



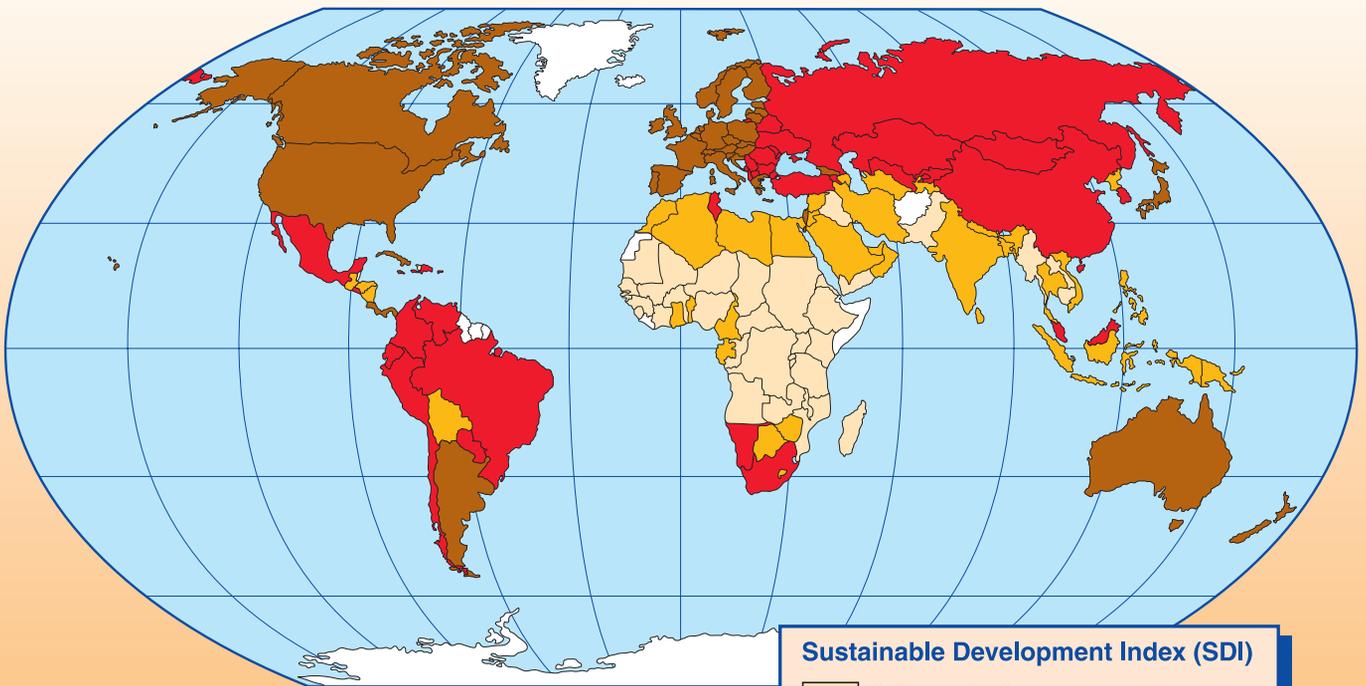
American Council for  
**The United Nations  
University**



AC/UNU Millennium Project  
Central European Node

# GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX



1 : 120 000 000

### Sustainable Development Index (SDI)

|               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| 0,311 – 0,481 | very low (1. quartile) |
| 0,482 – 0,598 | ↓                      |
| 0,599 – 0,692 | ↓                      |
| 0,693 – 0,867 | high (4. quartile)     |

Pavel Nováček and Peter Mederly  
May 2002

*The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development:*

*Principle 5:*

*All States and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. ...*

*Principle 6:*

*The special situation and needs of developing countries, particularly the least developed and those most environmentally vulnerable, shall be given special priority. ...*

*Principle 7:*

*States shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership. ...*

*UN Millenium Development Goals*

*Goal 8:*

*Develop a global partnership for development*

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Millennium Project Node Chairs, who selected participants and conducted interviews that were essential for the success of the study, Jerome Glenn and Theodore Gordon for their professional guidance all along the study.

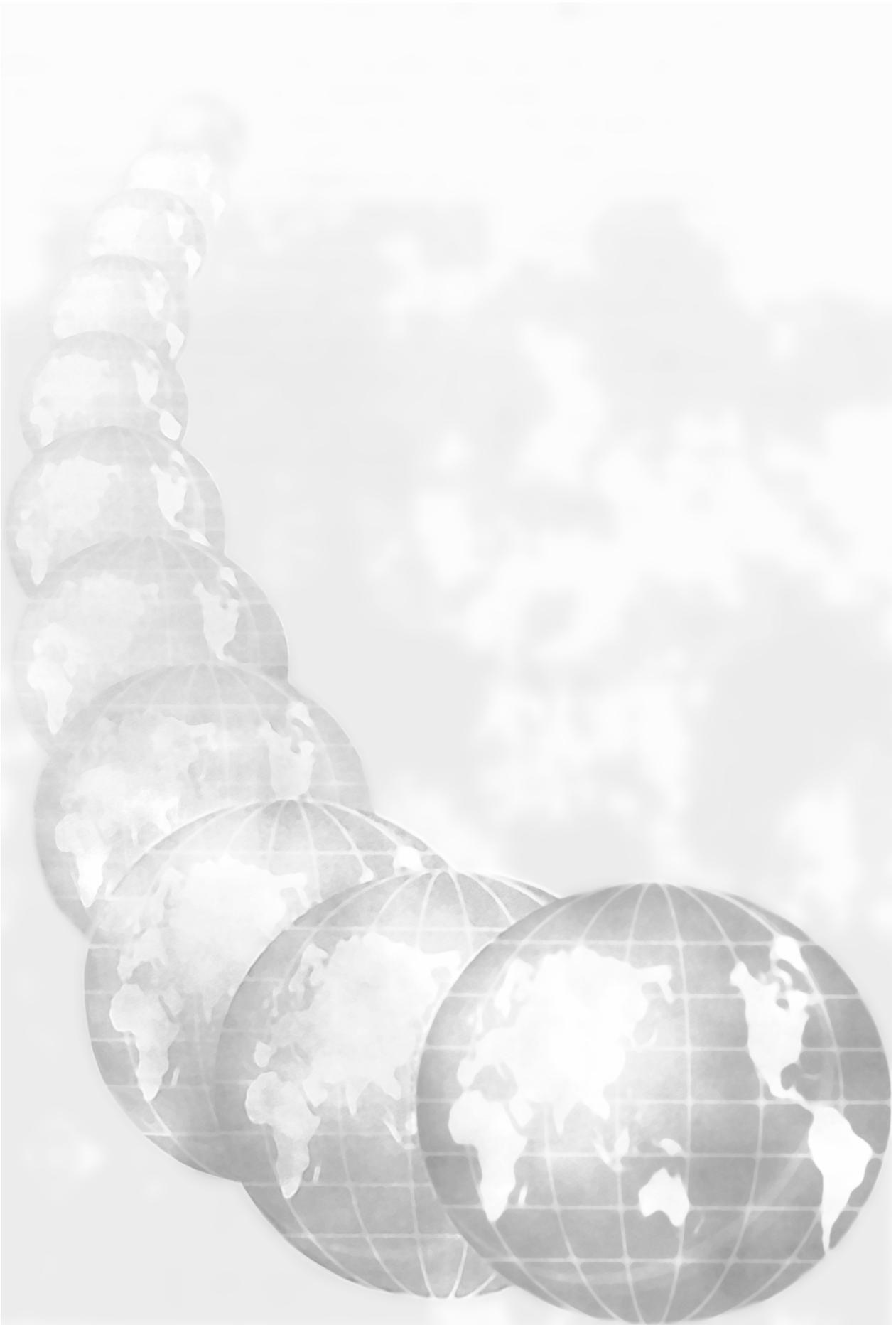
Our special acknowledgements go to Elizabeth Florescu for her dedication and continued support of the Global Partnership for Development Study.

Jan Topercer from Comenius University, Slovak Republic who led the statistical evaluation of the Sustainable Development Index (Chapter 4).

Many thanks go to Jiří Svoboda who helped with translation of the final text from Czech into English.

We thank to the Millennium Project Interns, especially Allison De Tal, who assisted with editing of the study.

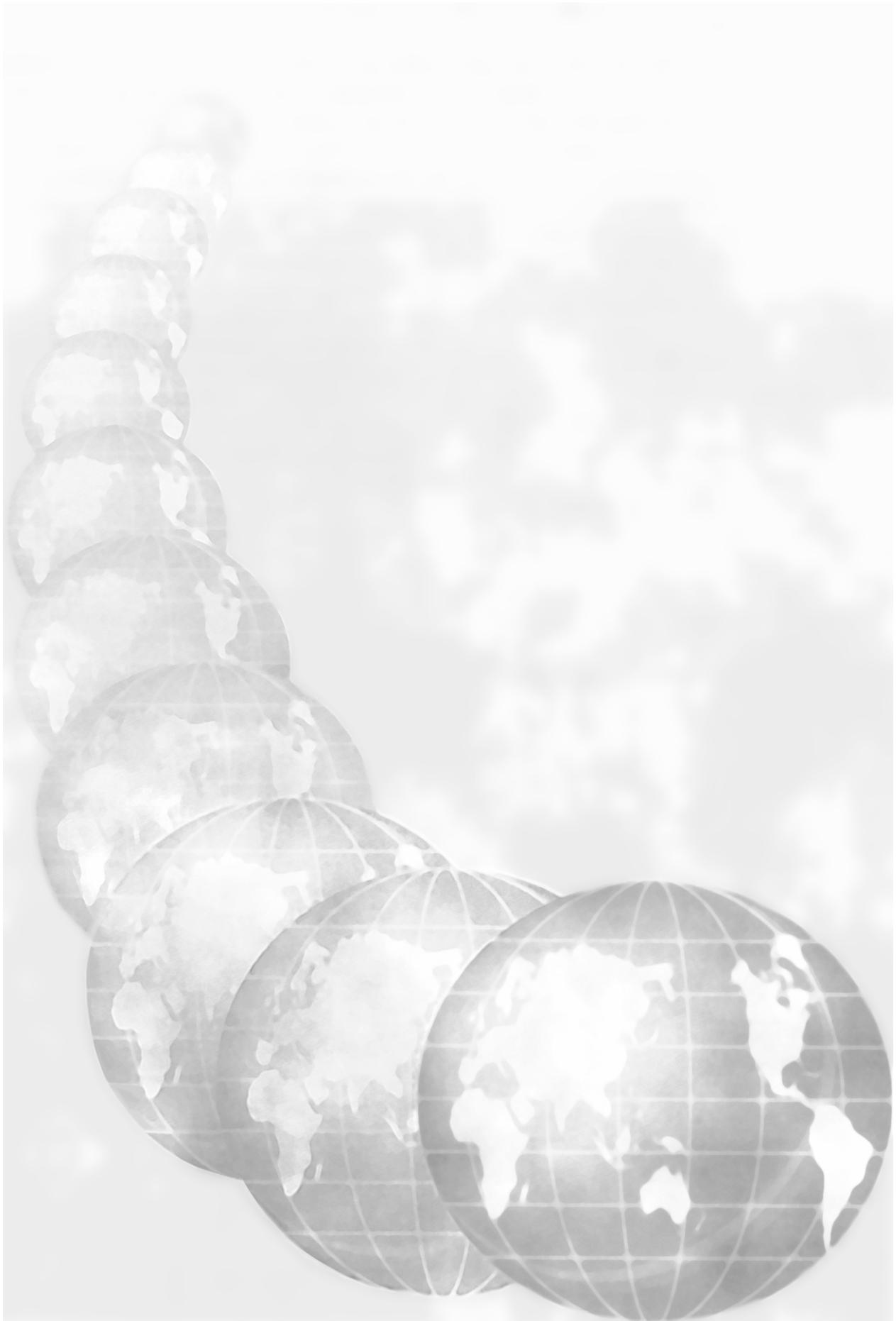
We also thank to Petr Dzik and Palacky University Press staff who performed the technical work and printing of the report.



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# 1 ■ INTRODUCTION

During the course of history several times there have been **ideas** that have appeared that, when realized, **became catalysts for positive far-reaching changes**. In 19th Century British capital aided in the significant development of the United States economy . After 2nd World War, the Marshall Plan, also known as the European Recovery Program, showed how a grand vision could successfully shape a particular activity. (see Textbox 1).

Former U.S. Vice President Albert Gore set forth the idea of a *new, global “Marshall Plan”* (5). According to Gore, the principal goals of this plan would be:

- ♦ to save planet’s environment;
- ♦ to stabilize population of the Earth;
- ♦ to promote environmentally friendly technologies;
- ♦ to improve economic norms and indicators in order to evaluate ecological impact;
- ♦ to create a new generation of international agreements;
- ♦ to open a programme for global ecological education.

The Central European Node of the Millennium Project, based at the Center for Social and Economic Strategies, Charles University in Prague, initiated a special study **to develop this idea**. The study consisted of two-round questionnaires, followed by interviews with politicians, NGOs representatives from around the globe to **explore the possibilities of effective policies and assessing their possible implementation**. According to former Millennium Project findings, currently the most important global challenge is developing a way to “achieve sustainable development”. Based on this, and because the title “Global Marshall Plan” is easily confused with the Marshall Plan of 1948, we have decided to entitle the study “**Global Partnership for Development**.”

# TEXTBOX 1: THE MARSHALL PLAN

As the wartorn nations of Europe faced famine and economic crises in the wake of World War II, the United States proposed to rebuild the continent in the interest of political stability and a healthy world economy. On June 5, 1947, in a commencement address at Harvard University, Secretary of State George C. Marshall first called for American assistance in restoring the economic infrastructure of Europe. (1) Marshall suggested that **the European nations themselves set up a program for reconstruction, with United States assistance**. The plan had **two major aims: to prevent the spread of communism** in Western Europe and **to stabilize the international order** in a way favorable to the development of political democracies and free-market economies.

European reaction to Marshall's speech was quick and positive. Sixteen of the invited countries accepted – all except the Soviet Union and areas under its power – and met in Paris in July 1947. (2) Truman administration proposed legislation. The resulting Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 restored European agricultural and industrial productivity. Credited with preventing famine and political chaos, the plan earned in 1953 General Marshall a Nobel Peace Prize, the first professional soldier to receive it. (1)

Over the four-years during which the Marshall Plan was formally in operation, [US]Congress appropriated \$ 13.3 billion for European recovery. The United States also benefitted from the plan by developing valuable trading partners and reliable allies among the West European nations.

In the short run, the plan relieved widespread privation and averted the threat of a serious economic depression. In the long run, it enabled the West European nations to recover and maintain economic and political independence. **It also paved the way for other forms of international cooperation such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and today's European Union.** (2)

On June 5, 1972, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the announcement of the Marshall Plan, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt delivered an address at Harvard University commemorating Marshall's speech. After reviewing the significance of the Marshall Plan and the programs it created for European recovery and development, Brandt announced the creation of a Marshall Plan memorial – **The German Marshall Fund of the United States.** (3)

The history of the Marshall Plan can be summed up as:

- ◆ The victor of World War II took pains, through generous aid, to prevent starvation among the people in the principal war areas. Additionally the victor eliminated the devastation of the effected areas as quickly as possible, and began economic reconstruction immediately.
- ◆ The victor included – not excluded – the former enemy, Germany, in its plan.
- ◆ This prevented a repetition of the worldwide economic depression that occurred from 1929 to 1931.
- ◆ It also laid the foundation, simultaneously with the reconstruction program, for European unification and tightly-knit Trans-Atlantic partnership. (4)

*I need not tell you, gentlemen, that the world situation is very serious. That must be apparent to all intelligent people. I think one difficulty is that the problem is one of such enormous complexity that the very mass of facts presented to the public by press and radio make it exceedingly difficult for the man on the street to reach a clear appraisal of the situation. Furthermore, the people of this country are distant from the troubled areas of the earth and it is hard for them to comprehend the plight and consequent reactions of the long-suffering peoples, and the effect of those reactions on their governments in connection with our efforts to promote peace in the world.*

## TEXTBOX 2: GLOBAL MARSHALL PLAN

Something like the Marshall Plan – a Global Marshall Plan, if you want – is now urgently needed. What is required now is a plan that combines large-scale, long-term, carefully targeted financial aid to developing nations as well as great efforts to design, and then transfer, the new technologies to poor nations that are needed for sustained economic progress. A worldwide program to stabilize world population is need as well as, binding commitments between industrialized and poorer nations to accelerate the transition of the poorer nations to environmentally responsible ways of life.

A Global Marshall Plan must, like the original, focus on strategic goals and emphasize actions and programs that are likely to remove the bottlenecks presently inhibiting the healthy functioning of the global economy. The new global economy must be an inclusive system that does not leave entire regions behind.

But strategic thinking is useless without consensus, and here again the Marshall Plan is instructive. Historians remind us that it would have failed if the countries receiving assistance had not shared a common ideological outlook, or at least a common leaning toward a set of similar ideas and values. As the philosophical victory of Western principles becomes increasingly apparent, a Global Marshall Plan will be increasingly feasible.

The world has made three important choices:

First, that democracy is the preferred form of political organization on this planet; second, that modified free markets are the preferred form of economic organization; and, third, that most individuals now feel themselves to be part of a truly global civilization.

The diversity of the world's nations and peoples vastly complicates the model used so successfully in Europe. The plans for catalyzing a transition to a sustainable society should be made with regional groupings in mind and with distinctive strategies for each region.

One of the biggest obstacles to a Global Marshall Plan is the requirement that the advanced economies must undergo a profound transformation themselves.

The new plan will require the wealthy nations to allocate money for transferring environmentally helpful technologies to the Third World, to help impoverished nations achieve a stable population, and a new pattern of sustainable economic progress.

Today, of course, the United States cannot conceivably be the principal financier for a global recovery program, and can obviously not make key decisions alone or with only one close ally. The financial resources now must also come from Japan and Europe and from wealthy, oil-producing states.

The world's effort to save the environment must be organized around strategic goals that simultaneously represent the most important changes and allow us to recognize, measure, and assess our progress toward making those changes.

Five strategic goals must direct and inform our efforts to save the global environment.

The first strategic goal should be **the stabilizing of world population**. Policies should be designed to create the conditions necessary for the so-called demographic transition – the historic and well-documented change from a dynamic equilibrium of high birth rates and death rates to a stable equilibrium of low birth rates and death rates in every nation of the world.

The second strategic goal should be **the rapid creation and development of environmentally appropriate technologies**. These technologies should be focused especially in the fields of energy, transportation, agriculture, building construction, and manufacturing. These new technologies need to be quickly transferred to all nations.

The third strategic goal should be a comprehensive and ubiquitous change in the economic “rules of the road” by which we **measure the impact of our decisions on the environment**.

The fourth strategic goal should be **the negotiation and approval of a new generation of international agreements**.

The fifth strategic goal should be **the establishment of a cooperative plan for educating the world's citizens about our global environment**.

Finally, the plan should have as its more general, integrating goal **the establishment, especially in the developing world – of the social and political conditions most conducive to the emergence of sustainable societies** – such as social justice, including equitable patterns of land ownership; a commitment to human rights; adequate nutrition, health care, and shelter; high literacy rates; and greater political freedom, participation, and accountability.

Albert Gore: Earth in Balance (5)

---

# 2 ■ PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

This chapter summarizes the main findings of the two-round questionnaire and series of interviews. (In total, 80 people from 20 countries participated). The complete analysis, along with the questionnaires and the interview protocol, can be found in the CD-ROM (Chapter 5 and Appendix E respectively) which is enclosed to the *2001 State of the Future*.<sup>(6)</sup>

Progress toward sustainable development of all regions is a leading topic around the world. In the same way the Marshall Plan helped at the middle of the twentieth century to rebuild Western Europe, such a plan conducted on a global scale may help the developing countries move more quickly toward sustainability.

The countries to be rebuilt after World War II had an **entrepreneurial and industrial culture**, hence finance and technical assistance made a dramatic difference over a short time. **Much of the developing world does not have this culture today. Therefore, the effort and scale has to be far larger and complex than the Marshall Plan.** What is needed is a common platform for the rich and poor nations of the world to form a partnership with all the actors of globalization.

The Global Partnership for Development study explored the feasibility, likelihood, and priorities of such a concept.

The Global Lookout Panel of the Millennium Project suggested and rated issues concerning the principles and feasibility of such a program and then explored the possibilities of effective policies and implementation through interviews with politicians, NGO representatives, members of the business community, and academics from around the world.

The study found that the principal motivations to implement a GPD are **to improve the environment** for the benefit of humankind, to secure **global** equitable and peaceful **development**, to improve development alternatives for developing countries, and to establish **global politics and rules** in the age of globalization. The lowest rated motivations of implementing such a program were to correct historical wrongs (colonization, cheap labor, etc.) and to avoid primitive and environmentally dangerous industrialization.

If money were available, the most appropriate long-term goals of the project would be to **eradicate the extreme poverty and the most dangerous diseases**, and to integrate ecological and economic development.

The most important and likely projects for such a partnership are **ecologically based agriculture in order to reduce large consumption of water and energy; international cultural, educational, and scientific exchange; access to information technology**, especially the Internet; and **immunization programs**.

It was proposed that the partnership would be financed on a global basis by taxation of multinational corporations. (This was considered the most important but unlikely.) Taxation of the use of some common global resources; and an international carbon tax or tradable emission permits on carbon dioxide were also other ways that were proposed to fund the program.

The study found that different groups of countries would play different roles:

- ◆ Highly developed countries such as the United States, Canada, and Japan should be responsible for direct financial grants, training of experts, and educational and technical assistance programs.
- ◆ Emerging “donor” countries such as the Czech Republic, Poland, or South Korea should be involved in training of experts, educational programs and student/teacher exchanges on a large scale, and technical assistance programs.
- ◆ Countries with serious economical problems, such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, should be recipients of large-scale financial aid and should also be sites for program experimentation.
- ◆ Countries with massive populations such as China and India should be sites for program experiments and should be involved in educational programs. These countries should also become promoters of unilateral

or regional agreements and policies for sustainable development.

- ◆ Resource-rich countries such as Saudi Arabia should participate as donors of direct financial grants and direct foreign investment.

The key preconditions for successful implementation on Global Partnership for Development (GPD) include:

- ◆ **respecting human rights and international laws** in recipient countries (rated highest as importance but lowest likelihood), and
- ◆ **projects that are long enough and intensive enough** to contribute to a fundamental change (ranked highest in both importance and likelihood).

**The UN or its agencies** were identified most frequently as **the most appropriate organization to coordinate a GPD program**. International NGOs like Oxfam, Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), and so on should work “under the auspices of UN with regular audits to maintain their moral and fiscal integrity”. Their impact would have to be direct and visible with low overhead cost.

It is important to show success of similar or related efforts to help leaders decide to create a GPD. Some examples of “success stories” cited by the Global Lookout Panel include:

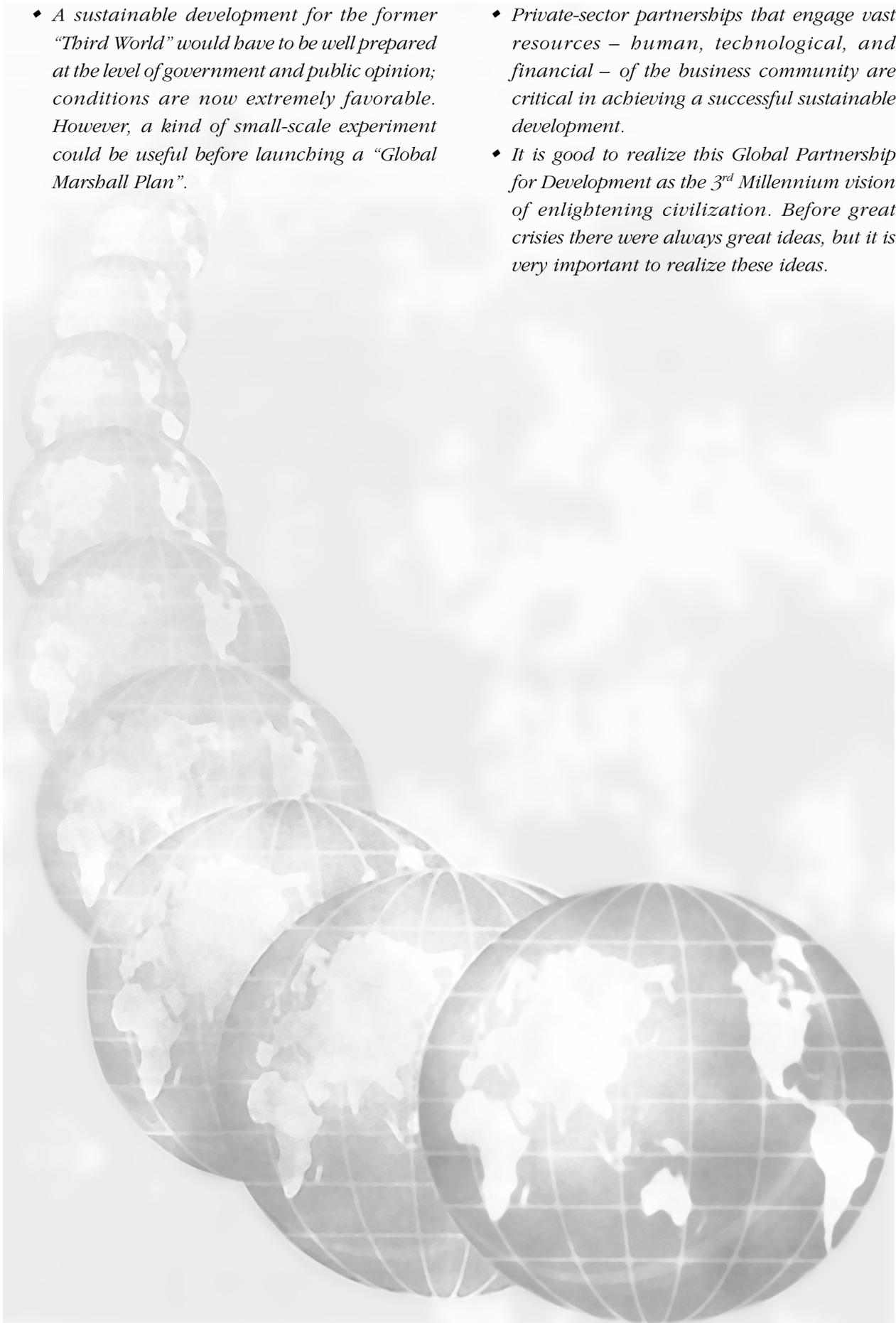
- ◆ the Marshall Plan, which demonstrated for the first time a broad-scale international development project that was successful, and hence different from the numerous “partnerships” which are on the current agenda despite the fact that they are ineffective;
- ◆ the support from EU funds contributed to modernization, economic development, and enforcement of democracy in Spain, Portugal, and Greece;
- ◆ Doctors Without Borders, in the area of health and medicine;
- ◆ The “Stabilization Fund” for Poland in 1990 and debt relief for Poland and Bulgaria in early 1990s;

- ◆ International initiatives by Rotary International, such as polio vaccination;
- ◆ Development of a new high-yielding grain for India in the 1960s;
- ◆ Earth Day (which launched a worldwide movement – Earth Day was the translation of a vague concept into local or “grass root” activities around the world); and
- ◆ The Endangered Species Act in the United States, which crystallized vague concepts into a simple vision to preserve species.

*The participants made the following additional comments:*

- ◆ *There is no real sustainable development without transforming people’s attitude to the world, nature and – first of all – towards other people.*
- ◆ *It is necessary do develop such Global Partnership for Development to help developing countries to avoid the mistakes that occurred in the developing stage of the developed countries.*
- ◆ *The major impediments are not related to funds, but to those of a political or institutional nature. Political impediments are related to the donor countries, while institutional ones are related to international organizations, such as the UN, and the recipient countries, or the underdeveloped world. I could also add an impediment that refers to the lack of infrastructure. One of the principal impediments for a GPD is the involvement of great world powers like the U.S., EU, and Russia, China in a kind of regional domination.*
- ◆ *The governments of developing countries should immediately solve problems in order to create a “sustainable atmosphere” for the investment process. (i.e., democratic reforms, encouraging the civil society, respecting international laws, and, of course, a decisive struggle against problems such as corruption and bribery).*
- ◆ *In particular situations, when poverty in certain countries reaches alarming levels, endangering population surviving, I do not believe that preconditions should be imposed before providing global Marshall Plan. However, generally speaking, I believe that the recipient country should accept an agreement to respect human rights and international law.*
- ◆ *It is very important for the donor to know the cultural and religious traditions of the recipient. Preconditions of aid must be strictly defined and must be clear for both the recipient and the donor.*
- ◆ *Those who coordinate the funds distribution should include the recipient country’s citizens as well as, people who are familiar with local realities.*
- ◆ *The commitments required should be based on respecting the cultures of the recipients.*
- ◆ *Some joint committees seem necessary to achieve such agreements. Corruption is a mutual activity: on the recipient side, the corrupted recipients might siphon off the funds, and on the donor side, some corrupted donors might “donate” things that might be dangerous, to the innocent recipients.*
- ◆ *I find the proposal good in general. Although at this stage it seems to encourage too much international bureaucracy and too little in the formation and development of skilled local professionals and experts.*
- ◆ *In Southeast Europe the “Pact of Stability” announced a sort of “Partnership for Development.” A lot of meetings, conferences, projects but little money; 2.4 billions USD was officially announced as the donors as their gift but much less was received in reality.*
- ◆ *Economic opportunity will drive economies to meet the challenge of sustainable development. The pressures of resource limitation create new business opportunities that naturally flow from periods of major economic reorganization.*
- ◆ *The cooperation of rich and poor countries is a very delicate issue. Examples of such successful cooperation are very important, and information about them should be disseminated in the recipient country.*

- ♦ *A sustainable development for the former “Third World” would have to be well prepared at the level of government and public opinion; conditions are now extremely favorable. However, a kind of small-scale experiment could be useful before launching a “Global Marshall Plan”.*
- ♦ *Private-sector partnerships that engage vast resources – human, technological, and financial – of the business community are critical in achieving a successful sustainable development.*
- ♦ *It is good to realize this Global Partnership for Development as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium vision of enlightening civilization. Before great crises there were always great ideas, but it is very important to realize these ideas.*



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# 3 ■ GOOD HOPE

What the world needs today is, above all, the hope that it is possible to solve all pressing global problems. Among the chief concerns are the following:

- ♦ **Violence in the world**, including threats of regional nuclear conflict, terrorism, organized crime, contempt for human rights, militant religious fanaticism, and ethnic intolerance;
- ♦ **Population growth** in developing countries and **excessive consumption** of energy and raw materials in developed countries;
- ♦ **The uneven and unfair distribution of wealth** which leads to escalating tensions in the developing countries, and to tensions between developing and developed countries;
- ♦ **Destruction of the environment**, which includes threats to biodiversity, as well as cultural diversity, deforestation, desertification, water shortages, soil degradation, pollution of atmosphere and climate change;
- ♦ **The ineffectiveness of supranational** political and economic tools and **institutions**.

The concept of sustainable development, formulated in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (7) and discussed by the world leaders in Rio de Janeiro (The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992), is said to hold the answers needed to solve these problems. But according to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (8), **the purpose of the World Summit on Sustainable Development** (to be held in Johannesburg, August 2002) is not to renegotiate the road map for sustainability provided by Agenda 21, but **to strengthen its implementation** and take emerging trends into account.

The aim of this chapter is to outline a vision for making sustainable development achievable for all, which is listed as Global Challenge No. 1 according to the 2001 State of the Future (6).

When Portuguese navigator Bartolomeo Diaz sailed around South Africa in 1488, opening a route for Europeans to India by going around the southern tip of Africa, the southern most tip of the continent became known as **the Cape of Good Hope**. Similarly, **The World Summit on Sustainable Development in South African Johannesburg may become hope for a positive and democratic change** contrary to present African and global development trends. As the European Recovery Program is known as “the Marshall Plan” after its chief architect, this chapter, outlining the main principles of the Global Partnership for Development, is entitled “**Good Hope**”.

