the source of the credibility and authority of the Charter when it is presented to the United Nations in the year 2000.

Five years after Rio, at the Rio +5 Forum, we were presented with an opportunity to pinpoint the obstacles which need to be overcome if the agreements reached at the Earth Summit are to be fulfilled and extended.

Today, the demographic, social, and economic forces that drive unsustainable development remain dominant. Although the conventional approach to development has been highly successful at expanding economic activity, it has not proved to be a panacea for all of the world's people or for generating a sustainable future for the planet. It has yet to benefit many countries. Although economic development remains at the top of most nations' political agenda, it has failed to reduce income differences or satisfy the basic needs of the world's poorest one billion people. Making a real difference in the lives of these people requires a revitalized commitment to Agenda 21 and the vision of Earth Summit—a formidable challenge, yes, but as Rio +5 has made clear, still within reach.

Now we must focus our collective efforts on the next phase of work: putting sustainable development into practice, particularly at the level of civil society, so that 10 years from now, the world will be a more sustainable place.

Achieving this vision will require the development and strengthening of indicators, tools, operational policies, business practices, institutional arrangements, public understanding, and commitment. Fortunately, we do not have to start from scratch. Many of the best achievements outlined above are participatory in their design and action, involving citizens, civic organizations and governments, nongovernmental organizations, businesses, labor unions, and other stakeholders.

In building sustainable development from the ground up, all sectors of civil society, as well as business and government, have essential roles to play in applying its principles. It is only through unrelenting follow-up and implementation that the vision of the Earth Summit—so enthusiastically proclaimed and welcomed the world over—can be fulfilled.

## Japan: Leading the World to a Sustainable Civilization

Maurice F. Strong

I think those of you who know me know that the lecture platform is not my natural habitat. I am a practitioner, an operator, one who tries to translate the guidance that scientific leaders like Dr. Bolin give us into practical measures and actions. And I want again to say what a great privilege it was yesterday to receive the honor of the Asahi Glass Foundation's Blue Planet Prize.

I also have to say that this is a very auspicious place to be delivering these lectures, considering my lifetime of association with the UN and, indeed, a long association with the UN University, and a great friendship with Rector de Souza.<sup>1</sup>

I am also particularly delighted to return to the land of the rising sun. Since my very first visit here more than 40 years ago, I have developed a strong affinity for this precious and distinctive land, and an immense admiration and affection for its exceptional people. During my first visit here, which was very much in the rural parts of Japan, I was deeply impressed by the dedication, the resourcefulness, and the resilience of the Japanese in rebuilding their war-shattered society. I've spent a great deal of my time over the years in rural Japan, and I've come to appreciate that much of the strength and the character of the Japanese people, and the distinctiveness of Japan's culture and value system, is rooted in the lives of its farmers and villagers, in the spirit of *musubi*.

One of the first things that I came to admire about Japan was not its great economic growth, but the respect of the Japanese people for nature and the profound degree to which this is reflected in Japanese art, poetry, and culture. While this reverence for nature, it must be said, has to some degree been subordinated to Japan's commitment to economic growth in the post-World War II period, it nevertheless remains at the core of Japanese traditional culture and value systems. And I'm encouraged by the signs I see today of revitalization of Japan's deep affinity with nature, and the fact that the current generation of Japanese young people in fact is rediscovering this affinity. When I visited Japan in preparation for the first World Environmental Conference held in Stockholm in 1972, a heavy pall of gray, polluted air hung over Tokyo, making it no longer possible, most of the time, to see Mount Fuji from the Tokyo television tower. And I've seen the resolute and effective manner with which Japan dealt with these problems, reducing levels of air and water pollution more than any other industrialized country. But I'm sure my Japanese friends would be the first to say that there are still many problems yet to tackle.

Improvement in air and water quality, though, is evident everywhere today, and one can

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<sup>1</sup>The Commemorative Lectures were held at the United Nations University in Tokyo.



now see Mount Fuji again from the Tokyo Tower, though they have kept me so busy during this trip that I have not been able to do so this time. At the same time, Japan's awareness of its dependence on external supplies of energy and raw material, which became acutely evident during the oil shock of the late 1970s, was an opportunity for Japan to achieve the highest level of efficiency in the use of energy and raw materials of any major industrial nation. And again as I come to Japan today, I see Japan confronting the consequences of the worst economic slow-down it has experienced since World War II. And I am confident that it will again make the adjustments and apply the lessons of this experience to the task of ensuring that Japan will continue to be a prime leader in shaping the future of the human community in the 21st century.

