

PART 5 IN DEFENCE OF LEGITIMATE DISSENT 1998 DRAFT 37

JANUARY JANUARY 1998

1997 I had been put on an RCMP threat assessment list, but it was not until 1998 when there was an Inquiry into what happened at APEC , that I found out . February

When there is an inquiry, the RCMP are required to release their files.

One morning I received a phone call from a member of the media, she asked me if I knew that I was on the list. She said she was going to write a piece about the national leader of the Green Party being on the list. I asked her to let me expose it and I asked her to February send me the evidence and she faxed me the following:

OTHER ACTIVISTS

 <p>DOB: 1955-09-19 Potential to be Violent HIV Positive AIDS Activist, White male, 175cm, 64kg, brown hair, brown eyes</p>	 <p>DOB: 1961-11-21 AIDS Activist</p>	 <p>DOB: 1963-06-23 Lesbian activist / anarchist White, female, 180cm, 95.5kg, brown hair, very masculine</p>	 <p>DOB: 1966-11-21 Anarchist / activist</p>	 <p>DOB: 1971-04-3 Activist</p>
 <p>DOB: 1973-01-27 Activist - Threw blood on security cont.</p>	 <p>RUSROW, Joan DOB: 1938-11-01 Media Person UBC protest sympathizer</p>	 <p>DOB: 1976-07-17 Media Person UBC protest sympathizer</p>	 <p>DOB: 1946-03-27 Activist</p>	 <p>DOB: 1963-12-17 Activist</p>

THIS IS EXHIBIT E
 REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF
Joan Elizabeth Rusrow
 SWORN BEFORE ME THIS 9 DAY
 OF September, 2005
[Signature]
 A Commissioner for Taking Affidavits
 Within British Columbia

No dissemination without approval from NCO /c APEC Threat Assessment Joint Intelligence Group

I thought that it would be better for me to release the information which I did

After years of going through numerous channels still in 2022 I still do not know the reason I believe that over the years, I have engaged in legitimate dissent I decided to compile a document in the form of an affidavit and dedicated it to the RCMP and let the reader determine if I have been a threat , and if so to whom...

This is from 1998 of my affidavit 1980 to 2005, when I was invited to appear before the senate and make a presentation on my being on the RCMP Threat Assessment list

)NOTE: for a quick read search for () which begins each item or by month which is written twice JANUARY JANUARY etc.

()THAT in 1998 in January 1ST

()THAT in 1998, on January 1, we launched a proposed treaty

EXHIBIT

1998 A CITIZEN'S PUBLIC TRUST TREATY (TREATY OF ETHICS, EQUITY AND ECOLOGY)

THE CALL

We call upon the nations of the world to ensure the rights of present and future generations by implementing the principles of this Citizens Public Trust Treaty.

We urge you to support the Treaty by adding your name to the petition, by passing it on, and by sending copies to heads of states and legislators.

January 1st, 1998

CITIZENS PUBLIC TRUST TREATY

(TREATY OF ETHICS, EQUITY AND ECOLOGY)

A PROPOSED United Nations General Assembly Resolution,
to be circulated to governments by their citizens.

WE, THE CITIZENS OF THE WORLD,

DETERMINED

* TO CREATE a world based on true participatory democracy within a framework of public trust principles;

* TO ACCEPT the inherent limits to the Earth's resources and to promote the peaceful coexistence of all nations, races, and species;

* TO DEVELOP a stable and peaceful international society founded on the rule of law;

* TO HALT the consequences of unprincipled economic growth;

RECOGNIZING the Interdependence of Peace, Environmental Protection, and Human Rights and Social Justice;

NOTING that through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created international Public Trust obligations, commitments and expectations:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, and social justice;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development;

AFFIRMING THAT the freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby everyone is able to enjoy economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights

(Universal Declaration of Human Rights);

AWARE THAT the rule of law and the good-faith implementation of international legal principles are the foundation for peace, security, and co-operation among States (Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the UN [General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV)]);

RECALLING

- * the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to guarantee respect for human rights as set out in the International Bill of Rights, and to "prevent the scourge of war";
- * the expectations created through the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), now accepted as part of customary international law, to guarantee "the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family";
- * the obligation undertaken by States in various multilateral treaties on human rights, that there must be no discrimination on the following grounds:
 - race, tribe, or culture;
 - colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language;
 - nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker);
 - gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family,
 - disability or age;
 - religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or
 - class, economic position, or other status;

(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others);

- * the obligations of States to ensure full employment and enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work (1966 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights);
- * the expectation, created by the adoption of the precautionary principle as part of customary international law, that where there is a threat of serious environmental damage or of harm to human health, the lack of full scientific certainty will not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent that threat;
- * the expectation, created by the adoption of the principle of inter-generational equity, that the rights of future generations to an ecological heritage will be respected (Convention on the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972);
- * that the potential irreversibility of environmental harm gives rise to special responsibility to prevent such harm (1994 Draft Declaration of Principles of Human Rights and the Environment);
- * that human rights, environmental integrity, sustainable, socially equitable and environmentally sound development, and peace are interdependent and inseparable (1994 Draft Declaration of Principles of Human Rights and the Environment);
- * The commitment to prevent activities on the land of indigenous peoples that would harm the environment or be culturally inappropriate (Agenda 21, 1992);
- * The commitment to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction (UNCHE, 1972);
- * The obligations of States to eliminate the indiscriminate use of

certain conventional weapons (1983 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects);

* The diverse obligations incurred through the Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Basel Convention on the Transfer of Hazardous Waste, the Vienna Convention on the Elimination of the Production and Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (1985) and other relevant international environmental agreements;

* The expectations created through diverse resolutions of the General Assembly, commitments made in Conference Action plans, and obligations incurred through Conventions:

- to guarantee "the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family",
- to "prevent the scourge of war",
- to recognize the "peoples' right to peace",
- to ensure that "the use of scientific technology should be in peace and for the benefits of humanity",
- to "reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into promoting social programs particularly in developing countries",
- to "ensure social justice and the equitable distribution of resources",
- to respect "the right to work for equal pay for work of equal value",
- to "ensure the rights of future generations", and
- to "respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose";

CONCERNED that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization

(WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the proposed Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) undermine the UN's work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above;

DISMAYED by the continuing global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from General Assembly resolutions;

RECALLING the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations to "ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law" (Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Beijing, 1995, and also in the Habitat II Agenda, Istanbul, 1996);

WE CALL UPON THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING

ACTIONS:

1. To discharge the obligations, act on the commitments, and fulfill the expectations arising from international Public Trust agreements, including:

(a) signing and ratifying any existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified;

- (b) enacting the domestic legislation necessary to implement them or to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations; and
- (c) acting upon the commitments arising from conference action plans.

2. (1) To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations of member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upwards with respect to:

- (a) Promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, and social justice;
- (b) Enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
- (c) Achieving a state of peace, justice and security;
- (d) Creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
- (e) Ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment, reducing the ecological footprint and moving away from the current model of over-consumptive development.

2. (2) to require that all use of natural resources must be in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 2. (1), that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of those resources, and that all public subsidies to activities, individuals or companies that do not conform to the principles set out in paragraph 2. (1) be immediately discontinued.

3. To demand compensation and reparations from investors or corporations, and from administrations that have permitted investors

or corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment, violating fundamental human rights, or causing harm to human health, especially where those actions occurred:

- (a) in developing and developed countries, or
- (b) on the lands of indigenous peoples, or in the communities of marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries.

4. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights or denied or colluded in denying social justice,
- (b) caused irreversible environmental degradation or harm to human health,
- (c) disregarded labour rights,
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or
- (e) failed to pay compensation for past environmental degradation or non-compliance with international agreements.

5. To reduce military budgets by at least 50% and to use the savings:

- (a) to guarantee:
 - the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides,
 - the right to safe and affordable shelter,
 - the right to universal health care,
 - the right to safe drinking water,
 - the right to a safe environment,
 - the right to education, and

- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control.

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control. All funding to the United Nations should be conditional on and dedicated to furthering the objectives of international Public Trust law, not vested interest economic agreements such as GATT, WTO, MAI, etc... Since the Security Council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the Security Council should be disbanded, and a rotational council should be selected from the membership of the General Assembly.

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure (i) the exclusion of corporations and (ii) that no partner has in any way, in any of its activities, violated human rights, (including labour rights), caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market economy" by defining civil society as those elements of society whose goals are to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially

equitable and environmentally sound employment; and to declare and affirm the principle that civil society has a valid and important role to play, distinct from the market economy.

9. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992. This prohibition must cover activities such as those related to:

- (a) producing, importing or exporting toxic, hazardous, or (non-medical) atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) producing or consuming ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extracting resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) producing or distributing genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms,
- (e) producing or distributing genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems, and
- (f) creating or increasing dependency on greenhouse gas emissions.

10. (1) To act upon the commitments made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to replace the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as an indicator of economic well-being with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), the Criteria of Public Trust (CPT) or some other measure which reflects the general quality of life rather than gross economic activity.

10. (2) To reduce the ecological footprint, to move away from car/truck-dependency, and to reject the economic dogma that maximum

economic growth will resolve the urgency of the global situation.

11. (1) To prohibit all trade zones that have the effect of circumventing obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

11. (2) To phase out all socially inequitable and environmentally unsound industries while implementing a fair transition program for affected workers and communities.

12. To forgive all developing-nation debt arising from loans by international bodies such as the World Bank and the IMF, and to terminate all structural adjustment programs (SAPs) which seek to ensure repayment of such debt at the expense of ordinary people, including programs that mandate:

- (a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,
- (b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,
- (c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,
- (d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets, offering low wages, implementing high interest rates, or providing little or no environmental protection,
- (e) the indiscriminate encouragement to produce goods for export at the expense of crops, products or services which serve the needs of domestic peoples, or

(f) the creation or exacerbation of an imbalance between imports and exports.

13. (1) To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in manufacturing, transferring substances, or other practices that are banned, restricted or otherwise, unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

13. (2) To ensure that fulfilling a state's obligations under international Public Trust Law shall be an absolute defence against legal action by any state, corporation, or investor.

13. (3) To expose the extent to which citizens have allowed their pension and investment funds to support corporations that have violated the public trust, and to urge citizens to invest in the promotion of the public trust.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights, on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where such trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance to which citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with international Public Trust Law, including the duty to:

(a) protect and advance human rights, including the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, labour rights, and social justice,

- (b) protect and conserve the environment,
- (c) prevent war and conflict, and
- (d) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

16. To abolish the doctrine of "corporate personality" - the notion that corporations are persons and have the rights of ordinary people - thus preventing corporations from invoking the rights proper to individuals.

17. To ensure the right of citizens to sue corporate owners and officers, in criminal and civil courts, for any violation of human rights, including labour rights, for denying social justice, for causing serious harm to the environment or to human health, or for contributing to suffering and waste through the international arms trade.

We believe that the solution to the many problems which inspire the creation of this treaty lies in a combination of:

- (i) adopting regulations which embody Public Trust principles;
- (ii) eliminating subsidies which encourage the mis-allocation of natural resources or the violation of international Public Trust principles;
- (iii) clarifying the true social and ecological costs of the mis-allocation of natural resources that is caused by the "externalization" of those costs and the "internalization" of benefits which come from the beneficence of nature and should therefore properly accrue to all people;
- (iv) requiring that the true social and ecological costs be factored into the prices of all products and services;

- (v) ceasing the waste, suffering and instability caused by the international arms trade; and
- (vi) encouraging a conscious effort by all people, individually and collectively, to reduce the ecological footprint.

RATIONALE

1999 is the culmination of the decade devoted to the furtherance of international law. We have just celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

When significant anniversaries of the United Nations are celebrated there is usually a flurry of congratulatory activity and then the documents are put back on the shelf.

Rights, however, are meaningless unless they are actually implemented and enforced.

The Citizens' Public Trust Treaty calls upon member states of the United Nations to actually implement both existing and new international obligations, commitments and expectations to ensure the realization of the global Public Trust. This treaty will provide an effective means of counteracting the process of corporate globalization that threatens to undermine over 50 years of international Public Trust agreements.

BACKGROUND:

The purpose of this Treaty is to demand that governments stop

devolving their power to corporations, and to call upon them to discharge the obligations, act on the commitments and fulfill the expectations undertaken through United Nations documents and through national and regional agreements. Successive drafts of the Treaty have circulated widely for over a year and a half. It has evolved with input from many participants via the internet and has been translated into Spanish and French. The Treaty was sent to each country's UN Missions in New York in 1997 and in 1998 on the anniversaries of the United Nations

(October 24) and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10).

The proposed Treaty is supported by a body of international documents and principles drawn the commitments, the obligations and the expectations created by the UN system. A full list of the

international instruments and other documents that have been reviewed for the drafting of this Treaty is available on request. The principles

embodied in the Treaty are further supported by a "Charter of Obligations"

prepared by the Global Compliance Research Project, which lists, in an easy to find format, the text of many of the agreements undertaken by States over the years.

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- 9. 1. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992. This prohibition must cover activities such as those related to:

(a) producing, importing or exporting toxic, hazardous, or (non-medical) atomic substances and wastes, (b) producing or consuming ozone-depleting substances, (c) extracting resources by environmentally unsound methods, (d) producing or distributing genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms, (e) producing or distributing genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems, and (f) creating or increasing dependency on greenhouse gas emission (g) ensuring that the governments of the corporations act to prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or harm to human health (h) ensuring that the governments of the developing countries act to prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or harm to human health

9.2 to prevent practices within a culture that violate human rights: - to prohibit genital mutilation in compliance with the recommendation of the world health organization and to call upon international community to work towards this prohibition

9.3. to prevent the introduction into another state of substances and activities prohibited in the state of origin

9.4. to establish legal obligations to ensure that the multinationals that have caused environmental degradation and harm to human health in developing countries are brought to trial in their country of origin

9.4. to ensure that the above recommendation 9.3 is brought before the European union/ African, Caribbean and pacific negotiations and before the WTO meeting in Seattle in November 99

9. 5. to ensure compliance with international environmental instruments (a) implementing the framework convention on climate change, - conserving carbon sinks such as old growth forests and bogs, -invoking the precautionary principle, -exposing the conflict OF interest of scientists who deny the threat of climate change - rejecting the proposal that nuclear energy is the solution to climate

change - rejecting the proposal that the solution lies in emissions trading which endorses the right to pollute - acting on the obligation to the reduce of greenhouse gases

- calling upon major green-house gas producing states to assume their responsibility to respect the rights of future generations - ensuring that the developing countries are supported by the developed states in the commitment to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and that the developed states assist through supplying socially equitable and environmentally sound practices - calling upon civil society, politicians, scientists to collaborate before the march united nations convention - moving away from car/truck-dependency and promoting environmentally sound transportation - (b) implementing the convention on biological diversity - conserving biodiversity and identifying biodiversity - invoking the precautionary principle to justify banning environmentally unsound practices that destroy biodiversity (c) applying the framework convention on climate change and the convention on biological diversity to the preservation of temperate and tropical old growth forests

10. 1. To act upon the commitments made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to replace the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as an indicator of economic well-being with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), the Criteria of Public Trust (CPT) or some other measure which reflects the general quality of life rather than gross economic activity.

10.2 to redefine "development" in ecological, social and equitable terms

10.3. To reject the economic dogma that maximum economic growth will resolve inequitable income and wealth distribution.

10.4. to factor in the social and ecological costs of development - discontinuing all [socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices and public subsidies not conforming to public trust law. - adopting tax policies, which ensure the socially equitable and environmentally sound use of the land and resources as a right to a common heritage - requiring that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of all land and natural resources.

11. 1. To prohibit all trade zones that circumvent obligations and

commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

11. 2. To phase out all socially inequitable and environmentally unsound industries while implementing a fair transition program for affected workers and communities.

- including the following:

(a) banning genetically engineered foods and crops

-banning the patenting of life forms

- ending the exploitation of the knowledge of farmers, peasants and indigenous peoples - promoting a global support program for organic agriculture and other forms of ecological farming (b) replacing the

chemical pesticides with environmentally safe and sound alternatives (c) dismantling civil nuclear plants and phasing out dependency on

fossil fuels and the promoting of environmentally safe and sound alternative renewable energy (d) preventing the cruelty to animals at

all levels including in food production especially battery and factory farming, medical experimentation, and in human amusement (e)

promoting a move away from the current model of over-consumption by

refusing, reusing, reducing and recycling - providing that recycling does not introduce socially inequitable and environmentally unsound

practices and substances such as recycling plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons

11.3. * to discharge the diverse obligations incurred through the framework convention on climate change (1992), the convention on biological diversity (1992), the Basel convention on the transfer of hazardous waste, the Vienna convention on the elimination of the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (1985) and other relevant international environmental agreements;

12. to forgive all developing-nation debt and if the debt has been paid all interest arising from loans by international bodies such as the world bank and the IMF, and to terminate all structural adjustment programs (saps) which seek to ensure repayment of such debt at the expense of ordinary people, including programs that mandate:

(a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,

(b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,

(c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,

(d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets, offering low wages, implementing high interest rates, or providing little or no environmental protection,

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement to produce goods for export at the expense of crops, products or services, which serve the needs of domestic peoples, or (f) the creation or exacerbation of an imbalance between imports and exports.

12.2. to ensure that the banks and international institutions responsible for the lending of money for inappropriate corporate development are financially responsible for the canceling of the debt

13. 1 To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in manufacturing, transferring substances, or other practices that are banned, restricted or otherwise unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

13. 2. To ensure that fulfilling a state's obligations under international Public Trust Law shall be an absolute defence against legal action by any state, corporation, or investor.

13. 3. To expose the extent to which citizens have allowed their pension and investment funds to support corporations that have violated the public trust, and to urge citizens to invest in the promotion of the public trust.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights, on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where such trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance to which citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with international Public Trust Law, including the duty to:

(a) protect and advance human rights, including the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, labour rights, and social justice, (b) protect and conserve the environment, (c) prevent war and conflict,

and (d) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

16. To abolish the doctrine of "corporate personality" - the notion that corporations are persons and have the rights of ordinary people - thus preventing corporations from invoking the rights proper to individuals.

17. To ensure the right of citizens to sue corporate owners and officers, in criminal and civil courts, for any violation of human rights, including labour rights, for denying social justice, for causing serious harm to the environment or to human health, or for contributing to suffering and waste through the international arms trade.

18. To eliminate weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, biological and chemical (a) banning all nuclear weapons and adopting the abolition 2000 proposed treaty for the abolition of nuclear weapons (b) de-alerting all nuclear weapons by December 31 1999 to prevent potential y2 k problems (c) discontinuing the circulating and berthing of nuclear capable and nuclear armed vessels (d) banning the transfer of plutonium in the form of MOX

19.1 to prevent the corporate and corporate front group intrusion into the educational system - exposing the origin and funding of the educational materials

19.2 to introduce environmental literature especially of a philosophical nature

19.2. to support ecological facts by introducing scientific data and especially by stimulating critical thinking based on eco-philosophy, and to develop and to disseminate a list of obligatory reading related to a philosophical base as a foundation of the essence of ecological thought

19.3. to promote educational programs related to the furtherance of a culture of peace issued in 1999 for the World Trade Conference in Seattle and distributed by

Joan Russow (PhD) Global Compliance Research Project/

We are now living in the wake of negligence from years of

institutional collusion among governments, corporations and the military. Currently there is a concurrence of disasters: the violation of human rights, including civil and political rights, the denial of social justice, the degradation of the environment, and the escalation of war and conflict. The WTO has been instrumental in fostering this collusion to the detriment of the global community. In the year 1999, the culmination of the decade devoted to international law, rather than continue with this collusion which has jeopardized civil society and the global ecosystem, the WTO should be dismantled and emphasis should be placed on member states living up to their international public trust commitments and obligations and adhering to the rule of law.