### 3.1 Why should be the Global Partnership for Development Implemented Now?

There are at least three good reasons for implementing a GPD now:

1. Thirteen years ago **with the collapse of communism, western liberal democracy won**. This however did not necessarily mean an **“end of history”** as suggested Francis Fukuyama (9), and new threats have emerged. S. Huntington writes about a possible future **“clash of civilization”** (10). Thanks to the collapse of communism, global military expenditures decreased significantly in the mid 90’s from 1000 billion USD/year to 650 billion USD. The idea of using the saved money as a **“peace dividend” to combat poverty and improve the environment** was proposed, but unfortunately this did not take place. Formerly communist countries spent money on transforming their centrally planned economies to market based economies. During this time, development aid decreased from donor countries, especially from the U.S. This decrease increased the frustration felt in developing countries. Some “signs of hope” indicating possible changing of trends are now visible in Central European countries, which are becoming **“new emerging donor countries”** in development aid and cooperation, along with South Korea and the Baltic states.
2. Just two years ago **humanity entered in a new century and millennium**, which signified a psychological zenith for a “new beginning”. As Gerald O. Barney (11) writes, “The change of our way of life will demand foresight, time and a huge amount of energy. Not energy which comes from coal, gas, crude oil and nuclear fuel, but **spiritual energy**, of which there would be enough to change the thinking and lives of nearly six billion people on this planet.” Currently, the advantage of this “magical threshold” seems to be almost lost. Indeed we are still in the early stages of the third millennium, so this remains a challenge for action.
3. On September 11, 2001, a terrible **terrorist attack changed the world** or the western world at least. Humanity was reminded that in cases where people become deprived and frustrated from failure to improve their conditions of life, they will begin to seek outside sources to blame for their hardships. Violent acts committed by aggressive nationalist and, or, militant religious ideological promises have been thought to be solutions to these problems. As with any other type of situation, **prevention is cheaper than dealing with consequences**, and this is the third, but the most important reason for a new “Global Marshall Plan”.

## 3.2 What are the Motivations for Global Partnership for Development?

The Global Lookout Panel of the Millennium Project has identified key motivations for the GPD's need to improve the environment. Improving the environment will not only benefit mankind, but will also improve development alternatives for developing countries. Behind these two general statements there is strong call for **human solidarity**. However, on the other hand, there is the legitimate danger of the North becoming a **"ghetto of the rich."**

**Thomas Aquinas** stood up for the poor when he wrote, **"the riches of the wealthy belong by natural right to the poor"**. In 1968, when two million children perished in African Biafra during the great famine, the Chief Rabbi of Israel, Meir Lau, went with a poster to the front of the Israeli parliament. On the poster he made an addition to the Ten Commandments to emphasise that the suffering of Africans concerns the entire world; it read: "Don't kill your neighbour, except in Africa".

If people in poor regions have no hope for a better future in their own countries, great **migration waves** will flood other countries, and these following floods will also be aggravated by an increase in **ecological refugees** resulting from refugees leaving their countries to compensate for climatic changes and coastal flooding. Therefore, it is "in the interest of our own security that we use our knowledge to bring prosperity to other parts of the world before all the people living there become migrants, refugees or social cases in the western world". (12) Or in the words of Jesuit priest Tomáš Špidlík "the 20<sup>th</sup> century and two world wars at least deprived nationalism and ideologies of their attractiveness once and for all and they constitute a threat no more. The threat, however, lies in the unjust distribution of wealth in the world, which may cause another upheaval, but may also prompt our efforts to improve the situation". (13) Finally, in 1999, Mikhail Gorbachev wrote:

*"To ensure our own safety in the future, we must strive to secure a future for the poor of this world. **Believing that we shall not be endangered by the abject poverty in which billions of people live in the whole world is as unthinkable as refusing to acknowledge the irreparable deficiencies of the Bolshevik system.** In the course of time, social inequality will discredit capitalism in the same way as the absence of freedom discredited communism from within ...If these disconcerting realities are not taken into account and reflected in our everyday life, the global system's sustainability will be put into jeopardy. Hence, we must change our mentality as we did after the cold war had ended. We must pull down the wall separating the future from the present."*

After World War II, the Marshall Plan severely curbed the threat of communists seizing the power in Greece. Today, the main threats are **terrorism, extreme nationalism, and religious intolerance**. A large-scale aid plan can eliminate certain threats, for example, the threat of nationalist military groups in Kosovo, as well as, the threat of terrorism in Afghanistan or Somalia. Ivajko Znepolski, a Balkan professor of philosophy, warns against excessive optimism sprung from a military victory when immediate uprooting of the causes of crisis does not ensue. He states, "It may happen that the war ends in a formal victory which gives rise to a prolonged agony of the afflicted countries and casts a shadow on the integration process of the continent. **It is, therefore, necessary to attack also the roots of nationalism – economic backwardness, spiritual and material poverty, and feelings of rejection and isolation.**"

**The GPD is a profitable investment in our common future.** It is an example of a so-called win-win strategy that will bring a double profit:

- ♦ It will help ease current global problems (poverty, environmental devastation, etc.);
- ♦ It will help utilise the **immense potential of the global population** who cannot currently develop their abilities.
- ♦ Frontiers of science (discovering cosmic space, genetic engineering, biotechnology, nanotechnology, new sources of energy, etc.);
- ♦ Sustainable development which also implies eradication of poverty and a possibility for all to develop their creative potential.

The main motivation of the GPD is to help hundreds of thousands of people to develop their creative potential. We can only speculate how much creative energy and wealth mankind lost by the deaths of 6 million Jews during World War II, and **how much we are losing because hundred millions on the planet must devote their energies to mere survival**, thus not allowing them to attend school. Furthermore, much creative potential is lost to those who are exposed to the “tyranny of night” in the tropics because they have no artificial light sources.

Mankind faces two major challenges at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century:

People who had no future in Europe threw themselves into building the “promised land” in North America. One day perhaps the descendants of the poor, illiterate and rejected of our times may give the human community a new impulse, direction and aim.

*“Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”*

*Emma Lazarus, sonnet The New Colossus*

### 3.3 What are the Crucial Targets of Global Partnership for Development?

The Global Lookout Panel of the Millennium Project identified the eradication of extreme poverty and dangerous diseases as crucial targets for the future. According to World Development Indicators, (14) “a sixth of the world’s people produce 78 percent of its goods and services and receive 78 percent of world income – an average of 70 USD a day. Three fifths of the world’s people in the poorest 61 countries receive six percent of the world’s income – less than 2 USD a day. But their poverty goes beyond income. While seven of every 1000 children die before age five in high-income countries, more than 90 die in low-income countries. How do we bridge these huge and growing income gaps, matched by similar gaps in social living standards? Can the nations of the world work together to reduce the numbers in extreme poverty? This is the fundamental challenge of the 21st Century.”

At the beginning of the 1990s, **the World Bank** defined its **Development Goals for 2015** as being: to cut in half the proportion of people living in poverty, of those who are hungry, and of those who lack access to safe water, to achieve universal primary education and gender equality in education; a three-fourths decline in maternal mortality and a two-thirds decline in mortality of children under five; to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and to produce assistance to AIDS orphans, and to improve the lives of 100 million slum inhabitants.

The international development aim of environmental protection is to ensure that national strategies of sustainable development have been implemented in every country by 2005 in such a way that the current trends concerning natural resources could be stopped at both national and global levels by 2015.

There are possible targets to identify as essential and acceptable across cultural barriers; these targets are: to eliminate violence against women, institute

methods for primary education and development of skills (crafts), the eradication of some diseases (leprosy, children’s polio, etc.) and the elimination of other transferable diseases, as well as access to safe water for all. Maybe not essential, but definitely crucial goals for future development should also include, the construction of an **infrastructure** (transport, telecommunications), **effective public administration** and the creation of a **middle class**, which would serve **as a stabilizing element** of society. Better access to efficient and environmentally friendly technologies and the enhancement of research and development capacities in developing countries should also be mentioned among crucial development goals.

One of the first and foremost aims of the development aid, and a prerequisite for inclusion in the GPD programme, is to establish an **efficient and reliable statistical office** which would provide up-to-date data compatible with the world sources (the World Bank) regarding the situation of development trends in individual countries. The recipient of aid must be willing to pledge itself to provide true and verifiable data.

The Report of the High-Level Panel on **Financing for Development** (15) set up four vital roles of International Development Cooperation. These roles are as follows:

- ◆ Helping to initiate development;
- ◆ Coping with humanitarian crises;
- ◆ Providing or preserving the supply of global public goods;
- ◆ Confronting and accelerating recovery from financial crises.

According to the High Level Panel on Financing for Development “donors should have better coordination and delivery of aid, via common pool approach.”

In the past, large-scale development plans focused on building or restoring the material infrastructure. The Marshall Plan was specifically aimed at the economic reconstruction of a physically devastated Europe. F. D. Roosevelt's **New Deal** invested USD 10.5 billion into publicly beneficial projects and financially contributed to other projects with federal money amounting to USD 2.7 billion. As a result, 8.5 million jobs were created, 122,000 public buildings were built as well as 77,000 new bridges, many miles of roads, 40,000 kilometres of sewage systems and drainage, and also parks, playgrounds and water reservoirs. (16).

The objective of the Global Partnership for Development should be to help each country attain the **level needed to make it attractive to private investors as well as to ensure its ability to conduct negotiations with their peers**. Therefore, **the priority is investment into the development of human resources**. In other words, sharing information and knowledge in

education, government, and the civil sector development. Thus, the so-called “non-zero-sum economy” where wealth is not diminished by sharing, but increased.

In its final phase, the GPD should create an **insurance fund from which money could be drawn to redress losses incurred by the risks of political instability**. Further development, primarily of the material infrastructure, could also be better financed by private capital.

There are a great variety of development goals, and they will differ for each specific country or region. To be able to evaluate quality and sustainability of life, and to identify development goals in all countries and regions of the world, there was developed the **Sustainable Development Index** (see Chapter 4). This index is very helpful for understanding developmental threats and the opportunities of the Millenium Project's **“State of the Future Index”** (6).

### 3.4 What are the Preconditions for Successful Implementation of GPD?

There are some preconditions that must be met in order for the GPD to be successful. The Marshall Plan was successful because “unlike most foreign aid programs, **it had a definable, measurable and achievable goal**” (17). Though Europe was in ruins after the War, the nations had well-developed political and economic institutions, largely well-educated and well-trained populations, and a strong desire to rebuild what the War has destroyed.

Today developing countries need investments in education and training of their populations in order to improve “human capital,” which will eventually attract and lead to the growth of private investments.

In 1998, the World Bank (18) evaluated the effectiveness of foreign aid, in other words, what works, what does not and why. Their evaluation yielded that, **only countries with a well-developed background** of good government and a healthy social-economic policy **are able to efficiently utilise financial inflows**. Furthermore, in these cases the aid provided produces highly satisfactory results.

According to the Global Lookout Panel of the Millennium Project, the most important precondition for the successful implementation of GPD is “Respecting human rights and international laws in recipient countries.” However, the respondents, at the same time, ranked the likelihood of this occurring as the lowest. The concept of “Projects long enough and investive enough to contribute to a fundamental change” were ranked as being very important as well as likely. Another precondition of a successful GPD is definitely respecting the principles of democracy and free

market rules. Transparency and availability of information from both the country receiving aid and the country providing aid should be guaranteed. Additionally, the country receiving aid should be able to collect statistical data deemed necessary in order to evaluate the development process. And inhabitants of the country receiving aid should have easy access, through Internet and other media, to information and data from abroad.

**GPD projects should be based more on contracts** of mutual collaboration and dependence than development aid. These contracts should also be **compatible with sustainable living** and the **active participation of the recipient countries’ people should be guaranteed**.

The funds allotted for the GPD will not initially be enough to implement the plan globally, so at the beginning, a **few countries will have to be selected in which to implement the plan at first**. As time progresses, the initially selected countries and regions should become “**catalysts of change**.” This meaning that they should become from recipient countries “emerging donor countries”. The prerequisite for inclusion in the GPD should therefore be that in order to receive initial aid, **the recipient must be willing to become a provider of aid after having attained a certain level of the GDP**, or of the Sustainable Development Index. This commitment, even if not a legal requirement, should be at least moral. **Thus**, if implemented in this fashion, **resources will be obtained for further stages** of development in other countries and regions, leading to a spread of prosperity. A good example of a comparable plan is The German Marshall Fund of the United States (see Textbox 1).

### 3.5 How should the Global Partnership for Development be Implemented?

Every country meeting the basic conditions, see previous chapter, and **having a GDP below 5,000 USD per capita, per year, should be eligible.** Emphasis should be placed on initially implementing the Plan in the poorest countries, but not excluding richer countries with the potential soon to become “emerging donor countries,” and donor countries.

**The GPD should consist of two phase. The first, short-term, stage should help the country or region emerge out of a state of crisis, and stabilise the country’s situation.** This first phase should last for only a limited time, perhaps for four years, the same amount of time that the Marshall Plan lasted. **The second, longer-term phase, should assist the country in becoming a “medium” developed country with a GDP of approximately 5,000 USD, where entrepreneurial activities are sufficiently developed and investment, particularly of private capital, can flow into the country. The final aim of the GPD should be to reach the threshold of sustainable development that is 8 – 10,000 USD.** The entire second phase requires not only economic changes, accompanied by possible political changes, but also social and cultural changes. These social and cultural changes will occur in the form of the position of women within the country or region, the abolition of child labor, the development of an entrepreneurial culture, the establishment of an ethical environment which eliminates corruption, and so on. These social and cultural changes are long-range tasks that could perhaps take two generations, or 40 years, to be realised.

The GPD implementation in a given country could consist of the **four** following stages:

- 1) **The country only receives aid,** and the focus is on **satisfying basic needs** of nourishment, health, and elementary education within the country;

- 2) **The recipient country creates “counterpart funds.”** The creation of these funds will in turn generate resources for further investments in its own currency and on its own territory. (This is very similar to how the Marshall Plan worked);
- 3) **The recipient country is capable of creating resources for internationally beneficial projects,** but on a limited scale. In other words, these investments would take place within its own territory and in its own currency. For example, a country with tropical rain forests could pay off its foreign debt by “exchanging debt for nature,” meaning that it could pay off a portion of its debt in its own currency through a project aiming at the protection of the tropical rain forests within its territory and through the employment of its own inhabitants;
- 4) **The former “recipient country” becomes a “donor country.”** This refers to the recipient country overcoming the GDP limit of USD 5.000, and becoming capable of creating financial resources that could be utilised in other countries.

These four stages can be divided into the following steps:

- ◆ Starting the pilot project and feasibility study  
Strategy of the project  
Focus on the satisfaction of survival needs: nourishment, safe water, shelter  
Focus on the satisfaction of basic needs: education, health care, better status of women
- ◆ Reaching the **demographic threshold** and GDP (currently USD 1.000), birth rates and death rates are stabilised at low level and basic living needs satisfied.

- ♦ Building efficient state government as well as local governments  
Data collecting and their statistical evaluation  
Support for small and medium business  
Help in building the infrastructure (especially energy, transport, telecommunications)
- ♦ Reaching the **democratic threshold** and GDP (currently USD 3.000), the state is capable of guaranteeing observance of human rights, social and health insurance and health care and other services at a satisfactory level.
- ♦ The development of the country or regions continues with substantial help from foreign private investors.  
The country is able to participate fully and equally in international business  
The country is becoming a new “emerging donor country” and is not only a recipient of aid

- ♦ Reaching the **entrepreneurial threshold** and GDP (currently USD 5.000), favourable conditions for entrepreneurial activities and for the development of non-government, non-profit sector and civic initiatives are created.
- ♦ The country is becoming fully developed; people can decide on their lives and cultivate their human potential.  
The country pursues sustainable development.
- ♦ Reaching the **threshold of sustainable development** and GDP (currently USD 8-10.000), the focus is mainly on the quality and sustainability of life rather than on material economic growth.

### 3.6 Financing for Development

In a world where more and more companies are truly global it makes little sense to identify tax domains in a narrow, national manner. The Millennium Project Global Lookout Panel evaluated “Taxation of multinational corporations,” as the most important resource to finance GPD; however, it was very low rated with respect to likelihood of realization. Nevertheless, this “very low likelihood” can change in time. In October 1999, the Canadian organization Environics International conducted an opinion poll for the Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum in Great Britain. Twenty-five thousand citizens from 20 countries were polled and it was shown that two out of three wanted the firms to go beyond their historic purpose of creating profit, paying tax, employing people and observing all laws, and to begin to contribute to wider social issues. (19) Today, multinational companies operate regardless of state borders and reap the benefits of the differing political and economic systems of individual countries. As a result of these differences, **800 billion USD end up in tax havens every year.**

A “Charge for the use of some common global resources” and an “International carbon tax and/or tradeable emission permits on CO<sub>2</sub>” have been identified as important global financial resources.

The implementation of GPD will require money. But it must be realized that the implementation of this plan is not simply about money, just as the success of the Marshall plan was not only about money.

**The Marshall Plan was about much more than money. Its genius rested in its emphasis on cooperative planning and action by the Plan’s beneficiaries**, each of whom had to agree on how to divide the money, and how it was to be spent. ... **The Marshall Plan gave us** not only a restored Europe, but also **a ground design for a cooperative approach** to many other challenges facing humankind. (20)

Similarly James C. Warren Jr. declared that: Between the end of the Second World War and the beginning of European Recovery Program, **the United States dribbled 15 billion USD into uncoordinated relief and rehabilitation efforts in Western Europe with nothing to show for it.** The winter of 1947–48 was a crisis of frightening severity. By contrast, **the concentration of disciplined, structured programs which we call the Marshall Plan expended a slightly lesser sum, 13 billion USD, and received results-oriented planning of a tough and imaginative character.** And there was another key difference: a degree of “moral authority”. (21)

It is difficult to gauge what amount of money will be needed to implement GPD, but we can derive our estimate from a variety of partial calculations made by UN agencies and other organizations.

According to UN estimates, providing each of the 2 billion poor people whose daily income is 1 USD with shelter, drinking water and at least one meal a day would cost approximately 13 billion USD per year.

UNICEF estimates that it would cost 7 billion USD per year over 10 years to educate the world. Incidentally, this is about the same as Americans spend on cosmetics or Europeans on ice cream each year.

In quoting Jeremy Leggeth, Mark Hergsgaard (22) states, that the “Price tag for safeguarding two thirds of the Amazon rainforest is 3 billion USD, according to a 1989 estimate. Cancel just six U.S. “Stealth” bombers and you have cash to do it.”

To summarize the World Bank 2015 development targets (see chapter 3.3.) it may require an additional 50 USD billion a year, 3 – 4 billion USD per year for humanitarian assistance, and a budget of

approximately 20 billion USD in order to meet the global public goods, as opposed to the current spending of 5 billion USD annually.

**Prevention is always cheaper and more effective than repair, and the GPD is prevention of terrorism and drug trafficking. When people have a chance to prosper and can foster hopes for a better future for their children, the likelihood of finding peaceful solutions to problems increases, too.** It is

estimated that the world's drug trade generates 500 billion USD, that the world's arms race spending equals roughly 750 billion USD, and average gross global product is 6 000 USD/person a year. The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center will cost American insurance companies approximately USD 40-70 billion. Economic advisors to the New York State Senate published a report stating that due to these attacks, a total decrease of the US GDP by USD 639 billion will result, and this does not include the damage suffered by other states.

**Let's suppose that the implementation of the GPD would cost 100 – 500 billion USD a year during a period of 20 – 40 years.** Some proposals how to get this money are:

One hundred and eighty-two member states of the **International Monetary Fund pay yearly membership fees**. These fees are determined on the basis of the relative economic power of individual states, and total **195 billion USD annually**. **We suggest that one percent of this sum should be set apart for the GPD.** The UN has also made the similar recommendation that 0.7 of these dues should be set aside of the GDP for development aid.

Thirty years ago, **James Tobin**, a Nobel Prize winner in economics, suggested a **tax, or charge, on foreign currency transactions**. The basis of his proposal is that the tax is based not only, or even primarily on revenue grounds, but on **the need to improve the efficiency of foreign currency transactions**, the largest global market.

This encompasses a great deal of speculative trading, which is too short-term to reflect fundamental economic factors. The introduction of the Euro was technically a bit more demanding than introducing the Tobin tax. And a **Tobin tax of 0.1% could bring in proceeds of 100-200 billion a year**. (19).

P. Johnson (16) shows that without the income tax the United States could not play an active role in international politics, and would not be able to fight inequality within American society. Today, the majority of federal expenditures in the United States go toward health care, education, social care, creating jobs, administration, building an infrastructure – especially transport and communications. This is said to be a good model to emulate globally, with expenditures on administration strictly limited to a given percentage of the whole sum. In the USA, the federal taxes were introduced or significantly raised in times of a military threat (World War I). In our times, fighting terrorism represents an analogical situation at a global level. Some countries could set an example by introducing global tax voluntarily, and hopefully others would follow suit.

The idea of a global tax to be used for **“World Development Fund”** was discussed on the “Global Futures Bulletin (23)”. According to the bulletin, “All countries would contribute 1% of their GDP to this fund. All countries would be donors, though some would be net donors while others would be net recipients. The fact that all countries contribute means that all countries could participate in deciding how the funds will be allocated. The formula can be established based on poverty levels, resource levels, [and so on]. Conditions would be attached such as democratic reform, transparency, accountability, grassroots participation, human rights, land reform, efficiency in government bureaucracy, reduced military, freedom of expression of the media, gender equity, environmental protection, etc. ... [A certain] percentage would be set aside for emergency relief and debt relief. There may be times where special considerations would mean deviating from the

standard formula. Voting might be based on one vote per country, or a on [a more] complex system giving more weight to the largest donor countries.“

Similar to global tax, and easily implemented, is the idea of **charges for the use of the global commons**. It has broad appeal on the grounds of resource conservation, economic efficiency, as well as, for political and revenue generating reasons. The Commission on Global Governance (24) proposed the following financing solutions:

- ◆ **A surcharge on airline tickets** for the use of increasingly congested flight paths, with the collection of a small charge, a few dollars, for every international flight.
- ◆ **A charge on ocean maritime transport**, reflecting the need for ocean pollution control and for keeping sea lanes open to all legitimate users, with **special fees for the maritime dumping of non-toxic waste**.
- ◆ **User fees for ocean, non-coastal fishing**, reflecting the pressure on many stocks and the cost of research and surveillance.
- ◆ **Special user fees for activities in Antarctica**, such as fishing, so as to fund the conservation of resources on the basis that the continent is part of the common heritage of mankind.
- ◆ **Parking fees for geostationary satellites**.
- ◆ **Charges for user rights for the electromagnetic spectrum**.

We should also mention **environmentally destructive subsidies** as potentially beneficial resources for developing countries. Mark Hergsgaard, when writing about **Global Green Deal** (see Textbox 4) estimates that **500 – 900 billion USD are now doled out by the world’s governments in environmentally destructive subsidies**, and should be pointed in the opposite direction.

**The Official Development Aid (ODA)** of 22 members of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) equals **56 billion USD per year (0.2% of their GDP)**. If the DAC member countries instead gave the **ODA an amount equal to 0.7%**

**GDP, aid would increase by about 100 billion USD per year.**

The unbearable burden for **developing countries** today is represented by their **debt that has reached 2,400 billion USD**. Debt relief is a hot topic today on the agenda of the World Bank, IMF, UN, as well as many international organizations and campaigns. For example, the **Jubilee 2000 campaign** collected 24 million signatures supporting debt relief. The IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club of Creditors promised to cross out the debts of the poorest countries, which total 100 billion dollars, but just small part of it became reality. Jeffrey Sachs (25) at the Forum 2000 conference in Prague proposed to **pardon at least 200 billion USD**. Only the debts of African countries reach the unbelievable 300 billion USD, for example, Nigeria itself owes 30 billion USD. The installments often fail to cover the interest, and for instance Zambia in the early 1990s spent 35 times more on the paying back of its debts and interest than the country did on its education.

The cancellation of debts in itself is not the solution. In the past irresponsible governments borrowed money for senseless projects and armaments, and there is no guarantee that the situation will not be repeated, considering the character and the undemocratic principles and the corruption of many governments in the recipient countries. As a result, the money that is donated could be wasted, and besides it could easily produce much rivalry between the countries as to whom and why the debts should be pardoned.

The pardoning of debts, however, can become an opportunity for attempting to **“break down” the state sovereignty of the developing countries in a positive sense of the word**. This refers to the fact that part of the debts could be pardoned under the condition of **launching long-term environmental, social and educational development programs**, which would lead the people out of poverty and despair.

Albert Gore (5) quotes Tom Lovejoy from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., who came forward with the idea of **debt relief combined with swaps for nature**. This means that the country in debt would not have its debt, or part of it, pardoned, but the creditors would agree that the country will pay the debt back in its own currency by financing various development programs on which the two sides agree. One example is pardoning part of Brazil's debt, and using the amount for projects that would help save the Amazon tropical forests, which are indispensable for preservation of the biosphere. Why not extending this idea to apply to education and health care, development of rural areas, and so on? Jeffrey Sachs (25), who cooperates with the World Health Organization, suggests the setting up of a **special fund that would motivate large pharmaceutical concerns to produce drugs treating tropical diseases**. The firms would get nothing from the fund for the development of medicines but if they themselves made investments into the treatment of malaria for example, they would have guaranteed sales and would benefit from the project because the purchase of medicaments for the developing countries would be subsidized from this fund.

An often-discussed resource for funding development is the **money spent on armament**. Before the collapse of communism, **the world spent 1,000 billion USD on armament annually**. In 1995, this sum fell to approximately 650 billion USD mainly due to the scale-down of armament programmes in former communist countries, but it has been slightly on the increase since. There was a great opportunity to use the money saved from armament for a so-called "**peace dividend**" from which programmes fighting poverty and programmes of global environmental protection could be funded. But this opportunity was lost because no state was willing to give part of the armament resources for these purposes.

However, at the same time it is still true that military budgets around the world, and especially in developing countries, can be lowered without any risks by **introducing insurance instead of arms**. The Global Commission to Fund the United Nations supports the establishment of a **UN Security Insurance Agency (UNZIA)** which would be based on a public, private and civic partnership among the Security Council, insurance companies and hundreds of civil humanitarian organizations focusing on conflict resolution and peace issues around the world. (19)

All these examples of financing the GPD clearly indicate that **there are enough financial resources in the world to fund such a plan, the only set back is the lack of a collective will** to use them for good purposes. Financing the GPD may be relatively easy after several successful projects have earned this idea some credit. Even such spurious organizations as Ahmad Yasin's Hamas, fighting for Palestinian independence by violence and terrorist attacks, do not suffer from a shortage of funds. This organization gains support from Palestinians in part thanks to the social programmes that are partially derived from the money paid to the families of "martyrs," or suicide assassins. Similarly, Osama Bin Laden financed some social programmes in Afghanistan to obtain support from its inhabitants and secure shelter. When such organizations are capable of finding funds from Saudis, Iranians and Palestinian emigrants, there is no reason as to why the world should be unable to find resources for programmes that will offer viable alternatives to a world of poverty and frustration. This is especially possible considering that poverty and the frustration that it causes will often lead to attempts of solutions through violence.

### 3.7 Who should Coordinate Global Partnership for Development?

The respondents of the Global Lookout Panel of the Millennium Project most frequently identified the **UN as the best candidate to coordinate GPD, especially The Trusteeship Council**. But the World Bank, WHO, UNEP, UN CSD and FAO have also, been mentioned as possible coordinators. The Trusteeship Council has won an excellent reputation in the past as a result of the successful decolonization and exercised trusteeship over the trusteeship territories in developing countries. The Commission on Global Governance (24) in 1995 proposed a new mission for the Trusteeship Council: stewardship of global commons, referring to Antarctica, seas and oceans outside of national jurisdiction, and near cosmic space.

According to Adrian Pop, a participant of the Global Lookout Panel, “the Trusteeship Council as coordinator of GPD is not a feasible solution. The Trusteeship Council was established to ensure that government responsible for administering trust territories take adequate steps to prepare them for self-government or independence. The task of the Trusteeship Council was completed in 1994, when the Security Council terminated the Trusteeship Agreement for the last of the original 11 UN Trusteeships – the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), administrated by the United States. All Trust Territories have attained self-government or independence, either as separate states or by joining neighboring independent countries. Practically, this agency has exhausted its mission.”

Because the Trusteeship Council exhausted its original mission it should be canceled or appointed new mission. Therefore this agency can be considered as one of the candidates to coordinate GPD.

Another possibility is to create a new agency within UN system. Good example of successful and efficient development fund is the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**. GEF is administered

through a tripartite arrangement between UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank. It is to provide concessional financing for global environmental programs in four areas: protection of the ozone layer; reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improvement in energy efficiency; protection of international marine and fresh water resources; the conservation of biodiversity. The GEF is supported by donor governments and is not meant to diminish current funding for development co-operation.

Similarly, **the Global Recovery Fund, or Global Recovery Facility, could be established to coordinate the Global Partnership for Development program**. The Global Recovery Fund should work as horizontal, an “umbrella organization“, coordinating and financing different projects accepted to the structure of the Global Partnership for Development program. To make the GPD program successful, we need, unlike many bilateral or multilateral aid programs, **a definable, measurable and achievable goal**, just as the Marshall Plan had. Coordinating bodies like the Global Recovery Fund, the Trusteeship Council or something similar should be responsible **to construct the PLAN from the variety of ideas, proposals and projects**. It is necessary that the plan has definable, measurable and achievable goals. Once again, the Marshall Plan (26) would serve as an inspirational model:

*One of the factors that distinguishes the Marshall Plan from its predecessors is that the Marshall Plan was a PLAN. Because the earlier, more ad hoc and relief-oriented assistance had made little progress toward European recovery, a different, coherent approach was put forward. The new approach called for a concerted program with a definite purpose. The purpose was European recovery, defined as increased agricultural and industrial production; restoration of sound currencies, budgets, and finances; and, stimulation of*

*international trade among participating countries and between them and the rest of the world.*

*(Dr. Curt Tarnoff, The Marshall Plan  
From Those Who Made It Succeed)*

The GPD co-ordinating body should work as a fund, with states, NGOs, and private companies bringing forward project proposals that would fit into the GPD structure. If this would be done, then they could obtain the resources necessary to finance the realization of these projects, or they could, under the supervision of the fund, enlist partners for financing and implementing the projects. The World Bank could be a permanent source of income for the fund because, unlike other bodies of the UN system, it is not bound by a condition to reach a consensus. Other possible financial sources are discussed in chapter 3.6.

**The structure of the co-ordinating body** could draw on the plan of a reformed UN structure that was presented by **Josef Vavroušek**, the Federal Minister of the Environment of the Czech and Slovak Republics, in 1992 at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro.

According to J. Vavroušek, the future structure of the UN should be created by four specialized subsystems that would increase the effectiveness of the UN without creating a highly centralized bureaucracy with a monopoly of power. These four subsystems would be:

- a) **UN security system**, whose task would be to resolve international conflicts by peaceful means. This council would be controlled by the UN Security Council;
- b) **UN economic system**, which would support balanced global economic development with the help of suitable financial, trade and other measures, carried out by the UN Economic Council;
- c) **UN social system**, concentrating on the support of culture, education, health care, social insurance and similar activities, realized through the UN Social Charter;

- d) **UN environmental system**, orientated towards the protection and regeneration of Nature, and more generally, the environment of Man in particular. The environmental system would be controlled by the UN Environmental Council.

Each of these four specialized cornerstones should be autonomous because they concentrate on different aspects of the sustainable development of our planet. At the same time, however, they should closely co-operate because each of the actual problems are connected to each other.

This proposal is of an evolutionary nature. As the UN security system exists already, the economic and social questions are within the competence of the ECOSOC, hence, only the environmental system is a new proposal. This new proposal for UN structure would absorb most of the existing UN bodies, programs and commissions. For instance, the environmental system would absorb UNEP, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, and so on.

However, the demand for the decentralization of the system of UN activities in order to increase effectiveness on the basis of the knowledge of the situation in the regions led J. Vavroušek to propose a “secondary” plan, the **regional UN structure**. The primary one is the UN structure and this secondary structure is to be organized on a continental or regional basis. The present UN regional commissions, whose number should be increased, could serve as their bases. Today there are five UN regional commissions: the Economic Commission for Europe – ECE, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean – ECLAC, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific – ESCAP, the Economic Commission for West Asia – ECWA and the Economic Commission for Africa – ECA.

There should be created a UN Commissions for Africa, Europe, North America, South America and the Caribbean, East Asia, West Asia, Australia and the Antarctic. Each of these commissions would

cover four principal branches: security, economy, social affairs and the environment, which corresponds with the UN primary structure. The primary and secondary structure of the UN would

thus create a matrix structure, which would make it possible to react to the global consequences of specific problems as well as to their regional aspects.