No country is more vulnerable to a breakdown in the sustainability of the world economy than Japan. Japan cannot have a secure and sustainable future in an insecure and unsustainable world. There is, therefore, a strong incentive for Japan to be the world leader in sustainable development, to be the first country to make its economy truly sustainable in environmental, social, as well as economic terms. The progress it has made to date has laid the foundations for this. But it will take a good deal of resolute work and commitment to build on these foundations.

In April of 1992 I had the great privilege of addressing the Eminent Persons' Meeting on Financing Global Environmental and Development Issues, just on the eve of the Earth Summit. And I have to say that meeting made a very important contribution to the positive results of the Earth Summit. And I want here to record my profound gratitude to the three eminent Japanese leaders who co-chaired that event: Mr. Noboru Takeshita, Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, and Mr. Gaisi Hiraiwa. Their leadership meant a tremendous amount to the Earth Summit and its follow-up. Again last October they hosted the Tokyo Conference on Environment Action, which made a number of important proposals, including one for the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development in Japan, and an International Strategic Policy Research Institute for Sustainable Development here.

Japan's capacity for leadership is reflected nobly and practically in the Asahi Glass Foundation's own guiding principle, to contribute to the creation of a richer, more vibrant society and civilization, and in its recognition of the fact that the global environment is the most important topic as humanity moves toward the 21st century. I am persuaded that the 21st century will be decisive for the human species, for all of the evidences of environmental degradation that we have seen to date have occurred at levels of population and human activity that are much less than they will be in the period ahead. Theoretically, one can make a case that these problems will be manageable. But in practice, to manage them would require a degree of social discipline and cooperative management that only a few of the more successful modern societies like Japan have thus far evidenced. In many countries of the world, and particularly in some of the newer developing countries, the political and institutional structures are fragile and vulnerable.

In my view, the only answer is a new global partnership for security and sustainability. This would not require world government, but a world system of governance and management. It would require agreement on the fundamental boundary conditions that all nations and people must respect to ensure that our collective behavior does not transgress the thresholds of

safety required to ensure our common survival and well being. We don't have to agree on everything, we don't have to be homogenous. But we do have to agree on those limits, those boundary conditions that we must all respect for our common survival and well being. This will require a major extension and strengthening of the system of partnerships that is now emerging within civil society, as well as a new impetus to strengthening the multilateral system of institutions through which governments cooperate. As we mark the 50th anniversary of those institutions, particularly the United Nations, the need for them has never been more compelling. But the will to support them has never been weaker since the time of their creation.

One institutional driver that we think of today on the eve of the APEC meeting here in Japan is, of course, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, an institution that is helping to influence and promote sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. The intensification of economic growth and integration within the APEC region will clearly have very broad and far-ranging environmental impacts.

At times when so few nations are meeting their commitment to contribute 0.7% of their gross national product (GNP) for official development assistance, I want to commend Japan as the No. 1 provider of development assistance. However, as you know, the ratio of Japan's overseas development assistance (ODA) to GNP is still relatively low, about 0.25%. By share of GNP, then, Japan, despite its good record in all, would still be only No. 12 among the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) donors.

I'd like to mention the non-governmental role in respect to Japan's activities. Japanese non-governmental organization (NGO) aid to developing countries is only slightly more than 1% of its ODA. A particularly encouraging development, though, is the creation in May 1993 of the Japan Fund for Global Environment to support environmental activities of NGOs. It has already supported, I understand, more than 400 projects amounting to some ¥1.6 billion. And I hope that there will be further additions to this budget and a strengthening of this very promising organization, which basically is an instrument for strengthening the kinds of partnerships which I believe are so important. And I see encouraging signs in Japan of an increasing interest among universities, professional associations, and other nongovernmental actors in extending their interests and activities, and sharing their skills with the international community, particularly the developing countries.

May I say that the world community today needs a greater and more active involvement by Japan's non-governmental actors. And I hope that Japan in its own distinctive way will develop more effective mechanisms for doing this. I find that Japan is sometimes left out of some of these initiatives and only brought in later on, because those developing these initiatives outside don't always know where to plug into Japanese society, they don't know where to connect, they don't know which are the appropriate institutions. I would invite our Japanese friends in your own way to improve and develop these mechanisms so that you can be in at the beginning, where we need you, where your ideas and contributions are needed to shape these initiatives and not just to wait to be asked to respond to them. We don't need just a Japan that can say "no," we also need a Japan that can say "yes" without waiting for everybody else to say "yes."