DECLARATION OF ACTIONS

The Declaration of Actions was compiled from presentations, comments and proposals that were made during the plenary sessions at a recent conference

RECOGNIZING the Interdependence of Peace, Environmental Protection, Human Rights and Social Justice;

NOTING that through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created international Public Trust obligations, commitments and expectations:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, potable water, shelter and health care, education and social justice and the right to self-determination;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumption

CONCERNED that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) undermine the UN's work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above:

DISMAYED by the continuing global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations

arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from General Assembly resolutions;

RECALLING the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations to "ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law" (Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Beijing, 1995, and also in the Habitat II Agenda, Istanbul, 1996);

We call upon all MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. 1 * TO CREATE a world based on true participatory democracy within a framework of public trust principles;
* TO ACCEPT the inherent limits to the Earth's resources
* to promote the peaceful coexistence of all nations, races, and species;
* TO DEVELOP a stable and peaceful international society founded on the rule of law;
* TO HALT the consequences of unprincipled economic growth;
* TO STRIVE TO REMOVE the inequitable distribution of resources * to stabilize population and implement the commitments made through the international conference on population and development

1. 2 To discharge the obligations, act on the commitments, and fulfill the expectations arising from international Public Trust agreements, including:

(a) signing and ratifying any existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified;
(b) enacting the domestic legislation necessary to implement them or to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations; and (c) acting upon the commitments arising from conference action plans.

2. 1. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations of member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upward with respect to:

(a) Promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, and social justice, and the right to self-determination;

* the obligation undertaken by States in various multilateral treaties on human rights, that there must be no discrimination on the following grounds: - race, tribe, or culture; - colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language; nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker); - gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family, - disability or age; - religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or - class, economic position, or other status;

(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others);

(b) Enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;

(c) Achieving a state of peace, justice and security; (d) Creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and (e) Ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment, reducing the ecological footprint and moving away from the current model of over-consumptive development.

2. 2. to require that all use of natural resources must be in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 2. (1) that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of those resources, and that all public subsidies to activities, individuals or companies that do not conform to the principles set out in paragraph 2. (1) be immediately discontinued.

2.3. to promote the right to ecological governance and global ecological solidarity and determine how to implement this governance.

2.4. to establish an urgent international network to protest immediately any arrests and imprisonment of environmental, political, social protesters

3. To demand compensation and reparations from investors or corporations, and from administrations that have permitted investors or corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment, violating fundamental human rights, or causing harm to human health, especially where those actions occurred:

(a) in developing and developed countries, or

(b) on the lands of indigenous peoples, or in the communities of marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries.

4. 1. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

(a) violated human rights or denied or colluded in denying social justice, (b) caused irremediable or unremediated

environmental degradation or harm to human health, (c) disregarded labour rights, (d) contributed to conflict and war, or (e) failed to pay compensation for past environmental degradation or non-compliance with international agreements.

4.2. to set up a monitoring and reporting network to inform citizens in the country of origin where corporations are registered of the activities of the foreign-based corporations

4.3 to expose the relationship between corporate exploitation of resources and war and the generation of social, human rights and ecological refugees and immigrants.

4.4. to coordinate a conference on the social, cultural and environmental impacts of the current model of over-consumption especially that of the multinationals

5. 1 To reduce military budgets by at least 50% and to use the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides,
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to ecological heritage
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control.

5.2 to move towards global disarmament and the dissolution of organizations and institutes dedicated to furthering of the cult of war rather than to the promoting a culture of peace - dismantling of NATO

5.3 to stress the necessity of anticipation and prevention of conflict and an establishment of a culture of peace

5.4 to reveal the intricate relationship between the global arms sales and the creation and extension of war and conflict

5.5 to expose the role of NGOs for supporting paramilitary actions in the guise of promoting human rights

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control. All funding to the United Nations should be conditional on and dedicated to furthering the objectives of international Public Trust law, not vested interest economic agreements such as GATT, WTO, etc. Since the Security Council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the Security Council should be disbanded, and a rotational council should be selected from the membership of the General Assembly.

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure (i) the exclusion of corporations and (ii) that no partner has in any way, in any of its activities, violated human rights, (including labour rights), caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market economy" by defining civil society as those elements of society whose goals are to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and to declare and affirm the principle that civil society has a valid and important role to play, distinct from the market economy.

9. 1. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992. This prohibition must cover activities such as those related to:

(a) producing, importing or exporting toxic, hazardous, or (non-medical) atomic substances and wastes, (b) producing or consuming ozone-depleting substances, (c) extracting resources by environmentally unsound methods, (d) producing or distributing genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms, (e) producing or distributing genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems, and (f) creating or increasing dependency on greenhouse gas emission (g) ensuring that the governments of the corporations act to prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or harm to human health (h) ensuring that the governments of the developing countries act to prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or harm to human health 9.2 to prevent practices within a culture that violate human rights: - to prohibit genital mutilation in compliance with the recommendation of the world health organization and to call upon international community to work towards this prohibition 9.3. to prevent the introduction into another state of substances and activities prohibited in the state of origin

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9.4. to ensure that the above recommendation 9.3 is brought before the European union/ African, Caribbean and pacific negotiations and before the WTO meeting in Seattle in November 99

9. 5. to ensure compliance with international environmental instruments (a) implementing the framework convention on climate change, - conserving carbon sinks such as old growth forests and bogs, -invoking the precautionary principle, -exposing the conflict OF interest of scientists who deny the threat of climate change - rejecting the proposal that nuclear energy is the solution to climate change - rejecting the proposal that the solution lies in emissions trading which endorses the right to pollute - acting on the obligation to the reduce of greenhouse gases

- calling upon major green-house gas producing states to assume their responsibility to respect the rights of future generations - ensuring that the developing countries are supported by the developed states in the commitment to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and that the developed states assist through supplying socially equitable and environmentally sound practices - calling upon civil society, politicians, scientists to collaborate before the march united nations convention - moving away from car/truck-dependency and

promoting environmentally sound transportation - (b) implementing the convention on biological diversity - conserving biodiversity and identifying biodiversity - invoking the precautionary principle to justify banning environmentally unsound practices that destroy biodiversity (c) applying the framework convention on climate change and the convention on biological diversity to the preservation of temperate and tropical old growth forests

10. 1. To act upon the commitments made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to replace the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as an indicator of economic well-being with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), the Criteria of Public Trust (CPT) or some other measure which reflects the general quality of life rather than gross economic activity.

10.2 to redefine "development" in ecological, social and equitable terms

10.3. To reject the economic dogma that maximum economic growth will resolve inequitable income and wealth distribution.

10.4. to factor in the social and ecological costs of development - discontinuing all [socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices and public subsidies not conforming to public trust law. - adopting tax policies, which ensure the socially equitable and environmentally sound use of the land and resources as a right to a common heritage - requiring that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of all land and natural resources.

11. 1. To prohibit all trade zones that circumvent obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

11. 2. To phase out all socially inequitable and environmentally unsound industries while implementing a fair transition program for affected workers and communities.

- including the following:

(a) banning genetically engineered foods and crops
-banning the patenting of life forms
- ending the exploitation of the knowledge of farmers, peasants and indigenous peoples - promoting a global support program for organic agriculture and other forms of ecological farming (b) replacing the

chemical pesticides with environmentally safe and sound alternatives (c) dismantling civil nuclear plants and phasing out dependency on fossil fuels and the promoting of environmentally safe and sound alternative renewable energy (d) preventing the cruelty to animals at all levels including in food production especially battery and factory farming, medical experimentation, and in human amusement (e) promoting a move away from the current model of over-consumption by refusing, reusing, reducing and recycling - providing that recycling does not introduce socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices and substances such as recycling plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons

11.3. * to discharge the diverse obligations incurred through the framework convention on climate change (1992), the convention on biological diversity (1992), the Basel convention on the transfer of hazardous waste, the Vienna convention on the elimination of the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (1985) and other relevant international environmental agreements;

12. to forgive all developing-nation debt and if the debt has been paid all interest arising from loans by international bodies such as the world bank and the IMF, and to terminate all structural adjustment programs (saps) which seek to ensure repayment of such debt at the expense of ordinary people, including programs that mandate:

(a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,
(b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,
(c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,

(d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets, offering low wages, implementing high interest rates, or providing little or no environmental protection,

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement to produce goods for export at the expense of crops, products or services, which serve the needs of domestic peoples, or (f) the creation or exacerbation of an imbalance between imports and exports.

12.2. to ensure that the banks and international institutions responsible for the lending of money for inappropriate corporate development are financially responsible for the canceling of the debt

13. 1 To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in manufacturing,

transferring substances, or other practices that are banned, restricted or otherwise unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

13. 2. To ensure that fulfilling a state's obligations under international Public Trust Law shall be an absolute defence against legal action by any state, corporation, or investor.

13. 3. To expose the extent to which citizens have allowed their pension and investment funds to support corporations that have violated the public trust, and to urge citizens to invest in the promotion of the public trust.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights, on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where such trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance to which citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with international Public Trust Law, including the duty to:

(a) protect and advance human rights, including the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, labour rights, and social justice, (b) protect and conserve the environment, (c) prevent war and conflict, and (d) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

16. To abolish the doctrine of "corporate personality" - the notion that corporations are persons and have the rights of ordinary people - thus preventing corporations from invoking the rights proper to individuals.

17. To ensure the right of citizens to sue corporate owners and officers, in criminal and civil courts, for any violation of human rights, including labour rights, for denying social justice, for causing serious harm to the environment or to human health, or for contributing to suffering and waste through the international arms trade.

18. To eliminate weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, biological and chemical (a) banning all nuclear weapons and adopting the abolition 2000 proposed treaty for the abolition of nuclear weapons (b) de-alerting all nuclear weapons by December 31 1999 to prevent potential y2k problems (c) discontinuing the circulating and berthing of nuclear capable and nuclear armed vessels (d) banning the

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19.3. to promote educational programs related to the furtherance of a culture of peace, wrote for the World Trade Conference in Seattle and distributed before and at the WTO Conference

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Issued in 1999 for the World Trade Conference in Seattle and distributed by Joan Russow (PhD) Global Compliance Research Project/

- EXHIBIT

We are now living in the wake of negligence from years of institutional collusion among governments, corporations and the military. Currently there is a concurrence of disasters: the violation of human rights, including civil and political rights, the denial of social justice, the degradation of the environment, and the escalation of war and conflict. The WTO has been instrumental in fostering this collusion to the detriment of the global community. In the year 1999, the culmination of the decade devoted to international law, rather than continue with this collusion which has jeopardized civil society and the global ecosystem, the WTO should be dismantled and emphasis should be placed on member states living up to their international public trust commitments and obligations and adhering to the rule of law.

DECLARATION OF ACTIONS

The Declaration of Actions was compiled from presentations, comments and proposals that were made during the plenary sessions at a recent conference

RECOGNIZING the Interdependence of Peace, Environmental Protection, Human Rights and Social Justice;

NOTING that through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created international Public Trust obligations, commitments and expectations:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, potable water, shelter and health care, education and social justice and the right to self-determination; 2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development; 3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security; 4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and 5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumption

CONCERNED that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) undermine the UN's work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above:

DISMAYED by the continuing global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from General Assembly resolutions;

RECALLING the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations to "ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law" (Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Beijing, 1995, and also in the Habitat II Agenda, Istanbul, 1996);

We call upon all MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. 1 * TO CREATE a world based on true participatory democracy within a framework of public trust principles;
* TO ACCEPT the inherent limits to the Earth's resources
* to promote the peaceful coexistence of all nations, races, and species;

* TO DEVELOP a stable and peaceful international society founded on the rule of law;
* TO HALT the consequences of unprincipled economic growth;
* TO STRIVE TO REMOVE the inequitable distribution of resources * to stabilize population and implement the commitments made through the international conference on population and development

1. 2 To discharge the obligations, act on the commitments, and fulfill the expectations arising from international Public Trust agreements, including:

(a) signing and ratifying any existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified;
(b) enacting the domestic legislation necessary to implement them or to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations; and (c) acting upon the commitments arising from conference action plans.

2. 1. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations of member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upward with respect to:

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* TO DEVELOP a stable and peaceful international society founded on the rule of law;
* TO HALT the consequences of unprincipled economic growth;
* TO STRIVE TO REMOVE the inequitable distribution of resources * to stabilize population and implement the commitments made through the international conference on population and development

1. 2 To discharge the obligations, act on the commitments, and fulfill the expectations arising from international Public Trust agreements, including:

(a) signing and ratifying any existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified;
(b) enacting the domestic legislation necessary to implement them or to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations; and (c) acting upon the commitments arising from conference action plans.

2. 1. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations of member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upward with respect to:

(a) Promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, and social justice, and the right to self-determination;

* the obligation undertaken by States in various multilateral treaties

on human rights, that there must be no discrimination on the following grounds: - race, tribe, or culture; - colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language; nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker); - gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family, - disability or age; - religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or - class, economic position, or other status;

(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others);

(b) Enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; (c) Achieving a state of peace, justice and security; (d) Creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and (e) Ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment, reducing the ecological footprint and moving away from the current model of over-consumptive development.

2. 2. to require that all use of natural resources must be in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 2. (1) that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of those resources, and that all public subsidies to activities, individuals or companies that do not conform to the principles set out in paragraph 2. (1) be immediately discontinued.

2.3. to promote the right to ecological governance and global ecological solidarity and determine how to implement this governance.

2.4. to establish an urgent international network to protest immediately any arrests and imprisonment of environmental, political, social protesters

3. To demand compensation and reparations from investors or corporations, and from administrations that have permitted investors or corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment, violating fundamental human rights, or causing harm to human health, especially where those actions occurred:

(a) in developing and developed countries, or

(b) on the lands of indigenous peoples, or in the communities of marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries.

4. 1. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

(a) violated human rights or denied or colluded in denying social justice, (b) caused irremediable or unpremeditated environmental degradation or harm to human health, (c) disregarded labour rights, (d) contributed to conflict and war, or (e) failed to pay compensation for past environmental degradation or non-compliance with international agreements.

4.2. to set up a monitoring and reporting network to inform citizens in the country of origin where corporations are registered of the activities of the foreign-based corporations

4.3 to expose the relationship between corporate exploitation of resources and war and the generation of social, human rights and ecological refugees and immigrants.

4.4. to coordinate a conference on the social, cultural and environmental impacts of the current model of over-consumption especially that of the multinationals

5. 1 To reduce military budgets by at least 50% and to use the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides,
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to ecological heritage
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control.

5.2 to move towards global disarmament and the dissolution of organizations and institutes dedicated to furthering of the cult of war rather than to the promoting a culture of peace - dismantling of NATO

5.3 to stress the necessity of anticipation and prevention of conflict and an establishment of a culture of peace

5.4 to reveal the intricate relationship between the global arms sales and the creation and extension of war and conflict

5.5 to expose the role of NGOs for supporting paramilitary actions in the guise of promoting human rights

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control. All funding to the United Nations should be conditional on and dedicated to furthering the objectives of international Public Trust law, not vested interest economic agreements such as GATT, WTO, etc. Since the Security Council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the Security Council should be disbanded, and a rotational council should be selected from the membership of the General Assembly.

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure (i) the exclusion of corporations and (ii) that no partner has in any way, in any of its activities, violated human rights, (including labour rights), caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market economy" by defining civil society as those elements of society whose goals are to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and to declare and affirm the principle that civil society has a valid and important role to play, distinct from the market economy.

9. 1. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992. This prohibition must cover activities such as those related to:

(a) producing, importing or exporting toxic, hazardous, or (non-medical) atomic substances and wastes, (b) producing or consuming ozone-depleting substances, (c) extracting resources by environmentally unsound methods, (d) producing or distributing genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms, (e) producing or distributing genetically engineered

crop/pesticide systems, and (f) creating or increasing dependency on greenhouse gas emission (g) ensuring that the governments of the corporations act to prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or harm to human health (h) ensuring that the governments of the developing countries act to prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or harm to human health 9.2 to prevent practices within a culture that violate human rights: - to prohibit genital mutilation in compliance with the recommendation of the world health organization and to call upon international community to work towards this prohibition 9.3. to prevent the introduction into another state of substances and activities prohibited in the state of origin

9.4. to establish legal obligations to ensure that the multinationals that have caused environmental degradation and harm to human health in developing countries are brought to trial in their country of origin

9.4. to ensure that the above recommendation 9.3 is brought before the European union/ African, Caribbean and pacific negotiations and before the WTO meeting in Seattle in November 99

9. 5. to ensure compliance with international environmental instruments (a) implementing the framework convention on climate change, - conserving carbon sinks such as old growth forests and bogs, -invoking the precautionary principle, -exposing the conflict OF interest of scientists who deny the threat of climate change - rejecting the proposal that nuclear energy is the solution to climate change - rejecting the proposal that the solution lies in emissions trading which endorses the right to pollute - acting on the obligation to the reduce of greenhouse gases

- calling upon major green-house gas producing states to assume their responsibility to respect the rights of future generations - ensuring that the developing countries are supported by the developed states in the commitment to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and that the developed states assist through supplying socially equitable and environmentally sound practices - calling upon civil society, politicians, scientists to collaborate before the march united nations convention - moving away from car/truck-dependency and promoting environmentally sound transportation - (b) implementing the convention on biological diversity - conserving biodiversity and identifying biodiversity - invoking the precautionary principle to justify banning environmentally unsound practices that destroy biodiversity (c) applying the framework convention on climate change and the convention on biological diversity to the preservation of

temperate and tropical old growth forests

10. 1. To act upon the commitments made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to replace the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as an indicator of economic well-being with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), the Criteria of Public Trust (CPT) or some other measure which reflects the general quality of life rather than gross economic activity.

10.2 to redefine "development" in ecological, social and equitable terms

10.3. To reject the economic dogma that maximum economic growth will resolve inequitable income and wealth distribution.

10.4. to factor in the social and ecological costs of development - discontinuing all [socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices and public subsidies not conforming to public trust law. - adopting tax policies, which ensure the socially equitable and environmentally sound use of the land and resources as a right to a common heritage - requiring that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of all land and natural resources.

11. 1. To prohibit all trade zones that circumvent obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

11. 2. To phase out all socially inequitable and environmentally unsound industries while implementing a fair transition program for affected workers and communities.

- including the following:

(a) banning genetically engineered foods and crops
-banning the patenting of life forms
- ending the exploitation of the knowledge of farmers, peasants and indigenous peoples - promoting a global support program for organic agriculture and other forms of ecological farming (b) replacing the chemical pesticides with environmentally safe and sound alternatives (c) dismantling civil nuclear plants and phasing out dependency on fossil fuels and the promoting of environmentally safe and sound alternative renewable energy (d) preventing the cruelty to animals at all levels including in food production especially battery and factory farming, medical experimentation, and in human amusement (e)

promoting a move away from the current model of over-consumption by refusing, reusing, reducing and recycling - providing that recycling does not introduce socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices and substances such as recycling plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons

11.3. * to discharge the diverse obligations incurred through the framework convention on climate change (1992), the convention on biological diversity (1992), the Basel convention on the transfer of hazardous waste, the Vienna convention on the elimination of the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (1985) and other relevant international environmental agreements;

12. to forgive all developing-nation debt and if the debt has been paid all interest arising from loans by international bodies such as the world bank and the IMF, and to terminate all structural adjustment programs (saps) which seek to ensure repayment of such debt at the expense of ordinary people, including programs that mandate:

(a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,
(b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,
(c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,

(d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets, offering low wages, implementing high interest rates, or providing little or no environmental protection,

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement to produce goods for export at the expense of crops, products or services, which serve the needs of domestic peoples, or (f) the creation or exacerbation of an imbalance between imports and exports.

12.2. to ensure that the banks and international institutions responsible for the lending of money for inappropriate corporate development are financially responsible for the canceling of the debt

13. 1 To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in manufacturing, transferring substances, or other practices that are banned, restricted or otherwise unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

13. 2. To ensure that fulfilling a state's obligations under international Public Trust Law shall be an absolute defence against

legal action by any state, corporation, or investor.