*Main areas of co-operation between the two proposed structures of the UN system:*

| <b>Primary structure</b>           | <b>Secondary structure</b><br>UN system for Africa      | <b>Secondary structure</b><br>UN system for Europe etc.       | <b>General mission</b><br>(UN global system)           |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| UN security system                 | African security  | European security etc.  | Global security  |
| UN social system                   | African social and cultural development and health care | European social and cultural development and health care etc. | Global social and cultural development and health care |
| UN economic system                 | African economic development                            | European economic development etc.                            | Global economic development                            |
| UN environmental system            | African protection of Nature and renewal of environment | European protection of Nature and renewal of environment etc. | Global protection of Nature and renewal of environment |
| General mission (UN global system) | Sustainable development in Africa                       | Sustainable development in Europe etc.                        | Planetary sustainable development                      |

*A modified structure of GPD coordinating body could look like this:*

| <b>Primary structure</b>            | <b>Secondary structure</b><br>GPD system for Africa     | <b>Secondary structure</b><br>GPD system for Europe etc.      | <b>General mission</b><br>(GPD global system)          |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| GPD security system                 | African security  | European security etc.  | Global security  |
| GPD social system                   | African social and cultural development and health care | European social and cultural development and health care etc. | Global social and cultural development and health care |
| GPD economic system                 | African economic development                            | European economic development etc.                            | Global economic development                            |
| GPD environmental system            | African protection of Nature and renewal of environment | European protection of Nature and renewal of environment etc. | Global protection of Nature and renewal of environment |
| General mission (GPD global system) | Sustainable development in Africa                       | Sustainable development in Europe etc.                        | Planetary sustainable development                      |

Proposed agenda for:

- ♦ **Security system** – land-mine cleaning, Peace keeping, including UN Special Forces to protect warehouses, clinics, people, within GPD; Weapons for Development Programme (disarmament of civilians in exchange for food, building the state infrastructure, etc.); Healthkeeping Troops (establishment of military doctors who will practise and operate in developing countries, thus helping the poor and at the same time training themselves for work under difficult conditions), and so on.
- ♦ **Social system** – public administration, education and health programs etc., including advertising of the GPD in recipient as well as donor countries including seminars, mass media programs, and public hearings.
- ♦ **Economic system** – investments, technology transfer, debt relief, fundraising activities.
- ♦ **Environmental system** – swaps for nature, desertification, deforestation, water protection, climate change, biodiversity programs.

Regions, or continents, should be further divided into subregions, states and areas within recipient countries or regions. For example tribes in Africa could have their land divided into subregions. Similarly, donor countries, for example Scandinavian states, can focus on chosen recipients of aid, that occurs following bilateral aid.

This **GPD co-ordinating body** could work as a company. It could have **executive officers**, managers, and an **administrative council** made up of representatives of UN agencies and NGOs. Collectively all of those involved would set strategic objectives, approve projects and their evaluation, and it would also have a **supervising council** in

which donors and sponsors including states, private sector, international organizations, would be represented, perhaps according to the amount of their financial contribution, and it would control the effectivity of means used and results obtained.

The co-ordinating body would set, based on the World Development Indicators or **the Sustainable Development Index** – see chapter 4, the **development priorities and “gaps”** in the process toward sustainable development, and **would focus on negotiating with partners a co-ordinated action** to attain the desired aims. For this, it would also have a **financial fund** at its disposal that, however, does not have to cover all costs of planned projects. For example, the fund for the development and subsidizing of medicaments against tropical diseases would still remain with the WHO. The GPD co-ordinating body would help find an insurance company for private investors to make the amount of risk they take in this project acceptable. It would conduct negotiations with other UN agencies, with the World Bank and states, both the donors and recipients, with transnational organizations and NGOs. Above all, it would guarantee that **first-rate negotiators would be employed to act on behalf of recipients**.

At the beginning, the GPD would have only a small number of **pilot projects** and would have to manage within limited resources. The aim of the first several years would be to learn to use the means effectively for a co-ordinated and efficient action. The “big money” may come in later, perhaps for example from the global tax or Tobin tax. But first of all, it is necessary to inspire confidence and prove that the GPD is able to produce better results than many previous partnerships.

### 3.8 Lessons from History (Success Stories)

There are examples of successful development projects done in 20th Century. The most successful and famous was **the Marshall Plan**, but some others had been identified by the Global Lookout Panel of the Millennium Project (see Appendix 1).

The Marshall Plan did however have a predecessor. After World War I, the then future **US President Hoover** scored success in the office of Chairman of the American Committee for post-war aid to Belgium, Central Europe and Russia. Soviet writer Maxim Gorky wrote him a letter of thanks: “You have saved three and a half million children and five and a half million adults from death.”

The European Recovery Program bore the name of general George C. Marshall, but an immense amount of the credit for this project, and for other daring visions is also due to the then **US President Truman**. Truman **had the ability to push his visions through despite his political opponents, and the prevailing public opinion** against his views if he were certain that the cause was just (see Textbox 3).

Another successful development program, at a national level, was President Franklin Roosevelt’s **New Deal**, launched in the 1930s to propel the US economy out of depression. The New Deal inspired Mark Hertsgaard, author of *Earth Odyssey* (22), to propose the environment-oriented “**Global Green Deal**” (see Textbox 4)

In Europe, the enlargement of **the European Union is a good example of the gradual spread of “positive-change islands”**. The EU has aided Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland on their way to prosperity and democracy. Currently, Central and Eastern European Countries and Baltic States are hoping for the same. Today, Ireland provides important development aid to Third World countries, and similarly, **the promise of future prosperity and political stability should**

**constitute a pledge for the countries of the former communist block that, at their turn, will start helping other countries** and promote the spread of positive changes further.

In Brazil, “**The Real Plan**” helped reduce poverty by 30% only two years after its launch in 1994, but unfortunately, the global financial crisis wiped out a third of these gains. (14) **A promising “success story” failed and turned into “lost hope”**. Another example of a wasted chance, but this time at a global level, is the failure of the “**peace dividend**”.

An example of a “success story” which became a “**failure story**” **through lack of political will can be found also in the field of technology**. The most powerful rocket constructed so far, **Saturn 5**, able to carry a spaceship with the crew to the Moon, was built mere seven years after the first, simple rocket. This shows **how much progress mankind can make when it concentrates on a certain objective**, and this does not apply exclusively to technology. Saturn 5 has never been used because US Congress voted against the proposed expenditures and the entire project was abandoned.

These several instances prove that nations, and humankind, are capable of daring visions and that it actually is in our power to realize bold projects. Unfortunately, political will and foresight are not always found in sufficient proportions. Today, we are facing other great and pressing challenges, the battle with poverty and the conservation of natural resources on this planet. These challenges are unprecedented mainly in their global proportions. In the 20th century, great politicians emerged who were able to realize daring visions at national and continental levels. In the 21st century, eschewing global visions will not be possible, and only future generations will be able to assess whether we have transformed our efforts into “success stories” or if they have been turned into “lost hope”.

## TEXTBOX 3: TRUMAN DOCTRINE

From the 1940s to the early 1960s, the taxation in the USA in relation to the GDP was the highest in the country's history, so the government had enough financial means to support and strengthen the democratic world – especially Europe – facing the Soviet expansionism. Truman was the first American politician to realize that the USA is physically and financially able to protect the world not only in times of war, but also in times of peace.

On March 12, 1947, the President declared **“the Truman Doctrine”**: “I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.”

On December 12, 1947, Truman submitted to Congress a proposal of the “European Recovery Program” whose expected expenditures were USD 17 billion. **At the beginning, the plan had many detractors in the USA, but the whole affair was made easier by Stalin. The brutal communist putsch he staged on 25 February, 1948, in Czechoslovakia contributed to Congress passing the series of bills concerning foreign aid. The whole project then became perhaps the most successful undertaking of this kind in history.**

Truman's great wish was to “make the Palestinian desert bloom”. In October 1949, he declared that he wished that the “Mesopotamian Valley obtained, with American help, the fertility of the ‘Garden of Eden’, where 30 million people could live”. And he explained to them how “The Zambezi River Valley” could be turned into “stretches comparable to our valley of the Tennessee River”. The only thing necessary to accomplish this was to make “our know-how” available to people in these regions.

**Truman repeatedly stressed that “America cannot remain healthy and happy in a world where millions of people are starving”.** After his election victory, he incorporated into his inaugural speech in January 1949 an unexpected “Fourth Point”. In his program for “peace and freedom” he committed himself to a “bold new program in which scientific successes and industrial progress will serve to help backward countries”. He was the first statesman to draw attention to the glaring differences between the rich and the poor parts of the world and he constantly repeated: “More than half of the world's population lives in conditions that are not too remote from suffering.” And he was also the first statesman to do something about it.

He considered the “Fourth Point” the most important political issue of his term in the White House. He said at a press conference that he was harbouring it in his head “since the time the Marshall Plan originated. It began with the proposal to help Greece and Turkey. After that I was studying the issue all the time.”

**“The Fourth Point” – the Global Marshall Plan – was to be the fourth pillar of Truman's foreign policy, the previous three being the UN, the NATO and the Marshall Plan for Europe.**

The original amount of subsidy was USD 34.5 million. In the 1952 fiscal year, the “aid budget” had risen to USD 147.9 million. Generous contributions came not only from the Government but also from many great corporations. As early as 1953, 2,445 American technicians were working in 35 foreign countries. The “Fourth Point” had an extension – bilateral aid agreements. The sums given by the American government were increasing throughout the 1950s and 1960s, totalling USD 150 billion in the 1970s. But then the amount of American foreign aid began to decrease.

This is probably the greatest act of national generosity in mankind’s history. During this singularly altruistic period, however, anti-American sentiments started to spread in the world. Truman contented himself with the Jewish-Christian moral teaching that virtue is a reward to itself.

Just for comparison: the direct military expenditures of the USA on the Korean War exceeded USD 54 billion.

Truman’s typical reaction to unfavourable public opinion polls was: “I would like to know what Jesus’ teaching would have been if he had had to conform to the polls in the land of Israel?...Polls are not important. What is important is truth and untruth, and leaders who by the power of spirit, by honesty and faith in justice make epochs in the history of the world.”

Freely adopted according to P. Johnson: History of American Nation (16)

## TEXTBOX 4: GLOBAL GREEN DEAL

Some environmentalists have suggested that the race to the moon in the 1960s serve as the model for the race now needed to save the Earth. It's a good idea, and not simply because that earlier race sent back pictures of this blue planet that revolutionized humanity's understanding of itself and its place in the cosmos. **The race to the moon showed how a clear mission and deadline can focus resources and fire public enthusiasm.** It also demonstrated something rarely acknowledged these days: that **certain overarching public challenges cannot be left up to the workings of the marketplace;** government must play a central, leading role.

Another model is the New Deal that President Franklin Roosevelt launched in the 1930s to propel the U.S. economy out of depression. After all, the environmental crisis is as much an economic challenge as anything, and the New Deal helped overcome the gravest economic challenge in modern American history. The problems afflicting today's global economy are strikingly similar to those the New Deal was created to solve in the 1930s.

The basic function of the New Deal was to restore sufficient demand to the economy by raising what can be called the social wage. New Deal policies raised the economy's collective purchasing power by guaranteeing workers a minimum wage and the right to strike for more; by putting unemployed people to work in government – funded public works projects; by providing direct cost payments to tide over the unemployed until they found work; and by establishing the universal pension plan for the elderly known as Social Security. In start, **the New Deal redistributed society's surplus wealth**, shifting a portion away from the rich, where it languished unproductively, toward the poor and working classes. Their spending of that surplus boosted overall demand and along with the explosion of military spending during World War II, pulled the economy out of depression and prepared it for the unprecedented prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s.

Why not to revive these New Deal policies but apply them in a green and global fashion? The program could even be called the **Global Green Deal**. It would rely on market mechanisms to the maximum extent possible, while realizing that government must also establish „rules of the road” that compel markets to respect rather than harm the environment. In particular, governments must reform tax, subsidy, and economic accounting systems so that the market internalizes environmental values.

Governments should also increase public investment to help nascent industries like solar power achieve commercial take off. Priming the pump with steady purchases by the Pentagon in the 1960s was what got the computer industry up and running, and the Clinton administration did much the same in the 1990 by having the federal bureaucracy shift its purchases from virgin to recycled paper. By requiring that the seven million vehicles the U.S. government buys every year be fuel cell or hybrid powered rather than traditional gasoline powered, for example, Washington could help create market demand for green cars, demand that private capital could then step up and accommodate. ...

This **shift to environmentally friendly technologies would set a compelling example for China, India, Brasil, and the other Southern nations** whose participation in the global environmental cleanup is essential. ... Installing efficient equipment and processes throughout China's energy system, for example, could reduce its energy consumption by 50 percent.

In the short term, we must accelerate changes already underway in our technologies to make them more efficient and environmentally friendly. Furthermore, these technologies must be diffused throughout the planet, which means in concrete terms that the North must help transfer them to the South. In the medium term, population size must be stabilized both in the South and the North, and the hyperconsumption that is now common in the North and among elites in the South must be cut back. In the medium to long term, capitalism will probably have to be transformed so that the constant expansion in material terms of production, consumption, and waste is no longer a central feature of the system. Development, not growth, must become our motto.

Mark Hergsgaard: *Earth Odyssey* (22)

## 3.9 Suggested Pilot Projects

GPD is so complex, that it must be implemented gradually in a “step by step” manner. Further are presented three types of potential pilot projects that could eventually lead to the beginning of the GPD program.

### I. SUSTAINABLE KOSOVA (A TERRITORIAL PILOT PROJECT)

After 50 peaceful years and the collapse of communism in Central and Eastern Europe, a war broke out in the Balkans. Crimes had been committed in the name of nationalism that will take very long to heal. After World War II, it also seemed that the hatred among Germans and French, and other victims of Nazism, would last several generations. But **thanks to the Marshall Plan these countries have for long been capable of effective co-operation and even managed to become the vehicle of European unification** within the European Union.

An idea has surfaced that large-scale aid from the international community and the ensuing prosperity could help renew not only the infrastructure, but also human relations in the Balkans. An example of this type of plan is George Soros’s proposal of a “**Balkan Marshall Plan**”. The international community did agree on a so-called “**Stability Pact**” and **2.4 billion USD** were promised to help the Balkans. But it seems that the amount will be much lesser and that the project will not be sufficiently co-ordinated, funded and long-term to be similarly successful as the Marshall Plan 55 years ago. Therefore, the pilot project of the GPD could be an establishment of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Kosova and its subsequent implementation. Kosova is now controlled by the international community, it is a relatively small region (11,000 km<sup>2</sup> and 2.5 million inhabitants), so carrying out this “case study” would be neither economically, nor politically, demanding

as doing the same for the whole of the Balkans. A successful Kosova project could help us gain experience for an implementation of other territorial projects. And there are many candidates: East Timor, Palestine, Kashmir, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, South African Republic and, above all, the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa.

In creating the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Kosova, experience with the successful Slovak project could be drawn upon. The task of the project preparation could be entrusted to the University of Pristina (structure of the Slovak Project of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development – see Appendix 5).

Due to the anti-terrorist campaign, the leading candidate for an implementation of a Marshall Plan imitation is now **Afghanistan**. At the **Tokyo Conference** in January 2002, **donor countries promised to provide aid** for the restoration of Afghanistan **totalling 5 billion USD**. However, the participants of the conference are afraid that the tax money might be squandered because of corruption. The Prime Minister of Afghanistan, Mr. Kharzai, therefore promised that a **respected international company would supervise the expenditures of the Afghan government in order to prevent corruption, and to help establish a functioning market economy**. Such a pledge should be demanded also in connection with other development projects.

### II. ERADICATION OF CHILDREN’S POLIO (BASIC NEEDS PROJECT)

According to Jeffrey Sachs (25), 8 million people, mainly children, die unnecessarily because the 25 billion USD needed for their vaccinations are not available. Some diseases, like malaria, cannot be totally eradicated, but they can be substantially

curbed. But totally eradicable diseases do exist, as does an example that such an undertaking is possible. In the 1970s, the WHO launched a campaign against smallpox. **It was a real war against a disease** with logistics, a strategy and, especially, political will of the international community to bring this war to a victorious end. In 1979, variola was declared eradicated and since then no appearance has been reported. Currently, variola samples are kept in laboratories in the United States and Russia.

A disease can be eradicated when the following conditions are met:

- ◆ there are no animal hosts or agents;
- ◆ it is a clinically evident disease;
- ◆ the time is known that elapses since the moment of infection till the appearance of evident symptoms that the virus or bacteria has been contracted;
- ◆ there are no agents, or carriers, of the virus;
- ◆ the epidemic develops slowly;
- ◆ the occurrence in a man is not repeated;
- ◆ a highly efficient vaccine exists, preferably lyophilized – in a powdery state.

Such prerequisites have been met in the cases of **measles and polio**. But with polio, only 1% of incidence is apparent, 99% of affected people have the hidden form. Therefore, it is necessary to vaccinate not only the population in the epicentres of incidence, but also the entire population of states and regions.

It is a pity that since **the eradication of smallpox the international community has not found the political will and financial means to fight other diseases**. The eradication of polio is surely the next most fitting candidate for a GPD pilot project. Apart from the WHO, **Rotary International** has for long pursued the fight with children's polio. A successful realization of this "case study" would undoubtedly help strengthen the international community's resolve to improve the current situation in the area of preventive medicine and health in developing regions.

### III. SUPPORTING COMPUTER LITERACY AND THE USE OF THE INTERNET IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This is precisely the kind of project in which the **private sector** and transnational companies **can become engaged**.

In the whole of Africa there are less servers providing Internet connection than in the central part of New York, Manhattan. In Somalia, there are 0.2 Internet users per 10,000 inhabitants, in Ethiopia the figure is 1.1. An unwelcome disseminator of the freedom of word and expression, **the Internet is subject to severe state censorship in many developing countries**, in Laos, Burma, Vietnam, North Korea, and Saudi Arabi for example. In Burma, there is one Internet user per 50,000 people. In Laos, there are mere 1,000 Internet users altogether, and these people are mainly foreigners and government officials.

The Internet is a great challenge and can facilitate a wider availability of education and information for inhabitants in developing countries. Nevertheless, it has the **dangerous potential of widening the gap between the rich and the poor parts of the world**.

The Japanese intended to massively supply the developing world with computers as part of the development aid. But such aid is counter-productive for people who are illiterate and have no experience even with a telephone. Therefore, at the G8 Summit in Okinawa the Japanese suggested that they provide 15 billion USD for training computer experts during the following 5 years who will teach inhabitants of developing countries to use computers and the Internet.

But in developing countries, the infrastructure poses a problem. In many places there is no telephone cabling or Internet connection, and the cost of **using a telephone line is five times higher for people in developing countries than for European or North American citizens**. In many developing countries, a more flexible spread of telecommunication networks is prevented by government monopoly.

Developed countries should realize that development aid that is not complex entails many dangers. **A cheap and easy Internet connection must be for all**, not only for university students and other “privileged” people. Humanitarian and development projects must not be sources of inequalities within developing countries.

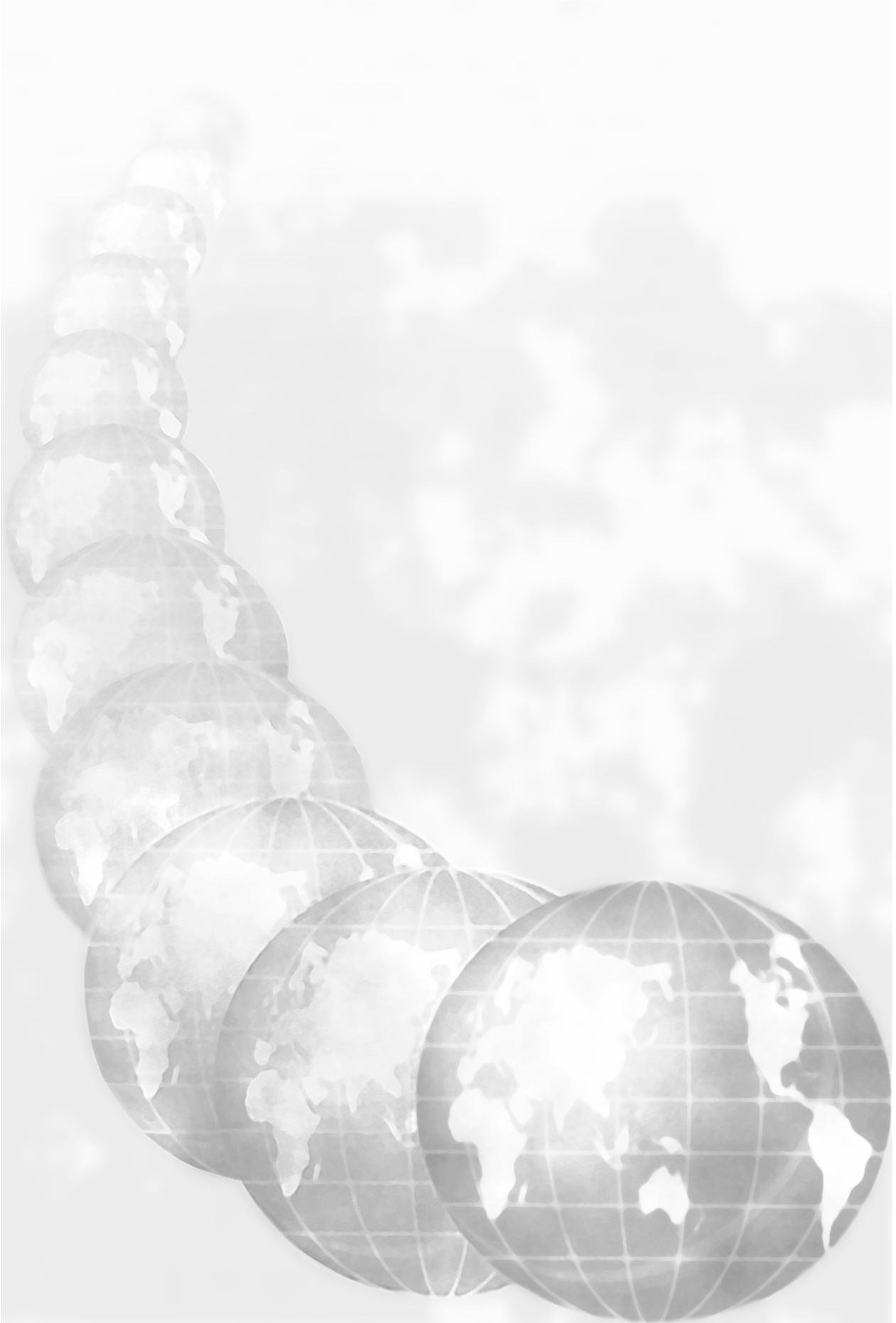
It is, therefore, desirable **to adopt a system in which connecting to a computer network in developed countries is taxed with a small sum and from this tax or fee projects introducing Internet to developing countries could be financed**. An inhabitant of a developed country, based in relation to the amount of the GDP or to the value of the Sustainable Development Index (see chapter 4), would pay a small fee, say for a certain amount of emails sent or for a certain time spent on-line on the Internet.

Private investors could help build the necessary infrastructure of telephone cables according to the **BOT system (build – operate – transfer)**. This system was applied by Gordon Wu in Southeast Asia during the construction of highways. It works as follows: a private firm builds a highway, then collects the toll for a certain time which was settled in the contract in advance, as was the amount of the toll. When the investment returns to the firm together with a reasonable profit, which is once again specified in advance in the contract, the firm

hands the facility over to the state. Thus, the country strengthens its transport infrastructure necessary for development free of charge or at a very low price. The private firm, too, profits on it, especially when it carries the project out quickly and efficiently. The population also benefits because it gains opportunity to use the facility. There are however, **huge risks involved, namely those associated with political pressures and political instability**. The establishment of an **insurance fund might reduce these risks though**.

Creating just conditions for spreading the Internet in developing countries requires difficult political negotiations. The best method to employ could be that of “sugar and cane”. With some undemocratic countries, the implementation of such a project will not be possible in the near future and, therefore, a **“multi-speed structure”** of spreading Internet literacy and the Internet in developing countries **will be necessary**. It is essential to find **first-rate professional negotiators** for the GPD programme, a task for which individual developed countries do not have time, nor do they desire to seek them. These negotiators would play the same role as the UNIDO in times of obtaining independence for the former colonial countries when they helped the newly emerged developing countries negotiate just conditions for trade and foreign investment with private entrepreneurs.

*Data obtained from the article by Markéta Černoušková (27)*



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# 4. ■ THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX<sup>1</sup>

The Sustainable Development Index (SD Index) was developed to help evaluate the quality of life in countries and regions of the world and to set up priorities for implementation of the Global Partnership for (Sustainable) Development.

<sup>1</sup> This chapter was prepared in cooperation with Jan Topercer, Comenius University, Botanic Garden, Detached Unit, Blatnica.

## 4.1 Existing indicators

The UN Commission on Sustainable Development developed a set of 134 indicators in 1995–96. These indicators are divided into four main areas: social (41), economic (23), environmental (55), and institutional (15). All four were then tested in 22 countries for suitability and accessibility of data. Alternative indicators and methodological issues were also studied, and a modified set of 57 indicators was proposed in 2000 to serve as an instrument to measure progress towards sustainable development for individual countries.

Several international organizations created indicators to measure development, such as the World Development Indicators, Monitoring Environmental Progress, and UNDP's Human Development Report. These processes provided valuable experience and knowledge regarding the difficulties to construct such a broad and integrated methodological framework. The most practical and useful are the aggregated indicators, or the indexes that allow comparing different countries by numerical value. The most well known indexes are the Human Development Index (HDI), which has been calculated each year since 1990 by UNDP, the Index of Freedom, calculated by Freedom House, the Corruption Index, researched by Transparency International, and the Index of Economic Freedom. The success of these indexes is measured by their simplicity, reliability, and accessibility of data for sufficient number of countries and updating regularity.

As sustainable development is broad and complex, it is difficult to develop aggregated indicators. The main problem in the calculation of the Sustainable Development Index usually is the lack of available data and consensus on the methodology. There are countries that have developed sets of indicators of sustainable development at national level, like Finland, Switzerland, USA, and Great Britain, but, due to methodological differences, they cannot be compared.

In 2000–2001, two new approaches were developed to measure progress on sustainability: the 2001 Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI) and the UNCSA Dashboard.

**2001 Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI)** was presented at the World Economic Forum in Davos. (28) It was introduced by the “Initiative of Global Leaders for Tomorrow Environment Task Force”. Several indicators characterize each component of stability, and these had been calculated according to basic variables. Altogether there are 22 indicators for 67 variables. The main output of ESI is the calculation of the overall index for 122 countries and partial indexes for five components. The key variables are: Environmental Systems, Environmental Stress, Reducing Human Vulnerability, Social and Institutional Capacity.

The main advantage of ESI is the sophisticated methodology of high quality, appropriate itemization of the index into five components, and broad discussion and participation of external collaborators. The disadvantage is that data availability is problematic due to uses of different sources of information, the estimation of much data, and some variables were calculated specifically for the needs of the project and were not observed statistically. This raises questions concerning the possibility of further evaluation and the actualization of these indexes.

**UNCSA Dashboard** has been calculated for 170 countries by the Consultative Group for Sustainable Development in the framework of UNCSA. (29) The index includes four major areas: environmental (11 indicators), social (18 indicators), economic (13 indicators) and institutional (3 indicators). The final index is calculated from 45 indicators that are all given equal weight. Presently the dashboard model is being tested.

The important advantages of the UNCSD Dashboard are its calculation for 170 countries, outstanding visualization, the possibility to compare individual countries and relations among indicators, and the possibility to calculate subindexes for the four areas generally accepted as the main components of sustainability. The weakness is that the indicators do not proportionally represent main areas. In other words, there are many economic indicators, while other areas are underrepresented. Another disadvantage of the Dashboard is the use of different sources of data and the questionable availability of updated data for many countries.

These overviews show that it is possible to develop a good methodology for the calculation of a composite sustainable development index. One of the serious difficulties is updating the mentioned indexes at regular time intervals. If the ESI or the Dashboard would be accepted for evaluation by UN member states to measure their progress toward sustainable development, it would be necessary to start a regular data collection process.

## 4.2 The Sustainable Development Index

The ESI and Dashboard approach inspired the development of a set of indicators which gives the possibility to calculate not just the overall index of sustainable development (SD Index) but makes also possible to evaluate a time series (the last 10 years), and make a forecast, or an extrapolation of trends. The indicators and the aggregated index can be updated each year according to the new data.

The objective of the SD Index is to show the progress of individual countries toward sustainable development. It has a hierarchical structure composed of seven major problem areas, 14 indicators, two for each major problem area, and 58 variables. The Index is calculated for 146 countries, and expressed by a relative scale of 0 – 1, where a higher value means better progress toward sustainable development.

The aggregated SD Index is calculated as the arithmetical average of the subindexes for the 58 variables explored. Additionally, subindexes for the seven major problem areas are calculated, and by comparing them, it is possible to evaluate a development status in individual countries.

The highest SD Index values were found in the developed countries of North and Western Europe, such as Norway, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, as well as Canada, and New Zealand. The worst situations for sustainability were shown in the African countries of Eritrea, Angola, Burundi, Ethiopia, Chad, and Mozambique, as well as, Haiti, and Cambodia. For some countries there was not enough data available to calculate the index as was the case for Afghanistan, Somalia, Liberia, which are expected to have very low SD Indexes, Iceland, and Luxembourg.

## 4.3 Methodology

### 4.3.1 SETTING UP THE PHILOSOPHY AND METHODOLOGY OF SD INDEX

The index should cover the significant aspects of sustainable development. As the four UNCSO recommended areas of sustainable development (environmental, social, economic, institutional) do not cover all the aspects, seven major topics were selected:

- ◆ Human rights, freedom, and equality
- ◆ Demographic development and life expectancy
- ◆ Health conditions and health care
- ◆ Education, technologies, and information
- ◆ Economic development and foreign indebtedness
- ◆ Resource consumption, eco-efficiency
- ◆ Environmental quality, environmental problems

The variables were selected on the following criteria:

- ◆ relevance to the indicator, as well as coherence with sustainable development;
- ◆ long-term observation and evaluation of the variable, data available for the last several years, and the possibility to extrapolate trends;
- ◆ data available at least for 100 countries (with some exceptions); and
- ◆ minimization of the number of data sources used, because it is desirable to use one source of information for most of the variables.

Fifty-eight variables had been selected; the number of variables for one indicator varied from three to six (an average of four variables by indicator).

The construction of sub-indexes and the overall index is a key methodological problem. Advantages and disadvantages of individual variable weight was considered. But because the mutual relationships among the variables and their significance are not yet known at this stage of the study, it was decided

to weight all variables equally. The final index is therefore an arithmetical average of all the variables. Determining the weight is a task for the next step in the evolution of the SD Index, based on multidimensional data analysis and finding correlation between individual variables.

### 4.3.2 COLLECTION OF DATA AND ITS BASIC ARRANGEMENT

Values for the individual variables from various information sources were set in a database.

### 4.3.3 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND DATA PREPARATION

The NCSS 2000 statistical toolkit software was used to process the data statistically. Because the majority of the variables were not normal sets of data and had many outlying values, it was necessary to “cut” and transform the data on the basis of a logarithm of 10 before the calculation of the index could be made.

The evaluation of the parameters was tested (data screening) as to the size of the samples, average, conclusive deviation, median, tests of normality of data division (D’Agostino test of obliqueness, pointedness) histogram of classes numerousness, and individual percentiles of data division.

Based on the results of the testing, the preparation of the data was realized according to the following process:

- ◆ assignment of threshold data on the basis of real division of data – five, respectively 10 percentile, in some justified cases twenty five percentile and median;
- ◆ “cutting” of data according to this value on one side and assignment of percentile on the other side;

- ♦ transformation of variables containing negative (minus) values to get just positive (plus) values;
- ♦ transformation of all variables on the basis of logarithm of ten according to the following formula:

$$X_{\text{transf}} = \log_{10}(X+1)$$

#### 4.3.4 COMPUTATION OF THE VARIABLES

For the computation, the variables were transformed to a consistent scale (0.1) according to the formula:

- ♦  $I_{xi} = (X_i - X_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min})$  if the favorable development of the observed phenomena is decreasing with the increasing value of  $X_i$
  - ♦  $I_{xi} = (X_{\max} - X_i) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min})$  if the favorable development of the phenomena is increasing with increasing value of  $X_i$ ,
- 0 = the most unfavorable value of  $I_{xi}$ ; 1 = the most favorable value of  $I_{xi}$

Using this process were obtained the data necessary for the calculation of the aggregated SD Index and the subindexes for the seven problem areas.