Japan's economy has come from being historically one of the most self-sufficient

nations on earth with little contact with the outside, to one of the most dependent, the least self-sufficient, relying to such a great extent on imports of petroleum and other raw materials to sustain the economy and on exports for its economic performance. It is, therefore, intrinsically unsustainable and more dependent than most on a secure and sustainable political and economic system. It is therefore in Japan's own interest, as well as that of the world community, for Japan to continue to assume the international leadership and responsibilities that inevitably accompany its economic strength. It is also essential to assure the future security of Japan and the sustainability of its economy.

Less than three and a half years after the Earth Summit, it is still too early to pronounce final judgment on its ultimate results. After all, Rio called for fundamental changes in our economic life, and fundamental change does not come quickly or easily. Nevertheless, it has to be said that the process of following up and implementing the results of Rio by governments has in many respects been disappointing. But there have been bright spots, and Japan is one of those bright spots. You enacted a new basic environmental law that I commend as highly progressive. And you have increased your development assistance in the environmental field, in particular.

Some other nations have also moved to implement the agreements made at Rio. In May 1994, your great neighbor China launched its own national Agenda 21 in response to Rio's agenda, and it is one of the most extensive and comprehensive of any national sustainable development agenda. But in some countries, notably the United States, there has been a recession in the political will for change ignited at Rio, accompanied by a movement to reverse, even, some of the progress made between Stockholm and Rio.

I firmly believe that the risks that we face in common from the mounting dangers to the environmental natural resource and life support systems of our planet are far greater as we move into the 21st century than the risks we face or have faced in our conflicts with each other. And these risks can only accelerate as the levels of population and human activity continue to grow in the period ahead. All people and nations have, in the past, been willing to accord highest priority to the measures required for their own security. We must now give the same kind of priority to ensuring the security and sustainability of the life-support systems of our earth. This will clearly take a major shift in the current political mindset and the priorities for allocating resources. Necessity will compel such a shift eventually. The question is whether we can really afford the costs and risks of waiting. We have become addicted to a wasteful and destructive mode of economic growth that is not sustainable.

I am an economic practitioner myself, running a great utility company, so I feel it—I am part of this system—trying to change it from within. But I am convinced that our pattern of economic growth is like a cancer that is eating away at the vital organs of our society. By the time its symptoms become more acute, it may well be irreversible. Significantly, a new generation of enlightened leaders is emerging in both business and government who realize that our present industrial system is not viable, that we must make a fundamental transition to a sustainable economy. Some of you will recall the report to the Rio conference which I commissioned, headed by the Swiss industrialist Stephan Schmitai and involving some 50 other chief executive officers, including some of your leading executives. Their book, *Changing Course*,

called for fundamental changes in our industrial life based on eco-efficiency, or efficiency in the use of energy and resources, and in the prevention, disposal, and recycling of waste. Eco-efficiency is good for business, as well as for the environment. It must ultimately lead to a new industrial ecology in which wastes are reused or contained within closed-circuit industrial systems. This is essential, and it does not mean a diminishment in our economic life, but a reorientation. And those who see in this the new opportunities that it creates will be at the forefront of the new eco-industrial revolution.

I know the Japanese businessmen are keenly aware of these possibilities. Japanese industry is facing formidable challenges but is responding to them with typical realism, foresight, and determination. Through Keidanren's Global Environmental Charter and the guidelines of MITI, Japanese business leaders are demonstrating that they are not only on the leading edge of technology, but also in the vanguard of environmental awareness and action.

Energy is at the center of the environment-development nexus. Already, consumption of commercial energy by the developing countries of Asia is growing faster than in OECD countries. And the World Energy Council's task force on energy for tomorrow's world estimates that by 2020 developing countries will need some \$30 trillion in new investment to meet their energy needs. This is nearly 50% greater than the entire world GNP, clearly an impossible prospect in economic terms and also in environmental terms.

We still do not have environmentally sound alternatives to fossil fuels. I know as one who has to take decisions on our future energy supplies how difficult it is to create a good balance of choice. Nuclear has attractions, but it also has some disadvantages. These are not easy choices. That is why energy efficiency is so essential. My own corporation, Ontario Hydro, has made a massive commitment to energy efficiency and has joined with others to create a Global Energy Efficiency Collaborative to foster energy efficiency throughout the world. In Japan you've done a good job. You use only about half the amount of energy for a unit of GDP than is used in the U.S.A.