13. 3. To expose the extent to which citizens have allowed their pension and investment funds to support corporations that have violated the public trust, and to urge citizens to invest in the promotion of the public trust.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights, on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where such trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance to which citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with international Public Trust Law, including the duty to:

(a) protect and advance human rights, including the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, labour rights, and social justice, (b) protect and conserve the environment, (c) prevent war and conflict, and (d) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

16. To abolish the doctrine of "corporate personality" - the notion that corporations are persons and have the rights of ordinary people - thus preventing corporations from invoking the rights proper to individuals.

17. To ensure the right of citizens to sue corporate owners and officers, in criminal and civil courts, for any violation of human rights, including labour rights, for denying social justice, for causing serious harm to the environment or to human health, or for contributing to suffering and waste through the international arms trade.

18. To eliminate weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, biological and chemical (a) banning all nuclear weapons and adopting the abolition 2000 proposed treaty for the abolition of nuclear weapons (b) de-alerting all nuclear weapons by December 31 1999 to prevent potential y2 k problems (c) discontinuing the circulating and berthing of nuclear capable and nuclear armed vessels (d) banning the transfer of plutonium in the form of MOX

19.1 to prevent the corporate and corporate front group intrusion into the educational system - exposing the origin and funding of the educational materials

19.2 to introduce environmental literature especially of a philosophical nature

19.2. to support ecological facts by introducing scientific data and especially by stimulating critical thinking based on eco-philosophy, and to develop and to disseminate a list of obligatory reading related to a philosophical base as a foundation of the essence of ecological thought

19.3. to promote educational programs related to the furtherance of a culture of peace

5. PRODUCTION OF 1999 ELECTION PLATFORM (carried as is)

- a) That a team of writers be chosen to write and oversee production of the GPO "Green Book" using material from the GPO policy book "Building a Sustainable Future, from the 1995 platform document, and from the new policy resulting from this policy conference.
- b) That the platform be in the form of a four-page tabloid printed on recycled newspaper in order to maximize the number of copies the GPO can afford to print.

Eric Walton, Steven Haylestrom, Chris Walker, Janet Hartford, Lea Westlake, Nancy Mucklaw, Cathy Vakil, Tal Henderson, Doug Woodard, George Brown will work on the publication. The publication will be completed by the next AGM.

- 1999 1999
- following grounds: - race, tribe, or culture; - colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language; nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker); - gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family, - disability or age; - religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or - class, economic position, or other status;
(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others);

(b) Enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
(c) Achieving a state of peace, justice and security; (d) Creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and (e) Ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment, reducing the ecological footprint and moving away from the current model of over-consumptive development.

2. 2. to require that all use of natural resources must be in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 2. (1) that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of those resources,

and that all public subsidies to activities, individuals or companies that do not conform to the principles set out in paragraph 2. (1) be immediately discontinued.

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- the right to education, and
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- calling upon major green-house gas producing states to assume their responsibility to respect the rights of future generations - ensuring that the developing countries are supported by the developed states in the commitment to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and that the developed states assist through supplying socially equitable and environmentally sound practices - calling upon civil society, politicians, scientists to collaborate before the march united nations convention - moving away from car/truck-dependency and promoting environmentally sound transportation - (b) implementing the convention on biological diversity - conserving biodiversity and identifying biodiversity - invoking the precautionary principle to justify banning environmentally unsound practices that destroy biodiversity (c) applying the framework convention on climate change and the convention on biological diversity to the preservation of temperate and tropical old growth forests

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(c) dismantling civil nuclear plants and phasing out dependency on

fossil fuels and the promoting of environmentally safe and sound

alternative renewable energy (d) preventing the cruelty to animals at

all levels including in food production especially battery and factory

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refusing, reusing, reducing and recycling - providing that recycling

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11.3. * To discharge the diverse obligations incurred through the framework convention on climate change (1992), the convention on biological diversity (1992), the Basel convention on the transfer of hazardous waste, the Vienna convention on the elimination of the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (1985) and other relevant international environmental agreements;

12. to forgive all developing-nation debt and if the debt has been paid all interest arising from loans by international bodies such as the world bank and the IMF, and to terminate all structural adjustment programs (saps) which seek to ensure repayment of such debt at the expense of ordinary people, including programs that mandate:

(a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,

(b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,

(c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,

(d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets, offering low wages, implementing high interest rates, or providing little or no environmental protection,

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement to produce goods for export at the expense of crops, products or services, which serve the needs of domestic peoples, or (f) the creation or exacerbation of an imbalance between imports and exports.

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13. 2. To ensure that fulfilling a state's obligations under international Public Trust Law shall be an absolute defence against legal action by any state, corporation, or investor.

13. 3. To expose the extent to which citizens have allowed their pension and investment funds to support corporations that have violated the public trust, and to urge citizens to invest in the promotion of the public trust.

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15. To establish an International Court of Compliance to which citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with international Public Trust Law, including the duty to:

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18. To eliminate weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, biological and chemical (a) banning all nuclear weapons and adopting the abolition 2000 proposed treaty for the abolition of nuclear weapons (b) de-alerting all nuclear weapons by December 31 1999 to prevent potential y2 k problems (c) discontinuing the circulating and berthing of nuclear capable and nuclear armed vessels (d) banning the transfer of plutonium in the form of MOX

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19.3. to promote educational programs related to the furtherance of a culture of peace Issued in 1999 for the World Trade Conference in Seattle and distributed by

- Joan Russow (PhD) Global Compliance Research Project/

We are now living in the wake of negligence from years of institutional collusion among governments, corporations and the military. Currently there is a concurrence of disasters: the violation of human rights, including civil and political rights, the denial social justice, the degradation of the environment, and the escalation of war and conflict. The WTO has been instrumental in fostering this collusion to the detriment of the global community. In the year 1999,

the culmination of the decade devoted to international law, rather than continue with this collusion which has jeopardized civil society and the global ecosystem, the WTO should be dismantled and emphasis should be placed on member states living up to their international public trust commitments and obligations and adhering to the rule of law.

DECLARATION OF ACTIONS

The Declaration of Actions was compiled from presentations, comments and proposals that were made during the plenary sessions at a recent conference

RECOGNIZING the Interdependence of Peace, Environmental Protection, Human Rights and Social Justice;

NOTING that through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created international Public Trust obligations, commitments and expectations:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, potable water, shelter and health care, education and social justice and the right to self-determination;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumption

CONCERNED that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) undermine the UN's work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above:

DISMAYED by the continuing global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from General Assembly resolutions;

RECALLING the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations to "ensure that corporations including transnational

corporations comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law" (Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Beijing, 1995, and also in the Habitat II Agenda, Istanbul, 1996);

We call upon all MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. 1 * TO CREATE a world based on true participatory democracy within a framework of public trust principles;
* TO ACCEPT the inherent limits to the Earth's resources
* to promote the peaceful coexistence of all nations, races, and species;
* TO DEVELOP a stable and peaceful international society founded on the rule of law;
* TO HALT the consequences of unprincipled economic growth;
* TO STRIVE TO REMOVE the inequitable distribution of resources * to stabilize population and implement the commitments made through the international conference on population and development

1. 2 To discharge the obligations, act on the commitments, and fulfill the expectations arising from international Public Trust agreements, including:

(a) signing and ratifying any existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified;
(b) enacting the domestic legislation necessary to implement them or to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations; and (c) acting upon the commitments arising from conference action plans.

2. 1. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations of member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upward with respect to:

(a) Promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, and social justice, and the right to self-determination;

* the obligation undertaken by States in various multilateral treaties on human rights, that there must be no discrimination on the

following grounds: - race, tribe, or culture; - colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language; nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker); - gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family, - disability or age; - religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or - class, economic position, or other status;

(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others);

(b) Enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; (c) Achieving a state of peace, justice and security; (d) Creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and (e) Ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment, reducing the ecological footprint and moving away from the current model of over-consumptive development.

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2.4. to establish an urgent international network to protest immediately any arrests and imprisonment of environmental, political, social protesters

3. To demand compensation and reparations from investors or corporations, and from administrations that have permitted investors or corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment, violating fundamental human rights, or causing harm to human health, especially where those actions occurred:

(a) in developing and developed countries, or

(b) on the lands of indigenous peoples, or in the communities of marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries.

4. 1. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

(a) violated human rights or denied or colluded in denying social justice, (b) caused irremediable/unremediated environmental degradation or harm to human health, (c) disregarded labour rights, (d) contributed to conflict and war, or (e) failed to pay compensation for past environmental degradation or non-compliance with international agreements.

4.2. to set up a monitoring and reporting network to inform citizens in the country of origin where corporations are registered of the activities of the foreign-based corporations

4.3 to expose the relationship between corporate exploitation of resources and war and the generation of social, human rights and ecological refugees and immigrants.

4.4. to coordinate a conference on the social, cultural and environmental impacts of the current model of over-consumption especially that of the multinationals

5. 1 To reduce military budgets by at least 50% and to use the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides,
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to ecological heritage
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control.

5.2 to move towards global disarmament and the dissolution of organizations and institutes dedicated to furthering of the cult of war rather than to the promoting a culture of peace - dismantling of NATO

5.3 to stress the necessity of anticipation and prevention of

conflict and an establishment of a culture of peace

5.4 to reveal the intricate relationship between the global arms sales and the creation and extension of war and conflict

5.5 to expose the role of NGOs for supporting paramilitary actions in the guise of promoting human rights

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control. All funding to the United Nations should be conditional on and dedicated to furthering the objectives of international Public Trust law, not vested interest economic agreements such as GATT, WTO, etc. Since the Security Council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the Security Council should be disbanded, and a rotational council should be selected from the membership of the General Assembly.

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure (i) the exclusion of corporations and (ii) that no partner has in any way, in any of its activities, violated human rights, (including labour rights), caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market economy" by defining civil society as those elements of society whose goals are to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and to declare and affirm the principle that civil society has a valid and important role

- COMMENT ON the TRIP
- We went to visit the site of Vandana Shiva's Heritage Seeds project; she is planting heritage seeds and giving them to farmers and they pass seeds on to her to distribute to other farmers.
- We also went to see a street theatre program: A professor had taken a sabbatical to set up a troupe to protest the imposition of genetically engineered seeds on Indian farmers. After we went to this city at the foot of the Himalayas.
-
- document copied and will send it to you tomorrow. 2. double checking the figures in the material that I have prepared i.e., sorted by name I will send it tomorrow
-
- ***All the best***

-
- **Joan Russow**

TO BE INCORPORATED

13.6 PREVENTING DISASTERS THROUGH BUILDING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

Promote and encourage all parts of society to participate in disaster preparedness planning in such areas as water and food storage, fuel and first-aid, and in disaster prevention through activities that build a culture of safety (Article * 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)

In order to prevent technological and industrial disasters, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, as appropriate, should

(Article * 127 bis:

Pursue the objectives of preventing major technological accidents and limiting their consequences through, inter alia, land-use policies and the promotion of safe technology (Article 127 (a) Habitat II, 1996)

13.7. REMOVING IMMEDIATELY ANTI-PERSONNEL LAND MINES

13.8. PREVENTING POLLUTION AND EXPOSURE TO POLLUTION

DISCOURAGING DISPROPORTIONATE SITINGS

Prevent or minimize pollution and exposure to pollution from industrial facilities, while also promoting urban planning, housing and industrial siting initiatives that discourage the disproportionate siting of polluting industrial facilities in areas inhabited by people living in poverty or those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (Article * 84 e Ter Habitat II, 1996)

13.9. PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Increasingly, cities have a network of linkages that extends far beyond their boundaries. Sustainable urban development requires consideration of the carrying capacity of the

entire ecosystem supporting such development including the prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts occurring outside urban areas. All transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances should be carried out in accordance with relevant international agreements by parties to those agreements. Rapid urbanization in coastal areas is causing the rapid deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996).

CONTRIBUTING TO COMMON GOOD

Concurring with Habitat II that all people have rights and must also accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others- including future generations and to contribute actively to the common good...

RESOLUTION Slocan

WHEREAS Canada, as a signatory, is bound to perform any treaty in good faith by ensuring the necessary conditions are in place for the performance of the treaty.

Under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, adopted in 1969; signed by Canada, acceded to by Canada on 1970 , and in force 1980, Canada, as a signatory to this Convention has been obliged to ensure the performance of treaties in the following ways:

- (i) "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties can be maintained" (Preamble)
- (ii) to demonstrate, through the process of ratification (accession) of a Treaty, that the State has "established on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty" (Article 2)
- (iii) to observe that "every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith. (Article 26)
- (iv) to interpret a treaty by agreeing that "A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose. (Article 31)

Consequently, Canada, through acceding to and ratifying treaties has undertaken to perform treaties in good faith, has established on the international plane its consent to be bound, and to establish conditions for the maintaining of justice and respect for obligations under treaties. `

WHEREAS

In the "Canadian Reply to Questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty-making Power", the following references are made to international law and federal and provincial legislation:

If the existing laws of Canada (including Provincial and Federal Statutes, as well as the general rules of common law and the civil code of the Province of Quebec) do not confer upon the Government of Canada the capacity to discharge the obligations it

proposes to undertake in a treaty, then it will be necessary for the appropriate legislative body, federal or provincial, to enact legislation to enable Canada to discharge its treaty obligations.

The "Canadian Reply to Questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty-making Power" appeared to ensure that the treaty would be performed either by enacting the necessary legislation prior to becoming a party:

Canada will not normally become a party to an international agreement which requires implementing legislation until the necessary legislation has been enacted. or by-passing implementing legislation:

The point we wish to make here is that in Canada implementing legislation is only necessary if the performance of treaty obligations cannot be done under existing law or thorough executive action.

In either case, it would appear that Canada has indicated in this document that the necessary legislation will be in place in order to perform the obligations under the treaty.

In an internationally legally binding document such as the Biodiversity Convention, and the Framework Convention on Climate Change, either the enabling legislation was in place prior to signing the treaties, or Canada is bound to enact legislation to enable Canada to perform its Treaty obligations in such a way as to ensure that it will not defeat the purpose of the treaty. This external affairs convention has to also be considered in conjunction with article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Canada it would appear would not be able to defeat the purpose of the treaty from the moment of signing, and in order to comply with this provision Canada would have to ensure that the necessary legislation would be in place to prevent Canada from defeating the purpose.

If the provinces have followed the External Affairs convention, then they would have assured the federal government that the necessary legislation either was or would be in place to ensure not only the fulfillment of obligations under the treaty but also the prevention of activities that could defeat the purpose of the treaty. If so it can be presumed that the provinces will be equally responsible for fulfilling the obligations. The implications of this constitutional convention will be considered further in relation to the subsequent section dealing with the Labour Convention case which examines constitution provisions and treaties.

WHEREAS

In the BC Litigation publication, Justice J.A. Norris described the nature of the injunctive remedy in British Columbia Law in the following way:

The remedy [of injunction] of course, is an equitable one. ' The exercise of the equitable jurisdiction is not to be restricted by the straitjacket of rigid rules but is to be based on broad principles of justice and convenience, equity regarding the substance and not merely the facade or the shadow. It moves with time and circumstances. (Justice J.A. Norris)

Under Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Canada is bound to not invoke Internal law to justify failure to perform a treaty:

A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.

Neither the internal law of the B.C. Government's land use decision regarding Slocan , nor the internal law of judicial injunctions justifies failure to meet the provisions within the Conventions.

Slocan forest Products by applying for an injunction and the Court's granting this injunction, the Courts have permitted the continuation of practices that are in violation of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Conventions. The Courts have inadvertently encouraged non-compliance with international law.

In addition, Canada, if not having notified otherwise, is bound by what occurs in B.C.

Under Article 29 of the Convention of Law of Treaties, "territorial scope of treaties", Canada is bound throughout its territory including all provinces and territories:

Unless a different intention appears for the treaty or is other wise established, a treaty is binding upon each party in respect of its entire territory.

If Canada has expressed a different intention, then it is important that the other states of the world know that when Canada signs an international agreement in areas over which provinces have jurisdiction, the provinces are not bound. Citizens from countries that have endorsed the self-executing principle related to international law presume that if Canada signs and ratifies a treaty that the treaty obligations are binding on all the parts of the country including provinces and territories

WHEREAS the granting of injunctions could be deemed to be the invoking of internal law, and it could be argued that the granting of the injunction could contribute to non-compliance with treaty obligations.

WHEREAS Time and circumstances are reflected in obligations incurred through international conventions, treaties and covenants; commitments from conference actions plans, and expectations created through General Assembly resolutions.

WHEREAS

Canada is bound not to create a situation, such as the reduction and the loss of biodiversity in the coastal temperate rain forest ecosystems, the disappearance of significant carbon sinks, or the fragmentation of sites of outstanding universal value. All these situations would make it impossible to fulfill its obligations under the conventions.

Article 61 Supervening impossibility of performance

1. a party may invoke the impossibility of performing a treaty as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from it if the impossibility results from the

permanent disappearance or destruction of an object indispensable for the execution of the treaty". ..

2. Impossibility of performance may not be invoked by a party as a ground for terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty if the impossibility is the result of a breach by that party either of an obligation under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty.

Canada, by not ensuring that the necessary legislation and enforceable law were in place to prevent activities that could defeat the purpose of the Conventions, could permanently "destroy ... an object indispensable ..." such as the biodiversity in significant old growth stands or the carbon sinks of the old growth forest. The reduction and loss of biodiversity, as well as the elimination of carbon sinks of old growth forest could be contributing to a situation that would make it impossible for Canada to fulfill its obligations under the Conventions. By continuing with clear-cut logging and fragmenting currently unfragmented areas, Canada through B.C.'s practices of fragmenting old growth forests may be creating a situation where the object (the pristine old growth forest of outstanding universal value) could fail to fulfill the criteria for being identified as World Heritage Site under the UN Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

WHEREAS

rights in the light of a "profit a prendre" are conditional rights, and entail a complementary responsibility. Non-compliance with statutory law should have been taken into consideration when the equitable remedy of an injunction was granted

WHEREAS

B.C. has failed to even invoke its own provincial legislation to ensure that it is not in violation with international obligations. The B.C. Ministry of forests has not invoked section 60 of the Forest Act; a section which has given the government discretionary powers to suspend Tree Farm Licenses indefinitely if there is evidence of damage to the natural environment through non-compliance with the Act. There is evidence that the Federal Government and provincial government have failed to enforce their own legislation. Although there have been some convictions against MacMillan Bloedel, the legislation has not been sufficiently enforced, and as a result of non-enforcement international obligations have not been fulfilled.

This section has been enforced by the Ministry of Forests not in a punitive way but in a mitigative way, and consequently no licenses have been suspended for forest practices that have caused serious damage to the natural environment, and canceled under section 61 (cancellation of licenses). If the Ministry of Forests had voluntarily enforced its own legislation, or if there had been a writ of mandamus from the courts to require the Ministry to enforce the Forest Act then the "serious damage to the natural environment" which has occurred would

have been minimized. The demonstrations in the forests in the little remaining old growth forests could be attributed in part to the years of the Forest Industries non compliance to the Forest Act and to the years of reluctance on the part of government and the courts to enforce the Forest Act.

WHEREAS Ministry of Forests been not enforcing its own legislation but that it has also contributed to the violation of the silviculture sections of the Forest Act.

There has been evidence for years that the forest industry has failed to fulfill its obligations related to silviculture and that the government of B.C. has failed to enforce sections in the Forest Act, which require adequate silviculture.

WHEREAS citizens in the Slocan have been arrested for asking for little more than for Canada and B.C to live up to their international obligations and the government of B.C. to enforced its own statutory law

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Attorney General be called upon to rectify the miscarriage of justice

- the injunction in the Slocan valley be set aside
- All further logging in the Water shed will cease
- Slocan 's claim to a right in the light of a profit a prendre should be discounted

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT

There be an investigation by the Attorney General into the failure to enforce sections 59,60 and 61 of the Forest Act

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT

- the Federal Government be requested to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on Canada's compliance with its international obligations.