#### 4.3.5 CALCULATION OF SD INDEX AND SUBINDEXES

The calculation involves the following processes:

- ♦ calculation of the overall SD Index by arithmetic average of subindexes of the variable
- ♦ calculation of the subindexes for the seven issues areas  $I_1 - I_7$
- ♦ evaluation of the results—assigning of country rank for SD Index as well as for the seven issue areas and calculation of average rank of countries

Table 1 – The Basic Structure of the Sustainable Development Index (SD Index)

|                               |  |  |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Sustainable Development Index | 1. Human rights, freedom and equality            | A. Politics and human rights               |
|                               |  | B. Equality                                |
|                               | 2. Demographic and life expectancy               | C. Demography issues                       |
|                               |  | D. Life expectancy                         |
|                               | 3. Health and health care                        | E. Health care                             |
|                               |  | F. Diseases and nutrition                  |
|                               | 4. Education, technology, and information        | G. Education                               |
|                               |  | H. Technologies and access to information  |
|                               | 5. Economic development and foreign indebtedness | I. Economy                                 |
|                               |  | K. Indebtedness                            |
|                               | 6. Resource consumption                          | L. Economy–genuine savings                 |
|                               |  | M. Economy–resource consumption            |
|                               | 7. Environmental issues                          | N. Environment–natural resources, land use |
|                               |  | O. Environment–urban and rural problems    |

Table 2 – Basic statistical characteristics of the variables

|   | Variable                               | Unit                    | Data source | Year of survey | Min. value | Max. value | Aver. value | Close to sustainability value |               |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>A - Politics and human rights</b>    |  |                         |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| A1                                      | Index of political rights              | Index                   | FH          | 2000           | 1.0        | 7.0        | -           | <b>1.0</b>                    | 5 percentile  |
| A2                                      | Index of civil liberties               | Index                   | FH          | 2000           | 1.0        | 7.0        | -           | <b>1.0</b>                    | 5 percentile  |
| A3                                      | Refugees - country of origin           | per 1000 people         | HDR         | 1997           | 0          | 81         | 24          | <b>0</b>                      | 5 percentile  |
| A4                                      | Military expenditures                  | % of GNP                | WDI         | 1997           | 0.3        | 27.5       | 2.5         | <b>1.5</b>                    | 25 percentile |
| A5                                      | Military forces                        | per 1000 people.        | HDR         | 1997           | 0          | 57         | 3.5         | <b>2</b>                      | 25 percentile |
| A6                                      | Government commitment                  | number                  | WDI         | diff.          | 1          | 8          |             | <b>8</b>                      | 95 percentile |
| <b>B – Equality</b>                     |  |                         |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| B1                                      | Income distribution - GINI index       | index                   | WDI         | diff.          | 19.5       | 62.9       | -           | <b>24.91</b>                  | 5 percentile  |
| B2                                      | Gender development index               | index                   | HDR         | 1999           | 0.286      | 0.928      | -           | <b>0.918</b>                  | 5 percentile  |
| B3                                      | Children labor force                   | % of 10-14 year cohort  | WDI         | 1998           | 0          | 52         | 12          | <b>0</b>                      | 5 percentile  |
| <b>C - Demographic development</b>      |  |                         |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| C1                                      | Excessive population growth            | popul. growth >0,8 %    | WDI         | 1975-97        | -0.2       | 7.2        | 1.6         | <b>0.8</b>                    | 25 percentile |
| C2                                      | Population decline                     | popul. growth < 0,2 %   | WDI         | 1975-97        | -0.2       | 7.2        | 1.6         | <b>0.2</b>                    | 5 percentile  |
| C3                                      | Population aging                       | index                   | WDI         | 1975-97        | 0.773      | 4.65       | 1.16        | <b>1.21</b>                   | median        |
| <b>D - Life expectancy, mortality</b>   |  |                         |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| D1                                      | Infant mortality rate                  | per 1000 birth          | WDI         | 1998           | 3.6        | 169        | 54          | <b>4.74</b>                   | 5 percentile  |
| D2                                      | Under 5 mortality rate                 | per 1000 birth          | WDI         | 1998           | 5          | 283        | 75          | <b>6</b>                      | 5 percentile  |
| D3                                      | Maternal mortality rate                | per 100,000 b.          | WDI         | 1990-98        | 1          | 1100       | -           | <b>5</b>                      | 5 percentile  |
| D4                                      | Life expectancy at birth               | years                   | WDI         | 1998           | 37.3       | 80.5       | 67          | <b>78.3</b>                   | 95 percentile |
| <b>E - Health care</b>                  |  |                         |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| E1                                      | Health expenditure                     | % of GDP                | WDI         | 1990-98        | 0.7        | 13.9       | 5.5         | <b>9.9</b>                    | 95 percentile |
| E2                                      | Health expenditure                     | USD/cap.                | WDI         | 1990-98        | 3          | 4080       | 483         | <b>2361</b>                   | 95 percentile |
| E3                                      | Child immunization                     | % of children <12 years | WDI         | 1995-98        | 18         | 100        | 83          | <b>99</b>                     | 95 percentile |
| E4                                      | Physicians                             | per 1000 peo.           | WDI         | 1990-98        | 0.1        | 5.5        | 1.5         | <b>4.25</b>                   | 95 percentile |
| E5                                      | Birth attended by skilled health staff | % of total              | WDI         | 1996-98        | 8          | 100        | 52          | <b>100</b>                    | 95 percentile |
| <b>F - Diseases and nutrition</b>       |  |                         |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| F1                                      | Tuberculosis                           | per 100,000 peo.        | WDI         | 1997           | 5          | 576        | 136         | <b>8</b>                      | 5 percentile  |
| F2                                      | Prevalence of HIV                      | % of adult              | WDI         | 1997           | 0.01       | 25.84      | 0.95        | <b>0.01</b>                   | 5 percentile  |
| F3                                      | Prevalence of child malnutrition       | % of children <5 years  | WDI         | 1992-98        | 0          | 57         | 30          | <b>1</b>                      | 5 percentile  |
| F4                                      | Insufficient daily calorie intake      | intake < 2700 cal.      | HDR         | 1996           | 1585       | 3808       | 2751        | <b>2700</b>                   | 55 percentile |
| F5                                      | Excessive daily calorie intake         | intake > 3075 cal       | HDR         | 1996           | 1585       | 3808       | 2751        | <b>3075</b>                   | 75 percentile |
| F6                                      | Access to safe water                   | % of rural pop.         | WDI         | 1990-96        | 5          | 100        | -           | <b>100</b>                    | 95 percentile |
| <b>G – Education</b>                    |  |                         |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| G1                                      | Adult illiteracy rate                  | % of people > 15 years  | WDI         | 1998           | 0          | 85         | 23          | <b>0</b>                      | 5 percentile  |
| G2                                      | Combined school enrolment ratio        | index                   | HDR         | 1998           | 15         | 100        | 63          | <b>97.55</b>                  | 95 percentile |
| G3                                      | Public expenditures on education       | % of GNP                | WDI         | 1997           | 0.7        | 10.6       | 4.8         | <b>8.02</b>                   | 95 percentile |
| <b>H - Technologies and information</b> |  |                         |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| H1                                      | Telephone mainlines                    | per 1000 peo.           | WDI         | 1998           | 0.44       | 675.4      | 146         | <b>505.5</b>                  | 90 percentile |

|  | Variable                             | Unit                               | Data source | Year of survey | Min. value | Max. value | Aver. value | Close to sustainability value |               |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>I – Economy</b>                                   |                                      |                                    |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| I1   | GNP per capita                       | USD                                | WDI         | 1998           | 100        | 39980      | 4890        | <b>22530</b>                  | 90 percentile |
| I2   | PPP GNP per capita                   | USD                                | WDI         | 1998           | 445.4      | 29420      | 6300        | <b>20927</b>                  | 90 percentile |
| I3   | Annual GDP growth                    | %                                  | HDR         | 1975-97        | -5.5       | 7.7        | 2.8         | <b>5.73</b>                   | 95 percentile |
| I4   | Net domestic savings                 | % of GNP                           | WDI         | 1998           | -50.1      | 38.9       | 10.4        | <b>22.7</b>                   | 95 percentile |
| <b>K – Indebtedness</b>                              |                                      |                                    |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| K1   | Total external debt                  | USD per cap.                       | WDI         | 1998           | 100        | 3988       | -           | <b>116</b>                    | 5 percentile  |
| K2   | Present value of debt                | % of GNP                           | WDI         | 1998           | 4.6        | 362.8      | -           | <b>12.4</b>                   | 5 percentile  |
| K3   | Total debt services                  | % of GNP                           | WDI         | 1998           | 0.3        | 33         | -           | <b>0.7</b>                    | 5 percentile  |
| <b>L - Economy - genuine savings</b>                 |                                      |                                    |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| L1   | Energy depletion                     | % of GDP                           | WDI         | 1998           | 0          | 37.6       | 1.1         | <b>0</b>                      | 10 percentile |
| L2   | Mineral depletion                    | % of GDP                           | WDI         | 1998           | 0          | 20.7       | 0.1         | <b>0</b>                      | 10 percentile |
| L3   | Net forest depletion                 | % of GDP                           | WDI         | 1998           | 0          | 11.4       | 0.1         | <b>0</b>                      | 10 percentile |
| L4   | CO <sub>2</sub> damage               | % of GDP                           | WDI         | 1998           | 0          | 7.1        | 0.5         | <b>0.16</b>                   | 10 percentile |
| <b>M - Economy - resource consumption</b>            |                                      |                                    |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| M1   | GDP per unit of energy use           | USD/kg of oil equiv.               | WDI         | 1997           | 1          | 9.7        | -           | <b>7.8</b>                    | 95 percentile |
| M2   | Paper consumption                    | per cap. metric tons               | HDR         | 1996           | 0.1        | 240.1      | 20.1        | <b>4.25</b>                   | median        |
| M3   | Commercial energy use                | per cap. kg                        | WDI         | 1997           | 196.8      | 11967      | 1692        | <b>1291</b>                   | median        |
| M4   | Electric power consumption           | per capita kWh                     | WDI         | 1997           | 14         | 23500      | 2053        | <b>1142</b>                   | median        |
| <b>N - Environment - natural resources, land use</b> |                                      |                                    |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| N1   | Nationally protected areas           | % of land area                     | WDI         | 1996           | 0          | 43.1       | 6.6         | <b>24.7</b>                   | 95 percentile |
| N2   | Freshwater resources                 | m <sup>3</sup> per capita          | WDI         | 1998           | 0          | 298962     | 8354        | <b>37719</b>                  | 90 percentile |
| N3   | Forest area                          | % of land area                     | WDI         | 1995           | 0          | 82.1       | 25.1        | <b>64.7</b>                   | 95 percentile |
| N4   | Arable land                          | % of land area                     | WDI         | 1997           | 0.1        | 60.8       | 10.6        | <b>12.45</b>                  | median        |
| <b>O - Environment - urban and rural problems</b>    |                                      |                                    |             |                |            |            |             |                               |               |
| O1   | Population in agglomeration > 1 mil. | % of total                         | WDI         | 1995           | 0          | 100        | 16          | <b>22.6</b>                   | 75 percentile |
| O2   | Rural population density             | peo/km <sup>2</sup> of arable land | WDI         | 1997           | 0          | 6260       | 519         | <b>107</b>                    | 25 percentile |
| O3   | Agglomeration up 1 mil. growth       | index                              | WDI         | 2015/1995      | 0          | 1.803      | 1.125       | <b>1</b>                      | median        |
| O4   | Average annual deforestation         | % change                           | WDI         | 1990-95        | -2.7       | 7.8        | 0.3         | <b>-1</b>                     | 5 percentile  |

Table 3 – Basic statistical characteristics of variables

|   | Variable                               | Data avail. | Data missing | Average | Median | Stat. dev. | Mode   | Distinct values | % of data trimmed |
|---|--|-------------|--------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>A - Politics and human rights</b>    |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| A1                                      | Index of political rights              | 146         | 0            | 3.65    | 3      | 2.16       | 1      | 7               | 5%                |
| A2                                      | Index of civil liberties               | 146         | 0            | 3.83    | 4      | 1.70       | 5      | 7               | 5%                |
| A3                                      | Refugees - country of origin           | 74          | 72           | 7.99    | 1      | 18.5       | 0      | 20              | 5%                |
| A4                                      | Military expenditures                  | 145         | 1            | 3.38    | 2.3    | 3.77       | *      | 58              | 10%               |
| A5                                      | Military forces                        | 125         | 21           | 6.18    | 4      | 7.22       | 1      | 22              | 10%               |
| A6                                      | Government commitment                  | 145         | 0            | 5.50    | 6      | 1.57       | 6      | 8               | 5%                |
| <b>B – Equality</b>                     |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| B1                                      | Income distribution - GINI index       | 107         | 39           | 39.3    | 37.8   | 10.1       | *      | 102             | 5%                |
| B2                                      | Gender development index               | 127         | 19           | 0.672   | 0.717  | 0.181      | *      | 118             | 5%                |
| B3                                      | Children labor force                   | 144         | 2            | 10.83   | 2.5    | 14.28      | 0      | 39              | 5%                |
| <b>C - Demographic development</b>      |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| C1                                      | Excessive population growth            | 140         | 6            | 1.94    | 2.15   | 1.18       | 0.6    | 42              | 5%                |
| C2                                      | Population decline                     | 140         | 6            | -1,37   | -1,4   | 1.04       | -1,3   | 42              | 10%               |
| C3                                      | Population aging                       | 142         | 4            | 1.25    | 1.21   | 0.39       | 1.33   | 122             | 5%                |
| <b>D - Life expectancy, mortality</b>   |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| D1                                      | Infant mortality rate                  | 146         | 0            | 43.41   | 27.6   | 38.82      | 12.6   | 131             | 5%                |
| D2                                      | Under 5 mortality rate                 | 141         | 5            | 64.85   | 33     | 66.72      | 6      | 80              | 5%                |
| D3                                      | Maternal mortality rate                | 110         | 36           | 179.85  | 50     | 246.14     | *      | 69              | 5%                |
| D4                                      | Life expectancy at birth               | 146         | 0            | 65.14   | 69.35  | 11.24      | *      | 110             | 5%                |
| <b>E - Health care</b>                  |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| E1                                      | Health expenditure                     | 125         | 21           | 5.74    | 5.74   | 2.49       | 4.7    | 68              | 5%                |
| E2                                      | Health expenditure                     | 123         | 23           | 467.67  | 97     | 808.09     | 11     | 104             | 5%                |
| E3                                      | Child immunization                     | 140         | 6            | 79.69   | 89.5   | 20.4       | 95     | 48              | 5%                |
| E4                                      | Physicians                             | 129         | 17           | 1.68    | 1.4    | 1.38       | 0.1    | 44              | 5%                |
| E5                                      | Birth attended by skilled health staff | 136         | 10           | 71.66   | 83     | 29.32      | 100    | 58              | 5%                |
| <b>F - Diseases and nutrition</b>       |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| F1                                      | Tuberculosis                           | 146         | 0            | 134.06  | 81     | 127.93     | 11     | 110             | 5%                |
| F2                                      | Prevalence of HIV                      | 146         | 0            | 2.23    | 0.18   | 4.72       | 0.01   | 82              | 5%                |
| F3                                      | Prevalence of child malnutrition       | 106         | 40           | 20.27   | 18     | 14.72      | *      | 46              | 5%                |
| F4                                      | Insufficient daily calorie intake      | 143         | 3            | 2641.9  | 2560   | 515.36     | *      | 141             | 5%                |
| F5                                      | Excessive daily calorie intake         | 143         | 3            | 2641.9  | 2560   | 515.36     | *      | 141             | 5%                |
| F6                                      | Access to safe water                   | 119         | 27           | 55.87   | 52     | 29.26      | 100    | 62              | 5%                |
| <b>G – Education</b>                    |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| G1                                      | Adult illiteracy rate                  | 130         | 16           | 22.12   | 15.5   | 22.05      | 0      | 51              | 5%                |
| G2                                      | Combined school enrolment ratio        | 142         | 4            | 64.3    | 68     | 20.41      | 70     | 65              | 5%                |
| G3                                      | Public expenditures on education       | 127         | 19           | 4.54    | 4.6    | 1.98       | *      | 62              | 5%                |
| <b>H - Technologies and information</b> |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| H1                                      | Telephone mainlines                    | 146         | 0            | 167.08  | 82.85  | 194.24     | 218.09 | 145             | 10%               |
| H2                                      | Personal computers                     | 108         | 38           | 83.02   | 22.4   | 123.12     | *      | 105             | 10%               |
| H3                                      | Internet hosts                         | 145         | 1            | 68.75   | 1.29   | 195.55     | 0      | 103             | 10%               |
| H4                                      | Daily newspapers                       | 139         | 7            | 99.79   | 45.82  | 123.26     | 106.68 | 138             | 10%               |
| H5                                      | Television sets                        | 145         | 1            | 229.35  | 185.01 | 205.22     | 259.43 | 144             | 10%               |
| <b>I – Economy</b>                      |  |             |              |         |        |            |        |                 |                   |
| I1                                      | GNP per capita                         | 135         | 11           | 5548.8  | 1340   | 9064.3     | 380    | 117             | 10%               |
| I2                                      | PPP GNP per capita                     | 134         | 12           | 6834.5  | 3866.2 | 7449.7     | 445.4  | 134             | 10%               |

|  | Variable                             | Data avail. | Data missing | Average | Median | Stat. dev. | Mode  | Distinct values | % of data trimmed |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|--------|------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <b>L - Economy - genuine savings</b>                 |                                      |             |              |         |        |            |       |                 |                   |
| L1   | Energy depletion                     | 131         | 15           | 2.57    | 0      | 6.52       | 0     | 37              | 10%               |
| L2   | Mineral depletion                    | 131         | 15           | 0.46    | 0      | 2.09       | 0     | 18              | 10%               |
| L3   | Net forest depletion                 | 131         | 15           | 0.8     | 0      | 2.08       | 0     | 29              | 10%               |
| L4   | CO <sub>2</sub> damage               | 115         | 31           | 0.87    | 0.4    | 1.2        | 0.2   | 28              | 10%               |
| <b>M - Economy - resource consumption</b>            |                                      |             |              |         |        |            |       |                 |                   |
| M1   | GDP per unit of energy use           | 110         | 36           | 4.22    | 4      | 2.02       | *     | 59              | 5%                |
| M2   | Paper consumption                    | 126         | 20           | 21.35   | 4.25   | 39.31      | 0.1   | 81              | 10%               |
| M3   | Commercial energy use                | 117         | 29           | 2144.3  | 1290.6 | 2174.5     | 196.8 | 117             | 10%               |
| M4   | Electric power consumption           | 139         | 7            | 2405.7  | 1141.6 | 3542.9     | 39    | 138             | 10%               |
| <b>N - Environment - natural resources, land use</b> |                                      |             |              |         |        |            |       |                 |                   |
| N1   | Nationally protected areas           | 145         | 1            | 7.6     | 5.5    | 7.76       | 0     | 98              | 5%                |
| N2   | Freshwater resources                 | 144         | 2            | 15848   | 5454   | 33480      | 0     | 144             | 10%               |
| N3   | Forest area                          | 141         | 5            | 25.2    | 22.8   | 19.8       | *     | 127             | 5%                |
| N4   | Arable land                          | 146         | 0            | 16.2    | 12.45  | 14.2       | 7     | 116             | 5%                |
| <b>O - Environment - urban and rural problems</b>    |                                      |             |              |         |        |            |       |                 |                   |
| O1   | Population in agglomeration > 1 mil. | 141         | 5            | 13.85   | 10.6   | 16.3       | 0     | 75              | 5%                |
| O2   | Rural population density             | 145         | 1            | 371.5   | 216    | 611.5      | 138   | 144             | 10%               |
| O3   | Agglomeration up 1 mil. growth       | 140         | 6            | 0.73    | 1      | 0.61       | 0     | 82              | 5%                |
| O4   | Average annual deforestation         | 142         | 4            | 0.59    | 0.25   | 1.36       | 0     | 43              | 5%                |

Abbreviations used in the table:

Data avail. – number of countries with data available

Data missing - number of countries with data missing

St. dev. – standard deviation

Distinct values – number of distinct values

## 4.4 Results

### 4.4.1 HUMAN RIGHTS, FREEDOM AND EQUALITY

Sustainable development is not achievable if people have to live in totalitarian state, without the privilege of freedom. Nor is it possible in a society that is polarized by huge income gap. Therefore this area was considered as one of the most important aspects of sustainable development, despite the fact that until now it was rather omitted. The most important topics are:

*A. Politics and human rights.* Variables considered:

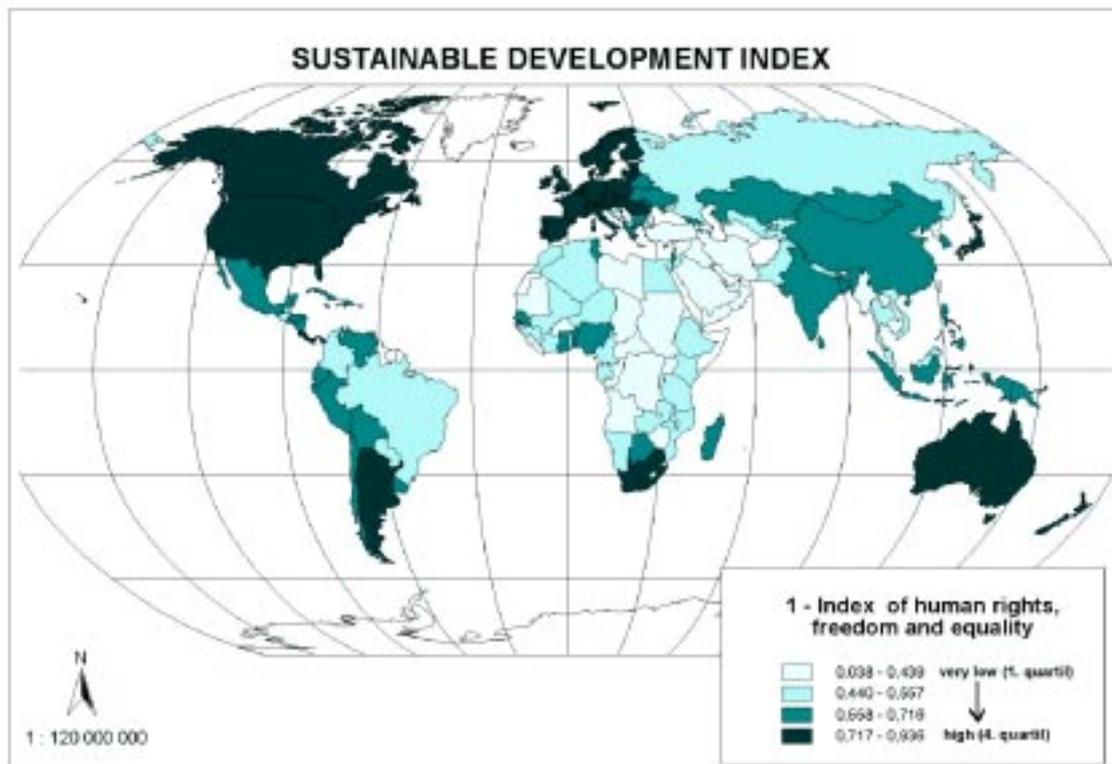
- ◆ Index of political rights,
- ◆ Index of civil liberties,
- ◆ Refugees according to country of origin,
- ◆ Military expenditures,
- ◆ Number of people serving in military forces, and
- ◆ Number of ratified international environmental agreements.

*B. Equality.* Variables considered:

- ◆ Income distribution – GINI index,
- ◆ Gender development index, and
- ◆ Children labor force.

The countries that received the highest score are the developed democratic countries: Canada 0.936, Japan 0.912, Finland 0.896, Australia 0.894, Austria 0.885, Netherlands 0.881, Denmark 0.878, New Zealand 0.871, Norway 0.865, and Belgium 0.852.

The worst situation was shown in Eritrea 0.038, Bosnia and Herzegovina 0.107, Angola 0.123, Iraq 0.144, Cambodia 0.204, Korea, Democratic Republic 0.255, Sierra Leone 0.262, Rwanda 0.278, Burundi 0.283 and Libya 0.286.



**4.4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT AND LIFE EXPECTANCY**

Despite the fact that globally the population growth rate decreases, the total number of people living on the Earth increases, especially in the developing countries. For the industrialized countries stagnation is typical, because the population is getting older and even “dies out” in some regions. This occurs when the number of born babies is lower than the number of deaths in one year.

The most important topics are:

*C. Demographic development.* Variables considered:

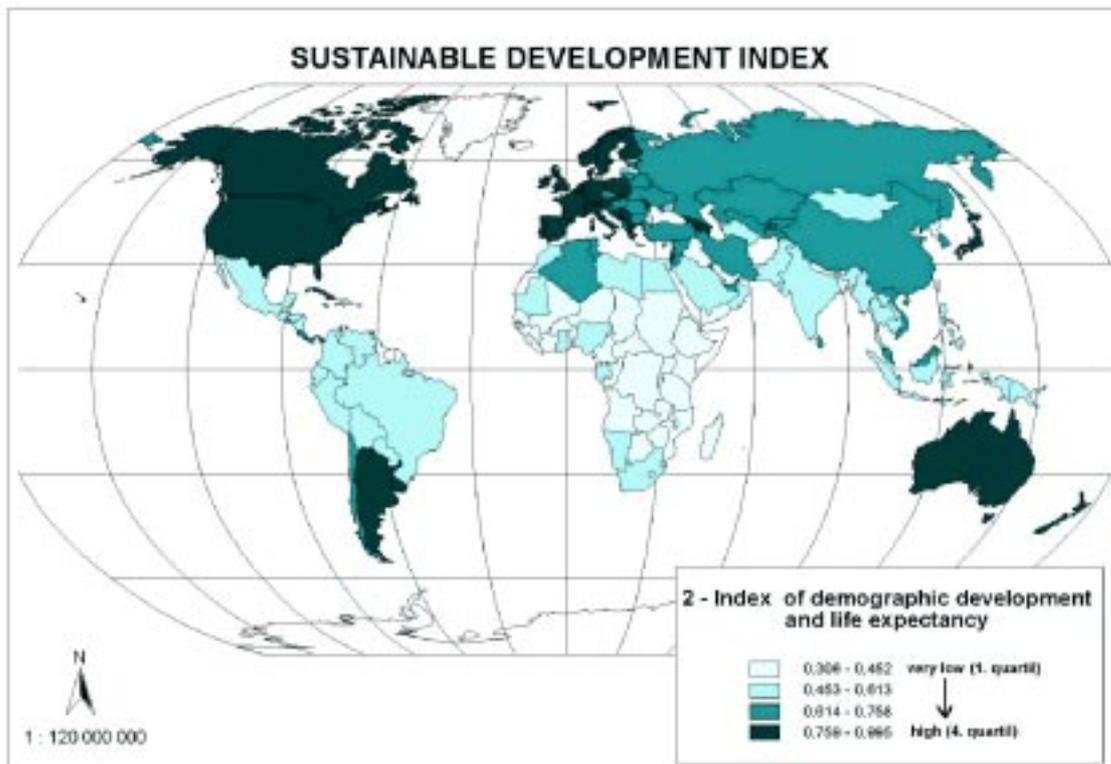
- ◆ Excessive population growth in 1975 – 97,
- ◆ Population decline in 1975–97, and
- ◆ Population aging.

*D. Life expectancy, mortality.* Variables considered:

- ◆ Infant mortality rate,
- ◆ Under 5 years old mortality rate,
- ◆ Maternal mortality rate, and
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth.

The countries that received the highest score are: Norway 0.995, Austria 0.992, Belgium 0.991, France 0.981, Ireland 0.972, Switzerland 0.965, Sweden 0.943, United States 0.942, New Zealand 0.941, Australia 0.937.

The countries that received the lowest score are: Malawi 0.306, Niger 0.315, Guinea-Bissau 0.325, Zambia 0.327, Uganda 0.339, Ivory Coast 0.341, Central African Republic 0.364, Tanzania 0.365, Chad 0.368 and Mali 0.374.



#### 4.4.3 HEALTH SITUATION AND HEALTH CARE

The health and healthcare situations of countries depend considerably on the strength of the economy. Therefore the health situation and health care remains one of the main priorities in developing countries. It is also this area that one of the most important on the way toward sustainable development. The most important topics are:

*E. Health care.* Variables considered:

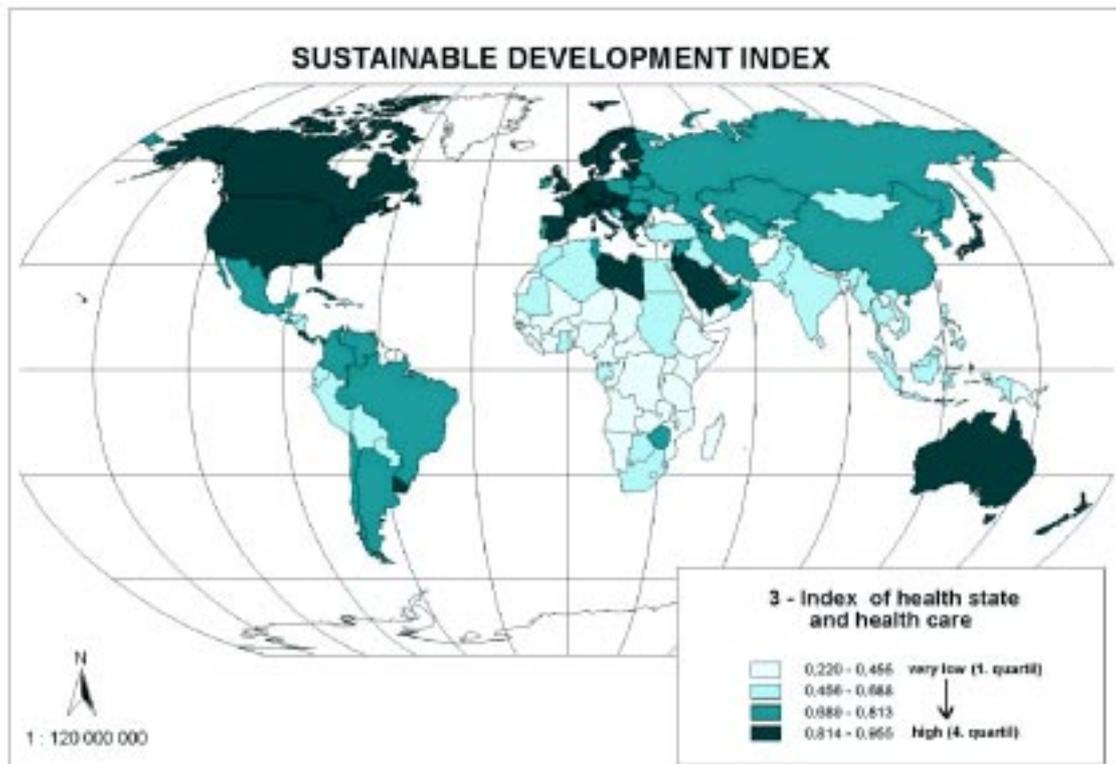
- ◆ Health expenditures as % of GDP,
- ◆ Total health expenditures (USD/person),
- ◆ Child immunization,
- ◆ Number of physicians per 1000 people, and
- ◆ Birth attended by skilled health staff.

*F. Diseases and nutrition.* Variables considered:

- ◆ Number of tuberculosis cases per 100 000 people,
- ◆ Prevalence of HIV,
- ◆ Prevalence of child malnutrition,
- ◆ Insufficient daily calorie intake,
- ◆ Excessive daily calorie intake, and
- ◆ Access to safe water.

The best situation is shown in Sweden 0.955, Canada 0.946, Israel 0.945, Australia 0.940, Finland 0.940, Switzerland 0.922, Netherlands 0.915, Japan 0.905, Norway 0.893 and Slovenia 0.890.

The lowest score was received by Haiti 0.220, Chad 0.222, Ethiopia 0.247, Burundi 0.247, Zaire 0.248, Angola 0.265, Kenya 0.266, Togo 0.272, Eritrea 0.284, Central Africa 0.287.



**4.4.4 EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGIES AND INFORMATION**

In developed countries with a modern economy education, information and accessibility have become the most important factors of economic development and wealth generation. This is also the area that can help developing countries to overcome the vicious circle of poverty and underdevelopment, rapid population growth, and environment deterioration. Information is not lost or diminished by sharing, on the contrary, it can be used and shared without limit. The most important topics are:

*G. Education.* Variables considered:

- ◆ Adult illiteracy rate,
- ◆ Combined school enrollment ratio,
- ◆ Public expenditure on education.

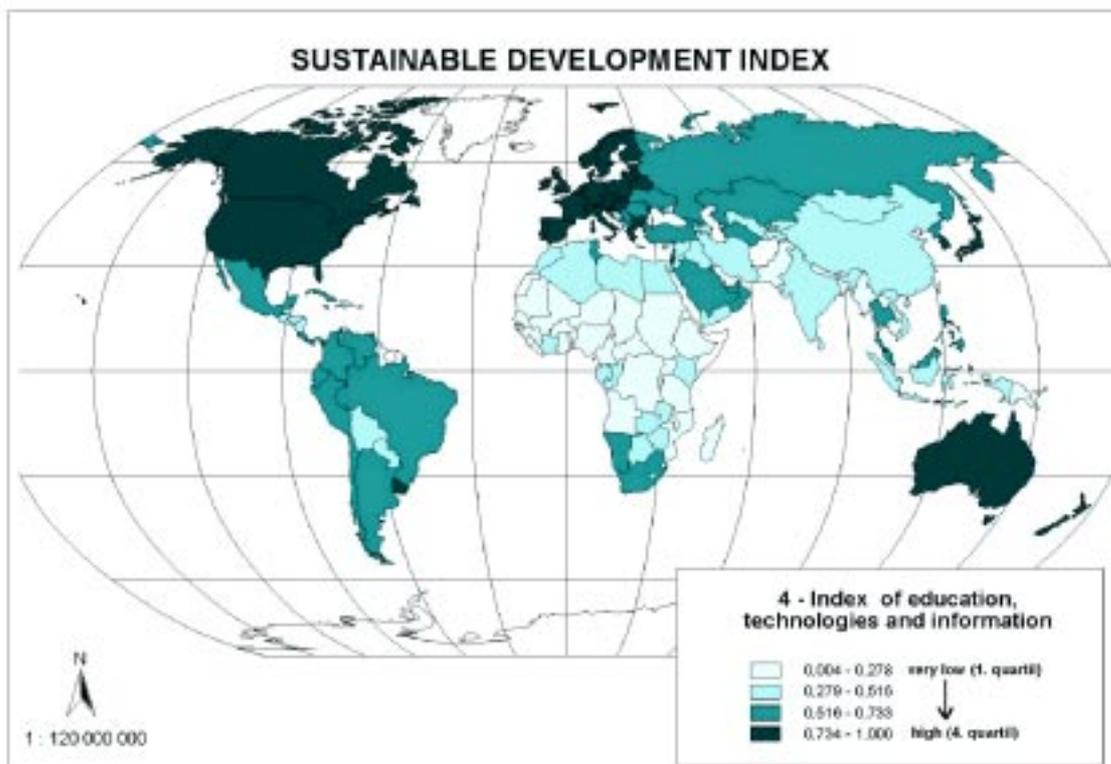
*H. Technologies and information sharing.*

Variables considered:

- ◆ Number of telephone mainlines per person,
- ◆ Personal computers per person,
- ◆ Internet hosts,
- ◆ Number of daily newspapers per person,
- ◆ Number of television sets per person.