In the past three decades, we have become increasingly aware of a new set of risks to our common future from the same processes of modernization and economic growth that have created such unprecedented levels of wealth and well-being for the privileged minority of the people on the planet, to whom most of its benefits have accrued. Yet, these risks are shared by rich and poor alike and accentuate rich-poor differences, both within and among nations.

When preliminary news of the latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), chaired by Dr. Bolin, appeared in our newspapers in Canada, there were some people who were quick to point out that the evidence is not conclusive. True, but surely the degree of scientific consensus is impressive, and surely, too, on an issue that affects the fate of humankind we cannot afford to wait for the certainty of a post mortem, especially when most of the things that we must do in the short term to avert the problem make good economic and environmental sense, in any event, particularly energy efficiency. There were some in my own country who suggested that Canadians really should not worry, as it might actually improve Canada's climate. And Canada's climate can, in fact, do with some improvement. But to act on this dubious premise would be both reckless and irresponsible.

As you know, Japan will host the third conference of the parties to the framework con-

vention on climate change in 1997, just before the special session of the UN General Assembly, which will review the results of the Rio Earth Summit after five years. And it will represent a very essential opportunity to move the process of agreement very much forward and faster than now. And the report of the IPCC will provide the basis for this.

Some 40 months have now passed since an unprecedented number of world leaders and people representing every sector of civil society gathered in Rio to frame a new vision for a secure and sustainable future of the human community. Now it didn't do everything that we wanted, but it did agree on two important framework conventions, on the Declaration of Principles and a program to give effect to them, Agenda 21. Despite shortcomings, it's still the most comprehensive agreement for the future of our planet ever to be agreed upon by world leaders. Ironically, the progress we have made in dealing with many of the most visible and acute environmental problems of industrialized countries, as you have done here in Japan, is fostering in some a growing sense of apathy and complacency. Some of you may have heard of or read the recent book by Greg Easterbrook, the environmental journalist, called *A Moment on the Earth*, which strikes a responsive chord in many when he says that environmentalists have been too pessimistic. But he also concedes that the progress that has been made in our industrialized countries has come about largely as a result of government regulation and incentives. And rather than providing a pretext for getting rid of these regulations and incentives, it provides evidence that they are in fact what is necessary to produce change.

If the sense of common risk, then, is too distant and remote at this stage to drive concerted action, it is important that we make a stronger case for the positive elements of common interest, which can derive from a new sense of partnership, or what I call cooperative stewardship. Again, the Rio agreements, particularly Agenda 21, and the conventions on climate change and biodiversity, provide the basic framework for this partnership. The need for such new partnerships was highlighted by the Commission on Global Governments, co-chaired by Prime Minister Carlsson of Sweden and former Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Sridath Rampath. A wide variety of new governmental actors is now emerging and leading the processes of change and the development of the new complexes of partnerships necessary to effect change. In a thoughtful article in the summer 1994 issue of *Foreign Affairs*, Lester Salmon compared the growth in numbers and influence of voluntary nongovernmental organizations in the last half of this century with the emergence of the nation-state system in the 18th century. This is a process that is clearly occurring in Japan, but again will occur in relation to the distinctive nature of Japanese society.

Many of the seeds planted are beginning now to bear fruit in a proliferation of initiatives by various civil society actors and grassroots organizations. Let me just mention a few. The Business Council for Sustainable Development has been expanded and reconstituted as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, including some 120 of the world's principal business leaders. Some 15 million engineers have committed themselves to sustainable development and their own Agenda 21 through the World Engineering Partnership for Sustainable Development. A process launched in The Hague, Netherlands, is picking up on an important piece of unfinished business from Rio to produce an earth charter for presentation to the United Nations in 1997 with the object of having it accepted by governments by the year

2000. On the initiative of the International Union of Local Authorities, in partnership again with the Earth Council, some 1,600 cities and towns have established their own community partnerships to launch their own local Agenda 21. The World Tourist and Travel Council and the World Tourist Organization, together with the Earth Council, recently launched in London an Agenda 21 for the tourist industry, which is the world's largest single industry. One of the most promising results of Rio has been the establishment of National Councils for Sustainable Development in some 100 countries, bringing together representatives of government and the various sectors of civil society in a new species of public-private partnership type organization, which I very much hope will soon arise in some fashion here in Japan.