E-MAIL: impulse@islandnet.com

Hon. Ujjal Dosanjh

Attorney General of British Columbia

Rm 232 Parliament buildings

PO 9044, STN Prov. Govt

Victoria B.C. V8W 9J1

FAX 250 387-6411

Wednesday September 3, 1997

RE: MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE IN THE SLOCAN VALLEY AND ARROW FOREST DISTRICT

Dear Mr. Minister:

At the Annual General Meeting of the B.C. Green Party, a resolution was passed to write to you expressing our concern about miscarriage of justice. It was noted at the meeting that Canada and B.C. have failed (i) to discharge obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention on the Law of Treaties, and (ii) to act on Commitments under AGENDA 21 and the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21. In addition, concern was also expressed about Canada's failure to sufficiently enforce sections in the Fisheries Act, and about B.C.'s failure to appropriately enforce the Forest Act and the Water Act. The relevant sections of the statutory law and international agreements have been included in the annex.

The operative clauses of the resolution are the following.

(1) Be it resolved that the Attorney General be called upon to rectify the miscarriage of justice in the Slocan Valley and Arrow Forest District.

by ensuring that the following occur:

* The New Denver Flats and Perry's Ridge injunctions be set aside in light of their failure to uphold the legal rights of water licensees under the Water Act, and to comply with international obligations.

* All further road building and logging activity cease in domestic and community watersheds in the Slocan Valley until the legal rights of existing water licensees are fully recognized and enforced in accordance with Sections 2, 5, 15, 21 and 29 of the Water Act

* All civil and criminal charges be dropped in light of the fact that no water licensee was ever served notice in accordance with section 29 of the Water Act prior or after the issuance of road building and cutting permits by the Ministry of Forests.

* An investigation be carried out into all slides that occurred in the Slocan Valley and Arrow Forest District this spring to ensure appropriate enforcement has been taken with regard violations of the BC Forest Act, Federal Fisheries Act and BC Water Act.

(2) Be it further resolved that

the Attorney General ensure that B.C. is in full compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(3) Be it further resolved that the Green Party petition the Federal Government to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the following

(i) Canada's compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant commitments that relate to the issue of practices that could contribute to reduction or loss of biodiversity.

(ii) Canada's invoking of internal law in the form of injunctions to circumvent the discharging of its international obligations.

(iii) Canada's compliance with the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights in the arresting of and treatment of citizens that essentially are calling upon Canada to discharge its international obligations

Could you please respond to these concerns

Yours truly

Joan Russow PhD

For further information:

Please contact

Andy Shadrack, a West Kootenay Green Party Regional Association

spokesperson, about failure to enforce Water Act in relation to issuance of

current road building and cutting permits: 1-250-353 -7350."

Dr Joan Russow National Leader of the Green Party of Canada spokesperson about the applicability of International Law and the Forest Act, and the Fisheries Act. 1 250 598-0071

ANNEX: SECTIONS FROM RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

(1) APPLICABILITY OF THE CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES

Canada, as a signatory, is bound to perform any treaty in good faith by ensuring the necessary conditions are in place for the performance of the treaty.

Under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, adopted in 1969; signed by Canada, acceded to by Canada on 1970 , and in force 1980, Canada, as a signatory to this Convention has been obliged to ensure the performance of treaties in the following ways:

- (i) "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties can be maintained" (Preamble)
- (ii) to demonstrate, through the process of ratification (accession) of a Treaty, that the State has "established on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty" (Article 2)
- (iii) to observe that "every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith. (Article 26)
- (iv) to interpret a treaty by agreeing that "A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose. (Article 31)

Consequently, Canada, through acceding to and ratifying treaties has undertaken to perform treaties in good faith, has established on the international plane its consent to be bound, and to establish conditions for the maintaining of justice and respect for obligations under treaties. (2)

UNDERTAKING OF CANADA TO ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

In the "Canadian Reply to Questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty-making Power", the following references are made to international law and federal and provincial legislation:

If the existing laws of Canada (including Provincial and Federal Statutes, as well as the general rules of common law and the civil code of the Province of Quebec) do not confer upon the Government of Canada the capacity to discharge the obligations it proposes to undertake in a treaty, then it will be necessary for the appropriate legislative body, federal or provincial, to enact legislation to enable Canada to discharge its treaty obligations.

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Canada will not normally become a party to an international agreement which requires implementing legislation until the necessary legislation has been enacted.

or by-passing implementing legislation:

The point we wish to make here is that in Canada implementing legislation is only necessary if the performance of treaty obligations cannot be done under existing law or thorough executive action.

In either case, it would appear that Canada has indicated in this document that the necessary legislation will be in place in order to perform the obligations under the treaty.

In an internationally legally binding document such as the Biodiversity Convention, and the Framework Convention on Climate Change, either the enabling legislation was in place prior to signing the treaties, or Canada is bound to enact legislation to enable Canada to perform its Treaty obligations in such a way as to ensure that it will not defeat the purpose of the treaty. This external affairs convention has to also be considered in conjunction with article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Canada it would appear would not be able to defeat the purpose of the treaty from the moment of signing, and in order to comply with this provision Canada would have to ensure that the necessary legislation would be in place to prevent Canada from defeating the purpose.

If the provinces have followed the External Affairs convention, then they would have assured the federal government that the necessary legislation either was or would be in place to ensure not only the fulfillment of obligations under the treaty but also the prevention of activities that could defeat the purpose of the treaty. If so it can be presumed that the provinces will be equally responsible for fulfilling the obligations. The implications of this constitutional convention will be considered further in relation to the subsequent section dealing with the Labour Convention case which examines constitution provisions and treaties.

(3) MISAPPLICATION OF INTERNAL LAW VIS A VIS THE CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES: INJUNCTIONS

In the BC Litigation publication, Justice J.A. Norris described the nature of the injunctive remedy in British Columbia Law in the following way:

The remedy [of injunction] of course, is an equitable one. ' The exercise of the equitable jurisdiction is not to be restricted by the straitjacket of rigid rules but is to be based on broad principles of justice and convenience, equity regarding the substance and not merely the facade or the shadow. It moves with time and circumstances. (Justice J.A. Norris)

Under Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Canada is bound to not invoke Internal law to justify failure to perform a treaty:

A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.

Neither the internal law of the B.C. Government's land use decision regarding Slocan , nor the internal law of judicial injunctions justifies failure to meet the provisions within the Conventions.

Slocan forest Products by applying for an injunction and the Court's granting this injunction, the Courts have permitted the continuation of practices that are in violation of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Conventions. The Courts have inadvertently encouraged non-compliance with international law.

In addition, Canada, if not having notified otherwise, is bound by what occurs in B.C.

Under Article 29 of the Convention of Law of Treaties, "territorial scope of treaties", Canada is bound throughout its territory including all provinces and territories:

Unless a different intention appears for the treaty or is otherwise established, a treaty is binding upon each party in respect of its entire territory.

If Canada has expressed a different intention, then it is important that the other states of the world know that when Canada signs an international agreement in areas over which provinces have jurisdiction, the provinces are not bound. Citizens from countries that have endorsed the self-executing principle related to international law presume that if Canada signs and ratifies a treaty that the treaty obligations are binding on all the parts of the country including provinces and territories

The granting of injunctions could be deemed to be the invoking of internal law, and it could be argued that the granting of the injunction could contribute to non-compliance with treaty obligations.

Time and circumstances are reflected in obligations incurred through international conventions, treaties and covenants; commitments from conference actions plans, and expectations created through General Assembly resolutions.

(4) CREATION OF A SITUATION THAT MAY CONTRIBUTE TO A BREACH OF OBLIGATIONS

Article 61

Supervening impossibility of performance

1. a party may invoke the impossibility of performing a treaty as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from it if the impossibility results from the permanent disappearance or destruction of an object indispensable for the execution of the treaty". ..

2. Impossibility of performance may not be invoked by a party as a ground for terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty if the impossibility is the result of a breach by that party either of an obligation under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty.

Canada, by not ensuring that the necessary legislation and enforceable law were in place to prevent activities that could defeat the purpose of the Conventions, could permanently "destroy ... an object indispensable ..." such as the biodiversity in watersheds. The reduction and loss of biodiversity, as well as the elimination of carbon sinks of old growth forest could be contributing to a situation that would make it impossible for Canada to fulfill its obligations under the Conventions. By continuing with clear-cut logging Canada through BC's actions could contribute to reduction and loss of biodiversity and thus be in non-compliance with international obligations.

(5) NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY LAWS COULD SUPPORT THE CANCELING OF "PROFIT A PRENDRE"

rights in the light of a "profit a prendre" are a conditional rights, and entail a complementary responsibility. Non-compliance with statutory law should have been taken into consideration when the equitable remedy of an injunction was granted

(6) NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOREST ACT.

B.C. has failed to even invoke its own provincial legislation to ensure that it is not in violation with international obligations. The B.C. Ministry of forests has not invoked section 60 of the Forest Act; a section which has given the government discretionary powers to suspend Tree Farm Licenses indefinitely is there is evidence of damage to the natural environment through non-compliance with the Act. There is evidence that the Federal Government and provincial government have has failed to enforce their own legislation.

This section has been enforced by the Ministry of Forests not in a punitive way but in a mitigative way, and consequently no licenses have been suspended for forest practices that have caused serious damage to the natural environment, and canceled under section 61 (cancellation of licenses). If the Ministry of Forests had voluntarily enforced its own legislation, or if there had been a writ of mandamus from the courts to require the Ministry to enforce the Forest Act then the "serious damage to the natural environment" which has occurred would have been minimized. The demonstrations in the forests in the little remaining old growth forests could be attributed in part to the years of the Forest Industries non compliance to the Forest Act and to the years of reluctance on the part of government and the courts to enforce the Forest Act.

(7) NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE FISHERIES ACT

Section 33. 1 of the Fisheries Act states the following:

"Every person who carries on or proposes to carry on any work or undertaking that results or is likely to result in

a) the deposit of a deleterious substance in water frequented by fish or in any place under any conditions where that deleterious substance or any other deleterious substance that results from the deposit of that deleterious substance may enter any such water, or

b) the alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat

shall on the request of the Minister... (a) provide the Minister with such plans, specifications, studies, procedures, schedules, analyses, samples or other information relating to the work or undertaking and with such analyses, samples, evaluations, studies or other information relating to the water, place or fish habitat that is or is likely to be affected by the work or undertaking as will enable the Minister to determine

c) whether there is or is likely to be a deposit of a deleterious substance by reason...d) whether the work or undertaking results or is likely to result in any alternation, disruption or destruction of fish habitat". ...

(Federal Fisheries, 1977, C. 35)

(8) NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE WATER ACT

Section 2 of the Water Act specifically grants water licensees certain

"private rights" which in my mind recognizes that a contract exists.

"The property in and the right to the use of and flow of all water at any time in a stream in British Columbia are for all purposes vested in the government, except in so far as private rights have been established under licensees issued or approvals given under this or a former Act."

Section 5 notes

"A licence entitles the holder to do the following in a manner provided in the licence:

(a) divert and use beneficially, for the purpose and during or within the time stipulated, the quantity of water specified in the licence"

Section 15 notes there is an order by which licenses take precedence, with domestic, waterworks and irrigation being 1st, 2nd and 4th respectively.

Section 21 notes:

" (1) A licensee, holder of an approval or person who makes a change in and about a stream in accordance with regulations must

(a) exercise reasonable care to avoid damaging land, works, trees or other property, and

(b) make full compensation to the owners for damage or loss resulting from construction, maintenance, use, operation or failure of works"

Under Definitions -"changes in and about a stream_ means

(a) any modification to the nature of a stream including land, vegetation, natural environment or flow of water within a stream, or

(b) any activity or construction within the stream channel that has or may have an impact on a stream;"

Finally, Section 29 notes

"Despite a right or title acquired or held under a statute or indefeasible or absolute title, an owner of land or another person who proposes to alter, move, fill in or otherwise interfere with works authorized under a licence must, before doing so, give the licensee 6 months' notice in writing of the act or thing proposed to be done."

(9) APPLICABLE SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

WHEREASES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, FOREST ACT, WATER ACT AND FISHERIES

WHEREAS citizens in the Slocan have been arrested for asking for little more than for Canada and B.C to live up to their international obligations and the t government of B.C. to enforced its own statutory law

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Attorney General be called upon to rectify the miscarriage of justice

- the injunction in the Slocan valley be set aside
- All further logging in the Water shed will cease [The proposals put forth by the ... be adopted.
- All criminal charges dropped and no criminal records.
- Slocan 's claim to a right in the light of a profit a prendre should be canceled for

Have they been fined in the past for logging practices or for fish habitat destruction

(Applicable statutes> Fisheries Act. Forest Act, and Water act)

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT

There be an investigation by the Attorney General into the failure to enforce sections 59,60 and 61 of the Forest Act

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT

- the Federal Government be petitioned to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on Canada's compliance with its international obligations.

(1997 I drafted a resolution addressing the issues in the Slocan valley

EXHIBIT

SEPTEMBER 1 1997

RESOLUTION Slocan

WHEREAS Canada, as a signatory, is bound to perform any treaty in good faith by ensuring the necessary conditions are in place for the performance of the treaty.

Under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, adopted in 1969; signed by Canada, acceded to by Canada on 1970, and in force 1980, Canada, as a signatory to this Convention has been obliged to ensure the performance of treaties in the following ways:

- (i) "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties can be maintained" (Preamble)
- (ii) to demonstrate, through the process of ratification (accession) of a Treaty, that the State has "established on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty" (Article 2)
- (iii) to observe that "every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith. (Article 26)
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Consequently, Canada, through acceding to and ratifying treaties has undertaken to perform treaties in good faith, has established on the international plane its consent to be bound, and to establish conditions for the maintaining of justice and respect for obligations under treaties. `

WHEREAS

In the "Canadian Reply to Questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty-making Power", the following references are made to international law and federal and provincial legislation:

If the existing laws of Canada (including Provincial and Federal Statutes, as well as the general rules of common law and the civil code of the Province of Quebec) do not confer upon the Government of Canada the capacity to discharge the obligations it proposes to undertake in a treaty, then it will be necessary for the appropriate legislative body, federal or provincial, to enact legislation to enable Canada to discharge its treaty obligations.

The "Canadian Reply to Questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty-making Power" appeared to ensure that the treaty would be performed either by enacting the necessary legislation prior to becoming a party:

Canada will not normally become a party to an international agreement which requires implementing legislation until the necessary legislation has been enacted.

or by passing implementing legislation:

The point we wish to make here is that in Canada implementing legislation is only necessary if the performance of treaty obligations cannot be done under existing law or thorough executive action.

In either case, it would appear that Canada has indicated in this document that the necessary legislation will be in place in order to perform the obligations under the treaty.

In an internationally legally binding document such as the Biodiversity Convention, and the Framework Convention on Climate Change, either the enabling legislation was in place prior to signing the treaties, or Canada is bound to enact legislation to enable Canada to perform its Treaty obligations in such a way as to ensure that it will not defeat the purpose of the treaty. This external affairs convention has to also be considered in conjunction with article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Canada it would appear would not be able to defeat the purpose of the treaty from the moment of signing, and in order to comply with this provision Canada would have to ensure that the necessary legislation would be in place to prevent Canada from defeating the purpose.

If the provinces have followed the External Affairs convention, then they would have assured the federal government that the necessary legislation either was or would be in place to ensure not only the fulfillment of obligations under the treaty but also the prevention of activities that could defeat the purpose of the treaty. If so, it can be presumed that the provinces will be equally responsible for fulfilling the obligations. The implications of this constitutional convention will be considered further in relation to the subsequent section dealing with the Labour Convention case which examines constitution provisions and treaties.

WHEREAS

In the BC Litigation publication, Justice J.A. Norris described the nature of the injunctive remedy in British Columbia Law in the following way:

The remedy [of injunction] of course, is an equitable one. ' The exercise of the equitable jurisdiction is not to be restricted by the straitjacket of rigid rules but is to be based on broad principles of justice and convenience, equity regarding the substance and not merely the facade or the shadow. It moves with time and circumstances. (Justice J.A. Norris)

Under Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Canada is bound to not invoke Internal law to justify failure to perform a treaty:

A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.

Neither the internal law of the B.C. Government's land use decision regarding Slocan, nor the internal law of judicial injunctions justifies failure to meet the provisions within the Conventions.

Slocan forest Products by applying for an injunction and the Court's granting this injunction, the Courts have permitted the continuation of practices that are in violation of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Conventions. The Courts have inadvertently encouraged non-compliance with international law.

In addition, Canada, if not having notified otherwise, is bound by what occurs in B.C.

Under Article 29 of the Convention of Law of Treaties, "territorial scope of treaties", Canada is bound throughout its territory including all provinces and territories:

Unless a different intention appears for the treaty or is otherwise established, a treaty is binding upon each party in respect of its entire territory.

If Canada has expressed a different intention, then it is important that the other states of the world know that when Canada signs an international agreement in areas over which provinces have jurisdiction, the provinces are not bound. Citizens from countries that have endorsed the self-executing principle related to international law presume that if Canada signs and ratifies a treaty that the treaty obligations are binding on all the parts of the country including provinces and territories

WHEREAS the granting of injunctions could be deemed to be the invoking of internal law, and it could be argued that the granting of the injunction could contribute to non-compliance with treaty obligations.

WHEREAS Time and circumstances are reflected in obligations incurred through international conventions, treaties and covenants; commitments from conference actions plans, and expectations created through General Assembly resolutions.

WHEREAS Canada is bound not to create a situation, such as the reduction and the loss of biodiversity in the coastal temperate rain forest ecosystems, the disappearance of significant carbon sinks, or the fragmentation of sites of outstanding universal value. All these situations would make it impossible to fulfill its obligations under the conventions.

Article 61

Supervening impossibility of performance

1. a party may invoke the impossibility of performing a treaty as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from it if the impossibility results from the permanent disappearance or destruction of an object indispensable for the execution of the treaty”.

2. Impossibility of performance may not be invoked by a party as a ground for terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty if the impossibility is the result of a breach by that party either of an obligation under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty.

Canada, by not ensuring that the necessary legislation and enforceable law were in place to prevent activities that could defeat the purpose of the Conventions, could permanently "destroy ... an object indispensable ..." such as the biodiversity in significant old growth stands or the carbon sinks of the old growth forest. The reduction and loss of biodiversity, as well as the elimination of carbon sinks of old growth forest could be contributing to a situation that would make it impossible for Canada to fulfill its obligations under the Conventions. By continuing with clear-cut logging and fragmenting currently unfragmented areas, Canada through B.C.'s practices of fragmenting old growth forests may be creating a situation where the object (the pristine old growth forest of outstanding universal value) could fail to fulfill the criteria for being identified as World Heritage Site under the UN Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

WHEREAS

rights in the light of a "profit a prendre" are conditional rights, and entail a complementary responsibility. Non-compliance with statutory law should have been taken into consideration when the equitable remedy of an injunction was granted

WHEREAS

B.C. has failed to even invoke its own provincial legislation to ensure that it is not in violation with international obligations. The B.C. Ministry of forests has not invoked section 60 of the Forest Act; a section which has given the government discretionary powers to suspend Tree Farm Licenses indefinitely if there is evidence of damage to the natural environment through non-compliance with the Act. There is evidence that the Federal Government and provincial government have failed to enforce their own legislation. Although there have been some convictions against MacMillan Bloedel, the legislation has not been sufficiently enforced, and as a result of non-enforcement international obligations have not been fulfilled.

This section has been enforced by the Ministry of Forests not in a punitive way but in a mitigative way, and consequently no licenses have been suspended for forest practices that have caused serious damage to the natural environment, and canceled under section 61 (cancellation of licenses). If the Ministry of Forests had voluntarily enforced its own legislation, or if there had been a writ of mandamus from the courts to require the Ministry to enforce the Forest Act then the "serious damage to the natural environment" which has occurred would have been minimized. The demonstrations in the forests in the little remaining old growth forests could be attributed in part to the years of the Forest Industries

non-compliance to the Forest Act and to the years of reluctance on the part of government and the courts to enforce the Forest Act.

WHEREAS Ministry of Forests been not enforcing its own legislation but that it has also contributed to the violation of the silviculture sections of the Forest Act.