The ten countries that received the highest score are: Sweden 1.00, Finland 0.994, Denmark 0.991, Norway 0.990, New Zealand 0.974, Canada 0.969, Australia 0.964, Netherlands 0.960, United Kingdom 0.959 and United States 0.945.

The ten countries that received the lowest score are: Burkina Faso 0.004, Central Africa 0.010, Mozambique 0.011, Chad 0.017, Mali 0.023, Haiti 0.031, Niger 0.051, Eritrea 0.057, Sierra Leone 0.062 and Ethiopia 0.073.



#### 4.4.5 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS

Without underestimating the significance of the other areas, the ability of a specific country to make progress toward sustainable development is conditioned by its economic development. Rich countries “can afford” sustainable development and the population is more sensitive toward the environment and sustainable development. On the contrary, foreign indebtedness undermines the optimistic expectation for a better future, above all in developing countries. A country that has to use a substantial part of its hard currency obtained from export to pay debt and interest rates, is trapped and is not able to escape by itself. The most important topics considered are:

*I. Economy.* Variables considered:

- ◆ GNP per capita,

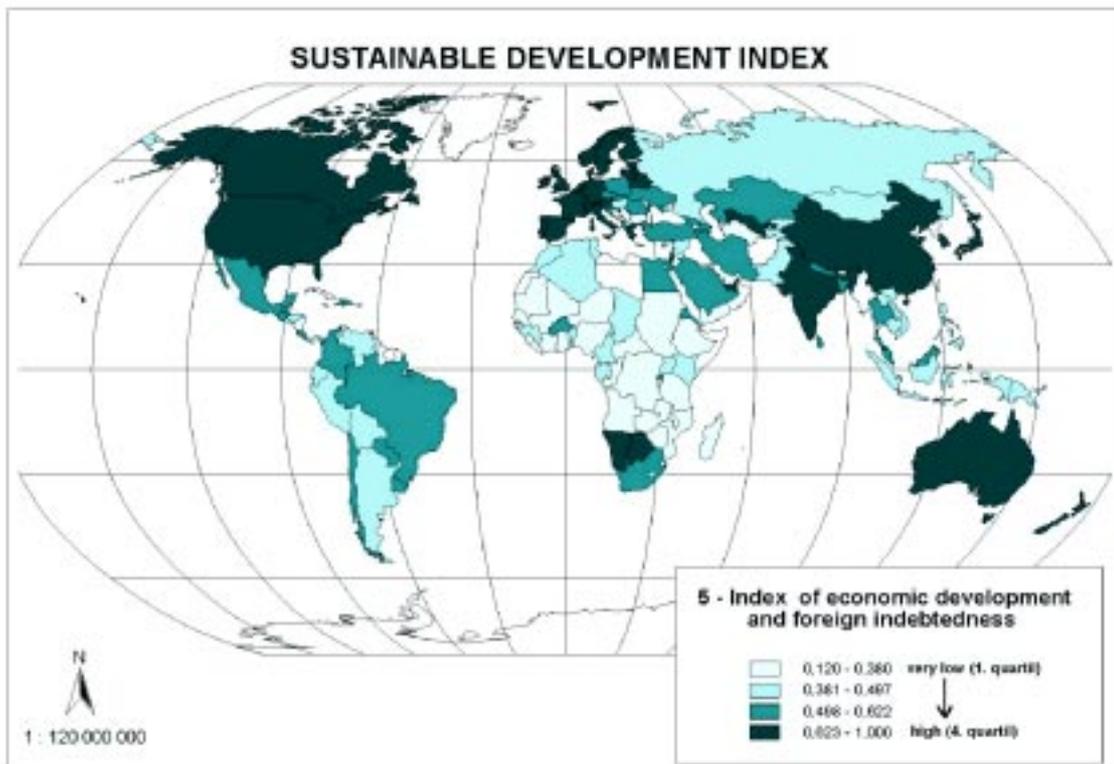
- ◆ GNP per capita according to purchasing power parity,
- ◆ Annual GDP growth, and
- ◆ Net domestic savings.

*K. Foreign indebtedness.* Variables considered:

- ◆ Total external debt per capita,
- ◆ Present value of debt as % of GNP, and
- ◆ Total debt services.

The ten countries with the highest score are: Singapore 1.00, Germany 0.927, Norway 0.919, Ireland 0.917, Japan 0.911, Belgium 0.911, Austria 0.897, Netherlands 0.885, Finland 0.866 and Denmark 0.862.

The lowest score was for: Nicaragua 0.120, Guinea-Bissau 0.159, Zambia 0.185, Jordan 0.197, Mauritania 0.229, Sierra Leone 0.237, Angola 0.246, Ivory Coast 0.276, Madagascar 0.287 and Zaire 0.288.



**4.4.6 RESOURCE CONSUMPTION**

There are economically successful countries that did not receive a high score at this index. On the contrary there are developing countries with very low value of natural resource consumption, and this is tightly connected with the industrial underdevelopment of these countries. The most important topics are:

*L. Economy – genuine domestic savings.*

Economy – genuine domestic savings are equal to net domestic savings, plus education expenditure and minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide damage. Variables considered:

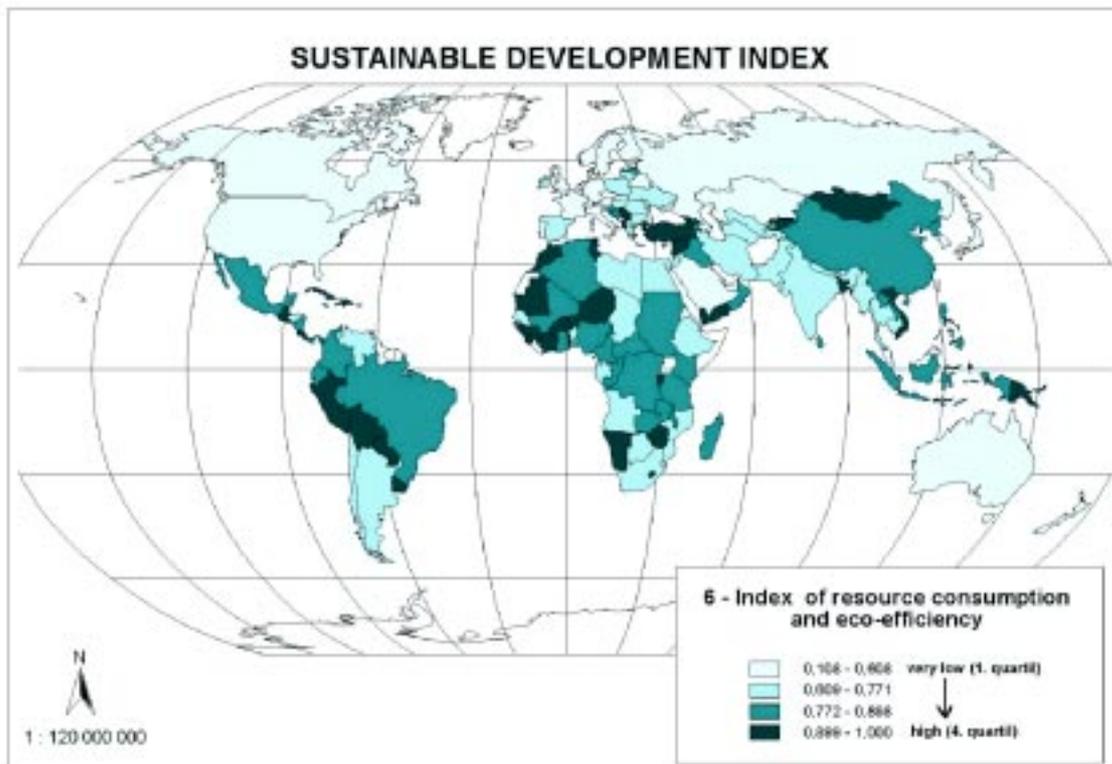
- ◆ Energy depletion,
- ◆ Mineral depletion,
- ◆ Net forest depletion,
- ◆ CO<sub>2</sub> damage.

*M. Economy – resource consumption.* Variables considered:

- ◆ GDP per unit of energy use,
- ◆ Paper consumption,
- ◆ Commercial energy use, and
- ◆ Electric power consumption.

The highest score received Namibia 1.00, Burkina Faso 1.00, Gambia 1.00, Guinea 1.00, Guinea-Bissau 1.00, Albania 0.990, Morocco 0.990, Rwanda 0.986, Dominican Republic 0.981 and Mauritania 0.974.

The ten countries that received the lowest score are: Canada 0.108, Finland 0.117, Singapore 0.124, Sweden 0.129, Norway 0.175, France 0.230, United Kingdom 0.241, Switzerland 0.287, Trinidad 0.295 and Australia 0.297.



**4.4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS**

Without respecting the environment, sustainable development is not possible. The topics considered are:

N. Environment – natural resources, land use.

*The variables considered:*

- ◆ Nationally protected areas,
- ◆ Freshwater resources,
- ◆ Forest area, and
- ◆ Arable land area.

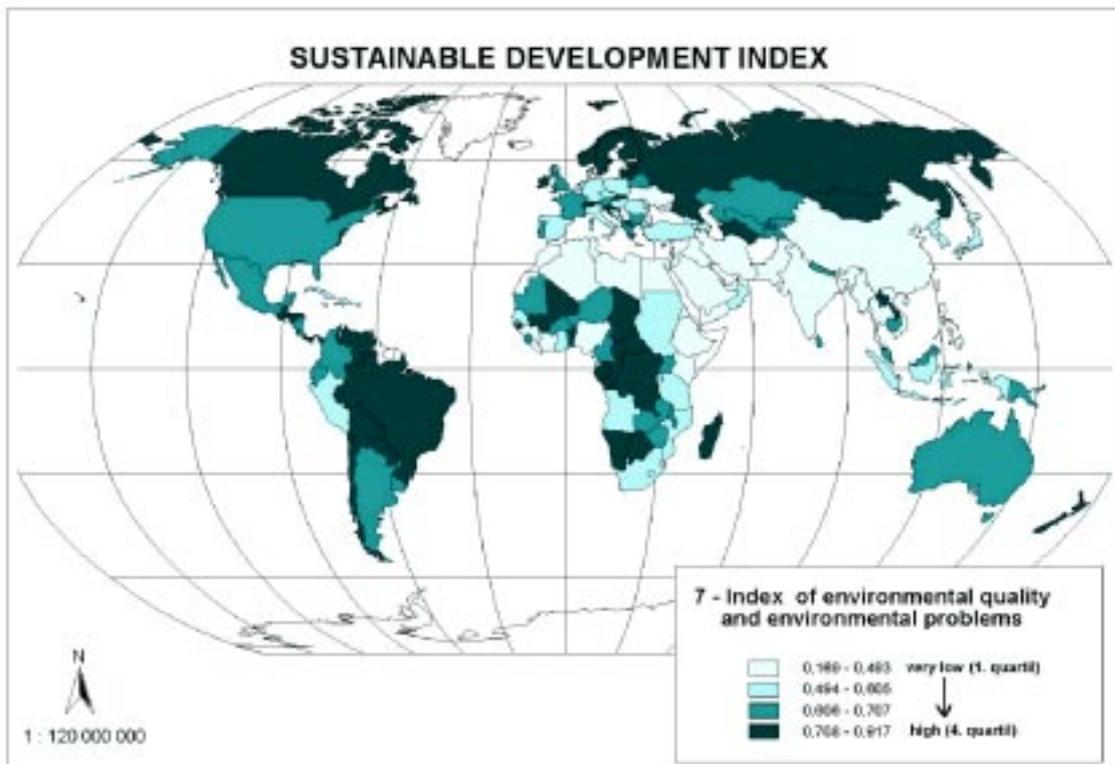
O. *Environment – urban and rural development.*

The variables considered:

- ◆ Population living in agglomeration higher than 1 million,
- ◆ Rural population density,
- ◆ Agglomeration up 1 million growth, and
- ◆ Average annual deforestation.

The best situation is shown for Norway 0.917, Central Africa 0.883, Finland 0.873, Gabon 0.855, Latvia 0.848, Estonia 0.846, Namibia 0.840, New Zealand 0.823, Panama 0.813 and Mongolia 0.799.

The lowest scored countries were: Haiti 0.169, Bangladesh 0.259, Lebanon 0.293, Syria 0.304, Pakistan 0.306, Jordan 0.312, Egypt 0.336, Kuwait 0.362, Kenya 0.378 and Libya 0.396.



**THE AGGREGATED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDEX**

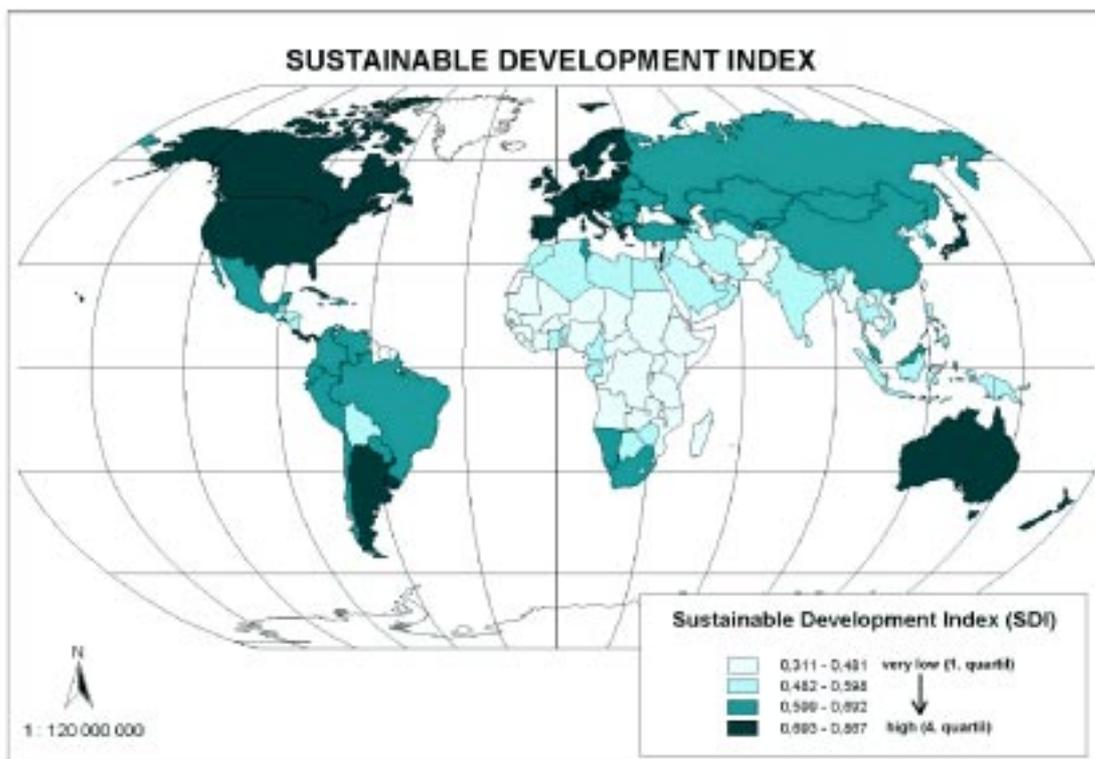
The value of the sustainable development index was calculated as an arithmetical average of all the subindexes of individual variables. 146 countries were evaluated but the number of accessible data for individual countries varied from 27 (Bosnia and Herzegovina) to all 58 variables (9 countries). However, due to the careful selection of the variables from the data sources, the overall coverage of data was very good (91.2%). Countries with not sufficient available data can be considered Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia (Serbia and Monte Negro) and the Democratic Republic of Korea.

The calculated values of the aggregated sustainable development index are shown in Table 4 and the map. The countries are classified similarly as in the first five major problem areas. This confirms that today the world is divided and polarized: rich and developed countries of the North, and a concentration of the poor and underdeveloped countries in the South. First group is composed of

Western European countries, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Japan and also some countries of the former communist block – Central European and Baltic States. The most poor and underdeveloped are most of the African countries, some countries of South and South East Asia and Haiti. The differences between these two groups are considerable.

The ten countries that received the highest score according to the aggregated sustainable development index are: Norway 0.867, Finland 0.852, Canada 0.840, Sweden 0.838, Switzerland 0.836, Austria 0.834, New Zealand 0.828, Ireland 0.827, Netherlands 0.815 and Germany 0.802.

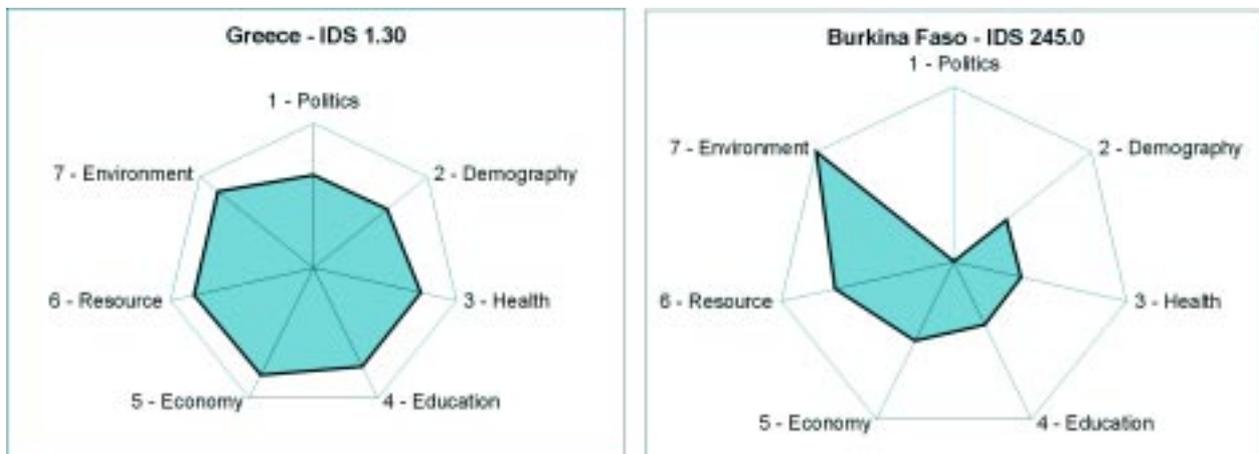
The ten countries that received the lowest score according to aggregated sustainable development index are: Eritrea 0.311, Angola 0.355, Burundi 0.369, Haiti 0.373, Ethiopia 0.380, Chad 0.384, Mozambique 0.398, Cambodia 0.399, Kenya 0.404, Uganda 0.404.



The Development Status in individual countries can be evaluated according to the values of the subindexes of the seven major problem areas. The ratio between the highest value of the subindex, and its lowest value can be called the **Index of Development Status (IDS)**. Usually the most developed countries are not those that have the best index values. This means that high level of development in some countries is obtained because of excessive consumption of natural resources and poor attention to the environment. This is a serious challenge for the future. Unfavorable values of this index may pose problems for Canada and the Scandinavian countries of Finland, Sweden, Norway, as well as some Western-European countries such as France and the United Kingdom.

Among the countries with the best Index of Development Status are Malaysia (1.22), Greece (1.30), South Africa (1.33), Chile (1.35), Lithuania (1.38), Spain (1.41), Romania (1.42), Latvia (1.45), The Netherlands (1.48). The most unfavorable IDS have the poorest and least developed countries with an index value higher than 10. Extreme cases being: Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Mozambique, Chad, Mali and Haiti.

The development status can also be expressed graphically as a diagram – see Burkina Faso and Greece, two countries with extreme difference in IDS.



*Examples of distinct development status of countries*

## **4.5 Summary**

The SD Index represents one of the possible methodological approaches of how to quantify and measure the progress of individual countries toward sustainable development.

The most important advantage of the SD Index is that variables are taken from accessible data sources that are regularly evaluated and updated. So far only two principal data sources have been used, the World Development Indicators of the World Bank and UNDP yearbook Human Development Report. In addition, the Index of Freedom, produced annually by Freedom House, was also used. Therefore it is possible to construct a time series from the last ten years and extrapolate trends for

the next five years. It will also be possible to calculate the SD Index individually for the 146 countries when enough data is available, and therefore it can become an important instrument for decision making. The other methodologies like ESI, UNCSD and Dashboard are not so flexible.

Using the SD Index, the development status of specific countries can be evaluated and therefore identify priority areas for development aid and investment.

The disadvantage of the SD Index is that it does not work with the best possible set of variables but with the best available set.

Table 4 – Sustainable Development Index – overall results for 146 countries

| Rank | Country        | AD | MD | SD Index     | R1  | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5  | R6  | R7  | IDS  |
|------|----------------|----|----|--------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1    | Norway         | 51 | 7  | <b>0.867</b> | 9   | 1  | 9  | 4  | 3   | 139 | 1   | 5.68 |
| 2    | Finland        | 52 | 6  | <b>0.852</b> | 3   | 15 | 5  | 2  | 9   | 142 | 3   | 8.50 |
| 3    | Canada         | 51 | 7  | <b>0.840</b> | 1   | 13 | 2  | 6  | 16  | 143 | 16  | 8.96 |
| 4    | Sweden         | 52 | 6  | <b>0.838</b> | 11  | 7  | 1  | 1  | 15  | 140 | 17  | 7.73 |
| 5    | Switzerland    | 51 | 7  | <b>0.836</b> | 12  | 6  | 6  | 11 | 11  | 136 | 20  | 3.36 |
| 6    | Austria        | 56 | 2  | <b>0.834</b> | 5   | 2  | 13 | 12 | 7   | 113 | 41  | 1.78 |
| 7    | New Zealand    | 55 | 3  | <b>0.828</b> | 8   | 9  | 23 | 5  | 23  | 118 | 8   | 1.78 |
| 8    | Ireland        | 53 | 5  | <b>0.827</b> | 15  | 5  | 44 | 15 | 4   | 106 | 18  | 1.53 |
| 9    | Netherlands    | 56 | 2  | <b>0.815</b> | 6   | 17 | 7  | 8  | 8   | 110 | 84  | 1.48 |
| 10   | Germany        | 53 | 5  | <b>0.802</b> | 13  | 11 | 27 | 13 | 2   | 109 | 77  | 1.55 |
| 11   | Denmark        | 56 | 2  | <b>0.798</b> | 7   | 14 | 18 | 3  | 10  | 119 | 89  | 1.88 |
| 12   | Belgium        | 50 | 8  | <b>0.798</b> | 10  | 3  | 36 | 17 | 6   | 112 | 111 | 1.59 |
| 13   | Australia      | 55 | 3  | <b>0.796</b> | 4   | 10 | 4  | 7  | 14  | 134 | 46  | 3.25 |
| 14   | France         | 52 | 6  | <b>0.795</b> | 29  | 4  | 19 | 14 | 13  | 138 | 47  | 4.27 |
| 15   | Japan          | 54 | 4  | <b>0.787</b> | 2   | 25 | 8  | 16 | 5   | 122 | 91  | 1.82 |
| 16   | Latvia         | 55 | 3  | <b>0.778</b> | 21  | 76 | 30 | 20 | 34  | 66  | 5   | 1.45 |
| 17   | Lithuania      | 56 | 2  | <b>0.773</b> | 16  | 45 | 14 | 31 | 32  | 77  | 23  | 1.38 |
| 18   | Spain          | 55 | 3  | <b>0.767</b> | 22  | 24 | 26 | 24 | 18  | 104 | 75  | 1.41 |
| 19   | United States  | 53 | 5  | <b>0.762</b> | 23  | 8  | 25 | 10 | 19  | 132 | 42  | 2.73 |
| 20   | Italy          | 52 | 6  | <b>0.755</b> | 17  | 29 | 28 | 23 | 12  | 128 | 96  | 2.01 |
| 21   | United Kingdom | 56 | 2  | <b>0.755</b> | 19  | 12 | 15 | 9  | 20  | 137 | 57  | 3.97 |
| 22   | Estonia        | 54 | 4  | <b>0.752</b> | 30  | 65 | 21 | 21 | 27  | 120 | 6   | 1.67 |
| 23   | Greece         | 55 | 3  | <b>0.751</b> | 46  | 21 | 34 | 34 | 17  | 78  | 55  | 1.30 |
| 24   | Slovakia       | 57 | 1  | <b>0.751</b> | 31  | 18 | 12 | 27 | 64  | 121 | 11  | 1.77 |
| 25   | Slovenia       | 55 | 3  | <b>0.750</b> | 35  | 40 | 10 | 19 | 43  | 116 | 19  | 1.65 |
| 26   | Uruguay        | 57 | 1  | <b>0.747</b> | 38  | 20 | 33 | 35 | 67  | 30  | 63  | 1.85 |
| 27   | Costa Rica     | 55 | 3  | <b>0.738</b> | 32  | 64 | 32 | 41 | 50  | 12  | 44  | 1.79 |
| 28   | Poland         | 56 | 2  | <b>0.735</b> | 26  | 19 | 46 | 25 | 39  | 90  | 100 | 1.59 |
| 29   | Israel         | 55 | 3  | <b>0.726</b> | 67  | 16 | 3  | 18 | 25  | 127 | 92  | 2.18 |
| 30   | Portugal       | 54 | 4  | <b>0.725</b> | 27  | 22 | 55 | 30 | 21  | 117 | 72  | 1.55 |
| 31   | Hungary        | 58 | 0  | <b>0.718</b> | 28  | 43 | 37 | 28 | 78  | 82  | 76  | 1.74 |
| 32   | Argentina      | 57 | 1  | <b>0.716</b> | 24  | 35 | 43 | 40 | 72  | 79  | 48  | 1.67 |
| 33   | Czech Republic | 57 | 1  | <b>0.712</b> | 14  | 38 | 11 | 22 | 59  | 130 | 85  | 2.23 |
| 34   | Cuba           | 47 | 11 | <b>0.708</b> | 64  | 32 | 16 | 57 |     | 24  | 90  | 1.66 |
| 35   | Panama         | 56 | 2  | <b>0.700</b> | 33  | 73 | 48 | 61 | 90  | 43  | 9   | 2.02 |
| 36   | Georgia        | 48 | 10 | <b>0.693</b> | 54  | 33 | 62 | 48 | 62  | 18  | 79  | 1.84 |
| 37   | Croatia        | 55 | 3  | <b>0.692</b> | 110 | 44 | 42 | 32 | 58  | 64  | 15  | 1.83 |
| 38   | Chile          | 58 | 0  | <b>0.691</b> | 49  | 42 | 54 | 43 | 45  | 89  | 25  | 1.35 |
| 39   | Albania        | 54 | 4  | <b>0.684</b> | 69  | 56 | 45 | 91 | 57  | 6   | 40  | 2.35 |
| 40   | Bulgaria       | 56 | 2  | <b>0.681</b> | 40  | 49 | 35 | 36 | 114 | 85  | 74  | 2.32 |
| 41   | Biellarus      | 53 | 5  | <b>0.676</b> | 61  | 48 | 41 | 33 | 22  | 124 | 61  | 1.62 |
| 42   | Macedonia      | 51 | 7  | <b>0.664</b> | 88  | 28 | 39 | 55 | 121 | 93  | 27  | 2.42 |
| 43   | Jamaica        | 55 | 3  | <b>0.663</b> | 25  | 23 | 60 | 59 | 105 | 56  | 112 | 2.21 |
| 44   | Brazil         | 57 | 1  | <b>0.661</b> | 75  | 90 | 52 | 54 | 53  | 50  | 22  | 1.56 |
| 45   | Paraguay       | 57 | 1  | <b>0.657</b> | 79  | 77 | 80 | 82 | 40  | 26  | 13  | 1.91 |
| 46   | Trinidad       | 52 | 6  | <b>0.655</b> | 20  | 47 | 49 | 42 | 79  | 135 | 62  | 2.74 |
| 47   | Mexico         | 56 | 2  | <b>0.653</b> | 56  | 85 | 63 | 46 | 68  | 55  | 58  | 1.66 |
| 48   | Colombia       | 57 | 1  | <b>0.649</b> | 92  | 74 | 50 | 64 | 51  | 53  | 53  | 1.63 |
| 49   | Singapore      | 48 | 10 | <b>0.648</b> | 105 | 34 | 51 | 29 | 1   | 141 | 107 | 8.05 |
| 50   | Serbia         | 33 | 25 | <b>0.646</b> | 130 | 30 | 17 | 50 |     | 36  | 130 | 2.84 |