The Earth Council, which has been associated with most of the initiatives that I have just mentioned, is in the business of developing partnerships, linking people at the grassroots and community level with the larger policy- and decision-making processes which affect them. Its headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica, a developing country, links together some 30,000 partner organizations around the world—some of the largest, yes, but also many very small local grassroots organizations.

The more rapidly developing countries of Asia and Latin America, what I call the New South, are leading the revitalization of the global economy, challenging its domination by the traditional industrialized countries, and reshaping the geopolitical landscape. And I don't need to say that if these countries continue to grow, particularly as we have grown, they will bring us beyond the safe thresholds of the environmental margins that we must respect for a sustainable future. Indeed, the immense geopolitical implications of this shift of economic power have not yet begun to be reflected in the existing world order. And I'm sure that I can say with a sobering degree of confidence that our environmental future will in fact be largely settled in developing countries. Paradoxically, these threats will come not only from their rapid economic progress, but also from the other extreme of poverty, which continues to afflict these countries. The gaps between rich and poor, privileged and underprivileged, are deepening both within and among societies, and this if not reversed will inevitably lead to greater social tensions and potential for conflict. *The Economist*, hardly a radical publication, recently said in a review of the world economy that one of Karl Marx's main premises may yet be validated in the emergence of a new rich-poor war.

I don't want to give you a catalog of doom and gloom. But I do want to make the point that there are evidences everywhere of the fact that even at present levels of population and human activity we are effecting vast amounts of damage—immediate damage to our environment, and long-term deterioration of the conditions that make life possible, notably in terms of global climate. To effect fundamental change, we need a new set of partnerships between North and South—not just a new set of dependency relationships, but true partnerships. These must be based on the understanding that our future is being decided to a large extent in the South, and that the South's future depends very much on our setting an example of sustainability in our own economies and in our own behavior as nations, individuals, and enterprises. Japan is a major source of private capital for developing countries, as well as development assistance. And Japan, I hope, will join the process that a number of us have initiated of trying to develop guidelines and criteria for the greening of private capital and for new and innova-



tive ways of raising funds for sustainable development. Foreign aid is no longer sufficient. We have to find new ways. A voluntary green tax on products from developing countries is one that the Earth Council is trying to launch. We're also trying to launch a new global environment trading system to provide a mechanism for trading CO<sub>2</sub> emission permits, so that the monies available to reduce emissions can be spent in the places where they will buy the most reduction, and that's normally in the developing countries.

There is an intrinsic complementarity between the economies of developing countries and the economy of Japan. And there will be an increasing degree of interdependence between Japan and the developing world in the period ahead. This is an area in which Japan's leadership is needed and would be welcomed by the world community. Leading the world toward the establishment of a sustainable civilization in the 21st century would surely be fully consistent with Japan's national character, its values, its traditional respect for nature, and its objective interests. What finer challenge, what more noble role could there be for a nation and a people that have shown such remarkable ingenuity, perseverance, and resourcefulness in building one of the world's truly great nations?

## Major Publications

### Maurice F. Strong

#### Articles

Article for Commemorative Journal *Relief and Rehabilitation of Ethiopia*, January 9, 1995.  
Chapter Submitted for Book on the United Nations: "Making the UN More Businesslike."  
January 12, 1995.

Article for Op-Ed Page of the *New York Times*: January 19, 1995.

Draft Article for Geoffrey Lean's Publication, January 19, 1995

Article for Argentinean Newspaper *Clarín*: "El Gran Diario Argentina 50th Anniversary."  
April 20, 1995.

Article for Conference on the United Nations, Saskatoon: "The United Nations at 50." May 15,  
1995.

"Beyond the Impasse." Article for *Globe and Mail*, Canada. December 13, 1995.

Year-End Review, Cordex Petroleum Inc. December 21, 1995.

Foreword to *Exploring Soul and Society*, by M.T. Kalaw, Jr. 1996.

Foreword to *Environment and Development Values in the Pacific*, 1996.

Article for *Environment Matters*, September 8, 1996.

#### Lectures

Opening Statement, The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Rio  
de Janeiro, Brazil. June 3, 1992.

Opening Statement, Ontario Standing Committee on Government Agencies. December 9,  
1992.

"Save the Children," Second Annual Meeting, Advisory Council. New York, New York.  
January 26, 1993.