There has been evidence for years that the forest industry has failed to fulfill its obligations related to silviculture and that the government of B.C. has failed to enforce sections in the Forest Act, which require adequate silviculture.

WHEREAS citizens in the Slokan have been arrested for asking for little more than for Canada and B.C to live up to their international obligations and the government of B.C. to enforced its own statutory law

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Attorney General be called upon to rectify the miscarriage of justice

- the injunction in the Slokan valley be set aside
- All further logging in the Water shed will cease
- Slokan 's claim to a right in the light of a profit a prendre should be discounted

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT

There be an investigation by the Attorney General into the failure to enforce sections 59,60 and 61 of the Forest Act

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT

- the Federal Government be requested to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on Canada's compliance with its international obligations.

Joan Russow PhD

National leader of the Green Party of Canada

WAR GAMES: CANADA IGNORES OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

In the founding UN Charter, every nation of the United Nations undertook an obligation to "prevent the scourge of war" not to engage in War games that would undermine peoples right to peace. Lloyd Axworthy recently assured the US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, that Canada has reaffirmed its commitments and international obligations, as related to Nanoose Bay. The US Military will be able to continue to use the base for testing submarine and anti-submarine weapons, for receiving "visits" from nuclear-capable and nuclear-powered vessels, and NOW for hosting international war games. What Axworthy should have said is that Canada would cancel the Canadian Forces Maritime

Experimental Test Range (CFMETR) Agreement, and refuse to participate in international war games because of international commitments and obligations to end war and conflict, to prevent disasters and to protect and conserve the environment.

Canada proceeds with War games which are in complete disregard of the 1984 General Assembly resolution declaring peoples' right to peace. This resolution "appealed to all States and international organizations to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of measures at both the national and the international level. (4. Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace).

Canada must be called upon to live up to its obligations and commitments to end all activities that contribute to war and conflict, such as weapon testing and war games.

Joan Russow (PhD) National Leader of the Green Party 1998 January

Media Advisory

OCTOBER 1,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE COUNCIL OF CANADIAN REQUEST THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO SPONSOR THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION

GLOBAL COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION

RECOGNIZING that for fifty years since the formation of the United Nations, member states have undertaken obligations reflected in the Charter, treaties, conventions, and covenants; and have created expectations reflected in declarations, conference commitments and resolutions.

REMINDED of the General Assembly resolution establishing a decade of International Law from 1990 –1999.

MINDFUL of the obligation to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and international law can be maintained (Charter of the United Nations, 1945)

AFFIRMING that it has become a principle of international customary law that state parties to treaties and Conventions undertake to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance with their obligations (Art. III Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948); International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (1966); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979); Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes (1992) etc.

CONVINCED of the applicability of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations whereby if a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence,, and the citizens have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligations. Convinced also of the applicability of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations to declarations, conference commitments and General Assembly resolutions.

Be it resolved that in 1996, states sign what they have not yet signed, ratify what they have not yet ratified, enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance, and undertake to enforce the accrued obligations and expectations

Be it further resolved that in 1996, a court of global compliance be instituted. this court will give citizens an opportunity to present evidence of non-compliance with international obligations and expectations. states will be required to appear and to act upon the judgement of the court.

Contact: Dr. Joan E. Russow, Board of Directors, Victoria Chapter of the Council of Canadians

1230 St. Patrick St., Victoria, B.C. V8S 4Y4

RESOLUTION: ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

Mindful that Canada has signed and ratified many United Nations Conventions, treaties and covenants

Mindful also that Canada has failed to enact the necessary legislation to ensure the discharging of its obligations, particularly in the provinces

**BE IT RESOLVED THAT CANADA ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO ENSURE THE DISCHARGING OF ITS OBLIGATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.
RESOLUTION RE FOREST PROTOCOL (PROTOCOLS)**

Aware of the existence of legally binding international conventions that are applicable to forests such as the Convention for the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention of Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, Vienna Convention on Protection of Ozone, the Basel Convention on Transboundary pollution, the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment Review Transboundary Activities, the Convention to Combating Desertification, the Convention Natural Disaster Reduction, Environmental Modification Convention, UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, etc.

Recognising that many states have neither signed nor ratified these conventions, many states have signed but not ratified, and many states have signed and ratified but failed to enact the necessary legislation to discharge their obligations, and finally many states have failed to enforce the legislation necessary to ensure compliance. In addition many of the national and regional courts do not find these international instruments judicable.

Aware of the existence of many General Assembly resolutions, declaration and conference action plans that created an expectation that forests will be preserved and protected , and that logging practices will be socially equitable and environmentally sound

Be it resolved that forest protocols be linked with legally binding conventions

Be it also resolved that states sign, and ratify United Nations Conventions related to forests, and that states enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance with these conventions, and to ensure that the international legally binding instruments can be used by citizens in the national and regional court systems.

RESOLUTION II

RE: Criteria and indicators

Aware that criteria and indicators as currently conceived are neither mandatory, normative nor performance based

Recognizing that voluntary criteria and indicators such as those developed through the ISO 14000 process only assess conformance to self initiated environmental policy

Fearing that criteria and indicators, or ISO 14000 standards will be confused with Mandatory, normative, performance-based standards

Understanding that voluntary standards would be in violation of the expectation created in Article 167 of the Platform of Action, Beijing, 1995 that states should ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with all international agreements including international environmental law, and with the expectation created that this would extend to the private sector in article (Istanbul) 1996

Be it resolved that mandatory; normative international standards based on principles established through international law be established

Be it resolved that states fulfill their expectation of ensuring compliance by supporting the establishment of Mandatory International Normative standards (MINS)

Be it further resolved that no labels related to standards be permitted to be placed on forest products unless these standards are mandatory, normative, environmentally sound and performance based

RESOLUTION III

RE: Biodiversity Convention/Framework Convention of Climate Change and forests

Recognising that under the Biodiversity Convention and the Framework Convention, States party to the Conventions have undertaken to discharge obligations and that under the Convention of the Law of Treaties, signatories of the Convention should not do anything that would defeat the purpose of the Conventions

3.1. Aware that the Convention on Biological Diversity requires the invocation of the precautionary principle, which states "where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat",

Be it resolved that it is not necessary to establish scientific certainty that clear-cutting and other ecologically unsound practices will cause loss and reduction of biodiversity for the practice of clear-cutting and other ecologically unsound practices to be banned

3.2. Aware that the Biodiversity Convention requires that states party to the Convention identify biodiversity, and

Understanding that States by their own admission have not begun to identify vertebrates let alone invertebrates

Knowing that the original old growth forests are habitats of significant biodiversity

Be it resolved that states are in violation of the Biodiversity Convention by continuing to permit logging in areas of old growth

3.3. Aware that the Biodiversity Convention calls for an environmental impact assessment of activities that could contribute to the loss or reduction of Biodiversity

Convinced that current logging practices have been shown to contribute to a loss and reduction of biodiversity

Be it resolved that there be a full environmental impact assessment of current forest practices.

3. 4. Aware that the Framework Convention on Climate Change requires the conservation of carbon sink

Knowing that old growth forests function as significant forest sinks

Be it resolved that states conserve carbon sinks by preserving old growth forests

RESOLUTION: THE PROTECTION OF GREEN SPACES

Aware that in Habitat II, governments undertook to provide access to open and green spaces

Noting that in Habitat II governments undertook to “to promote a healthy environment that ...should:

(a) Promote the conservation and sustainable use of urban and peri-urban biodiversity, including forests, local habitats and species biodiversity; the protection of biodiversity should be included within local sustainable development planning activities

(b) encourage, where appropriate, the establishment of... green belts around urban and rural agglomerations in order to protect their environment and contribute to the provision of food products.

Understanding that there is citizen concern about the potential leeching of chemicals as a result of raising the dam in the Greater Victoria Water District

Committed to both the anticipatory principle, as expressed in General Assembly Resolution 37/7, 1982,

Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effect are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed (General Assembly Resolution, 37/7, 1982)

and to the anticipatory principle as expressed in Agenda 21

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies.

Committed also to the Precautionary Principle

where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation

Call upon governments especially local and regional governments to ensure the protection of green spaces, green belts, and peri biodiversity

The anticipatory principle shall be followed as a pro-active measure to ensure that substances and processes which are harmful to the environment or to human health are prevented from entering the environment. One aspect of the anticipatory principle is to determine in advance before extracting resources whether the extraction causes environmental harm or is culturally inappropriate to indigenous peoples whose territory is beyond the treaty frontier.

to ensure compliance with the anticipatory and precautionary principle, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle where the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

specific resolution

call upon the Water District of Greater Victoria

- to preserve the catchment and non-catchment lands as proposed in the Sea-to-Sea submission

- To embark upon a serious water conservation program which could include environmentally sound water saving devices, and a strong campaign for drought-free gardens, and phasing out of lawns

- to immediately cancel all projects related to the proposed raising of the dam in the Sooke Watershed

RESOLUTION: RESPECTING THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

Sustainable human settlements development incorporates... the precautionary principle, pollution prevention, respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems and preservation of opportunities for future generations. (16, Habitat II).

Respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems also entails acknowledging that there are limits to growth, and respecting the inherent worth of nature, and thus does not justify increased pollution in pristine areas, or give a licence to pollute less polluted areas.

Call upon governments:

- to respect the carrying capacity of the ecosystem
- to ensure that this principle is not used to justify increased pollution in pristine or less polluted areas

RESOLUTION: REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT PRINCIPLE

Concurring with Habitat II that the need for “promoting changes in unsustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly in industrialized countries...settlement structures that are more sustainable, reduce environmental stress , promote the efficient and rational use of natural resources- including water, air, biodiversity, forests, energy

sources and land - and meet basic needs thereby providing a healthy living and working environment for all and reducing the ecological footprint of human settlement”

Aware of the undertaking by members states of the United Nations in **1995, in the Platform of Action, UN Convention on Women: Equality, Development and Peace**, to ensure that “**all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws**”. This undertaking was reaffirmed and extended in the Habitat II Agenda to include the “**private sector**”.

Call upon Government

* to phase out all environmentally unsound practices, to institute regulations that will phase out and eventually ban all environmentally unsound practices that contribute to the ecological footprint

• to drive industry to BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices

RESOLUTION: REDUCTION OF CAR-DEPENDENCY

• to immediately

As a consequence of the development and testing of nuclear weapons, disasters with irreversible environmental consequences have occurred and communities have been displaced, there has to be an acknowledgement that there is no acceptable remediation to these nuclear disasters. The least that can be done for those who have been affected by nuclear disasters is to ensure there is a need for the safe resettlement of displaced populations; especially those from *for small island developing States and coastal regions*. There also has to be an acknowledgement that there is no real restoration of sites that have been exposed to radiation from nuclear disasters, otherwise the perpetuation of the belief in the possibility of restoration could justify the continued nuclear associated technologies. *and the restoration of economic activity to the affected areas, especially for small island developing States and coastal regions*. Noting the special responsibility towards those people of the former United Nations Trust Territories who have been adversely affected as a result of the nuclear-

weapons tests conducted during the period of the Trusteeship, all Governments and international organizations that have expertise in the field of cleanup and disposal of radioactive contaminants should consider giving appropriate assistance as may be required for remedial purposes in areas affected by radioactive contamination from nuclear weapons programmes.] [(Article 126 bis.) Habitat II, 1996)

RESOLUTION: REDUCTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES

Aware of the obligations incurred and expectations created in relation to renewable environmentally sound energy

Concurring with the recent report from the Standing Committee on the Environment and Development, indicating that there continues to be a substantial subsidy given to both nuclear energy and to fossil fuel energy.

We call upon Canada

- to immediately cease all subsidies to civil nuclear energy (as proposed by the Standing committee) , and to the fossil fuel industry; and to begin a full subsidy program on environmentally sound energy
- to commence to phase out civil nuclear energy (as proposed in the Noble Laureate declaration to UNCED) and fossil fuel energy (As proposed in Habitat 1)

RESOLUTION: DISASTER PREVENTION

Concurring with Habitat II on the need for ensuring adequate regulatory and other measures to prevent disasters including technological disasters, and to avoid their occurrence and to reduce the impacts of natural disasters and other emergencies on human settlements

Concurring also with Habitat II on promoting the use of tools for disaster prevention

Noting that in Habitat II there was a call for immediate removal of anti-personnel land mines following the cessation of armed conflict”, **and concerned that this should be extended to include the immediate ban of the production and use of land mines**

Recognizing that the impact on people and human settlements of natural and human-made disasters is on the increase. Disasters are frequently caused by vulnerabilities created by human actions, **such as the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances, of green-house gas emissions, of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes**; such as uncontrolled or inadequately planned human settlements, lack of basic infrastructure and the occupation of disaster-prone areas, **and such as the continued production of arms and weapons of mass destruction, and the continued visits of nuclear powered vessels in urban ports.**

Convinced that since the development of nuclear technology the most significant preventable anthropogenic disaster has been the preventing of nuclear-related disasters, and convinced that the outcome of nuclear hazards, accidents or disasters, from the mining of uranium, from the use of MOX from weapons grade plutonium from dismantled nuclear reactors, from the production and testing of nuclear arms and from the use of nuclear civil nuclear power, has had irreversible consequences that cannot be considered to have been remediated from transport

from acts of malice such as terrorist

Aware of the undertaking by members states of the United Nations in 1995, in the Platform of Action, UN Convention on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to ensure that “all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws”. This undertaking was reaffirmed and extended in the Habitat II Agenda to include the “private sector”.

Mindful that at the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE) held in Stockholm the states globally adopted the commitment to “eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction” and twenty years later a Nobel Laureates Declaration called for the phasing out of civil nuclear power.

Mindful of the existence of numerous general Assembly resolutions as an expression of democratic international will calling for the elimination of the production and testing of nuclear weapons

Concerned that and for the time bound elimination and that whenever there has been a time-bound phasing out of nuclear arms in the General Assembly has voted with the nuclear weapons states,

Call upon Governments

- **to ensure that significant public concern about an activity or technology that could lead to preventable disaster be taken seriously and the activity or technology shall be prevented or banned**
- **to ensure that regulations that will prevent preventable anthropogenic disasters and encourage continued *domestic* and international resources for disaster reduction activities for non-preventable disasters**
- **to embark upon the prevention of preventable disaster, by preventing the mining of uranium, the continued production of nuclear arms, for the producing of nuclear arms, the testing of nuclear arms, the circulating and harbouring of nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered military vessels, the using of civil nuclear reactors, the use of MOX from weapons-grade plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in civil nuclear reactors**
- **to ban the further production and consumption of all ozone depleting substances, and to ensure that the recycling of these substances not be used as a justification for the continued production and consumption**
- **to immediately ban of the production and use of land mines**

- **to re-submit a general Assembly resolution on a time-bound phasing out of nuclear arms in the General Assembly**

RESOLUTION: NON-TRANSFERENCE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES OR ACTIVITIES

Aware of the member states of the United Nations undertaking in the Rio Declaration that states shall prevent the transfer of substances and activities that are harmful to human health and to the environment

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED)

Noting that the “Non-transference of Harmful substances and activities shall never be qualified by the excuse that the recipient state is willing to accept the harmful substances or activities. Also the excuse of “Extraterritoriality” shall not be used as an devise to justify the transferring these harmful substances and activities (i.e. what right do we have to impose our standards on other communities, regions or states—self-serving extraterritorialism-avoidance).

Aware also of the **member states of the United Nations undertaking Habitat II**

to ensure that the process of technology transfer avoids the dumping of environmentally-unsound technologies on the recipients and that the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies and corresponding know-how in particular to developing countries, is on favourable terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights

Convinced that this principle shall be extended to apply to other jurisdictions within a state, and in particular to the territories and land of the disenfranchised and marginal groups in society.

Call upon states

- **to immediately cease the transport of all toxic, hazardous, and atomic wastes within the state and to other states**

RESOLUTION: REDUCING SIGNIFICANTLY OR ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES INCLUDING HIDDEN SUBSIDIES

Concurring with Habitat on the need to “reduce significantly or eliminate environmentally harmful **technologies**, subsidies and other programmes, such as those which stimulate the excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and price control or subsidy systems that perpetuate unsustainable practices and production systems in rural and agricultural economies

Noting that environmentally unsound practices require extensive monitoring to ensure compliance with regulations, and noting also that this monitoring contributes to excessive additional costs that would not be incurred if BEST Environmentally Sound Traditions practices were used

Call upon governments

- to eliminate all environmentally harmful technological subsidies and programs such as the excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and the use of civil nuclear power, and forest practices
- to phase out and eventually ban all environmentally unsound practices
- to charge those companies that fail to engage in environmentally sound practices the monitoring costs for ensuring compliance with regulations

RESOLUTION

In seeking to prevent transboundary pollution and minimize its impacts on human settlements when it does occur, Governments should cooperate to develop appropriate mechanisms for assessing the environmental impact of proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment, including an evaluation of relevant comments provided by other potentially affected countries. Governments should also cooperate to develop and implement mechanisms for prior and timely notification, exchange of information and consultation in good faith, and mitigation of the potential adverse effects regarding those activities, taking into account existing international agreements and instruments. (Article 99 bis Habitat II)

Through various international instruments states have undertaken to ban the use of production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (Vienna Convention on depletion of the ozone layer, 1985); to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and to conserve carbon sinks (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992); to identify biodiversity and to carry out an environmental impact assessment of activities that could contribute to the loss or reduction of biodiversity; to combat desertification (Convention on the Combating of desertification); to promote renewable energy (Chapter 9, Agenda 21) and to phase out fossil fuel (Habitat 1). To preserve cultural and natural heritage (Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972)

In addition, states have agreed to the precautionary principle, the anticipatory principle, the internalizing of

environmental costs (environmental audit). Yet few states if any have taken the necessary measures.

13.12. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

Every proponent of an intervention in the ecosystem must demonstrate that the intervention will not cause harm to the environment or will not create ecologically unsound wastes

[NOTE THAT THE HONORABLE SHEILA COPPS, WHEN SHE WAS THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT OF CANADA HAS CALLED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVERSE ONUS.]

RESOLUTION: RELATED TO THE PHASING OUT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICES

RESOLUTION: RELATED TO COMPENSATION, RESTORATION, AND POLLUTER PAY AND COST RECOVERY

Concerned that throughout the member states of the United Nations corporate-sympathetic government regimes have failed in the past both to ensure corporate compliance with international obligations, and to enforce their own statutory legislation, and given that there has been resultant environmental degradation, states shall now seek environmental compensation from companies that can be shown to have contributed to environmental degradation or human rights violations. The funds from environmental compensation shall be put into a restoration fund, into developing BEST (Best Ecologically Sound techniques) and into addressing human rights violations.

Often industries that have contributed to environmental degradation seek compensation from states when areas are taken out of production for environmental reasons. Any potential compensation shall be assessed against the estimate of previous ecological consequences.

States shall ensure that the cost of potential compensation is not used as justification for not fulfilling the duty to preserve, protect, and conserve the environment

Call upon governments:

- to require the establishment of a “compensation” fund drawn from industry to retroactively pay for past environmental degradation on crown land before being granted permission to continue using any part of crown land

RESOLUTION: RELATED TO THE NEED FOR ARMS-LENGTH RESEARCH

Concerned **that most of the current research that has been used to support the continuation of the current model of development has arisen from non-arms length research by vested interests, and that if the urgency of the global situation is to be addressed arms-length non-vested interest research has to be relied on.**

Call upon governments

- **to ensure that governments will no longer fund research from vested economic interests**
- **to ensure that governments will not longer base policy decisions on vested interest research**

RESOLUTION: REDUCTION OF THE MILITARY BUDGET

For over 50 years states since the formation of the United Nations, member states have incurred obligations through the founding Charter of the United Nations, through treaties, conventions and covenants; and member states have created expectations through declarations, conference action plans and General Assembly Resolutions. These obligations and expectations have been reflected in international instruments undertaking to guarantee the enshrining and respect of human rights; to preserve, protect and conserve the environment, to prevent conflict and war, to achieve social justice and to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development and communities.