| Rank | Country          | AD | MD | SD Index     | R1  | R2  | R3  | R4  | R5  | R6  | R7  | IDS  |
|------|------------------|----|----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 51   | Korea, Rep.      | 57 | 1  | <b>0.643</b> | 51  | 46  | 57  | 26  | 29  | 129 | 104 | 1.99 |
| 52   | Romania          | 58 | 0  | <b>0.642</b> | 36  | 68  | 61  | 49  | 63  | 108 | 80  | 1.42 |
| 53   | Mauritius        | 48 | 10 | <b>0.642</b> | 18  | 51  | 75  | 56  | 55  |     | 116 | 1.69 |
| 54   | Moldova          | 53 | 5  | <b>0.641</b> | 41  | 37  | 68  | 47  | 123 | 80  | 87  | 2.41 |
| 55   | Dominican Rep.   | 54 | 4  | <b>0.639</b> | 55  | 92  | 76  | 85  | 42  | 9   | 101 | 2.03 |
| 56   | Uzbekistan       | 52 | 6  | <b>0.638</b> | 89  | 50  | 47  | 74  | 28  | 100 | 70  | 1.51 |
| 57   | Kyrgyzstan       | 53 | 5  | <b>0.637</b> | 82  | 53  | 77  | 75  | 92  | 29  | 49  | 2.21 |
| 58   | Venezuela        | 57 | 1  | <b>0.635</b> | 58  | 86  | 59  | 52  | 76  | 107 | 14  | 1.65 |
| 59   | South Africa     | 55 | 3  | <b>0.634</b> | 34  | 78  | 94  | 44  | 41  | 91  | 93  | 1.33 |
| 60   | Ukraine          | 54 | 4  | <b>0.634</b> | 66  | 52  | 69  | 37  | 49  | 88  | 120 | 1.58 |
| 61   | Russia           | 53 | 5  | <b>0.632</b> | 99  | 61  | 38  | 39  | 75  | 131 | 26  | 2.12 |
| 62   | Kazakhstan       | 51 | 7  | <b>0.630</b> | 53  | 39  | 58  | 60  | 47  | 126 | 54  | 1.66 |
| 63   | Mongolia         | 52 | 6  | <b>0.629</b> | 48  | 83  | 87  | 95  | 77  | 13  | 10  | 2.59 |
| 64   | Tunisia          | 57 | 1  | <b>0.627</b> | 44  | 57  | 66  | 72  | 70  | 32  | 134 | 2.21 |
| 65   | Lebanon          | 54 | 4  | <b>0.626</b> | 98  | 41  | 24  | 62  | 96  | 62  | 144 | 2.90 |
| 66   | El Salvador      | 56 | 2  | <b>0.624</b> | 57  | 54  | 73  | 79  | 73  | 17  | 133 | 2.20 |
| 67   | China            | 56 | 2  | <b>0.623</b> | 63  | 71  | 70  | 90  | 24  | 68  | 117 | 1.85 |
| 68   | Peru             | 58 | 0  | <b>0.604</b> | 59  | 97  | 92  | 71  | 80  | 15  | 83  | 2.07 |
| 69   | Namibia          | 47 | 11 | <b>0.603</b> | 80  | 107 | 116 | 69  | 30  | 1   | 7   | 2.34 |
| 70   | Malaysia         | 53 | 5  | <b>0.602</b> | 76  | 69  | 85  | 45  | 48  | 114 | 73  | 1.22 |
| 71   | Armenia          | 55 | 3  | <b>0.600</b> | 118 | 27  | 56  | 83  | 104 | 61  | 88  | 2.16 |
| 72   | Ecuador          | 56 | 2  | <b>0.600</b> | 65  | 87  | 83  | 68  | 99  | 63  | 50  | 2.03 |
| 73   | Turkey           | 57 | 1  | <b>0.598</b> | 113 | 72  | 81  | 67  | 60  | 25  | 106 | 2.25 |
| 74   | Montenegro       | 30 | 28 | <b>0.598</b> | 131 | 31  | 31  | 51  |     |     | 131 | 2.62 |
| 75   | Bosnia and Her.  | 29 | 29 | <b>0.597</b> | 145 | 26  | 79  | 80  |     | 52  | 78  | 7.72 |
| 76   | Bolivia          | 55 | 3  | <b>0.596</b> | 43  | 101 | 100 | 86  | 102 | 20  | 35  | 2.46 |
| 77   | Kuwait           | 51 | 7  | <b>0.596</b> | 95  | 55  | 40  | 38  |     | 125 | 139 | 2.22 |
| 78   | Tajikistan       | 52 | 6  | <b>0.596</b> | 77  | 60  | 84  | 81  | 85  | 97  | 51  | 1.55 |
| 79   | Azerbaijan       | 52 | 6  | <b>0.593</b> | 112 | 36  | 64  | 77  | 38  | 115 | 95  | 1.80 |
| 80   | Turkmenistan     | 44 | 14 | <b>0.591</b> | 120 | 75  | 78  | 63  | 124 | 105 | 21  | 2.43 |
| 81   | Guatemala        | 58 | 0  | <b>0.583</b> | 84  | 82  | 105 | 102 | 54  | 16  | 30  | 2.91 |
| 82   | Honduras         | 58 | 0  | <b>0.583</b> | 47  | 93  | 91  | 94  | 94  | 86  | 24  | 1.88 |
| 83   | Sri Lanka        | 57 | 1  | <b>0.583</b> | 70  | 58  | 103 | 93  | 44  | 67  | 59  | 1.98 |
| 84   | Botswana         | 52 | 6  | <b>0.580</b> | 72  | 130 | 108 | 78  | 26  | 92  | 12  | 2.03 |
| 85   | Philippines      | 57 | 1  | <b>0.579</b> | 37  | 91  | 96  | 73  | 89  | 41  | 123 | 2.05 |
| 86   | Oman             | 46 | 12 | <b>0.578</b> | 125 | 79  | 53  | 70  |     | 51  | 94  | 2.30 |
| 87   | Thailand         | 56 | 2  | <b>0.576</b> | 81  | 80  | 89  | 66  | 56  | 84  | 121 | 1.60 |
| 88   | Iran             | 57 | 1  | <b>0.573</b> | 111 | 62  | 72  | 84  | 35  | 101 | 118 | 1.59 |
| 89   | Algeria          | 56 | 2  | <b>0.571</b> | 85  | 66  | 88  | 92  | 86  | 49  | 132 | 2.00 |
| 90   | Saudi Arabia     | 52 | 6  | <b>0.565</b> | 136 | 96  | 20  | 65  | 46  | 111 | 119 | 2.98 |
| 91   | Korea, Dem.Rep.  | 31 | 27 | <b>0.562</b> | 141 | 128 | 74  | 58  |     | 39  | 99  | 3.47 |
| 92   | Libya            | 44 | 14 | <b>0.552</b> | 137 | 102 | 22  | 87  |     | 83  | 137 | 2.98 |
| 93   | Jordan           | 55 | 3  | <b>0.550</b> | 108 | 67  | 29  | 76  | 133 | 87  | 141 | 4.24 |
| 94   | Gabon            | 50 | 8  | <b>0.550</b> | 106 | 109 | 102 | 97  | 95  | 81  | 4   | 2.35 |
| 95   | Egypt            | 57 | 1  | <b>0.549</b> | 94  | 89  | 82  | 88  | 37  | 75  | 140 | 2.25 |
| 96   | Papua N.Guinea   | 53 | 5  | <b>0.546</b> | 45  | 88  | 119 | 119 | 74  | 14  | 45  | 4.69 |
| 97   | Morocco          | 58 | 0  | <b>0.544</b> | 96  | 81  | 98  | 96  | 87  | 7   | 128 | 2.66 |
| 98   | Nicaragua        | 58 | 0  | <b>0.544</b> | 73  | 84  | 86  | 89  | 136 | 65  | 65  | 6.60 |
| 99   | United Arab. Em. | 52 | 6  | <b>0.538</b> | 135 | 59  | 65  | 53  | 31  | 133 | 122 | 2.37 |
| 100  | Ghana            | 56 | 2  | <b>0.530</b> | 39  | 95  | 99  | 112 | 106 | 57  | 109 | 3.07 |

| Rank | Country           | AD | MD | SD Index     | R1  | R2  | R3  | R4  | R5  | R6  | R7  | IDS    |
|------|-------------------|----|----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 101  | Vietnam           | 55 | 3  | <b>0.530</b> | 109 | 70  | 95  | 104 | 83  | 28  | 124 | 2.92   |
| 102  | Indonesia         | 54 | 4  | <b>0.529</b> | 42  | 98  | 104 | 99  | 97  | 42  | 86  | 2.44   |
| 103  | India             | 56 | 2  | <b>0.528</b> | 52  | 108 | 97  | 110 | 33  | 74  | 135 | 2.75   |
| 104  | Syria             | 52 | 6  | <b>0.516</b> | 128 | 63  | 67  | 101 | 101 | 31  | 143 | 3.03   |
| 105  | Nepal             | 55 | 3  | <b>0.512</b> | 86  | 113 | 112 | 118 | 52  | 76  | 56  | 3.67   |
| 106  | Zimbabwe          | 54 | 4  | <b>0.506</b> | 114 | 124 | 71  | 100 | 118 | 33  | 52  | 2.67   |
| 107  | Bangladesh        | 57 | 1  | <b>0.488</b> | 50  | 117 | 114 | 133 | 36  | 19  | 145 | 10.55  |
| 108  | Benin             | 56 | 2  | <b>0.487</b> | 68  | 127 | 113 | 127 | 91  | 73  | 31  | 7.01   |
| 109  | Lesotho           | 49 | 9  | <b>0.481</b> | 104 | 99  | 117 | 98  | 100 | 23  | 102 | 2.60   |
| 110  | Cameroon          | 55 | 3  | <b>0.481</b> | 93  | 122 | 123 | 121 | 103 | 58  | 64  | 4.35   |
| 111  | Senegal           | 58 | 0  | <b>0.476</b> | 71  | 123 | 111 | 116 | 107 | 94  | 82  | 3.09   |
| 112  | Sudan             | 53 | 5  | <b>0.469</b> | 134 | 116 | 90  | 124 | 115 | 40  | 98  | 5.03   |
| 113  | Iraq              | 44 | 14 | <b>0.468</b> | 143 | 120 | 93  | 103 |     | 48  | 115 | 5.83   |
| 114  | Mauritania        | 54 | 4  | <b>0.464</b> | 122 | 105 | 110 | 114 | 132 | 10  | 69  | 4.25   |
| 115  | Ivory Coast       | 56 | 2  | <b>0.464</b> | 90  | 141 | 115 | 109 | 129 | 21  | 113 | 3.42   |
| 116  | Gambia            | 51 | 7  | <b>0.462</b> | 121 | 111 | 106 | 123 | 116 | 3   | 81  | 5.69   |
| 117  | Malawi            | 52 | 6  | <b>0.461</b> | 74  | 146 | 122 | 115 | 125 | 38  | 66  | 3.85   |
| 118  | Nigeria           | 57 | 1  | <b>0.456</b> | 62  | 103 | 132 | 117 | 109 | 47  | 136 | 3.82   |
| 119  | Togo              | 55 | 3  | <b>0.456</b> | 91  | 133 | 139 | 113 | 108 | 11  | 67  | 4.12   |
| 120  | Yemen             | 57 | 1  | <b>0.455</b> | 116 | 119 | 120 | 108 | 122 | 34  | 126 | 3.22   |
| 121  | Congo             | 54 | 4  | <b>0.454</b> | 126 | 115 | 135 | 105 | 120 | 70  | 33  | 2.51   |
| 122  | Rwanda            | 48 | 10 | <b>0.451</b> | 139 | 112 | 121 | 134 | 66  | 8   | 103 | 11.27  |
| 123  | Burkina Faso      | 52 | 6  | <b>0.451</b> | 117 | 132 | 124 | 146 | 65  | 2   | 43  | 244.97 |
| 124  | Pakistan          | 57 | 1  | <b>0.448</b> | 107 | 100 | 107 | 111 | 71  | 96  | 142 | 2.55   |
| 125  | Central Afr. rep. | 50 | 8  | <b>0.448</b> | 132 | 140 | 137 | 145 | 113 | 46  | 2   | 87.46  |
| 126  | Madagascar        | 54 | 4  | <b>0.447</b> | 60  | 121 | 130 | 129 | 128 | 59  | 36  | 7.88   |
| 127  | Tanzania          | 52 | 6  | <b>0.446</b> | 78  | 139 | 118 | 132 | 111 | 69  | 110 | 8.28   |
| 128  | Burma             | 50 | 8  | <b>0.443</b> | 133 | 104 | 101 | 125 |     | 103 | 114 | 3.75   |
| 129  | Laos              | 51 | 7  | <b>0.442</b> | 124 | 106 | 125 | 128 | 84  | 54  | 37  | 7.73   |
| 130  | Niger             | 53 | 5  | <b>0.441</b> | 101 | 145 | 128 | 140 | 117 | 27  | 39  | 18.04  |
| 131  | Mali              | 56 | 2  | <b>0.441</b> | 83  | 137 | 131 | 142 | 110 | 44  | 32  | 36.38  |
| 132  | Zaire             | 45 | 13 | <b>0.431</b> | 115 | 118 | 142 | 122 | 127 | 37  | 34  | 5.01   |
| 133  | Guinea-Bissau     | 49 | 9  | <b>0.428</b> | 127 | 144 | 109 | 131 | 135 | 5   | 29  | 10.27  |
| 134  | Zambia            | 56 | 2  | <b>0.427</b> | 100 | 143 | 136 | 106 | 134 | 71  | 71  | 4.16   |
| 135  | Guinea            | 49 | 9  | <b>0.426</b> | 97  | 126 | 129 | 130 | 93  | 4   | 129 | 9.98   |
| 136  | Sierra Leone      | 50 | 8  | <b>0.407</b> | 140 | 125 | 133 | 138 | 131 | 22  | 68  | 15.05  |
| 137  | Uganda            | 49 | 9  | <b>0.404</b> | 119 | 142 | 127 | 126 | 82  |     | 60  | 5.25   |
| 138  | Kenya             | 53 | 5  | <b>0.404</b> | 87  | 136 | 140 | 107 | 98  | 60  | 138 | 3.04   |
| 139  | Cambodia          | 51 | 7  | <b>0.399</b> | 142 | 110 | 134 | 120 | 81  | 98  | 38  | 3.49   |
| 140  | Mozambique        | 51 | 7  | <b>0.398</b> | 103 | 129 | 126 | 144 | 126 | 95  | 105 | 65.14  |
| 141  | Chad              | 52 | 6  | <b>0.384</b> | 123 | 138 | 145 | 143 | 88  | 99  | 28  | 43.25  |
| 142  | Ethiopia          | 54 | 4  | <b>0.380</b> | 102 | 131 | 143 | 137 | 112 | 102 | 125 | 8.79   |
| 143  | Haiti             | 52 | 6  | <b>0.373</b> | 129 | 94  | 146 | 141 | 69  | 45  | 146 | 27.45  |
| 144  | Burundi           | 54 | 4  | <b>0.369</b> | 138 | 134 | 144 | 136 | 119 | 35  | 108 | 10.92  |
| 145  | Angola            | 50 | 8  | <b>0.355</b> | 144 | 135 | 141 | 135 | 130 | 72  | 97  | 9.27   |
| 146  | Eritrea           | 44 | 14 | <b>0.311</b> | 146 | 114 | 138 | 139 | 61  | 123 | 127 | 13.61  |

Abbreviations used in the table:

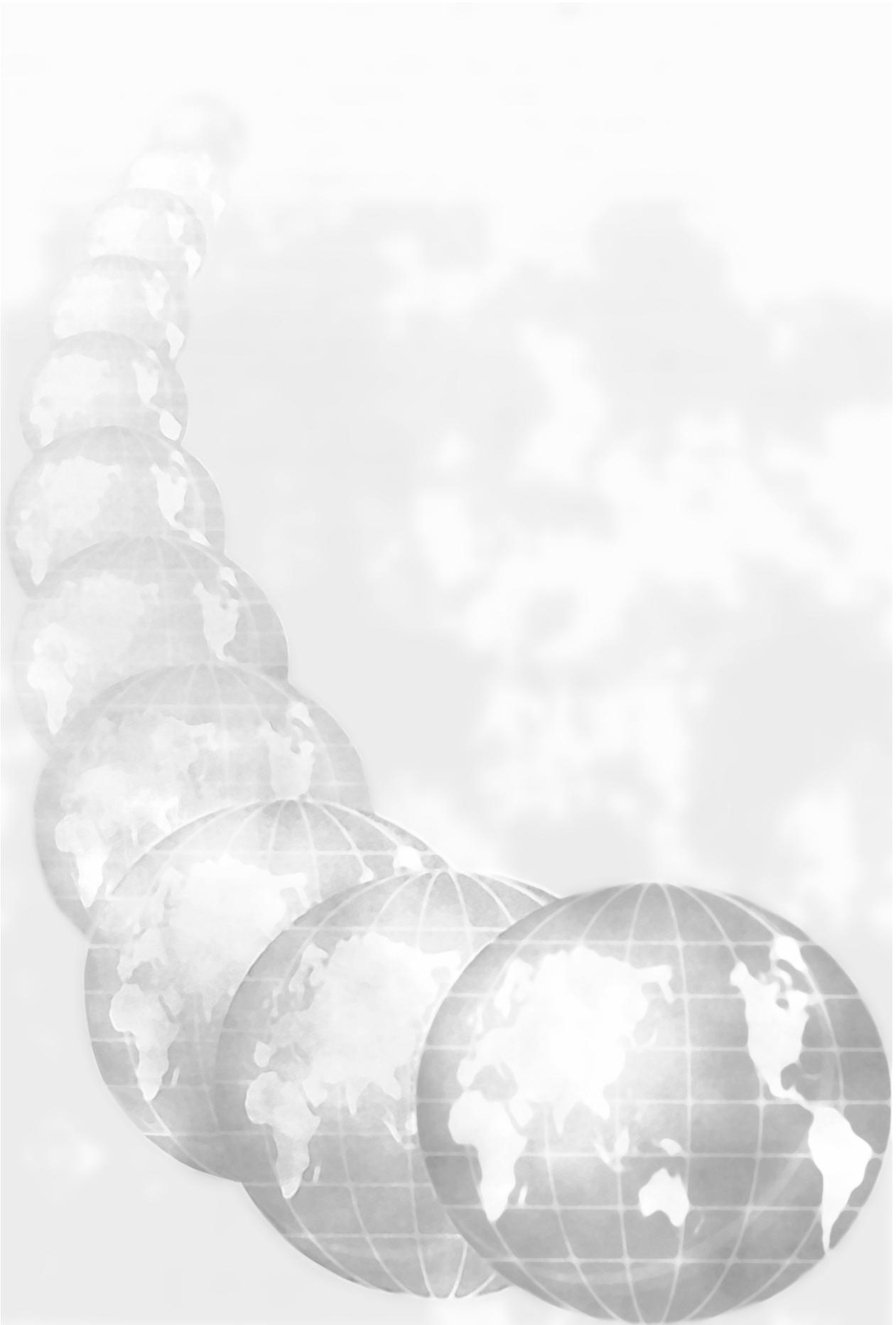
AD – available data

MD – missing data

SD Index – overall sustainable development index

R1-R7 – rank in partial indexes

IDS – index of development status



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# 5. CONCLUSIONS

There will be many **impediments** to the implementation of GPD but the most significant is our **lack of will**. As Tarja Kaarina Halonen, President of Finland put it at the Millennium Summit in New York, September 2000, “We know the facts. We know what we want. We know how to get it. All we need is the will to do it.” (30)

Many will oppose a new “Global Marshall Plan.” But many social plans in history were met with opposition, for instance, the New Deal made Franklin Roosevelt a hated man among the American upper class of the 1930s. The Marshall Plan also did not have the strong support of the American public at the beginning, and **demanding foresight and courage of politicians to implement it despite of public meaning**.

One of the impediments to implementation of GPD is **past negative experience with some development programs** including the problems of misuse of money, siphoning of capital, and aid fatigue in donor countries. “US funds intended to help find civilian work for unemployed weapons scientists in Russia, but 63% of the fund were spent in the US implementing and providing oversight for the program and Russian institutes themselves also have kept some of the money”. (31)

Another problem is the **great cultural, political and economic diversity** that is present in the regions of the world and its civilizations. In the words of S. Huntington (10):

“The differences in intra- and extracivilizational behavior stem from:

1. feelings of superiority (and occasionally inferiority) toward people who are perceived as being very different;
2. fear of and lack of trust in such people;
3. difficulty of communication with them as a result of differences in language and what is considered civil behavior;
4. lack of familiarity with the assumptions, motivations, social relationships, and social practices of other people.”

To make the GPD program successful, a great deal of effort must be devoted to **popularization, and** perhaps **advertisement**. The Marshall Plan had special Information Program headquarters in Paris with a press office, documentary film, radio section, photography section, exhibits section and opinion research section to win public attention and sympathy.

Today, “live” programmes are in high demand on television, just look at the popularity of various “survival” games where a group of people are held on a desert island, or forced to live together in an apartment. TV companies like the CNN or WETV could from the very beginning monitor a certain project, for example the children’s polio eradication, and could bring “live” information from the site. Part of the TV company’s profit may go toward the support of the monitored project, but the main gain would be the capturing of the public’s attention. (The WETV is a television founded by humanitarian aid programmes of Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Austria, headed by Canadian organisations IDRC and CIDA. It obtained rights for UN programmes and prepared series such as the “Ethical Market.”)

In France in the beginning of 90s the Minister of Education together with a pop-music star initiated collection of rice at schools for children in Somalia. This received mass media coverage, and helped not just to collect several hundred tons of rice for starving children but helped significantly increased the French population’s awareness of the situation in Somalia.

**Artists and sports stars** are “opinion makers” in public, especially among young people. **Jubilee 2000 campaign** was a campaign for debt relief, which became very popular and received much media attention when singer Bono Vox and former world champion Muhammed Ali joined the campaign.

The UN uses famous sportsmen as “**UN ambassadors**” in promoting various humanitarian and development projects, a prime example of this being tennis player Martina Hingis.

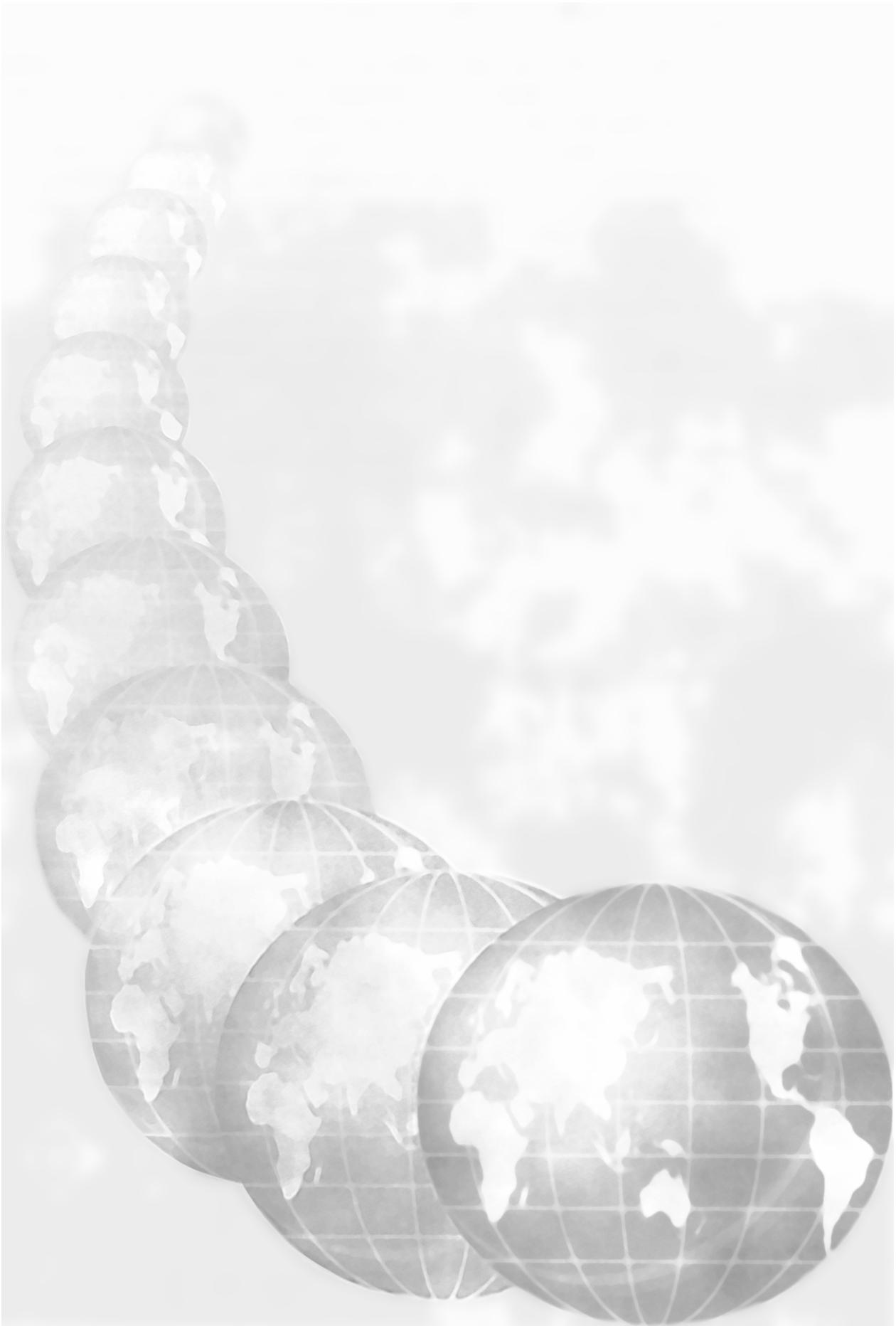
Actor Paul Newman has founded a food company, Newman’s Own, and donates all of the company’s profits to charity.

We could name tens and perhaps hundreds other examples of how **mass media, politicians, artists and sport stars** can help to collect money. But more important, they **could help to win public attention and sympathy for the GPD program**.

We, the people of all cultures and nations, are more and more dependent on one another for the success of our futures. This tendency is reflected in the titles of various well-known and recognized reports: Our Common Future, For the Common Good (32), Our Global Neighborhood. As a global population, we must not get used to the suffering of millions of people on Earth, and we must not give up. We should become united in our efforts to combat poverty and make living of people as well as of other living beings on the Earth more sustainable. We all are united; in deeper sense all forms of life are united and mutually dependent:

“We know that Earth is the product of a 15-billion year journey from the first burst of creative energy. We know that we humans and all other life on Earth are intimately connected through a single, integral, and continuing creation journey and that we humans are related genetically to everything that contains the DNA molecule. ... We are all distant cousins. And we all depend on each other through the complex bio-geo-chemical cycles of Earth.” (11).





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# 6 ■

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# APPENDIX 1

## AC/UNU Millennium Project – Central European Node

### Global Partnership for Development-Results of the Round 1 and Round 2 Questionnaire

#### PART I

#### 1. WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE MOTIVATIONS FOR GPD?

This question asks your views on the motivations that might engender such a program now. Listed below are several examples; we ask you to assess each and add to the list, using the following scale:

- 5 Unquestionably a key motivation
- 4 May be an important motivation
- 3 Possibly a motivation, possibly not
- 2 Would detract from the attractiveness of a program
- 1 A reason not to pursue the program

| POSSIBLE MOTIVATIONS  | Importance |
|---|------------|
| Improve the environment for the benefit of mankind  | 4,60       |
| Improve development alternatives for developing countries   | 4,16       |
| Human solidarity  | 3,91       |
| Danger of North becoming "a ghetto of the rich" (surrounded by the sea of frustration and anger, immigration waves, etc.)   | 3,50       |
| Provide a feeling of self-confidence, self-respect and dignity (those who trust themselves are broad minded and tolerant towards others)  | 3,18       |
| Correct historical "wrongs" (colonization, cheap labor, import of energy and raw materials) to avoid the phase of primitive and environmentally dangerous industrialization   | 3,09       |
| <b>MOTIVATIONS SUGGESTED BY RESPONDENTS:</b>  |            |
| To secure global equitable development in peace   | 4,23       |
| Prevention of possible conflicts between the North and the South and within the regions (it is the own interest of the rich to prevent outbreak of conflicts in the poorer regions of the world). Uncertainty about character of possible conflicts in the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century | 4,14       |
| Need for global politics and rules in the age of globalization  | 4,05       |
| Forge durable and sustainable development partnerships based on equality and mutual respect between developed and developing countries  | 4,05       |
| Peace keeping both on the local and global level  | 3,91       |
| Ensuring of survival of humanity  | 3,86       |
| Improve the involvement of the business sector in achieving sustainable development goals   | 3,82       |
| Narrowing a gap between rich and poor countries   | 3,77       |
| National governments understanding of environmental problems and taking decisions to assign High Priority   | 3,77       |
| Promote a feeling of global responsibility for all forms of life  | 3,71       |
| Provide a feeling of self-confidence, self-respect and dignity (those who trust themselves are broad minded and tolerant towards others)  | 3,64       |
| To promote the principles of global tolerance and universal ethics  | 3,64       |
| Development of common infrastructures (information, financial, transport)   | 3,59       |
| Nonsustainable development may give rise to "development" (ecoterrorism, riots, wars over scarce natural resources, ecological refugees)  | 3,57       |
| Involve private firms and corporations  | 3,55       |
| Collaboration between downsized governments and emerging civil society  | 3,50       |
| Spiritual advancement (transformation) of Mankind   | 3,14       |
| Need for a supranational authority to enforce the program with loss of sovereignty  | 2,64       |

**2. IF THE MONEY WERE EASILY AVAILABLE, WHAT COULD, IN YOUR OPINION, BE THE LONG-TERM MOST APPROPRIATE GOALS OF THE PROJECT?**

Clearly the overall strategic goal is progress towards a sustainable and compassionate society. Please review the following list of goals that might be associated with the project and provide your views on how important it is to include the goal in a final

statement of the objectives of such a project. Please use the following scale:

- 5 Essential; must be included as a project goal
- 4 Important
- 3 Useful to be included
- 2 Detracts somewhat from the essential objectives
- 1 Counterproductive

| POSSIBLE GOALS   | Importance |
|--|------------|
| Eradicate the extreme poverty and most dangerous diseases  | 4,55       |
| Save the global environment  | 4,39       |
| Encourage ecologically economical technologies   | 4,25       |
| Provide better access to efficient and environmentally friendly technologies   | 4,09       |
| Concentrate on global and acute regional ecoproblems   | 3,91       |
| Establish a world program for ecological education   | 3,89       |
| Stabilize the world's population   | 3,82       |
| Enhance research and development capacities in developing countries  | 3,82       |
| Employ people (the most valuable resource of a country)  | 3,70       |
| Mitigate tensions between developed and developing countries   | 3,66       |
| Induce a change of economic norms for evaluation of ecological impact  | 3,64       |
| Remove the obstacles which prevent economic development  | 3,59       |
| Establish mutually beneficial terms of trade   | 3,48       |
| Revive the infrastructure  | 3,41       |
| Create a new generation of international agreements  | 3,28       |
| Create middle class (stabilizing element of society)   | 2,93       |
| <b>GOALS SUGGESTED BY RESPONDENTS:</b>   |            |
| Integrate ecological and economic development  | 4,23       |
| Global Poverty Alleviation, Elimination and Prevention (First Critical Step: Write-off the Third World Debts completely)   | 4,14       |
| Create economic incentives to promote sustainable development  | 4,09       |
| To promote sustainable production and consumption patterns   | 4,00       |
| Dismantle the vicious circle as how economic growth, population growth (explosion and implosion) and environment degradation are tied at present together                            | 3,95       |
| Introduce legal instruments protecting the environment   | 3,95       |
| Encourage and support movements of selfhelp on a local level (e.g. tree planting, conservation of rare habitats etc.)  | 3,82       |
| Create strong international (regional and global) institutions to monitor progress and failure in sustainable development (and not just assessments of the state of the environment) | 3,82       |
| Introduce economic instruments protecting the environment  | 3,82       |
| To promote universal human rights awareness and education  | 3,82       |
| Promote development of genuine partnerships among different global actors  | 3,77       |
| Ensure a public process for a broad range of stakeholder involvement in sustainable development  | 3,73       |
| To search for values compatible with sustainable way of living   | 3,70       |
| Mitigate waste   | 3,68       |
| To protect local cultural and religious tradition  | 3,65       |
| Encourage individuals to take a more responsible attitude to life  | 3,64       |
| Explore new ways of inducing cooperation   | 3,59       |
| Ensure the involvement of the business sector in sustainable development   | 3,52       |

**3. IF THE GOALS IN QUESTION 2 WERE SET, WHAT WOULD BE THE ROLE OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF COUNTRIES FOR THE PROJECT?**

Various regions of the world could be involved in this project in various ways: as financial donors, as donors of information and on-site assistance, as sites for testing of program prototypes, as recipients, etc. Consider the following types of countries and provide your judgments about the contributions they might make:

- A. Highly developed countries such as the US, Japan, and Canada
- B. Emerging donor countries such as the Czech Republic, Poland, and South Korea
- C. Countries in deep economic trouble such as the Sub Saharan countries

- D. Countries with massive populations such as China and India
- E. Resource rich countries such as Saudi Arabia

Please rate each suggestion with respect to each country type using the following scale, and add to the list.

- 5 The stated means of involvement is completely appropriate
- 4 The stated means of involvement is somehow appropriate
- 3 The stated means of involvement is questionable
- 2 The stated means of involvement is inappropriate
- 1 The stated means of involvement is impossible

| POTENTIAL INVOLVEMENT  | A    | B    | C    | D    | E    |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. Direct financial grants   | 4,86 | 3,73 | 1,63 | 2,63 | 4,21 |
| 2. Technical assistance programs   | 4,76 | 4,11 | 1,94 | 3,19 | 3,36 |
| 3. Site for program experiments  | 3,21 | 3,77 | 4,16 | 4,31 | 3,24 |
| 4. Recipients of large scale financial aid   | 1,84 | 2,50 | 4,62 | 3,64 | 2,06 |
| <b>AREAS OF INVOLVEMENT SUGGESTED BY RESPONDENTS:</b>                                  |      |      |      |      |      |
| Schooling of experts   | 4,81 | 4,43 | 2,30 | 3,02 | 3,60 |
| Educational programs   | 4,76 | 4,43 | 2,86 | 3,95 | 3,45 |
| Student teacher exchanges large scale  | 4,62 | 4,43 | 3,29 | 3,86 | 3,62 |
| Peace keeping operations   | 4,60 | 3,67 | 2,30 | 3,50 | 3,43 |
| Direct foreign investment  | 4,50 | 3,52 | 1,55 | 2,90 | 4,09 |
| Promoter of unilateral or regional agreements and policies for sustainable development | 4,45 | 4,18 | 2,76 | 3,91 | 3,73 |
| Management   | 4,40 | 3,89 | 2,56 | 3,50 | 3,00 |

**4. POTENTIAL PROJECTS FOR RECIPIENT COUNTRIES/ REGIONS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE**

There are many types of projects that are potentially beneficial to recipient countries. Please add to the list and provide your judgments about the level of benefit the project will provide and the likelihood that such projects will be implemented.