Keynote Address, 1993 National Symposium, National Academy of Engineering. Irvine,  
California. February 26, 1993.

"Doing Business with First Nations," A Conference of the Canadian Institute. Toronto,  
Ontario. March 1, 1993.

Green Industry Conference, CEIA and Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy. Toronto,  
Ontario. March 1, 1993.

Canadian Environmental Defence Fund. Toronto, Ontario. April 14, 1993.

The Sierra Club of Eastern Canada. Toronto, Ontario. April 18, 1993.

The Empire Club of Canada and the Canadian Club of Toronto. Toronto, Ontario. April 23,  
1993.

International Museum Day Lecture, Denver Museum of Natural History. Denver, Colorado.  
May 7, 1993.

Commencement Address, Colorado School of Mines. Denver, Colorado. May 7, 1993.

Second Annual United States-Japan Seminar on the Global Environment, The Paul H. Nitze  
School of Advanced Environmental Studies, Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute.

Washington, D.C. May 11, 1993.

Opening Statement, O.H. Survey of E7 Member on Agenda 21. Montreal, Quebec. May 14, 1993.

Commencement Address, King's College. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. May 16, 1993.

Commencement Address, 136th Commencement of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. Medford, Massachusetts. May 23, 1993.

The Receipt of the 1993 Delphi Prize for Man and His Environment. Athens, Greece. May 24, 1993.

Commencement Address, University of Victoria. Victoria, British Columbia. May 28, 1993.

Keynote Address, Conference on Water and Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa, International Institute for Infrastructural, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering. Delft, The Netherlands. June 4, 1993.

The Royal Ontario Museum. Toronto, Ontario. June 7, 1993.

World Congress of Architects 1993. Chicago, Illinois. June 21, 1993.

Canadian Bar Association, Ontario Branch, Natural Resources and Energy Section. Toronto, Ontario. June 28, 1993.

Financial Executive Institute. Toronto, Ontario. September 10, 1993.

The Royal Botanical Gardens Environmental Lecture. Kew, England. September 16, 1993.

Fondazione Cervia Ambiente Environmental Lecture. Cervia, Italy. September 18, 1993.

"Into the Next Century: An Agenda for the Responsible City," London 200 Congress. University of Western Ontario. London, Ontario. October 27, 1993.

The Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies. Kingston, Ontario. November 3, 1993.

The European Institute. Washington, D.C., November 4, 1993.

Japanese Business Leaders' Conference on the Environment and Development. Tokyo. November 10, 1993.

The Donald McQ. Shaver Symposium, University of Guelph. Guelph, Ontario. November 23, 1993.

University of Tulsa Centennial International Conference. Tulsa, Oklahoma. February 25, 1994.

1994 Canadian Graduate Business Conference. Toronto, Ontario. March 12, 1994.

North American Institute Conference (NAMI). Vancouver, British Columbia. March 21, 1994.

Globe 94. Vancouver, British Columbia. March 22, 1994.

Bicentennial Environmental Institute, Bowdoin College. Brunswick, Maine. April 8, 1994.

Professor Carl Gustaf Bernhard Lecture, Royal Academy of Sciences. Stockholm, Sweden. April 27, 1994.

Environmental Business Council of New England. Boston, Massachusetts. May 4, 1994.

"From Forest to Society," Parallel Summit. San Jose, Costa Rica. May 9, 1994.

Global Change Forum. Ottawa, Ontario. May 30, 1994.

Asian Development Bank. Manila, Philippines. June 6, 1994.

"The Alliance to Save Energy." Washington, D.C. June 15, 1994.

The High-Level Roundtable Conference on China's Agenda 21. Beijing. July 7-9, 1994.

Environmental Business Council of the United States, Environmental Industry Summit 1994.