Through the United Nations process the course for the necessary global change has been set. At the conjunction of the decade devoted to the respect and furtherance of international law, and the Habitat Conference as the culmination of a significant series of conference is a unique opportunity for states to summon up the political will, with the assistance of civil society, to move beyond the recipes and constraints of the past.

Currently the Global Community spends \$800 billion on the military budget at a time when the right to housing, the right to food, the right to health care, the right to equality of all , the right to education, the right to safe drinking water, and the right to a safe environment have not been fulfilled.

25 years ago, in General Assembly resolution the majority of states of the world expressed deep concern about the military budget which at that time was 50% of what it is now

In 1981, in general assembly resolution entitled the reduction of the military budget, the majority of the member states reaffirmed the urgent need to reduce the military budget, and agreed to freeze and reduce the military budget.

Also in 1981, the majority of states recognised that the military budget constituted a heavy burden for the economies of all nations, and have extremely harmful consequences on international peace and security.

In addition, in 1981 the majority of states undertook to make a collective effort aimed at strengthening peace and international security by eliminating the threat of war.

In 1981 the majority of states through a general assembly resolution

Reiterated the appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries (Resolution on the Reduction of Military budgets, 1981)

This request was further reinforced in a 1983 General Resolution on the Relationship between disarmament and development, that curbing the arms build-up would make it possible to release additional resources for use in economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. Also, in this resolution state considered that the magnitude of military expenditures is now such that their various implications can no longer be ignored in the efforts pursued in the international community to secure the recovery of the world economy and the establishment of a new international economic order.

canceling DEBT

The canceling of third world debt by the replacement of structural adjustment programs with programs of reparation through debt cancellation for the violation of human rights, for the causing of environmental degradation for the contributing to violence and war

MOVING FROM VESTED INTEREST DECISION MAKING

The ensuring of genuine involvement and participation of the community in decision making from the determination of the terms of reference and throughout the process

The facilitation of citizens awareness of the causes of their problems and of their capacity to solve the problems.

SPECIFIC MEASURES RELATED TO URBANIZATION

Ensuring socially equitable and environmentally sound communities within the carrying capacity of the environment

The provision in all habitat development work for the consideration of the bioregional, socio-cultural historic and detailed ecological context and design to respect and enhance these qualities

The restoration of natural areas, preservation of significant ecosystems and the freezing of development on agricultural land

The establishment, preservation and restoration of wildlife corridors for ranging and migratory animals, and continuity of plant species.

The pre-identification of the elements and internal connectivity of habitats and their biodiversity, the environmental impact assessment of activities that could contribute to loss or reduction of biodiversity, and the invocation of the precautionary principle in all developmental enterprises

The control and regulation of space to grow, and the identification of areas designated for specific purposes such as agriculture and housing, and provision of green spaces, and green buffer zones and pathways

The design of cities for energy conservation, the phasing out of fossil fuels, and other non-renewable form of energy, and the phasing out of nuclear energy

* The prevention of the production of wastes which are harmful to human health, which cause environmental degradation or which cannot be reused as a resource

The creation of an environmental sound infrastructure that makes walking, cycling and public transportation safe, accessible and convenient, and that moves away from car-dependency. The right to public transit in contrast to the privilege of car use.

The recognition that learning by doing provides integrated understanding and long-term commitment to place: a new community-based approach to planning, and development which harnesses the skills of developers, and urban designers as community servants rather than imposers of structure

The establishment of guidelines for mixed income communities

Ensuring that community plans are binding and enforceable and that the users are involved in all stages of their development and revision

the ensuring that intermittent or seasonal use of land does not interfere with the cultural patterns in the community

The preservation of village and city integration in social and functional terms

the elimination of crime through reducing mistrust, alienation and marginalization, and concurring with the General Assembly Resolution, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, 1981) that crime prevention and criminal justice should be considered in the context of social and cultural systems as well as in the context of the new International Economic Order.

TO BE INCORPORATED

13.6 PREVENTING DISASTERS THROUGH BUILDING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

Promote and encourage all parts of society to participate in disaster preparedness planning in such areas as water and food storage, fuel and first-aid, and in disaster prevention through activities that build a culture of safety (Article * 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)

In order to prevent technological and industrial disasters, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, as appropriate, should

(Article * 127 bis:

Pursue the objectives of preventing major technological accidents and limiting their consequences through, inter alia, land-use policies and the promotion of safe technology (Article 127 (a) Habitat II, 1996)

13.7. REMOVING IMMEDIATELY ANTI-PERSONNEL LAND MINES

13.8. PREVENTING POLLUTION AND EXPOSURE TO POLLUTION

DISCOURAGING DISPROPORTIONATE SITINGS

Prevent or minimize pollution and exposure to pollution from industrial facilities, while also promoting urban planning, housing and industrial siting initiatives that discourage the disproportionate sittings of polluting industrial facilities in areas inhabited by people living in poverty or those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (Article * 84 e Ter Habitat II, 1996)

13.9. PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Increasingly, cities have a network of linkages that extends far beyond their boundaries. Sustainable urban development requires consideration of the carrying capacity of the entire ecosystem supporting such development including the prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts occurring outside urban areas. All transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances should be carried out in accordance with relevant international agreements by parties to those agreements. Rapid urbanization in coastal areas is causing the rapid deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996).

CONTRIBUTING TO COMMON GOOD

Concurring with Habitat II that all people have rights and must also accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others- including future generations and to contribute actively to the common good...

1997 I drafted a resolution addressing the issues in the Slocan valley

EXHIBIT

SEPTEMBER 1 1997

RESOLUTION Slocan

WHEREAS Canada, as a signatory, is bound to perform any treaty in good faith by ensuring the necessary conditions are in place for the performance of the treaty.

Under the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, adopted in 1969; signed by Canada, acceded to by Canada on 1970, and in force 1980, Canada, as a signatory to this Convention has been obliged to ensure the performance of treaties in the following ways:

- (i) "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties can be maintained" (Preamble)
- (ii) to demonstrate, through the process of ratification (accession) of a Treaty, that the State has "established on the international plane its consent to be bound by a treaty" (Article 2)
- (iii) to observe that "every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith. (Article 26)
- (iv) to interpret a treaty by agreeing that "A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose. (Article 31)

Consequently, Canada, through acceding to and ratifying treaties has undertaken to perform treaties in good faith, has established on the international plane its consent to be bound, and to establish conditions for the maintaining of justice and respect for obligations under treaties. `

WHEREAS

In the "Canadian Reply to Questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty-making Power", the following references are made to international law and federal and provincial legislation:

If the existing laws of Canada (including Provincial and Federal Statutes, as well as the general rules of common law and the civil code of the Province of Quebec) do not confer upon the Government of Canada the capacity to discharge the obligations it proposes to undertake in a treaty, then it will be necessary for the appropriate legislative body, federal or provincial, to enact legislation to enable Canada to discharge its treaty obligations.

The "Canadian Reply to Questionnaire on Parliaments and the Treaty-making Power" appeared to ensure that the treaty would be performed either by enacting the necessary legislation prior to becoming a party:

Canada will not normally become a party to an international agreement which requires implementing legislation until the necessary legislation has been enacted.

or by-passing implementing legislation:

The point we wish to make here is that in Canada implementing legislation is only necessary if the performance of treaty obligations cannot be done under existing law or thorough executive action.

In either case, it would appear that Canada has indicated in this document that the necessary legislation will be in place in order to perform the obligations under the treaty.

In an internationally legally binding document such as the Biodiversity Convention, and the Framework Convention on Climate Change, either the enabling legislation was in place prior to

signing the treaties, or Canada is bound to enact legislation to enable Canada to perform its Treaty obligations in such a way as to ensure that it will not defeat the purpose of the treaty. This external affairs convention has to also be considered in conjunction with article 18 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. Canada it would appear would not be able to defeat the purpose of the treaty from the moment of signing, and in order to comply with this provision Canada would have to ensure that the necessary legislation would be in place to prevent Canada from defeating the purpose.

If the provinces have followed the External Affairs convention, then they would have assured the federal government that the necessary legislation either was or would be in place to ensure not only the fulfillment of obligations under the treaty but also the prevention of activities that could defeat the purpose of the treaty. If so, it can be presumed that the provinces will be equally responsible for fulfilling the obligations. The implications of this constitutional convention will be considered further in relation to the subsequent section dealing with the Labour Convention case which examines constitution provisions and treaties.

WHEREAS

In the BC Litigation publication, Justice J.A. Norris described the nature of the injunctive remedy in British Columbia Law in the following way:

The remedy [of injunction] of course, is an equitable one. ' The exercise of the equitable jurisdiction is not to be restricted by the straitjacket of rigid rules but is to be based on broad principles of justice and convenience, equity regarding the substance and not merely the facade or the shadow. It moves with time and circumstances. (Justice J.A. Norris)

Under Article 27 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Canada is bound to not invoke Internal law to justify failure to perform a treaty:

A party may not invoke the provisions of its internal law as justification for its failure to perform a treaty.

Neither the internal law of the B.C. Government's land use decision regarding Slocan, nor the internal law of judicial injunctions justifies failure to meet the provisions within the Conventions.

Slocan forest Products by applying for an injunction and the Court's granting this injunction, the Courts have permitted the continuation of practices that are in violation of the Biodiversity and Climate Change Conventions. The Courts have inadvertently encouraged non-compliance with international law.

In addition, Canada, if not having notified otherwise, is bound by what occurs in B.C.

Under Article 29 of the Convention of Law of Treaties, "territorial scope of treaties", Canada is bound throughout its territory including all provinces and territories:

Unless a different intention appears for the treaty or is otherwise established, a treaty is binding upon each party in respect of its entire territory.

If Canada has expressed a different intention, then it is important that the other states of the world know that when Canada signs an international agreement in areas over which provinces have jurisdiction, the provinces are not bound. Citizens from countries that have endorsed the self-executing principle related to international law presume that if Canada signs and ratifies a treaty that the treaty obligations are binding on all the parts of the country including provinces and territories

WHEREAS the granting of injunctions could be deemed to be the invoking of internal law, and it could be argued that the granting of the injunction could contribute to non-compliance with treaty obligations.

WHEREAS Time and circumstances are reflected in obligations incurred through international conventions, treaties and covenants; commitments from conference actions plans, and expectations created through General Assembly resolutions.

WHEREAS

Canada is bound not to create a situation, such as the reduction and the loss of biodiversity in the coastal temperate rain forest ecosystems, the disappearance of significant carbon sinks, or the fragmentation of sites of outstanding universal value. All these situations would make it impossible to fulfill its obligations under the conventions.

Article 61

Supervening impossibility of performance

1. a party may invoke the impossibility of performing a treaty as a ground for terminating or withdrawing from it if the impossibility results from the permanent disappearance or destruction of an object indispensable for the execution of the treaty”.

2. Impossibility of performance may not be invoked by a party as a ground for terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty if the impossibility is the result of a breach by that party either of an obligation under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty.

Canada, by not ensuring that the necessary legislation and enforceable law were in place to prevent activities that could defeat the purpose of the Conventions, could permanently "destroy ... an object indispensable ..." such as the biodiversity in significant old growth stands or the carbon sinks of the old growth forest. The reduction and loss of biodiversity, as well as the elimination of carbon sinks of old growth forest could be contributing to a situation that would make it impossible for Canada to fulfill its obligations under the Conventions. By continuing with clear-cut logging and fragmenting currently unfragmented areas, Canada through B.C.'s practices of fragmenting old growth forests may be creating a situation where the object (the pristine old growth forest of outstanding universal value) could fail to fulfill the criteria for being identified as World Heritage Site under the UN Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

WHEREAS

rights in the light of a "profit a prendre" are conditional rights, and entail a complementary responsibility. Non-compliance with statutory law should have been taken into consideration when the equitable remedy of an injunction was granted

WHEREAS

B.C. has failed to even invoke its own provincial legislation to ensure that it is not in violation with international obligations. The B.C. Ministry of forests has not invoked section 60 of the Forest Act; a section which has given the government discretionary powers to suspend Tree Farm Licenses indefinitely if there is evidence of damage to the natural environment through non-compliance with the Act. There is evidence that the Federal Government and provincial government have failed to enforce their own legislation. Although there have been some convictions against MacMillan Bloedel, the legislation has not been sufficiently enforced, and as a result of non-enforcement international obligations have not been fulfilled.

This section has been enforced by the Ministry of Forests not in a punitive way but in a mitigative way, and consequently no licenses have been suspended for forest practices that have caused serious damage to the natural environment, and canceled under section 61 (cancellation of licenses). If the Ministry of Forests had voluntarily enforced its own legislation, or if there had been a writ of mandamus from the courts to require the Ministry to enforce the Forest Act then the "serious damage to the natural environment" which has occurred would have been minimized. The demonstrations in the forests in the little remaining old growth forests could be attributed in part to the years of the Forest Industries

non-compliance to the Forest Act and to the years of reluctance on the part of government and the courts to enforce the Forest Act.

WHEREAS Ministry of Forests been not enforcing its own legislation but that it has also contributed to the violation of the silviculture sections of the Forest Act.

There has been evidence for years that the forest industry has failed to fulfill its obligations related to silviculture and that the government of B.C. has failed to enforce sections in the Forest Act, which require adequate silviculture.

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WHEREAS citizens in the Slocan have been arrested for asking for little more than for Canada and B.C to live up to their international obligations and the government of B.C. to enforced its own statutory law

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Attorney General be called upon to rectify the miscarriage of justice

- the injunction in the Slocan valley be set aside

- All further logging in the Water shed will cease
- Slokan 's claim to a right in the light of a profit a prendre should be discounted

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT

There be an investigation by the Attorney General into the failure to enforce sections 59,60 and 61 of the Forest Act

arty

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT

- the Federal Government be requested to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on Canada's compliance with its international obligations.

Joan Russow PhD

National leader of the Green Party of Canada

FOR 1997

AUG 1997

ATTENTION: DAVID LENNAM

FAX 598 1896

MESSAGE: piece on Mai

In 1971 prior to the UN Conference on humans and the Environment (UNCHE) the OECD expressed concern not about the cost to the environment of not having regulations but the cost of regulations.

Joan Russow

We call upon the OECD to cease all negotiations on the Multilateral Investment Agreement (MAI). This agreement attempts to bypass standards that have arisen from the obligations incurred through UN conventions, treaties, and covenants, and commitments made through Conference Action plans. The MAI has co-opted the term standards which has been used in other international instruments to designate behaviour related to the guaranteeing of human rights, the protecting of the environment, and the preventing of war and conflict. In MAI the term "high standard" refers to high standards for the liberalization of investment regimes and investments. In this context the term "standards" is being used to undermine years of standards set in the international realm in the areas of human rights, environment, peace and social justice. While the United Nations is negotiating the follow-up to the UNCED, the OECD is undermining the UN process by setting up their own international agreement to promote the vested interest of the corporate sector. The MAI agreement has been slated for completion by May 1997. Immediate action must be taken to prevent the institutionalization of this agreement.

This OECD agreement affirms that "accession to the MAI would send a signal to investors that the acceding country subscribes to high standards of investment liberalization and protection, thus giving it a competitive edge."

It should be noted that the member states of the United Nations undertook in recent conferences to "ensure that corporations comply with all national codes, social security measures, international law, including international environmental law". (Platform of Action < UN Conference on Women; Habitat II Agenda).

The OECD is serving to undermine the international political resolve to ensure compliance with international obligations arising from Conventions, treaties, and covenants, and to ensure acting upon international commitments made through conference action plans.

This role of the OECD parallels a similar process that occurred in 1971 when the OECD expressed not concern about the cost to the environment of not having environmental regulations but the cost of environmental regulations.

Urge OECD countries to discontinue all further negotiations of MAI whose “standards of investment” undermine principles derived from member states obligations, expectations, and commitments through international law.

For fifty -two years through international agreements, the member states of the United Nations have undertaken:

- (i) to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights;
- (ii) to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment;
- (iii) to create a global structure that respects the rule of law;
- (iv) to achieve a state of peace; justice and security, and
- (v) to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

International agreements include both obligations incurred through the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Conventions, Treaties, and Covenants; expectations created through the United Nations Declarations, and General Assembly Resolutions; and commitments made through UN Conference Action Plans.

In

() THAT in 1998 in January, I received a Greater Victoria Concerned Citizens Association reward: for community service

() THAT in 1998 on January 5 at Council of Canadians’ AGM, I think that was when I was lobbying the Council of Canadians to pass a resolution calling for the disbanding of NATO. there had been a debate locally about whether to only call for Canada to leave NATO. I put a resolution on the floor calling for dismantling NATO; there was only opposition and it was from the Union . I then proposed that there be a fair and just transition for workers and communities affected by the disbanding of NATO. The resolution then passed

() THAT in 1998 on January 7, I sent an email to Jody Patterson about the importance of ethics and principles in education in response to her query about what could replace religion in the schools This query arose in response to Lois Street’s article

<https://www.amazon.ca/God-Classroom-Controversial-Religion-Canadas/dp/0771083203>

in Lois Street’s interview by CBC, she asserted the following: “That it was impossible to teach ethics without introducing religions into the schools.”

Kathryn Lambert and I, backed by the BC Civil Liberties Association, successfully petitioned the BC Supreme Court to remove both Bible Reading and the Lord's Prayer from BC public schools in 1989.

Section 76 of the BC School Act now reads: "All schools... must be conducted on strictly secular and non-sectarian principles. The highest morality must be inculcated, but no religious dogma or creed is to be taught..." What exactly does this mean? How is "the highest morality" defined? Who gets to decide what "the highest morality" is?

prayer in public schools and sent an excerpt to Jody Patterson email
jpaterson@victoriatimescolonist.com

EXHIBIT

Ethics and principle-based education can replace the lord's prayer and religion in public schools

L | 1985 PRINCIPLE BASED EDUCATION

I have a Master's Degree in education in Curriculum Development, introducing principle-based issue-principal analysis- a method of teaching human rights linked to peace, ecology and social justice within a framework of international law. I co-founded the Vancouver Island Human Rights Coalition in the 1980s. when I transferred into education I was very concerned about the failure of teachers to address issues in the classroom and when they do introduce issues, they use a debate in a both sides format such as was done at UBC in the following debate: "Is it right or wrong to dump unsafe products on third world countries In this both sides approach; one side is often untenable.

I surmised that perhaps the teachers feared of being accused of indoctrinating students if they did not use the both sides approach.

For years, the international community through international documents has recognized the urgency of addressing issues related to environmental degradation, escalation of war and arms production, violation of human rights, and the inequitable distribution of resources. In these documents principles can be extracted and a complex of principles presented as representing an expression of international concern.

In principle-based education the urgency of problem will be acknowledged, the international document addressing the urgency will be examined, and the principles in the different documents will be explored, and proposed international solutions offered through international law and obligations will be evaluated

In principle-based education students are encouraged to examine and to appreciate the full complexity and interdependence of global/local issues within a framework of internationally agreed to principles. The students are encouraged to

investigate the components of these agreed to principles and to analyse the role of science and technology in the fulfillment or violation of these principles.

The emphasis in this approach is on becoming knowledgeable about the principles and their application, on investigating the implications of these principles, on analysing and synthesizing information on current issues in the light of these agreed to principles, on clarifying the role of science and technology in relation to these principles, and on proposing a range of possible solutions to practical problems emerging from the issues. The students will be encouraged to investigate local issues within This framework of globally adopted principles.