Importance:

- 5 Extremely beneficial
- 4 Beneficial
- 3 Generally positive but must be accompanied by other actions

- 2 The positive and negative consequences balance
- 1 Counterproductive, will do more harm than good

Likelihood:

- 5 Almost certain
- 4 Likely
- 3 As likely as not
- 2 Unlikely
- 1 Almost impossible

| <b>PROJECTS FOR RECIPIENT COUNTRIES</b>  | <b>Level of benefit</b> | <b>Likelihood</b> |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Develop and support ecologically based agriculture to reduce large consumption of water, energy, and other material inputs in agriculture  | 4,38                    | 3,65              |
| Include environmental costs in the pricing of natural resources and products   | 4,12                    | 3,59              |
| Immunization programs  | 4,05                    | 4,20              |
| Increase national and international efforts to build communities that provide models of sustainable economic development   | 4,00                    | 3,59              |
| Continue to support and promote all modes of family planning by subsidizing and distributing contraceptives and by promoting programs to improve health care, diminish infant mortality, improve literacy, and involve women in the monetary economy | 3,95                    | 3,94              |
| Triangles of cooperation (donor country provides financial support, emerging donor country provides cheaper labour and lower costs of the project and recipient country is the receiver of assistance)   | 3,90                    | 3,53              |
| Create taxes or fees for the most environmentally damaging activities with revenues collected to be used to subsidize the acquisition of environmentally safe technologies   | 3,83                    | 3,41              |
| Establish an international technology bank, funded by country pledges, that could acquire the rights to innovate „green“ technologies so as to make them more easily available to environmentally less advantaged countries                          | 3,79                    | 3,06              |
| Disaster relief programs and insurance of developing countries with international insurance companies  | 3,74                    | 3,12              |
| Jobs beneficial to the public (planting and maintenance of trees,...)  | 3,66                    | 3,71              |
| Create institutions for increased global environmental protection (for example the International Court of Environmental Arbitration and Conciliation)  | 3,63                    | 3,12              |
| Create (via UNEP, WTO, other IOs) international teams to define terms, standards and measurements necessary for commonly applied environmental policies (tax incentives, labels, etc.)   | 3,63                    | 3,53              |
| Create tradeable pollution permits that regulate global emission limits for countries or industrial sectors  | 3,21                    | 3,53              |
| Pursue policies to minimize the need for travel, such as local production and telecommuting  | 3,20                    | 2,94              |
| Adoption at a distance (Children International)  | 2,95                    | 3,18              |
| <b>PROJECTS SUGGESTED BY RESPONDENTS:</b>  |                         |                   |
| Diminish subsidies to environmentally damaging activities  | 4,41                    | 3,28              |
| Promotion of international cultural educational and scientific exchange  | 4,32                    | 4,00              |
| Facilitating access to information technology – Internet   | 4,14                    | 4,06              |
| Identify international projects to which both rich and poor countries can contribute in areas of their competence  | 4,10                    | 3,56              |
| Promote fair trade practices   | 4,05                    | 2,89              |
| Establish systems of environmental statistics, indicators and accounting   | 3,95                    | 3,89              |
| Evaluation of real steps from countries which are on the route to sustainable development and making them public (a kind of the state of the art)  | 3,91                    | 3,83              |
| Special programs for preserving cultural heritage  | 3,86                    | 3,17              |
| Find programs that encourage reverse brain drain   | 3,86                    | 2,94              |
| Encourage foreign direct investment in least developed countries   | 3,68                    | 3,06              |

**RESPONDENT'S COMMENTS IN ROUND 1**

*Recipient countries are usually poor. Ecologically based agriculture is still less efficient (short-term) so the incentives are low. However this is a long-term goal for all agriculture and natural resource management.*

*Family planning and contraceptives: My conviction is that this issue cannot be seen only from the economical point of view. It involves judgment over somebody else's traditions and morality. In this box good and controversial ideas are mixed together.*

*International Court of Environmental Arbitration and Conciliation – as a moral arbiter perhaps, as a law enforcing institution no.*

*If poverty is the global problem, and it is, then its core cause needs to be eliminated: ever, extremely and endlessly exploitative Capitalism.*

*Ethical Market economics: Try Islami Economics – open-mindedly.*

*The Brundtland definition of sustainable development is opaque. It has created more confusion (and indicator proliferation) than solutions. E.g. what are human needs? What's the time frame (how many generations?) Where's the environment? I suggested more operational definitions of (a) sustainable growth as non-declining "green NDP" (net domestic product) or non-negative green capital formation (from environmental accounting); and (b) sustainable development as the set of development programmes which meet targets of human needs satisfaction (to be specified explicitly) without violating long-term natural resource capacities, standards of environmental quality and social equity.*

*Fulfilling basic human needs and improving the quality of life are the main objectives of any development process. These objectives must be realized as the capacity to achieve social and economic growth in an environmentally sustainable manner, based on a long-term perspective in*

*order not to jeopardize the interests of future generations.*

*Global approach to the problem sometimes became subject of contradictions to implementation process at national level. When elements of sustainability are assessed all national obstacles should be considered.*

*For about 70 years Soviet schoolboys and schoolgirls had learned about negative influence of US "Marshall Plan" on development of Western democracies. I mean that the cooperation of rich and poor countries is very delicate issue. Examples of such successful cooperation are very important and information about them should be disseminated by a country-recipient, first of all.*

*I find the proposal good in general. Although at this stage it seems to encourage too much international bureaucracy and too little the formation and development of skilled local professionals and experts.*

*The Global Marshall Plan is charismatic, for Marshall Plan (and not used under the real name "European Recovery Program") demonstrated for the first time a broad scale international development project which was successful, hence, different from numerous "partnerships", which are now on the agenda and don't really work.*

*The crucial areas should be singled out: rain forest, taiga, oceans – to be handled as top priorities. New paradigms (different from the present notion of "new economies") of economies of sustainable development should be enhanced.*

*New philosophies based on the use of intelligence and world ethos should be propelled, i.e. also involvement of major religions.*

*Because of costs of failure, from an ethical point of view "experimentation" should not be part of global strategies of sustainable development.*

*Especially in the traditional societies involving women in the monetary economy should be*

*counterproductive and destroy the family structure and stability as seen in South-East Asia. This questions are important. In our state there is not a good knowledge of these problems – especially of the consequences.*

- Importance:
- 5 Unquestionably a key precondition
  - 4 May be an important precondition
  - 3 Possibly precondition, possibly not
  - 2 Unimportant
  - 1 Does not have significance at all

**PART II**

**1. WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE KEY PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF GPD?**

Listed bellow are several examples, we ask you to assess each and add to the list, using the following scale:

- Likelihood that such a precondition will exist within the next decade:
- 5 Almost certain
  - 4 Likely
  - 3 As likely as not
  - 2 Unlikely
  - 1 Almost impossible

| PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION   | Importance | Likelihood |
|---|------------|------------|
| Respecting human rights and international law(s) in recipient countries   | 4,45       | 2,90       |
| Projects long enough and intensive enough to contribute to a fundamental change in the orientation of development | 4,41       | 3,69       |
| Functioning democracy in recipient countries  | 4,27       | 3,26       |
| Active participation of NGOs in the recipient countries   | 4,18       | 3,84       |

**2. WHAT ARE POTENTIAL RESOURCES AT GLOBAL LEVEL TO FINANCE GPD?**

During the World Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, developing countries demanded 125 billion USD/year (0,35% of Gross World Product) for Agenda 21 implementation. In 70's Nobel Prize Winner Jan Tinbergen and later U.N. suggested transfer of 0,7% GDP/year from developed to developing countries through bilateral and multilateral development aid. These suggestions have not been realized.

Is it possible to identify potential resources **not at national but international (global) level** to finance GPD? Listed bellow are several suggestions.

- Please rate them and add to the list, using following scale:
- Importance of a source:
- 5 Essential; must be included as financial resource
  - 4 Of great importance
  - 3 Of modest importance
  - 2 Unimportant
  - 1 Counterproductive

- Likelihood that source will be used:
- 5 Almost certain
  - 4 Likely
  - 3 As likely as not
  - 2 Unlikely
  - 1 Almost impossible

| RESOURCES TO FINANCE GPD  | Importance | Likelihood |
|---|------------|------------|
| Taxation of multinational corporations  | 4,09       | 2,84       |
| Charge (tax) for the use of some common global resources (surcharge on airline tickets for international flights, ocean maritime transport, fishing in Antarctica, parking fees for geostationary satellites,...) | 4,05       | 3,00       |
| International carbon tax and/or tradeable emission permits on CO <sub>2</sub>   | 4,05       | 3,33       |
| Tax or charge foreign currency transactions ("Tobin's tax")   | 3,77       | 2,89       |
| Direct global tax (every person on the planet should contribute a microscopic part according to his/her income)   | 3,68       | 2,37       |
| Taxation of MNC's commercials   | 3,44       | 3,00       |
| Computer-based network of foreign currency exchange to gain flow of income for the operating agency through user charges (R. Mendez)  | 3,29       | 2,94       |

### 3. WHO SHOULD COORDINATE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT?

Despite all of the controversy surrounding the United Nations and its programs, the UN is probably best candidate to coordinate GPD. Within the existing UN structure perhaps UN Trusteeship Council is the best candidate because of excellent reputation in developing countries for successful decolonization and previously exercised leadership over the trusteeship territories.

Can you suggest other candidates within or outside UN Structure?

The most frequently respondents identified UN as the best candidate. Here are some answers:

I see no other candidate to be coordinating GPD but UN. That is obvious that the UN Trusteeship Council in the best for this purpose.

UN Commission on Sustainable Development should coordinate GPD. The best would be a sort of co-ordination group composed by representatives of principal international organizations and NGOs. Within UN, the involvement of WHO, UNEP, HABITAT and FAO would be essential because of their roles in the road to sustainability. UN Trusteeship Council is the best candidate.

The U.S. has the most experience how to draw and implement the Marshall Plan. It can mobilize activities of banks, enterprises and other actors of this global endeavour. ... UN can accomplish another part of this important work like participation

of countries and the general acceptance of the project. NGOs should be important players as well.

The contemporary UN is not the best candidate. UN reminds much more huge bureaucratic office than effective community to solve real problems of the world. The best candidate is radically reformed UN working in cooperation with large network of various NGOs.

There are many dangers in having a single coordination for such a plan. What is needed is a common agenda that existing global institutions, with their different strengths and approaches, seek to implement together.

Transnational charities like Oxfam, Médecins sans Frontières etc. are good candidate. These organizations have a wealth of expertise in tackling poverty and development issues at global level.

Theoretically there could be several NGO (international) agencies specializing in fundraising and fund distribution in needed countries and projects. These would work under the auspices of UN (regular audits) to maintain their moral and fiscal integrity. Their impact would have to be direct and visible with low overhead cost.

### 4. EXAMPLES OF "SUCCESS STORIES"

During the course of history there has appeared several times an idea which is ingenious in its simplicity, which, when it was realized, became a catalyst for positive far-reaching changes. The

Marshall Plan (European Recovery Program) shows how a grandiose vision can be successfully transferred into the shape of particular activity. Perhaps other examples could be found – investments to railroads and following development of North America; or investments to cosmic exploration. In both cases investments approximately equals one percent of U.S. GDP; investments to the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) were for several years equal two percent of U.S. GDP.

Can you identify other examples of “success stories” which became catalyst of significant positive changes? Please write them bellow:

The respondents identified some interesting examples of “success stories” and/or made some additional comments:

The most obvious example is industrialization in 18th Century England. Much of the world economy came to be based on this, with huge increase in both GDP and standards of living, especially in material terms. The Industrial Revolution also illustrates the ecological and social dangers of sudden economic and wide-ranging growth.

Many NGOs Funds are examples of “success stories”.

- ♦ Rural water supply and sanitation programs in Peru, Colombia and some Central American countries in the 60’s and 70’s.
- ♦ New Deal of F. D. Roosevelt.
- ♦ The development of information technology should be mentioned though it has brought about both the advantages and disadvantages.

- ♦ Investment to railroads and following development of North America mentioned as example is not “success story” – what about genocide of original population and their culture?
- ♦ Kerala state in India – poor state but with efficient social policy eliminating poverty, illiteracy, illnesses.
- ♦ Grammeen Bank in Bangladesh offering loans (microcredits) for farmers, craftsmen and shop-keepers enables enterprising also for the poorest citizens.
- ♦ European Union – the support from EU funds contributed to modernization, economical development and enforcement of democracy in the “southern” countries: Spain, Portugal, Greece.
- ♦ Doctors Without Borders in the area of health and medicine.
- ♦ „Stabilization Fund” for Poland in 1990 and debt relief for Poland and Bulgaria in early 1990s.
- ♦ Educational assistance for the East in early period of transition (economic, management, public administration).
- ♦ International initiatives by Rotary International – Polio vaccination.
- ♦ Development of new species of grain for India in the 1960s.
- ♦ Earth Day (which launched a worldwide movement; Earth Day was the translation of a vague concept into a popular energizing mission. However, the subsequent activity was not as specific as the Marshall Plan).
- ♦ Endangered species act (in U.S.); crystallized vague concepts into simple vision to preserve species.

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# APPENDIX 2

## AC/UNU Millennium Project – Central European Node

### Global Partnership for Development – Brief Evaluation of the Questionnaires

During the course of history there has appeared several times an idea, which, when it was realized, became a catalyst for positive far-reaching changes.

Vice president Albert Gore came in 1992 with the idea of a **global “Marshall Plan”**. Main goals of such plan according to Gore would be:

- ♦ to save planet’s environment;
- ♦ to stabilize population on the Earth;
- ♦ to promote environmentally friendly technologies;
- ♦ to improve economic norms and indicators to evaluate ecological impact;
- ♦ to come with new generation of international agreements;
- ♦ to open programme for global ecological education.

Central European Node of the Millennium Project (based at the Center for Social and Economic Strategies, Charles University in Prague) proposed to develop this idea through two-rounds questionnaire and explore later the possibilities of effective policies and implementation through interviews with politicians, NGOs representatives etc. in different countries and regions. According to former Millennium Project results the most important global challenge today is “How to achieve sustainable development for all”. Therefore we call our study “Global Partnership for Development” (name Marshall plan can be confusing because it concentrated 55 years ago at huge investments of money to revive European economy).

#### PART 1

The first round of the Global Partnership for Development (GPD) questionnaire involved 47 people in 17 countries who identified potentially effective policies for the achievement of reasonable and sustainable development. Respondents identified and rated importance of motivations, goals, potential involvement and projects for recipient countries. Here are results:

#### QUESTION NO 1: WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE MOTIVATIONS FOR GPD?

(Importance rating scale: No 5 – unquestionably a key motivation; No 1: a reason not to pursue the program)

The highest rating received motivation “Improve the environment for the benefit of mankind” (4,6) and “Improve development alternatives for developing countries” (4,16). To our surprise the lowest rating received motivation “Correct historical wrongs (colonization, cheap labor,...) to avoid phase of primitive and environmentally dangerous industrialization” (3,09).

Respondents suggested some additional motivations which were rated in round 2. The highest rating received motivation “To secure global equitable development in peace” (4,23) and “Need for global politics and rules in the age of globalization” (3,77).

**QUESTION NO 2: IF THE MONEY WERE EASILY AVAILABLE, WHAT COULD, IN YOUR OPINION, BE THE LONG-TERM MOST APPROPRIATE GOALS OF THE PROJECT?**

(Importance rating scale: No 5 – essential, must be included as a project goal; No 1 – counterproductive)

The highest rating received goal “Eradicate the extreme poverty and the most dangerous diseases” (4,55). Goal “Stabilize the world’s population” ranked as No 7 and did not receive high rating (3,82). Respondents do not consider as very important goal “Create a new generation of international agreements” (3,28). They suggested some additional goals rated in round 2. The highest rating received goal “Integrate ecological and economic development” (4,23) and “Write off the debts of developing countries completely” (4,14).

**QUESTION NO 3: IF THE GOALS IN QUESTION 2 WERE SET, WHAT COULD BE ROLE OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF COUNTRIES?**

(Importance rating scale: No 5 – the stated means of involvement is completely appropriate; No 1 – the stated means of involvement is impossible)

According to respondents, highly developed countries such as the U.S.A., Canada and Japan should be responsible for “Direct financial grants” (4,86), “Schooling of experts” (4,81), “Educational and technical assistance programs” (4,76).

Emerging donor countries such as the Czech Republic, Poland or South Korea should be involved in “Schooling of experts“, “Educational programs and student teacher exchanges large scale” (4,43) and “Technical assistance programs” (4,11).

Countries in deep economical trouble such as Sub-Saharan Africa should be “Recipients of large scale financial aid” (4,62) and also “Site for program experiments” (4,16).

Countries with massive populations such as China and India should be “Site for program experiments” (4,31), should be involved in “Educational programs” (3,95) and should become “Promoter of unilateral or regional agreements and policies for sustainable development” (3,91).

Resource rich countries such as Saudi Arabia should participate as donors of “Direct financial grants” (4,21) and “Direct foreign investment” (4,09).

**QUESTION NO 4: POTENTIAL PROJECTS FOR RECIPIENT COUNTRIES OR REGIONS, THEIR IMPORTANCE AND LIKELIHOOD OF REALIZATION.**

(Importance rating scale: No 5 – extremely beneficial; No 1 – counterproductive, will do more harm than good; Likelihood rating scale: No 5 – almost certain; No 1 - almost impossible)

According to respondents the most important and with good likelihood of realization is to “Develop and support ecologically based agriculture to reduce large consumption of water and energy” (importance 4,38; likelihood 3,65). Other projects considered as very important and with good likelihood of realization are following: “Promotion of international cultural, educational and scientific exchange“, “Facilitating access to information technology – Internet” and “Immunization programs”.

Participants made some additional, more general comments in round 1. We consider following as the most interesting:

- ♦ The Brundtland definition of sustainable development created more confusion (and indicator proliferation) than solutions. E.g. what are human needs? What’s the time frame (how many generations)? Where is the environment?
- ♦ For about 70 years Soviet schoolboys and schoolgirls had learned about negative influence of US “Marshall Plan” on development of Western democracies. I mean that the cooperation of rich and poor countries

is very delicate issue. Examples of such successful cooperation are very important and information about them should be disseminated by a country-recipient, first of all.

- ◆ I find the proposal good in general. Although at this stage it seems to encourage too much international bureaucracy and too little the formation and development of skilled local professionals and experts.
- ◆ The name Global Marshall Plan is charismatic. Marshall Plan demonstrated for the first time a broad scale international development project which was successful, hence, different from numerous “partnerships“, which are now on the agenda and don’t really work.
- ◆ Especially in the traditional societies involving women in the monetary economy should be counterproductive and destroy family structure and stability as seen in South-East Asia.
- ◆ Economic opportunity will drive economies to meet the challenge of sustainable development. It is the pressures of resource limitation that creates the new business opportunities that naturally flow from periods of major economic reorganization.
- ◆ There is no real sustainable development, if we don’t achieve inner transformation of human mind, the attitude of man toward the world, nature and – first of all – toward the other people.

## **PART 2**

The second round of the GPD questionnaire involved 25 people from 15 countries. Four additional questions were submitted for evaluation which will help to formulate better the idea of GPD.

### **QUESTION NO 1: WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE KEY PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF “GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT“?**

(Importance rating scale: No 5 – unquestionably a key precondition; No 1 – doesn’t have significance at all; Likelihood rating scale: No 5 – almost certain, No 1 – almost impossible)

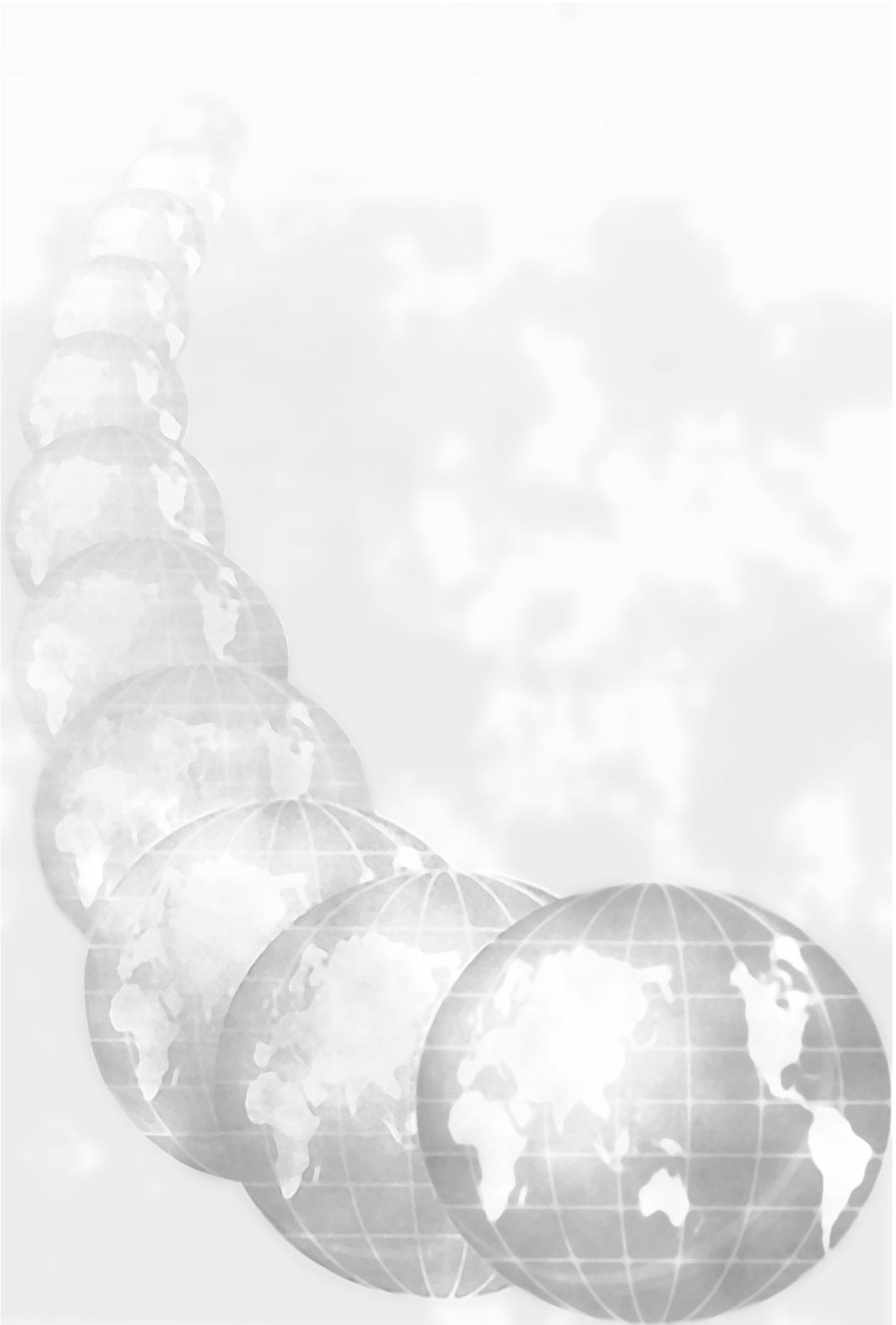
According to the respondents the most important precondition is “Respecting human rights and international laws in recipient countries” (4,45) but at the same time they ranked likelihood as the lowest (2,90). Very good importance as well as likelihood received “Projects long enough and intensive enough to contribute to a fundamental change” (No 2 in both cases).

### **QUESTION NO 2: WHAT ARE POTENTIAL RESOURCES AT GLOBAL LEVEL TO FINANCE GPD?**

(Importance rating scale: No 5 – essential, must be included as financial resource; No 1 – counter-productive; Likelihood that source will be used: No 5 – almost certain, No 1 – almost impossible)

Respondents evaluated as the most important “Taxation of multinational corporations” (4,09) but with very low likelihood of realization (2,84). As very important have been identified also “Charge (tax) for the use of some common global resources” (importance 4,05; likelihood 3,00) and “International carbon tax and/or tradeable emission permits on CO<sub>2</sub> (importance 4,05; highest likelihood 3,33).

Question No 3, 4: see Appendix 1



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# APPENDIX 3

## AC/UNU Millennium Project – Central European Node

### Global Partnership for Development – Results of the Interviews

After two round questionnaire and its evaluation we asked decisionmakers, NGOs leaders and representatives of business community to answer seven questions in personal interview. Eighteen opinion leaders from six countries participated (Azerbaijan, China, Italy, Romania, Slovak Republic, Ukraine). The aim of the interviews was to explore the possibilities of effective policies and implementation of the Global Partnership for Development.

Following are some selected comments:

#### QUESTION NO. 1

*In 19th Century British capital enabled development of U.S. After 2nd World War on the contrary Marshall Plan enabled reconstruction of Western Europe. Similarly cheap raw materials and labor force in former colonies helped to industrial development of Western Europe. Do you think it is possible to help developing countries now through Global Partnership for Development to start process toward sustainable development?*

The development of U.S. by British capital in the 19th Century was a kind of industrialization, which cannot be mentioned as sustainable development in today's view, particularly in view of environment, so is the case of post war reconstruction of Western Europe in the middle of the 20th Century. It is therefore necessary to develop such Global Partnership for Development to help developing countries to avoid the mistakes occurred in the developing stage of the developed countries. The sustainable development of the developing

countries will help, on the contrary, the global stability which will help to insure the benefits of investors from the developed countries to the developing countries and finally promote the global prosperity.

Any cent of the invested money cannot be aided without any intentions of those providers. They can use the flag of "protect the only planet of human beings" to ask the underdeveloped countries to slow down the speed of economic development so that they can make as full use of the bearing capacity of the nature as they can. ... The capacity of implementation is another problem. In many underdeveloped countries, institutions and human resources are not sufficient. This can greatly discount the results and efficiency of implementation.

In the South-East Europe the Pact of Stability announced a sort of "Partnership for Development". A lot of meetings, conferences, projects but few money; 2.4 billions USD, officially announced by the donors but much less in reality. ... A model could be the big investments with American money from pension funds.

The Marshall Plan was feasible thanks to stable currency. The stable currency is a very important factor of big investments and, hence, makes the process of sustainable development rapidly progressing.

There are some issues that should be solved immediately by governments of developing countries. I mean creation of sustainable "atmosphere" for investment process, i.e. developing democratic reforms, building civil society, respecting international laws, and, of course, a decisive struggle against such problems as corruption and bribery.

The social-political and economical situation in the world was absolutely different from today's one while the Marshall Plan was implemented for Western Europe. At the present time, when there is not already the Soviet Empire, and most of the developing countries are open to accept the Marshall Plan, another problem arises – fundamental reformation of former planned economies to a market way. I think all this is a serious barrier to the Marshall Plan implementation at the present time.

Times have really changed and the recipient countries should be in the position to choose what is important for THEIR sustainable development. It is the only chance for overcoming present global crisis. Better way for Western civilization as to defense against migration from the Third World with arms is to invest in the Third World development.

## QUESTION NO. 2

*There are at least six types of impediments to successful implementation of GPD:*

- a) Financial impediments such as lack of funding;*
- b) Institutional impediments such as the fact that no one until now has responsibility to act;*
- c) Political impediments such as the action interferes with national interests;*
- d) Cultural impediments such as roles of men vs. women, racism or ethnocentrism;*
- e) Psychological impediments such as the fear of making a mistake of looking silly;*
- f) Information impediments such as the lack of reliable and sufficient data and information, or the uncertainty of the risk.*

*Can you name some examples that you might be aware of within these categories? Can you add other categories of impediments?*

Technology can also become an impeditive factor to successful implementation, such as alternative technologies and assembled technologies etc. Fertilizer pollution in agricultural production, traditional industrial pollution etc., are very serious

problems in developing countries. How to seek alternative technologies or how to assemble some new technologies to overcome these problems is still worked out.

Major impediments are not the lack of funds, but political and institutional ones. Political impediments are related to the donor's countries, while institutional ones are related to international organizations (such as UN) and the recipient countries (underdeveloped world). I could also add an impediment which refers to the lack of infrastructure.

IMF and the World Bank are not responsible for the failure of the reforms in different developing countries and for programs that could have also negative effects. ... Due to the difficulties of the transition and after decades of totalitarian system there are no psychological impediments – especially for the young generation or for those Romanians who have changed their mindset, understanding that the most important strategically resource of their country and of themselves is the work only, the hard and the efficient work. ... A decade of transition experience in Central Europe indicates that risk should not be perceived only as a negative element; it could also be seen as a challenge offering opportunities for a new beginning.

If we consider as example the Caucasian region, I would emphasize the following impediments: First of all, these are political and financial impediments characterized by wrong, unbalanced policy of authorities. Any important decision of the President and his surroundings is accepted and approved by Parliament and Constitution Court with no discussion. Society's opinion is presently nothing to influence on any policy in the country. ... Most of state appointments are based on the individuals who come only from one local region. ... The society has no possibility to know or get any confidential information about natural resources of the country or the most interesting, of how national income and annual revenue are managed and spent. The political instability is principal prevention of contributing an investment in economy of

developing countries. Moreover, this causes the difficulties to elementary cooperation in all spheres of activity in the whole. An example with Afghanistan is obvious evidence of this. ... One of the most principal impediments for the GPD is the fact of involvement of great world powers like the United States, EU, Russia, China in a way of regional domination.

The lack of information about the production ability and export potential of developing countries is one of the main obstacles to development of trade among these countries. Therefore, it is important to accelerate the activity of international organizations and Chambers of Commerce in support of information exchange. ... Besides the above, imperfect legislation, corruption, higher tax rates and customs bureaucracy in some countries allows the flourishing of shuttle trade and smuggling. That is why the GPD implementation is urgently needed. It is necessary to protect small businesses through governmental institutions. Special customs and tax laws for trading in a number of the regions would considerably support the development of cooperation and integration.

Except cultural impediments that are different from country to country, the remaining five categories may be found in every developing country. Another category of impediments may be corruption, which affects the most vital structures of society and violation of human rights and minorities rights, which lead to local conflicts, often turned into regional crises.

Psychological impediments – fear of making mistake is typical for very competent people. The training is necessary in this area.

In different regions also different type of impediments play the key role. SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) of the recipient countries would be helpful.

Political impediments – it is necessary to move from verbal support and declarations toward concrete policy and projects. ... Information impediments –

in post-communist countries great impediment is habit for collective decision and the shift toward individual responsibility is great problem.

### QUESTION No. 3

*Big financial investments are necessary to develop underdeveloped regions. They are available as private capital which is avoiding the most underdeveloped and politically unstable regions. Would it be possible and efficient to create (within UN for example) insurance fund to eliminate or reduce the risks of investing in the poorest regions? Do you have other idea how to attract private capital to the poorest regions?*

It might be also interesting to create some kind of U.N. or international prizes to acknowledge active donors to the poorest regions. The successful private donors need to expand their business, the international or U.N. prizes will help to increase their reputation and public visibility which will be in turn helpful to their business.

The efficiency of this fund is doubtful. It is too complicated procedure to supervise the implementation of the investment in the poorest countries. ... The only possible way is to help set up the self-restriction system in the poor countries. Institutions need perfecting, such as laws and regulations, auditing system, accounting system, and training.

UN could create an insurance fund with the support of G7 and of international financial institutions (IMF, WB, EBRD).

One opportunity is to use the huge amount of money existing in pension funds in the West for projects in developing countries. ... Bringing to the light the grey economy, representing between 20 to 60 percent of the real national economy, could be an important instrument in raising funds for these activities.

Though it sounds pretty well, establishment of something like the insurance fund within UN or

other organization would not be constructive and effective in the regions where there is geopolitics of great powers. ... The only way to attract private capital to the poorest regions is the creation of stable political and social situation with secure economic development.

That is necessary to create something like insurance fund at UN or at any other authoritative organization in order to guarantee huge investments to the poorest regions. ... Political stability and strong legislation are basic factor of the investment process. Let me give you here one example related with Black and Caspian seas region. With potentially large quantities of oil in the Caspian and demand for that oil in Europe, the region has enormous potential for economic prosperity and integration with the world economy. Pipeline projects, financed by multinational oil consortiums, have the potential to be one of the most integrating forces in the Black and Caspian seas basin. Increased prosperity and integration could, in turn, foster greater stability in the region. Political dynamics, however, have thus far impeded all of the proposed pipeline routes, frustrating investors and preventing integration. ...

That investment will not come until the government of the countries meet four basic criteria:

- 1) they must be transparent;
- 2) they must be accountable;
- 3) they must respect the rule of law;
- 4) they must provide a secure environment if they wish to attract business.

Private capital might be attracted also if the American or Western European investors would understand the importance of their role in creating strong market economy in the poorest countries, which should ensure stable political environment in those countries. Thus country which is a developed one, would no longer be threatened by refugees' invasions, by the extension of local crises or drug and weapon traffic which are the result of the economic disaster in the poorest countries.

Making free economic zones, introducing private property in land as well as giving some privileges

to investors would help to attract private capital to the poorest economies.

One of the ways to attract private capital is to reform the financial sector to increase the independence and transparency of the Central Bank and the power of the banking system.

Good idea, but it is necessary to rise authority of the insurance fund e.g. within UN because of possible misusing of money.

#### QUESTION NO. 4

*Should the Global Partnership for Development be provided to developing countries without any preconditions or is it necessary for the recipient to accept commitments concerning especially human rights and respecting international law? Also, should it be up to them to determine how the money will be spent or should the donor countries have the final say? What can be done about corruption that might siphon off funds?*

Commitments required should be based on the respecting of the cultures of recipients. ... Some commitments seems to be necessary to achieve agreements. Concerning the corruption, it is mutual. On the recipient side, the corrupted recipients might siphon off the funds, and on the donor side, some corrupted donors might "donate" the rubbish, which might be dangerous, to the innocent recipients.