- Washington, D.C. September 13, 1994.
- “Remarks at the World Industry Summit.” Stanford, California. September 18, 1994.
- “Human Face of Urban Development,” National Academy of Science. Washington, D.C. September 19, 1994.
- Indira Gandhi Memorial Lecture. New Delhi, India. November 18, 1994.
- Lynda Shaw Memorial Lecture, University of Western Ontario. London, Ontario. February 9, 1995.
- “The United Nations at 50,” Conference on the United Nations. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. March 3, 1995.
- SDPI-IUCN Distinguished Lecture. Islamabad, Pakistan. March 30, 1995.
- “After Rio: The Question of International Institutional Reform.” Ottawa, Ontario. March 1995.
- “Cities and a Sustainable Earth,” American Planning Association. Toronto, Ontario. April 9, 1995.
- Commercial Markets Conference, Renewable Energy Trade Show. Ottawa, Ontario. April 10, 1995.
- “Climate Change and the Need for Energy Efficiency.” Berlin, Germany. April 12, 1995.
- Remarks to Annual General Meeting, American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. April 20, 1995.
- Acceptance Speech for the Blue Planet Prize, presented by the Asahi Glass Foundation. Tokyo, Japan. April 30, 1995.
- Notes for Statement at Meeting of United Nations Governing Council. Nairobi, Kenya. May 24, 1995.
- “The United Nations in the 21st Century,” Speech to UN Association. Washington, D.C. June 18, 1995.
- “Competition, Customer Choice, and Convergence: A New Structure for Ontario’s Electricity Industry.” Huntsville, Ontario. July 4, 1995.
- “The Engineer as Agent of Global Change.” Snowbird, Utah. August 4, 1995.
- “Environmental Stewardship and the New Parochialism,” Acceptance Speech for 21st Century Award. St. Louis, Missouri. August 5, 1995.
- “The New South Key to a Sustainable Future.” London, England. September 8, 1995.
- “Nuclear Power, Competition and Sustainable Development.” London, England. September 8, 1995.
- Pan American Congress on Health and the Environment. Washington, D.C. October 2, 1995.
- “Servicing Innovative Financing of Environmentally Sustainable Development,” Remarks to Joint Plenary Session on Ethics and Spiritual Values. Washington, D.C. October 2, 1995.
- “Faith in Humanity: The Environmental Perspective,” 25th Anniversary Larkin Stuart Lecture, Trinity College and St. Thomas’s Anglican Church. Toronto, Ontario. October 5, 1995.
- “From Human Environment to Sustainable Development,” Stichting Ikea Foundation, Awards and Grants. Stockholm, Sweden. October 21, 1995.
- “International Development Challenges,” 25th Anniversary Dinner of the International Development Research Centre and launching of “Friends of Idre.” Ottawa, Ontario. October 28, 1995.

"Local Initiatives: The Heart of the Sustainable Development Movement," Closing Plenary Session of the Second Biennial Iceli Council Meeting. Omiya, Japan. October 28, 1995.

"Making Our Civilization Sustainable in the 21st Century," School of Policy Studies, Kwansai University. Sanda, Japan. October 30, 1995.

Commemorative Lecture for the Blue Planet Prize, presented by the Asahi Glass Foundation. Tokyo, Japan. November 2, 1995.

Statement to the Dubai International Conference on Best Practices in Improving the Living Environment. Dubai. November 6, 1995.

"Business and Education Driving Sustainable Development," Fourth International Research Conference on the Greening of Industry. Toronto, Ontario. November 13, 1995.

"Environmental Sustainability in the Travel and Tourism Industry," Caribbean Conference on Sustainable Tourism. Punta Cana Beach Resort, Dominican Republic. November 30, 1995.

Cerf International Research Symposium and Technology Showcase. Washington, D.C. February 8, 1996.

World Tourist and Travel Conference. London, England. March 11, 1996.

"Report on Business and Sustainable Development," Globe '96 Trade Fair and Conference. Vancouver, British Columbia. March 26, 1996.

"Why I Have Agreed to Come to the Congress," Opening Ceremony of 25th Iru Congress. Budapest, Hungary. May 23, 1996.

Habitat II Forum on Human Solidarity. Istanbul, Turkey. June 8, 1996.

Dinner for Energy Ministers of OECD Countries. Aarhus, Denmark. June 15, 1996.

North American Regional Meeting of Civicus. Toronto, Ontario. June 20, 1996.

North American Water and Environment Congress. Anaheim, California. June 26, 1996.

"Financing Sustainability Strategies," MIT Symposium. Cambridge, Massachusetts. September 5, 1996.

Korea Institute for International Foreign Policy. Seoul, Korea. October 22, 1996.

First Meeting of the International Advisory Board of Toyota Motor Corporation. October 24/5, 1996.

"The Ethical and Spiritual Values of Sustainable Development," Keynote Address to the U.S. National Conference of the Humane Society. Washington, D.C. November 17, 1996.

Winston Scott Memorial Lecture. Bridgetown, Barbados. November 25, 1996.

Statement for the Scenarios of the Future Group, The Earth Council. November 28, 1996.