This approach entails (1) examining principles enunciated in primary source material (international documents);(2) examining the role of science and technology in local and global issues (3) compiling actual cases studies and hypothetical case studies; (4) engaging in analytical processes of issue-principle analysis drawing upon a wide range of processes in creative and critical thinking (5) investigating a wide range of local and global concerns (6) thinking about the complexity and interdependence of issues within the framework of international principles (7).proposing solutions and resolutions based on the full examination of the principles and issues.(8) integrating themes, principles and issues, and linking these with science and technology (9) Determining appropriate moments for integrating issues into the science curriculum (10) developing lesson plans and educational materials based on issue-principle analysis (11) applying scientific knowledge global and local issues; (12) Determining the linking of issues and principles to "organizers" within the science curriculum such as "changes in the Environment" and "Ecology and resource management" (13) Encouraging the development of a responsible attitude towards local/ global issues. (14) Fostering the working cooperatively and independently<https://www.amazon.ca/God-Classroom-Controversial-Religion-Canadas/dp/0771083203>

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() THAT in 1998, on January 7, I wrote a letter to the Under Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

EXHIBIT

Dr Nitun Desai

Under Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

January 7, 1998

Dear Dr Desai

I wish to thank you for your letter of 11 December 1997 in which you addressed my concern about the MAI undermining public trust international law.

We met at the 1995 "We the People" Conference in San Francisco, at the panel discussion on Agenda 21. I had mentioned that we should use the "Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation" as a means of furthering state compliance. You sent me a note asking for further information which I faxed to you.

Also, at that meeting, with the assistance of Alisha Barcena, I brought a resolution for state Compliance with international law to the plenary session.

I have continued circulating the compliance resolution and have incorporated parts of the resolution into a proposal for a Treaty of State and Corporate Compliance.

There is a ground swell of concern about the devolution of power to corporations and unfortunately unless there is a reversal at the United Nations, the United Nations will be perceived as not taking a sufficiently strong stand in promoting over 50 years of public trust international law.

I have noticed increased corporate control at the UN over the years: Involvement at the UN from Industry-front NGO groups to "partnerships" with the UN.

I think if the UN were seriously considering embarking upon a "Treaty of State and Corporate Compliance" the UN would be perceived as being firm about translating state rhetoric into action.

() THAT in 1998 on January I was invited to participate in workshop given by David Barrett, with Mexican labour colleagues

() THAT in 1998 on January 17, I wrote a piece on achieving a culture of peace

EXHIBIT

Building on a culture of peace: guaranteeing human rights, ensuring social justice, protecting the environment, preventing war and conflict, and promoting socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

EXHIBIT To begin to achieve “a culture of peace” citizens must be aware that international public policy related to a culture of peace already exists in the complex of United Nations documents., and that member states of the United Nations have failed either to comply with this international public policy, or to determine what would constitute compliance. Once citizens have become aware of existing obligations, commitments and expectations then citizens will be better informed about the actions that still are needed to move states beyond existing obligations, commitments and expectations. For example, in the Declaration of Human Rights from 1948, member states undertook to ..”reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person and in the equal rights of men and women...”. This statement of principle could be described as a statement of international public policy; yet what actions, cultural adjustments and attitudinal transformations would have been necessary to ensure the fulfilling of this expectation were never really determined.

For over fifty years through international agreements, the member states of the United Nations have undertaken

- (i) to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights; including the rights of women;
- (ii) to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment;
- (iii) to create a global structure that respects the rule of law,
- (iv) to achieve a state of peace; justice and security, and
- (v) to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

International agreements include both obligations incurred through the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Conventions, Treaties, and Covenants; commitments made through the United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and expectations created through General Assembly Resolutions.

If these years of obligations had been discharged, if these years of commitments acted upon and if these years of expectations had been fulfilled, respect for human rights might have been guaranteed, preservation and protection of the environment might have been ensured, threats to peace might have been prevented and removed, disarmament, achieved; and socially equitable and environmentally sound development might have been enabled.

Many of these obligations have never been discharged, states often fail to sign international legally binding treaties that they themselves have negotiated; states that sign legally binding conventions and treaties, often fail to ratify them; and states that ratify these treaties often fail to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance and enforcement..

Many of the commitments have not been acted upon. Commitments have been made through recent global Conferences and action plans. such as those from United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED); the World Conference on Human Rights; the Social Development Conference; the International Conference on Population and Development, the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and Habitat II. The major conference action plans have been adopted by all the member states of the United Nations and thus reflect Global commitments.

In addition, expectations have been created through years of General Assembly resolutions which could be deemed to be one of the best expressions of international political will.

Conference Action plans, along with General Assembly Resolutions and Declarations, do give rise commitments and do create expectations that states will adhere to the agreed to principles, and policy statements. In common law there is a doctrine that acknowledges the legal implications arising from the creating of expectations: the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations. This doctrine has been described in the following way: If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence, and the citizens have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligation (Brent Parfit, Deputy Ombudsman, Ombuds office, British Columbia, Canada, 1995, Personal Communication). A further elaboration of this doctrine is "when an expectation is created there must be the ability to fulfill the promise it implies (BC. Ombudsman, Report, 1991). This doctrine could be used by citizens at the international level to strengthen the call for state compliance with expectations created through conference action plans.

Institutional memory related to principles from past precedents, and related to obligations incurred, commitments made and expectations created has been short, and policy formation and implementation often reflects the absence of respect for precedents. These forgotten obligations and expectations provide a basis for policy formation and implementation. Not only have policy makers ignored past precedents embodied in principles of action, but the general public is often unaware of the existence of government undertaking, particularly at the international level, and unappreciative of the relevancy of the international obligations to national, provincial and regional issues. In addition, NGOs are often too preoccupied with reacting to immediate emergencies to have the time to carry out the needed content analysis of these undertakings.

Through international agreements nation states have undertaken (i) to guarantee human rights including the right to be free from discrimination, the right to shelter, the right

to food, the right to social security (international human rights instruments); (ii) to protect the cultural and natural heritage for future generations (Article 4 Convention on the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972) ; (iii) to eliminate weapons of mass destruction (UNCHE, 1972); (iv) to promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological development are used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (Art. 2., Declaration on the Use of Scientific and at he use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity (Resolutions 1961, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981); (vi) to reduce the military budgets, with a view to reaching international agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures (A. 1 Resolution 36/82 1981, Reduction of Military Budgets. 1981) and to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries (A 2. Resolution 36/82 1981, Reduction of Military Budgets. 1981); (vii) to respect the inherent worth of nature (Preamble, World Charter of Nature, 1982); (viii) to secure nature from degradation caused by warfare or other hostilities (Art. 5 UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982); (ix) to declare that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace is a fundamental obligation of each state (2. Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace approved by General Assembly resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984); (x) to demand that policies of states be directed towards elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war (3. Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace; approved by General Assembly resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984); (xi) to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to achieve agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the annexed draft (Art. 1. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons, 1983);(xii) to prevent the transfer to other states of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Principle 14, Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992); (xiii) to do nothing on indigenous lands that would cause environmental degradation or be culturally inappropriate (Art. 26.3.a.ii, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992); (xiv) to invoke the precautionary principle which affirms that, in the case of potential environmental damage, it is not necessary to wait for scientific certainty to act to prevent the damage (Principle 15 Rio Declaration); (xv) to carry out an environmental assessment review of anything that could contribute to loss or reduction of Biodiversity (Conventions on Biological diversity); (xvi) to preserve carbon sinks (Art. 4 1 d Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992); and from the Habitat II Agenda: (xvii) to reduce the ecological footprint (Art. 27 b); (ix) to protect fragile ecosystems and environmentally vulnerable areas (27e); to prevent anthropogenic disasters (27 i); (xx) to prevent environmental damage through knowledge of eco-cycles (Art. 135). and so forth.

A key concept that has significant policy implications is that of international customary law. Simply put, where a principle of international law has been a long-standing part of that law, it may be held to be a part of international customary law and deemed

applicable as part of national law. For example, the principle of intergenerational equity i.e. the rights of future generations to a safe environment may be argued as falling within international customary law since it is found in a number of international documents beginning with the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE), 1972, including in the Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) through the World Charter of Nature (1982) to the various documents coming out of the United Nations Conference on the Environment (UNCED) 1992 (Agenda 21, The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change).

Both the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations and the principles of international customary law are relevant to the national policy formation and implementation related to ethical governance, in that obligations incurred or expectations created can be held to be enforceable in national law.

It is thus essential for transforming a culture of violence into a culture of peace to stress the importance of being concerned with questions of awareness, knowledge and education on the part of the judiciary and administrative bodies., as well as with heightened public awareness of the use of international documents and to the educational strength of these documents within various jurisdictions.

Nation states need to be called upon to fulfil and adhere to previously agreed-upon documented principles and courses of action; and, to enter into formal obligations derived from the legitimate expectations based on their previous statements and actions or pursuant to international customary law. The United Nations also needs to provide an international body for citizens to take evidence of state non-compliance with legally binding conventions and covenants, or with expectations created through General Assembly resolutions, Declarations and Conference Action plans.

URGENCY

A culture of peace through education is premised on the acknowledgement of the urgency of the global situation.

URGENCY

OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION

SINCE 1992 THERE HAS BEEN CONTINUED RHETORIC AND LITTLE ACTION. THE GLOBAL SITUATION IS INCREASINGLY URGENT:

(1)

**IMPACT OF CONTINUED IMPOSITION OF
CONSUMPTIVE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT**

- Continued stress on global ecosystem from the pattern of over-consumptive development in industrialized countries
- Continued deterioration of the global environment and aggravation of poverty caused by unsustainable patterns of consumption
- Continued failure to reduce the ecological footprint through continued adherence to the consumptive model of development
- Continued elimination of the ecological heritage of future generations, and depletion of resources upon which future generations depend
- Continued reliance on economic growth paradigm as the solution to global problems
- Continue negative impact of structural adjustment programs based on the imposition of over-consumptive model of development
- Continued promoting of socially inequitable and environmentally unsound employment and development
- Continued failure to redefine “development” in equitable and ecological terms
- Continued failure to link health to over-consumption and inappropriate development

(2)

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AND DENIAL OF BASIC RIGHTS AND NEEDS

- Continued inequitable distribution of natural resources
- Continued inequality/inequity between "developed", "developing" and "underdeveloped" states
- Continued gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries
- Continued lack of fulfillment of basic needs, and failure to guarantee the right to food, right to shelter, right to education, right to health care
- Continued lack of access to basic sanitation and adequate waste disposal services
- Continued lack of access of poor to suitable arable land

- Increased use of manipulative Biotechnology
- Increased introduction of genetically modified food
- Increased control by Multi-National Agri-Food, Pharmaceutical, and Petro-chemical companies world's food supplies
- Continued unethical patenting of seeds by multinationals
- Continued experimentation in the human genome project
- Increased corporate control of their crop varieties
- Increased production of "genetically modified organisms"(2.20)
- Increased deterioration of public health system, public health spending and privatization of health care systems
- Continuing spread of communicable infections

(3)

DETERIORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH

- Continued failure to address and prevent environmentally-induced diseases, and continued impact on health from environmental degradation
- Increased impact on health and environment from toxic and hazardous chemicals
- Continued adverse health and environmental effects of transboundary airpollution
- Continued transferring and trafficking in toxic, hazardous including atomic substances, activities, and waste that are dangerous to health and to the environment
- Continued risks of damage to human health and the environment from transboundary hazardous waste
- Increased generation and transboundary movement of hazardous waste causing threat to human health and environment
- Continued relocation or transfer to other states of activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health
- Continued awareness of the harm of exporting banned or withdrawn products on human health

- Increased deterioration of the environment and health through anthropogenic actions
- Continued ecological and human health effects of environmentally destructive model of development
- Continued use of banned and restricted pesticides designated as being hazardous to human or environmental health
- Increased resistance of antibiotics

(4)

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF NATURE

- Continued loss of biological diversity
- Continued threat to genetic diversity
- Increased deforestation and land degradation
- Increased soil erosion
- Increased desertification
- Increased loss and degradation of mountain ecosystems
- Increased erosion and soil loss in river basins
- Increased watershed deterioration
- Increased marine environment degradation
- Increased vulnerability of marine environment to change
- Increased risk of impact from increase in sea level
- Increased of carbon sinks
- Increased impact of global climate change
- Increased potential of climate change
- Increased depletion of the ozone layer, and increased ultraviolet radiation
- Increased threats to the ecological rights of future generations
- Increased environmental damage from waste accumulation
- Unprecedented Increase in environmentally persistent wastes

- Continued trafficking in toxic and dangerous products
- Continued export to developing countries of substances and activities that are banned or restricted in country of origin
- Increased generation of nuclear wastes
- Increased Loss of biodiversity through ecologically unsound practices
- Increased ignoring of carrying capacity of ecosystem
- Continued violation of collective human rights through dumping of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes is a violation

(5)

VIOLETION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Continued violation of human rights on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, family structure, disabilities, refugee or immigrant status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socio-economic conditions
- Continued violations of human rights through the following activities:
 - Mistreatment, and hasty judicial procedures
 - Lack of respect for due process of law (access to a lawyer or visiting rights)
 - Arbitrary detentions
 - In camera trials
 - Detention without charge and notification to next of kin
 - Lack of defence counsel in trials before revolutionary courts and
 - Lack of the right of appeal
 - Ill-treatment and torture of detainees
 - Torture of the cruellest kind and other inhuman practices
 - Widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms
 - Wide application of the death sentence
 - Carrying out of extra-judicial executions
 - Orchestrated mass executions and burials
 - Extra judicial killings including political killings

- hostage taking and use of persons as 'human shields'
 - Constitutional, legislative and judicial protection, while on paper, are revealed as totally ineffective in combating human rights abuses
 - Extreme and indiscriminate measures in the control of civil disturbances
 - Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practiced arbitrary arrest and detention, including women, the elderly and children
 - Abuses of political rights and violation of democratic rights
 - Unfair elections
 - Activity against members of opposition living abroad
 - Harassment and suppression of opposition politically
 - Suppression of students and strikers
 - Targeting by terrorists of certain members of the press, intelligentsia, judiciary and political ranks
 - Failure to grant exit permits
- Increased migration of populations of migrants, refugees and displaced, persons
- Continued critical situation of children
- Continued concern about discrimination against women continues despite Human Rights instruments
- Continued barriers faced by women
- Continued female genital mutilation and other harmful practices
- Denial of fundamental rights and freedoms
- Suppression of freedom of thought, Media and religion and conscience
- systemic discrimination
- Continued denial of moral and humanitarian values through religious intolerance and extremism
- Continued massive violations of human rights, ethnic cleansing and systematic rape
- Continued wars of aggression, armed conflicts, alien domination and foreign occupation, civil wars, terrorism and extremist violence
- Continued violation of human rights of women including murder, torture, systematic rape, forced pregnancy

- Continued ethnic cleansing
- Continued xenophobia
- Fear and aversion to foreigners continues throughout the world
- Continued violation of human rights during armed conflict
- Continued discrimination of and violence against women
- Continued violation against indigenous peoples
- Increased violations of the rights of refugees
- Continued insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
- Continued marginalization of specific women by their lack of knowledge of their rights and redress
- Continued Insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
- Continued multiple discrimination against indigenous women
- Continued gender inequities

(7)

DESTRUCTION THROUGH CONFLICT, WAR AND MILITARIZATION

- Perpetuation of the substantial global expenditures being devoted to production, trafficking and trade of arms
- Forcing developing countries to undertake inequitable structural adjustment
- Increased poverty
- Continued excessive military expenditures while basic needs are not fulfilled
- Continued massive humanitarian problems through military intervention
- Continued war crimes against humanity, including genocide ethnic massacres, and “ethnic cleansing”
- Increased human and environmental destruction through land mines
- Increased war and civilian amputees as a result of land mines
- Continued death and displacement of people through war
- Continued impact of radiation from nuclear testing on present and future generations

- Continued exposure to radiation on present and future generations
- Continued mining of uranium for use in nuclear weapons
- Continued production, proliferation and testing of nuclear arms
- Continued circulating and berthing of nuclear armed or nuclear-powered vessels

PRINCIPLE-BASED EDUCATION

PRINCIPLE-BASED GLOBAL EDUCATION: AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIO-POLITICAL GLOBAL CHANGE

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Introduction:

For over 50 years, the member states of the United Nations, have incurred obligations through the United Nations Charter, conventions, treaties, and covenants, have made commitments through conference action plans, declarations and have created expectations General Assembly resolutions. These obligations and expectations purported to address the urgency of the global situation. Global urgency is reflected in the continued degradation of the environment, the production of arms and the escalation of conflict and war, the violation of human rights, and the inequitable distribution of resources. From international instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Agenda 21— the action plan from United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, principles can be extracted and a complex of principles representing an expression of international concern about the need to address the urgent global situation can be discerned (see figure 1). This complex of globally adopted principles has become the foundation for a program called "Principle-based" ¹ education.

Principle-based education works within a framework based on globally adopted principles related to preventing the degradation of the environment, the escalation of conflict and war, the violation of human rights, and the perpetuation of inequality/inequity and social injustice. This framework has been developed not from a particular value system of the teacher, educator, or institution, but is based on globally adopted principles over the period of the existence of the United Nations. The majority of countries of the world have signed, and/or ratified a significant number of legally binding international documents, and have adopted Conference statements and General Assembly resolutions.

In Principle-based education, complex and controversial issues reflecting the urgency of the global/local situation are discussed in the classroom or in the community within a conceptual principled framework.

¹ "Principle-based education" was introduced in 1985 in Russow, J. *A Method of teaching Human Rights*; and expanded in Russow, J and D White. "Global/local Issues through principle-based education". Since 1985 a set of principles have been extracted from the International instruments and compiled in a series of documents: *A Method of Teaching Human Rights (1985)*, *"A content analysis of UNCED documents" (1992)*. *"Principles of action from Agenda 21" (1992)*; Draft working document: *Global Issues: Environmental and social dynamics of Global Change (A Collection of Writings and documents - notes for course (1994)*; *Charter of Obligations: human rights, peace, environment, and equity (1995)*. Principle-based education has been introduced in North America at the National Association of Research into Science Teaching (NARST), and internationally at the Annual General Meeting the IUCN (World Conservation Union) Commission on Education and Communication.

In this paper, Principle-based education, as a means of examining difficult, complex and controversial issues is discussed, and the approaches in Principle-based Education are distinguished from various techniques from “the guise of objectivity” approach. Examples will be drawn from a wide range of literature including, industry, industry-front groups, “anti-socio-political global change” groups and global education curriculum developers.

Background for Developing Principle-based Education:

Global issues defy the traditional disciplinary boundaries, and are primarily interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary. Global issues can be introduced through the analytical processes in Principle-based education into any discipline or subject area. Aspects of Principle-based education are relevant to the Secondary School curriculum in Social Studies, Science, Global Education and Environmental Education, as well as in pre-service secondary student teacher programs. Many educators have reservations about addressing controversial issues in the classroom. Most issues that reflect the urgency of the global/local situation are, however, difficult, complex and controversial. Sometimes these educators present controversial issues in classrooms for unprincipled debate, and frequently choose to retreat to selected resolvable-issues for class projects.

This methodology is reflected in the following statement in a teacher’s guide prepared by global educators:

Think globally-act locally

Based on the environmental assessment survey, and the assessment of local environmental projects, students can plan their own home or school improvement project. This could include working collaboratively with a local environmental enhancement group, an energy resource provider (e.g. your local or provincial hydro or gas utility), or other business or organization. Improvement projects could include the family, the class the whole school, or parts of the community. The project should be manageable in order to ensure success. Small action projects aimed at specific areas of concern (e.g., wastes paper in the school, the amount of garbage that could be recycled in the home, a specific habitat enhancement project etc.) will provide opportunities for students to be successful, to feel empowered and to see that changes are possible (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's Guide, 1993, p. 42).

Resolvable-issues for class projects are often those that are simple, easy to address and non-controversial. “Manageable” projects are often selected because of the perceived need of “empowering students”, because “resolvability” is perceived to be the most effective way of empowering students, and because of the assumption that such projects are also easily ‘managed’ by the classroom teacher.

Perhaps what constitutes “empowering students” has to be revisited. Although simple, solvable and non-controversial projects are important and useful, they may not be the best way of empowering students particularly if they are the only projects undertaken. Involving students, particularly at the secondary level, in such projects may not be the best way of preparing students and pre-service teachers to face the complexity, uncertainty and irresolvability of local and global problems. Perhaps what is needed is for students to acquire significant knowledge and processes with which to work: complex thinking processes grounded in a conceptual structure of globally endorsed principles, and not simplistic projects devoid of principles.