It is not necessary for recipient to accept commitments concerning especially human rights and respecting international law, because the perception of the human rights is different in different countries. Global Partnership for Development should have a double mission: development of local social and economic infrastructure and promoting of economic development programs. Social infrastructure is essential for creating the conditions for absorption of foreign capital, combating corruption, protecting human rights, developing democracy, etc. Social infrastructure means primarily governmental

institutions, non-governmental organizations, private companies etc.

The “new money” has to come with the “new people”. The young people, trained abroad and with experience from international institutions, assisted by the experts of IMF and the World Bank have to be appointed in key positions as a precondition for providing money. ... A new elite could be created and implemented through this system. Corruption can be put under control with a package of measures including the denunciation of any corrupt transactions or decisions taken without necessary transparency.

Preliminary conditions are an extremely necessary factor in the regions where corrupted government mainly manages investments coming to the country. ... World experience demonstrates that the recipient is mostly unable to spend the money in efficient way .

Implementing some preconditions is inevitable step to GDP process. Donor organization should control all the investment process. Countries getting a financial support are not only in deep economical crisis but they also have great problems with human rights violation, observing the law, corruption, bribery, etc.

I would recommend to the government to follow the below suggestions:

- ◆ Place part of capitals and revenues in a trust fund or in foreign assets abroad for slower and more gradual drawdowns as domestic capacity expands.
- ◆ Avoid the easy but hazardous road to hasty industrialization, particularly where inadequate skilled labor, technological expertise, and management know-how can not support sophisticated high-tech ventures.
- ◆ Resist the temptation to squander foreign exchange revenues and investments from international organizations on increased domestic consumption to placate a restless population. Avoid raising wages beyond labor productivity, cutting taxes, and increasing

subsidies. Instead, encourage domestic savings by adopting tight fiscal policies and limiting subsidies to truly needy recipients in a well-planned safety net.

- ◆ Coordinate fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policies so as to strengthen the economy’s supply side. Cut profligate public spending and resource waste as much as possible to prevent inflation and growth-impeding currency appreciation.
- ◆ Check the raising dominance of the state over the economy by developing market mechanisms, including a liberal trade and exchange system, privatization, regulations on capital flows, and the speedy deregulation of prices, wages, and interest rates.

As for the corruption it is very necessary to strengthen the judicial system so it can fight corruption.

The developing countries have to determine how the money has to be spent or else we shall have the same effects as in the past with loans and debts.

In particular situations, when poverty in certain countries reaches alarming levels, endangering population surviving, I do not consider preconditions should be imposed before providing global Marshall Plan. But, generally speaking, I think the recipient country should accept and engagement to respect human rights and international law. ... Among those who coordinate fund distribution should be recipient country’s citizens as well, people who are familiar with local realities.

It is very important for donor to know cultural and religious traditions of recipient. Preconditions of aid must be strictly defined and must be transparent for both recipient and donor. Very important are also the wages of aid workers.

Very necessary are criteria for selection of workers. They must have appropriate stage of personal integrity as basic condition to avoid corruption.

Respecting of international law is necessary. It is necessary to design common rules.

## QUESTION NO. 5

*Czech president Václav Havel talked at the Millennium Summit in New York about his vision of the World Parliament within U.N. Do you think that the world needs some kind of global governance or will the nation states survive in more or less their current form and will these state create regional economical (and perhaps political) blocs?*

*President Havel also proposed a “direct global tax”: “Every person on the planet should one day contribute to the U.N. a microscopic part of the income in as direct a way as possible, so it would be clear that this organization has been established by mankind for itself”. Do you think that U.N. should implement a “direct global tax?” Could such a tax become source of income to balance development differences among regions of the world (similarly as for example it is done within EU)?*

It is better for this world to maintain the current state of self-governance, but the regional economical blocs are necessary. U.N. should implement a “direct global tax” on the condition that the tax should be well supervised and controlled to avoid the corruptive persons to siphon it off. Such a tax can become a source of income to balance development differences among regions of the world.

In 100 years, the world would much probably have a “global government” or at least “global institutions” to deal with the problems of the so-called “global village”. However, regional blocs will continue to develop, but not against globalization. As about a “global tax“, there is already a form of it to the extent UN member countries are paying a fee that is from the public budget, i.e. from any citizen. A “direct global tax” may complicate things instead of simplifying them.

Introducing such a “direct global tax” UN could collapse without a deep reform of the whole institution. Paying the tax is an important chance to give the citizens all over the world the feeling

that they have an ultimate place to solve their problems – unsolved at local, national or regional level.

Establishment of the global governance would not be sufficient and, consequently, effective for most of the nations and people over the world. The following reasons are preventing creation of something like the World Parliament:

- ♦ factor of cultural, religious and racial differences of people;
- ♦ unsolved conflicts and problems among nations and people;
- ♦ distinctions in geopolitical interests of great powers.

Regarding the “direct global tax”, Havel’s idea is very ambitious, it would not possibly be working because of impossibility of controlling and managing all the financial resources (how the global money will be spent for).

The World Parliament is anything what all countries but some great states dream about. I think it is a great idea that can be realized if some super-powers like US, Russia, China will allow and even promote this establishment. ... As for the “direct global tax”, it is obvious that if every person on the planet would contribute to the UN the amount of ONE US dollar in a year, which is roughly six billion dollars, such type of tax could become considerable to support economics of the poorest regions.

To my deep regret the UN is not always able to solve political and economical problems. The block formation is currently more viable and effective for national security of the developing countries. ... As for the “direct global tax”, though it sounds just fine, this is Utopian as well as creation of ideal union of all the states what was suggested such Utopists as Charles Fourier, Henri D’censimon, Robert Owen.

I do not think mankind is prepared for global governance. There are regions on the Earth where anarchy is a permanently present because of political, economical and military crises. At the same time, the strongest states are joined in their own

political and military organizations, having their own governance principles. Before reaching an economical, political and military balance among all states, global governance will remain an unattainable ideal. ... I do not think U.N. is prepared right now to implement a direct global tax because of the big gap in the development level of various countries. In the future it would be very instrumental to be successful in imposing such a tax to create a U.N. fund, whose resources would be used to help developing countries. But, in order for this tax to be an income source, it should have a higher value/level for developed countries compared to the others.

I think President Havel's proposal is excellent: it would make all people more responsible and it is first step to global governance that is not overcoming completely the states. Many states are at the moment weak economically in facing global economy they have role of keeping the differences (cultural diversity). They also have a mediating role between the citizens and the world.

It is necessary to reform UN system with possibility to transform it into the system of global governance. Nation states have the role in protection of cultural and historical continuity of national and ethnic groups. Ethnic values are also part of global values. Very important is the principle of subsidiarity. It is very good visionary idea, win-win strategy. Global tax is the way to rise interest in global problems and also for participation in UN activities.

#### QUESTION No. 6

*The U.N. Trusteeship Council has received an excellent reputation in developing countries for successful decolonization. Maybe we are now at the beginning of a "second decolonization" (break of Yugoslavia, former USSR, in the future possible break of some African states like Sudan, maybe break of China, India, Indonesia...). Should we somehow try to manage this process (if it occurs) to prevent chaos and anarchy (like for example in Kosova in former Yugoslavia)? Do you think that the Global*

*Partnership for Development coordinated through U.N. Trusteeship Council is the best candidate for this task or do you have other opinions or ideas?*

We should not try to manage this process because people have the right to determine the fate of their own country. The temporary chaos and anarchy will not hinder general progress of global society. It is hard to speak on a "second decolonization" just for the lack of comparisons. Maybe it is enough to speak on the increasing globalization that is generating fragmentation and therefore regional conflicts. Of course, UN could get involved more than it is actually doing (peace-keeping, for instance). The Trusteeship Council could work on the prevention of chaos and anarchy and protection of human rights, if appropriate.

We cannot speak of a "second decolonization" because we are experiencing a contradictory way of development of the globalization and a new power distribution in the world.

I don't think we are able to control any process of decolonization. Maybe it would be better if the UN Trusteeship Council should be trying to coordinate the process after the decolonization is fully finished. ... It seems to me that even positive interference in a process of decolonization can have grave, very negative consequences.

The current practice shows that the UN is mostly unable to affect some states, which are within geopolitical interest of the great powers. ... Constructive reorganization of the UN would be an important step to do this institution capable to manage the world community.

New agency within U.N. should be established, to be in charge of coordinating the Global Partnership for Development.

The UN Trusteeship Council could be a good instrument but the main point is to involve the local communities, intellectuals, actors of different kinds (see women who are silently rebuilding social structures when violence destroys them; see Rwanda, Uganda, and even Sudan or Bosnia-

Herzegovina). Without this involvement no plan will be successful and this is based on my empirical research.

**QUESTION No. 7**

*Finally, do you have some additional comments to Global Partnership for Development?*

Sustainable development for the former “Third World” would have to be well prepared at the level of government and public opinion. Conditions are now extremely favorable. However, a kind of small-scale experiment could help a lot before launching a “global Marshall Plan”.

Global Partnership for Development is a very important step towards the development of the poorest regions all over the world. However, only time will show if the GPD can work to make a difference.

Private sector partnerships that engage the vast resources – human, technological, and financial – of the business community are critical in achieving a success for sustainable development.

The GPD, so-called “global Marshall Plan” long-term model should be immediately undertaken to address complex global challenges. The current growth and character of the world population, the pressure on the environment and natural resources, whether on water, land, air or energy, demand our joint collaborative effort and foresight.

Sustainable development integrates goals for population and health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic development. The Global Partnership for Development can certainly work for improving the level of life.

It is good to implement this as 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium vision of spiritualizing the civilization. Great crises were always accompanied by great ideas, but it is very important to implement these ideas.

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# APPENDIX 4

## AC/UNU Millennium Project – Central European Node Global Partnership for Development – List of Participants

1. Abdullayev Kamran M.                      Center for International Studies  
Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan
2. Abramia Gia                                      Centre for Environmental Research  
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5. Babayev Shadid                                NewCond Business  
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6. Bartelmus Peter                                Wuppertal Institute  
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- 7., 8 Bertolin Silvia,  
Bosello Francesco                                Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei  
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9. Bino Murad Jabay                              INWRDAM  
Jubiena, Jordan
10. Charles Wasikama T.M.                      UNDP/African Futures  
Abidjoun, Ivory Coast
11. Dark Ken                                        University of Reading  
Whiteknights, Reading, England
12. Diesendorf Mark                              Institute for Sustainable Futures  
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13. Ejigu Mersie                                    Partnership for African Environmental Sustainability  
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|-------------------------------|--|
| 14. Feltmate Blair W.         | YMG Sustainable Development Funds<br>Toronto, Canada                                       |
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| 18. Glenn Jerome C.           | AC/UNU Millennium Project<br>Washington, USA   |
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| 20. Green Stephen             | Eastern Regional Office<br>London, UK  |
| 21. Heredea Tudor             | Moneasa, Romania   |
| 22. Hohoš Ladislav            | Philosophical Faculty<br>Comenius University<br>Bratislava, Slovak Republic                |
| 23. Huba Mikuláš              | Institute of Geography<br>Slovak Academy of Sciences<br>Bratislava, Slovak Republic        |
| 24. Ira Vladimír              | Institute of Geography<br>Slovak Academy of Sciences<br>Bratislava, Slovak Republic        |
| 25. Jaimes Tanya              | Futurist<br>World Future Society<br>Bethesda, USA  |
| 26. Jammal Jamal              | Buffalo<br>NY, USA   |
| 27. Jiang Sun                 | Yangzhou Municipal Environment Protection Bureau 4<br>Yangzhou, China                      |
| 28. Johnson Alyssa            | Product Development<br>Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism<br>San Juan, Puerto Rico |

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|---|--|
| 29. Jusheng Jiang                           | The Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences<br>Danzhou City<br>Hainan Province, P.R. China |
| 30. Kerimov Fuad                            | National Institute for Economic Studies<br>Baku, Azerbaijan  |
| 31. Kerimov Makhmud                         | Radiation Research Institute<br>National Academy of Sciences<br>Baku, Azerbaijan Republic            |
| 32. Klincova Svetlana                       | Office of State Aid<br>Bratislava, Slovak Republic   |
| 33. Klinec Ivan                             | Institute for Forecasting<br>Slovak Academy of Sciences<br>Bratislava, Slovak Republic               |
| 34. Kohlhaas Michael                        | Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung<br>Berlin, Germany                                       |
| 35. Kysučan Lubor                           | Brno, Czech Republic   |
| 36. Lapo Peter                              | The Belarusian State University Library<br>Minsk, Republic Belarus                                   |
| 37.,38.<br>Lither Barbara<br>Lesperance Ann | Quality Brokerage Services, Inc.<br>Bellevue, WA, USA  |
| 39. Lloyd Bruce                             | South Bank University<br>London, UK  |
| 40. Mannermaa Mika                          | Futures Studies Mannermaa Ltd.<br>Piispanristi, Finland  |
| 41. Mantilla de Ardila Amparo               | Fundación Gamma Idear<br>Colombia  |
| 42. Masini Eleonora Barbieri                | Faculty of Social Sciences<br>Gregorian University<br>Rome, Italy                                    |
| 43. Mederly Peter                           | Regioplan<br>Nitra, Slovak Republic  |
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48. Mureithi Leopold

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 60. Pozzi John                | Global Resource Bank Manager   |
| 61. Rambousková Hana          | Fulbright Commission<br>Prague, Czech Republic   |
| 62. Ramieri Emiliano          | Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei<br>Venezia, Italy   |
| 63. Raut Swati                | UN Sustainable Development for the South<br>Atlanta, GA, USA                           |
| 64. Rusko Miroslav            | Office of State Aid<br>Bratislava, Slovak Republic                                     |
| 65. Sall Alioune              | UNDP/African Futures<br>Abidjoun, Ivory Coast  |
| 66. Sava Ionel Nicu           | The “Manfred Wornier” Euro-Atlantic Association<br>Bucharest, Romania                  |
| 67. Shaeer Kamal Zaki Mahmoud | Development Research and Technological Planning Center<br>Building<br>Cairo, Egypt     |
| 68. Shovkoplías Natalia       | Ukraine (present job: Academia Istropolitana Bratislava<br>Bratislava, Slovak Republic |
| 69. Steinmuller Karlheinz     | Gelsenkirchen, Germany   |
| 70. Sungurov Alexander        | St. Petersburg Center of Humanities and Political Science Strategy<br>Russia           |
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| 72. Šimonovský Filip          | Liběchov, Czech Republic   |
| 73. Thálová Lydie             | Brno, Czech Republic   |
| 74. Valach Milan              | Brno, Czech Republic   |
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# APPENDIX 5

## Structure of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Slovak Republic

(the project coordinated by the Regional Environmental Center and financed by the UNDP and Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic)

- ♦ Structure of economy and main branches of economy
- ♦ Economy, economic instruments and their relation to sustainable development

### **CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- ♦ Settlement, settlement development, settlement identity
- ♦ Cultural and historical background and natural environment
- ♦ Cultural and social activities
- ♦ Upbringing and education
- ♦ Political and social system

### **ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- ♦ Lithosphere, relief – geological conditions and natural resources
- ♦ Atmosphere – climatic conditions and resources
- ♦ Hydrosphere – hydrological conditions and resources
- ♦ Pedosphere – soil conditions and resources
- ♦ Biosphere – biotic conditions and resources
- ♦ Man as part of environment – environmental risk factors

### **SOCIAL ASPECT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- ♦ Demographic trends in relation to the sustainable development of society
- ♦ Health state of population and health policy
- ♦ Social problems and socio-pathological phenomena
- ♦ Social standing of specific groups within society
- ♦ National minorities, with special regard to the Roma issue
- ♦ Value preferences and consumption patterns
- ♦ Human development index

### **INSTITUTIONAL ASPECT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- ♦ Chosen institutional tools for sustainable development implementation
- ♦ Characteristics of the current state of institutions – recent and present trends of development and their causes

### **ECONOMIC ASPECT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- ♦ Economic situation according to the basic economic indicators

### **SYNTHESIS OF THE INITIAL SITUATION**

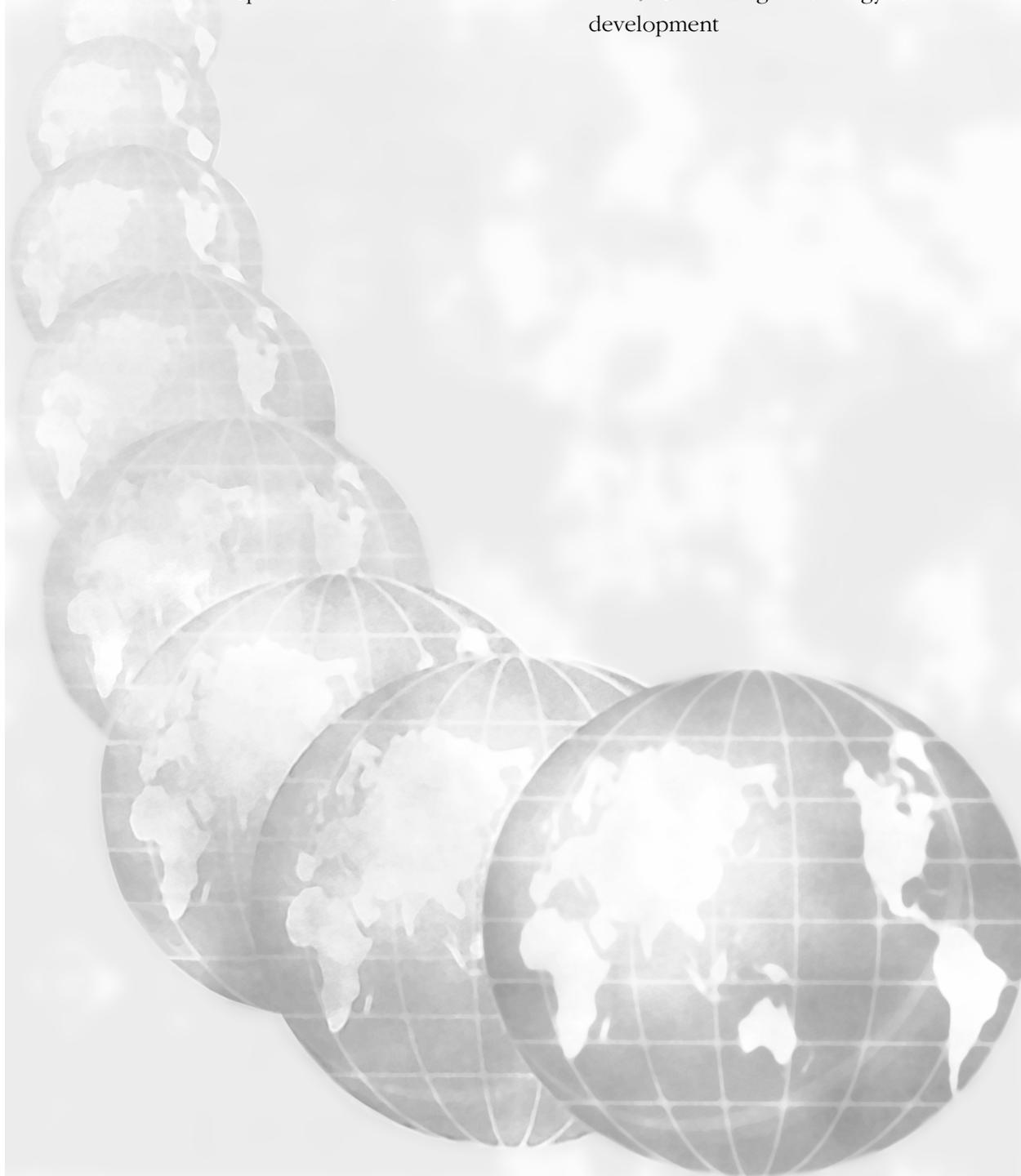
- ♦ Cross-section analysis of the recent development and present situation
- ♦ Analysis of strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and risks (SWOT analysis)
- ♦ Zero scenario of sustainable development – the present development continues

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

- ◆ Focus and priorities of sustainable development:
  - ◆ Objectives of sustainable development
  - ◆ Cultural and historical area
  - ◆ Social area
  - ◆ Economic area
  - ◆ Environmental area
  - ◆ Institutional area
- ◆ Sustainable development scenario

**INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

- ◆ Regional and local aspects of sustainable development
- ◆ Plan of implementing the national strategy for sustainable development
- ◆ Current prerequisites for implementing sustainable development – support processes and trends
- ◆ Skeleton plan of tasks and timings (“Action Plan”) for realizing the strategy for sustainable development



# APPENDIX 6

## Evaluation of the Progress Towards Sustainable Development According to SD Index, ESI and Dashboard SDI; Average Rank

|    | Country        | SD Index | ESI | Dash. SDI | Average rank |
|----|----------------|----------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| 1  | Finland        | 2        | 1   | 1         | 1.3          |
| 2  | Sweden         | 4        | 4   | 2         | 3.3          |
| 3  | Norway         | 1        | 2   | 9         | 4.0          |
| 4  | Switzerland    | 5        | 5   | 4         | 4.7          |
| 5  | Austria        | 6        | 8   | 3         | 5.7          |
| 6  | Denmark        | 11       | 10  | 5         | 8.7          |
| 7  | Germany        | 10       | 15  | 10        | 11.7         |
| 8  | Canada         | 3        | 3   | 30        | 12.0         |
| 9  | France         | 14       | 13  | 12        | 13.0         |
| 10 | Australia      | 13       | 7   | 23        | 14.3         |
| 11 | Netherlands    | 9        | 12  | 28        | 16.3         |
| 12 | United States  | 19       | 11  | 19        | 16.3         |
| 13 | Japan          | 15       | 22  | 17        | 18.0         |
| 14 | Slovakia       | 24       | 18  | 14        | 18.7         |
| 15 | Spain          | 18       | 25  | 18        | 20.3         |
| 16 | Great Britain  | 21       | 16  | 24        | 20.3         |
| 17 | New Zealand    | 7        | 6   | 50        | 21.0         |
| 18 | Iceland        |          | 9   | 35        | 22.0         |
| 19 | Hungary        | 31       | 21  | 15        | 22.3         |
| 20 | Lithuania      | 17       | 23  | 27        | 22.3         |
| 21 | Czech Republic | 33       | 29  | 8         | 23.3         |
| 22 | Uruguay        | 26       | 14  | 33        | 24.3         |
| 23 | Latvia         | 16       | 32  | 38        | 28.7         |
| 24 | Portugal       | 30       | 20  | 40        | 30.0         |
| 25 | Costa Rica     | 27       | 26  | 41        | 31.3         |
| 26 | Panama         | 35       | 34  | 31        | 33.3         |
| 27 | Ireland        | 8        | 17  | 76        | 33.7         |
| 28 | Italy          | 20       | 37  | 44        | 33.7         |
| 29 | Slovenia       | 25       | 24  | 55        | 34.7         |
| 30 | Cuba           | 34       | 35  | 36        | 35.0         |
| 31 | Mauricius      | 53       | 46  | 6         | 35.0         |
| 32 | Poland         | 28       | 58  | 21        | 35.7         |
| 33 | Biélarus       | 41       | 56  | 11        | 36.0         |
| 34 | Croatia        | 37       | 39  | 34        | 36.7         |
| 35 | Chile          | 38       | 31  | 43        | 37.3         |
| 36 | Estonia        | 22       | 27  | 64        | 37.7         |
| 37 | Greece         | 23       | 41  | 58        | 40.7         |
| 38 | Argentina      | 32       | 19  | 74        | 41.7         |
| 39 | Paraguay       | 45       | 54  | 32        | 43.7         |
| 40 | Bulgaria       | 40       | 59  | 47        | 48.7         |

|    | Country         | SD Index | ESI | Dash. SDI | Average rank |
|----|-----------------|----------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| 41 | Sri Lanka       | 83       | 51  | 20        | 51.3         |
| 42 | Brazil          | 44       | 28  | 85        | 52.3         |
| 43 | Colombia        | 48       | 36  | 79        | 54.3         |
| 44 | Russia          | 61       | 33  | 71        | 55.0         |
| 45 | Turkey          | 73       | 70  | 22        | 55.0         |
| 46 | Peru            | 68       | 38  | 60        | 55.3         |
| 47 | South Africa    | 59       | 45  | 62        | 55.3         |
| 48 | Albania         | 39       | 76  | 54        | 56.3         |
| 49 | Belgium         | 12       | 78  | 80        | 56.7         |
| 50 | Moldova         | 54       | 60  | 56        | 56.7         |
| 51 | Romania         | 52       | 79  | 39        | 56.7         |
| 52 | Venezuela       | 58       | 47  | 69        | 58.0         |
| 53 | Dominican. Rep. | 55       | 72  | 53        | 60.0         |
| 54 | Bolivia         | 76       | 30  | 75        | 60.3         |
| 55 | Jamaica         | 43       | 87  | 51        | 60.3         |
| 56 | Ecuador         | 72       | 44  | 67        | 61.0         |
| 57 | Armenia         | 71       | 48  | 68        | 62.3         |
| 58 | Thailand        | 87       | 74  | 29        | 63.3         |
| 59 | Georgia         | 36       |     | 92        | 64.0         |
| 60 | Korea, Rep.     | 51       | 93  | 48        | 64.0         |
| 61 | Ukraine         | 60       | 109 | 26        | 65.0         |
| 62 | Israel          | 29       | 53  | 114       | 65.3         |
| 63 | Uzbekistan      | 56       | 90  | 52        | 66.0         |
| 64 | Mexico          | 47       | 73  | 86        | 68.7         |
| 65 | El Salvador     | 66       | 82  | 59        | 69.0         |
| 66 | Tajikistan      | 78       |     | 61        | 69.5         |
| 67 | Trinidad        | 46       | 69  | 95        | 70.0         |
| 68 | Zimbabwe        | 106      | 42  | 66        | 71.3         |
| 69 | Honduras        | 82       | 64  | 72        | 72.7         |
| 70 | China           | 67       | 107 | 46        | 73.3         |
| 71 | Malaysia        | 70       | 52  | 100       | 74.0         |
| 72 | Mongolia        | 63       | 50  | 110       | 74.3         |
| 73 | Botswana        | 84       | 40  | 103       | 75.7         |
| 74 | Kazakhstan      | 62       | 89  | 77        | 76.0         |
| 75 | Nicaragua       | 98       | 43  | 93        | 78.0         |
| 76 | Singapore       | 49       | 65  | 125       | 79.7         |
| 77 | Fiji            |          | 55  | 107       | 81.0         |
| 78 | Kyrgyzstan      | 57       | 97  | 94        | 82.7         |
| 79 | Egypt           | 95       | 67  | 89        | 83.7         |
| 80 | Lebanon         | 65       | 108 | 78        | 83.7         |

|     | Country           | SD Index | ESI | Dash. SDI | Average rank |
|-----|-------------------|----------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| 81  | Tunisia           | 64       | 83  | 108       | 85.0         |
| 82  | Macedonia         | 42       | 99  | 116       | 85.7         |
| 83  | Guatemala         | 81       | 61  | 118       | 86.7         |
| 84  | Azerbaijan        | 79       | 68  | 119       | 88.7         |
| 85  | Nepal             | 105      | 66  | 101       | 90.7         |
| 86  | Gabun             | 94       | 49  | 133       | 92.0         |
| 87  | Algeria           | 89       | 101 | 87        | 92.3         |
| 88  | Jordan            | 93       | 95  | 90        | 92.7         |
| 89  | Ghana             | 100      | 63  | 117       | 93.3         |
| 90  | Marocco           | 97       | 88  | 96        | 93.7         |
| 91  | Iran              | 88       | 104 | 91        | 94.3         |
| 92  | Indonesia         | 102      | 85  | 97        | 94.7         |
| 93  | Philippines       | 85       | 111 | 88        | 94.7         |
| 94  | Papua N. Guinea   | 96       | 62  | 128       | 95.3         |
| 95  | Syria             | 104      | 105 | 84        | 97.7         |
| 96  | Vietnam           | 101      | 113 | 81        | 98.3         |
| 97  | Myanmar           | 128      |     | 70        | 99.0         |
| 98  | Cameroon          | 110      | 75  | 121       | 102.0        |
| 99  | India             | 103      | 92  | 111       | 102.0        |
| 100 | Bangladesh        | 107      | 98  | 106       | 103.7        |
| 101 | Namibia           | 69       |     | 140       | 104.5        |
| 102 | Tanzania          | 127      | 94  | 98        | 106.3        |
| 103 | Pakistan          | 124      | 84  | 113       | 107.0        |
| 104 | Turkmenistan      | 80       |     | 134       | 107.0        |
| 105 | Sudan             | 112      | 106 | 105       | 107.7        |
| 106 | Senegal           | 111      | 86  | 136       | 111.0        |
| 107 | Kenya             | 138      | 81  | 115       | 111.3        |
| 108 | Saudi Arabia      | 90       | 120 | 127       | 112.3        |
| 109 | Central Afr. Rep. | 125      | 57  | 163       | 115.0        |
| 110 | Uganda            | 137      | 80  | 130       | 115.7        |
| 111 | Lesotho           | 109      |     | 123       | 116.0        |
| 112 | Oman              | 86       |     | 146       | 116.0        |
| 113 | Zambia            | 134      | 96  | 120       | 116.7        |
| 114 | Libya             | 92       | 117 | 142       | 117.0        |
| 115 | Ivory Coast       | 115      |     | 122       | 118.5        |
| 116 | Kuwait            | 77       | 115 | 164       | 118.7        |
| 117 | Benin             | 108      | 102 | 150       | 120.0        |
| 118 | Laos              | 129      |     | 112       | 120.5        |
| 119 | Malawi            | 117      | 91  | 158       | 122.0        |
| 120 | Mali              | 131      | 71  | 165       | 122.3        |
| 121 | Togo              | 119      | 100 | 151       | 123.3        |
| 122 | Nigeria           | 118      | 116 | 139       | 124.3        |
| 123 | Mozambique        | 140      | 77  | 157       | 124.7        |
| 124 | Iraq              | 113      |     | 141       | 127.0        |

|     | Country           | SD Index | ESI | Dash. SDI | Average rank |
|-----|-------------------|----------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| 128 | United Arab. Em.  | 99       |     | 162       | 130.5        |
| 129 | Madagascar        | 126      | 112 | 155       | 131.0        |
| 130 | Zaire             | 132      |     | 131       | 131.5        |
| 131 | Ethiopia          | 142      | 118 | 143       | 134.3        |
| 132 | Gambia            | 116      |     | 153       | 134.5        |
| 133 | Niger             | 130      | 110 | 169       | 136.3        |
| 134 | Cambodia          | 139      |     | 135       | 137.0        |
| 135 | Haiti             | 143      | 121 | 147       | 137.0        |
| 136 | Burundi           | 144      | 119 | 152       | 138.3        |
| 137 | Yemen             | 120      |     | 161       | 140.5        |
| 138 | Angola            | 145      |     | 138       | 141.5        |
| 139 | Mauritania        | 114      |     | 170       | 142.0        |
| 140 | Afghanistan       |          | 122 | 168       | 145.0        |
| 141 | Guinea            | 135      |     | 156       | 145.5        |
| 142 | Guinea-Bissau     | 133      |     | 167       | 150.0        |
| 143 | Chad              | 141      |     | 159       | 150.0        |
| 144 | Sierra Leone      | 136      |     | 171       | 153.5        |
| 145 | Eritrea           | 146      |     | 166       | 156.0        |
|     | Bahamas           |          |     | 65        | *            |
|     | Bahrain           |          |     | 129       | *            |
|     | Barbados          |          |     | 49        | *            |
|     | Belize            |          |     | 109       | *            |
|     | Bhutan            |          |     | 45        | *            |
|     | Bosna and Her.    | 75       |     |           | *            |
|     | Cape Verde        |          |     | 126       | *            |
|     | Comoros           |          |     | 124       | *            |
|     | Cyprus            |          |     | 16        | *            |
|     | Djibouti          |          |     | 148       | *            |
|     | Dominica          |          |     | 73        | *            |
|     | Equatorial Guinea |          |     | 154       | *            |
|     | Grenada           |          |     | 42        | *            |
|     | Guyana            |          |     | 99        | *            |
|     | Hong Kong         |          |     | 63        | *            |
|     | Korea Dem. R.     | 91       |     |           | *            |
|     | Luxembourg        |          |     | 7         | *            |
|     | Maldives          |          |     | 57        | *            |
|     | Malta             |          |     | 25        | *            |
|     | Monte Negro       | 74       |     |           | *            |
|     | Qatar             |          |     | 144       | *            |
|     | Samoa             |          |     | 13        | *            |
|     | Serbia            | 50       |     |           | *            |
|     | Solomon Islands   |          |     | 132       | *            |
|     | St. Lucia         |          |     | 102       | *            |
|     | St. Vincent       |          |     | 104       | *            |



## **Global Partnership for Development**

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Editor-in-chief: RNDr. Hana Dziková

Layout: Petr Dzik

Cover design: Mrg. Vladimír Kubák

Published and printed by Palacky University in Olomouc,  
Křížkovského 8, 771 47 Olomouc  
Olomouc 2002

1<sup>st</sup> edition

**ISBN 80-244-0446-X**