Other educators have no reservation about introducing complex and controversial issues in the classroom providing that these issues are grounded in their own preconceived ethical, moral or religious framework. This framework has offers students a particular value base endorsed by the educator or by the institution, and thus may be perceived to be biased and to bring about indoctrination.

Other educators who are willing to deal with complex, and controversial issues in the classroom, may wish to avoid any perception of bias or indoctrination. These educators, wishing to avoid a perception of bias or indoctrination, may select programs which develop analytical processes without establishing a principled framework. These programs give students an opportunity to analyse difficult issues and clarify their own values related to these issues without a conceptual principled or ethical framework. Although these programs may be successful in clarifying students’ positions, their decisions may not be insightful or well reasoned and may lack a principal basis for assisting students in making decisions.

Principle-based education attempts to enable students to examine complex controversial issues within a principle-based framework which is independent from the belief system of the educator.

Elements of Principle-based Education

In Principle-based education the dichotomy between thinking and acting has been collapsed; it is recognized that local and global issues are interdependent both informing on and impacting upon each other. Thus, the students are encouraged to both think and act locally and globally. In Principle-based education, students are encouraged to investigate local issues within the framework of globally adopted

principles, and global issues in their manifestation in a local context. Both local and global issues require thought and action.

Students are also encouraged to be involved in the dynamic between the two different meanings of “global change”. The term “global change” appears to have different meanings depending on the disciplinary discourse. global change within socio-political discourse refers to socio-political actions to prevent environmental degradation, violation of human rights, and escalation of conflict and war. Thus, in a socio-political discourse to call for global change would be to call for changes in attitudes and behaviour to prevent ecological degradation, human rights violation and conflict and war escalation. The term “global change” has acquired, however, a specific meaning not within the single disciplines of science but within internationally constituted scientific bodies dealing with changes in the biosphere. In the later context “global change” appears to refer to the change within the environment that leads to ecological degradation. Thus in this segment of scientific discourse, rather than calling for global change, concerned citizens would call to prevent “global change”.

The two meanings of social change could be described as the difference between state and action. Global change in the context of the international research group of change biosphere could refer to the state ecological destruction whereas global change in a socio-political context could mean a resolve to act to prevent ecological destruction.

Approaches in Principle-based Education

In Principle-based education, principles related to preventing the destruction of the environment, the escalation of conflict and war, the violation of human rights, and the perpetuation of inequality/inequity and social injustice have been extracted from international instruments. The following are elements of Principle-based Education:

- (a) The urgency of the global situation is acknowledged,
- (b) international instruments proposed to address the urgency are examined,
- (c) the applicability of international principles to global and local situations is determined,
- (d) international solutions offered through these international instruments are evaluated,
- (e) the systemic constraints preventing socio-political constructive global change are delineated, and

- (f) the reasons for lack of compliance are examined.

Through being exposed to the urgency and through becoming aware that at the international level students will become aware that, at least at the international level there may be the political will to undertake to bring about the necessary changes. Educators can assist students in acquiring the knowledge, and language of instruments and principles of change.

Processes in Principle-based Education

Students are encouraged to examine, to explore and to appreciate the full complexity and interdependence of global/local issues within a framework of globally agreed to principles through engaging in a combination of the following analytical and reflective processes:

- Selection of issues to be examined
 - Examination of principle-diagram to determine if there is an international principle addressing the issue
 - Drafting of a principle from a complex of principles if no principle exists
 - Location of principle within "International principal diagram"
 - Statement of principle
 - Exploration of principle,
 - Clarification of concepts and terms through ordinary language analysis
 - Determining criteria for compliance with principle
 - Establishing criteria for selecting issues to be examined
 - Determination of issues emerging within principle
 - Selection of actual cases related to principle
 - Application of principle to actual cases
 - Adjustment of principle in response to cases
- Generation of hypothetical cases
 - Application of principle to hypothetical cases
 - Adjustment of principle in response to hypothetical cases
 - Clarification of principle

- Determination of action to support principle
- Engagement in action
- Justification of action
- Establishment of additional principles underlying action
- Exploration of principled action
- Determination of connection with other principles in “international principal diagram

Through participating in the above analytical processes, students and pre-service teachers can be stimulated to think, both critically and creatively, about difficult, complex and controversial issues within a principled framework. Students, and pre-service teachers are encouraged to investigate the components of these globally adopted principles, and to analyse the role of science and technology in the fulfillment or violation of these principles.

An essential part of principle-based education is to determine whether globally adopted principles exist to address specific issues. If a principle for the specific issue has not been enunciated in international instruments, then the students will be encouraged to combine existing principles to craft a new draft principle. If a principle does exist for a specific issue, then the students will focus on understanding the principles, and on identifying their own opinions, bias, and beliefs inherent within the principle. When investigating a principle or document the students become engaged in (a) investigating the implications of these principles; (b) analysing and synthesizing information on current issues in the light of these agreed to principles; (c) applying these principles to the examination of complex, difficult and controversial issues; (d) clarifying the role of science and technology in relation to these principles;(e) determining whether these principles have been incorporated in national and local law; (f) identifying the systemic constraints preventing the adherence to these principles; and (g) proposing a range of possible actions to address issues arising from the non-fulfillment of these principles.

In Principle-based education, the principles are drawn not from an educator's particular belief system but from globally adopted principles. In this paper, the approaches in Principle-based education will be distinguished from techniques used in what I have referred to as “the guise-of-objectivity” approach.

Sources of Guise of Objectivity

There are a number of sources of information that reflect the guise-of-objectivity approach. One source is from what could be described as “anti socio-political global change” groups; Groups such as “Reason”, Pacific Legal Foundation (PFL), CFACT (Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow), CATO Institute, Heritage Foundation, Institute for Justice etc., profess to be objective but adhere to a complex ideological program. This program, for example, has classified the concern about ozone depletion as “the hole in the ozone scare” or “acid rain as a hoax”. In addition, this program advocates different combinations of the following elements: manifest destiny, limited government control, individual liberty, private property rights, strong national defence policies, pro-military expansion, free competitive enterprise, expanded American influence, uncritical nationalism, school choice, privatization, market-oriented health care, deregulation, racism, anti-Semitism, and Christian fundamentalism. These groups are powerful with a list of funders from industry and of advisers from main-line universities such as Harvard, Cornell, University of Chicago, Duke, Berkeley University of Illinois, Pennsylvania State, Rutgers etc.²

Other sources of information that reflect the guise-of-objectivity approach are from non-profit associations that are set up by industry for the purpose of developing educational materials; these materials are often developed in conjunction with, sanctioned by and distributed by acceptable institutional. For example British Columbia Forestry Association, whose Board of Directors comprise primarily forest company representatives along with key government representatives, and the occasional educator has developed educational material, which have been in some cases circulated unsolicited throughout the school system. A complementary source of information is from the “Round Table Movement”³. Vested interest economic values can be explicitly or implicitly introduced. In the Round Table movement, industry representatives, as members of these legitimately constituted bodies, could be directly involved in determining the philosophical underpinnings of education. For example, in Canada, the President of an Oil company was the chair of the National Round Table on Education for Sustainability.

An additional source can be from global educators themselves. Often, in global education, in the guise of objectivity issues are perceived to reflect different values, and because of this perception, all opposing views or “multiple views” are sometimes considered as being equally legitimate. In the guise of objectivity students are often encouraged to explore positions which may contradict principles endorsed by the global community. They are often encouraged to explore contradictory positions and search for

² For further discussion, see papers by Tim Boston, and manuscript in progress on Boston, Knelman F., and J. Russow “Anti-socio-political-ecological thought”, available on disc from authors.

³ Ronald Doering, Executive Director, National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, defined the Round Table as a movement:

“This is a fairly accurate description of the Canadian round Table movement ... (p.11)

the best or better view or develop a new view or course of action which could be unprincipled in terms of previously adopted international principles.

Principle-based Education Approaches in Contrast with techniques of “ the Guise of Objectivity” Approach

Generally, opposition to Principle-based education comes from “the “the guise of objectivity” movement — a wide range of techniques from industry, industry front groups, “anti-socio-political global change” groups, and some global educators. These techniques have achieved some currency, and it is important to distinguish the approaches of the principle-based education from the techniques of the “the guise of objectivity” movement. The following eight techniques are selected from a content analysis of techniques in various documents which reflect “the guise of objectivity” approach.

1. “Affirming yet denying scientific consensus” technique
2. “Co-option of legitimate terms like “both sides”, “multiple sides”, “multiple perspectives” technique
3. “Fragmenting, simplifying, making manageable and controlling complexity” technique
4. ” Expressing concern yet not fully addressing concern” technique
5. “Decrying the urgency while continuing to practice as usual” technique
6. “Elimination of concern and resolve through “good news” stories”
7. “Debate the necessary —ignore the categorical imperative” technique
8. “Categorizing examination of the urgency of the global situation as leading to doom and gloom technique” technique

A. “Affirming yet denying scientific consensus” technique

This first technique recognizes that “where consensus has been reached it should be explained”, and yet there is encouragement to engage in an activity which counteracts what has generally become scientific consensus. This technique is present in the global education publication, *Global Change: A Teacher’s Guide*. On the cover of the Teachers Guide is the following statement of commitment to objectivity, and to explaining where “consensus has been reached”:

‘Global Change and Canadians’ is intended for a senior high school through adult audience. It objectively tackles such topics as ozone depletion, climate change, sea level change, global economics, energy ..., to name a few. In addition to providing readers with the most recent statistics and theories behind these topics, the book explains where consensus has been reached and where uncertainty still exists (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide, 1993).

This commitment to objectivity sets the tone for a Teacher’s Guide reviewed by esteemed scientists across Canada, and approved by the prestigious Royal Society of Canada, and thus, there could be the presumption that the Guide would respect the stated commitment to “objectivity”. However, in the section on climate change, the teacher is instructed to ask students to consider the positive or negative benefits of global warming:

Global Warming — A good thing

Ask the students to consider possible positive benefits of global warming, as well as negatives. The students could create a two-column table with one column listing possible positive consequences from global warming and the other negative ones. Remind students that all suggestions are valid during brain-storming (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide, p. 29, 1993).

Although there may be differences of opinion about the uncertainties of the extent, the nature, and the degree of global warming, there is generally scientific consensus about the negative impacts of climate change. In a Harvard based eight country survey projects on “Social Learning Related to Climate Change” there was little evidence of the position that global warming could be beneficial. The position that

global warming could be beneficial was proposed in Northern Climates up to the mid 70's, and has generally been discounted ever since by scientists who do not have a vested interest in perpetuating the anthropogenic causes of greenhouse gas emissions.

The position of there being potential positive benefits has been discredited within the responsible scientific community. The position, however, can be found extensively in "literature" put out by industry generators of CO₂, by industry front groups and by the "anti-socio-political global change" groups. For example, the positive possibilities of global warming have been advocated primarily by groups such as the "Right wing think tank" (CATO institute), in their publication "Sound and Fury: the Science and Politics of Global Warming" by Patrick J. Michaels:

The popular vision of an approaching apocalypse caused by global warming has no scientific foundation and that most of the warming is at night when it produces benign effects such as longer growing seasons (CATO, 1993, p.3).

Serious consideration has to be given to the value of having students finding positive aspects to a position which is no longer debated by serious non-vested interest scientists.

Principle-based education approach distinguished from this technique

In Principle-based education, when examining significant global issues, students will examine international statements from recognized experts. In the particular case of climate change what would be examined would be the relevant international instrument—the Framework Convention on Climate Change. This instrument was drafted in consultation with an international body of scientists, specializing in Climate Change, was signed in June 1992 by most of the member states of the United Nations, and came into force in March 1993. The Climate Change Convention affirms the urgency of Climate change whose adverse effect were deemed to be of common concern:

Acknowledging that change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind,

Concerned that human activities have been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and that this will result on average

in an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere and may adversely affect natural ecosystems and humankind,

Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs,

Aware of the role and importance in terrestrial and marine ecosystems of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases,

Noting that there are many uncertainties in predictions of climate change, particularly with regard to the timing, magnitude and regional patterns thereof (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992).

In Principle-based education the following recommendation has been endorsed:

Given that "corporate scientists" have been involved in developing educational material that has not been sufficiently reviewed and that is prepared for the sole purpose of promoting particular corporate interests, we recommend that a body of non-vested interest scientists review materials for inclusion in school libraries and curriculum, and conduct workshops for teachers on the distinction between science and technology and between 'juried or credible' science and pseudo-science. (Report. from Ozone Depletion and Ultraviolet Radiation, Conference, 1994).

Global warming is an extremely difficult abstract concept. How can high school students accurately distinguish bias from accurate or good science information? Such opposing arguments, as proposed in the Teacher's Guide, may only leave the students frustrated or result in the students accepting false information or generating unreasoned conclusions.

B. "Co-option of legitimate terms like "both sides", "multiple sides", "multiple perspectives" technique

This second technique involves the recognition that even though one side or perspective is deemed to be the cause of destructive global change, the cause of destructive global change should be given legitimacy, through inclusion as a side worthy

of consideration. This technique usually co-opts the legitimate language of fairness by using expressions such as the need for “both side”, “multiple perspectives”, “multiple points of view”, and “balance”.

There is a long history in education of presenting different sides of issues, and opposing the indoctrination of students. In education this concern for presenting both sides is a genuine concern based on a fundamental sense of fairness and of integrity. Unfortunately, the advocating of both sides or many sides has been often adopted by “anti-social-political global change” groups. For example, the need to present both sides has been used by white supremacy groups to justify the dissemination of hate literature. John Stewart Mill—a strong critique against intolerance— has been used by these groups to support the right to be intolerant. Thus, the one side, the right to be free from the dissemination of hate literature has been balanced with the other side, the right of freedom of speech to disseminate hate literature.

The dissemination of hate literature is thus justified through freedom of expression. The phrasing of this issue in this way often brings about the issue being presented as a conflict between two equally tenable rights — the right to be free from the dissemination of hate literature and the right to freedom of speech.

This technique is also used to justify the continued degradation of the environment. Presenting different sides of an issues has become a useful tool used by industry to prevent socio-political change. For example, in 1975, a logging company printed in their publication “How to become a more sophisticated saboteur in Groups, the following directives:

For every proposal set up an opposite, and conclude that the middle ground (no motion whatever) represents the wisest course of action. If this does not work, say that we must not move too rapidly.... Point out that an attempt to reach a conclusion is only a futile “quest for certainty” Try to point out all sides of every issue, thereby hiding your own indecisiveness under a blanket of objectivity. This is sure to decrease popularity so, as a safeguard, disclose that there are all sorts of “dangers” in any specific formulation of conclusions, dangers of exceeding authority or seeming to, of asserting more than is definitely known, and so on. (MacMillan Bloedel, 1975).

The “both sides” (or multiple points of view) technique is often used regardless of the legitimacy of the “sides”, and it allows for the introduction of arguments and concerns which would otherwise not be included. For example, the technique is used to advance the concern not about the impact of industrial practices on the environment, but about the impact of environmental rulings or regulations on the economy. This

technique is advocated by an anti-socio-political global change group in the following statement:

We cannot continue to allow only one side of the wildlife issue to be heard. In a brief but powerful 9-page report, the wilderness Impact Research Foundation (WIRF) outlined a plan by which wise-use industry associations could and should work together to combat the 'green agenda' that reaches the public very directly (Blue Ribbon Magazine, 1994).

These "techniques" have been effectively used to justify ecological global change (ecological degradation) and to discourage socio-political-ecological global change (strong regulatory environmental measures to prevent ecological degradation).

In the *Global Change: A Teachers Guide* there is also a call for the need to see the issues from many viewpoints:

Through *Global Change and Canadians* and this Teacher's Guide the enormity and complexity of global change issues has been stated again and again. Students and individuals need to be able to see the issues from many viewpoints. They need to have a clear understanding of the impact that environmental and economic change can have on local and global systems on the economy and on individuals (*Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's guide* p. 45).

There appears to be a presumption that presenting the complexity of the global situation is equivalent to the presenting of "many sides". In the *Global Change and Canadians* text the following statement this equivalence is presented:

There is a danger associated with producing a primer document such as this because a large number of very complex topics must be clearly explained in very few pages. The danger is that issues may be presented in an over-simplified or black-and-white fashion. Although we have attempted to present as many sides of each issue as space would allow, it is inevitable that some readers will feel that the issues have not been fairly or adequately presented (*Global Change and Canadians*, 1993, preface [text]).

A distinction, however, could be made between the “many sides of an issue” which reflects the “complicatedness” of an issue where vested interest is involved and the “many aspects of an issue” which reflects the complexity of the issue, where the interdependence of the different facets of an issue is examined (this distinction between “complicatedness” and “complexity” is explored further in Figure 2 and Figure 3 on Pages 12 and 13).

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the “co-option of legitimate terms like “both sides”, “multiple sides”, “multiple perspectives” technique

In principle-based education, there is always an attempt to examine the complexity and interdependence of issues and how each issue impacts on the others. Students are asked to strive to determine ways in which all facets can concurrently be considered and in which the interdependence of aspects can be changed incrementally (interdependent incrementalism). In Principle-based education, students examine different aspects of the problem and not the vested interests inherent in a problem except when researching systemic constraints which prevent socio-political-environmental change. A distinction is made between interests being examined to inform the problem and interests being incorporated to influence the decision-making process. This distinction was phrased in a different way in a 1984 Science Council publication entitled “Regulating the Regulators”; the distinction was between a reasoned outcome and a negotiated outcome. By examining the issues through a reasoned outcome perspective, the students will not be called upon to advocate a particular “interest” and the decision-making process will not be compromised.

For example, in a developed country, the head of a resource company proposed that the resource company could offset its CO₂ emissions (carbon budget) by purchasing carbon sinks (rainforest in a developing country). This proposal could be considered to be of value from a both sides point of view: the resource industry would be able to continue to produce CO₂ and the country’s emissions would be offset by the carbon sinks; the developing country would be able to make money for the forests, and the forests would be preserved. If this same proposal were examined through Principle-based education, then the developed country’s actions would be examined within its obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and within its commitment to not do anything on indigenous lands that would cause environmental degradation or be culturally inappropriate (Chapter 26, Agenda 21, 1992). Encouraging to take different sides representing vested interests often results in students having to compromise principles.

Principle-based education moves away from the current round-table model of a “multi-stakeholder arena of competing vested interests”. This round-table model brings

together various sectors representing competing interests and various “perspectives”, “viewpoints”, or “sides” within a consensus decision making process model. The “round-table” model is similar to the “both sides” approach in Global or Environmental education, and has been adapted by some teachers in role-playing exercises. Students are often called upon to assert a particular vested interest position which compromises and detracts from the actions required to bring about the needed local and socio-political constructive global change. The emphasis is on determining not a reasoned outcome but a negotiated outcome. In a Principle-based education, rather than a round table model the mode of decision-making is based on international obligations, and the teacher and the students reflect, not particular vested interests, but a range of expertise and experience relevant to the discussion of the issues.

In Principle-based education, the decision-making process is based not on the “complicatedness” of vested interest assertion, but on the complexity and interdependence of issues. The decision-making process thus draws upon areas of experience and expertise necessary to come up with proposals to address the need: for ensuring socially equitable and environmentally sound development; for attainment of peace; for the achievement of equality, equity and social justice; for fulfillment of fundamental rights including the right to clean air, water, shelter, health, and education; and for the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment.

In addition, in Principle-based education, a distinction is made between “complicatedness”— many vested interest sides and “Complexity”— many different aspects.

“Complicatedness” arises when it is necessary to accommodate competing generally incompatible vested interests, reflected in accommodating “many sides”. For example, the many sides associated with the nuclear industry:

COMPLICATEDNESS:

- side 1; uranium miners concerned about loss of jobs
- side 2: uranium industry concerned about profits from uranium for their shareholders
- side 3: government concerned about tax revenue
- side 4: AECL concerned about the use of Uranium for CANDU reactors
- side 5: Environment industry concerned about job creation related to research contracts for disposing of spent fuel
- side 6. Member of NDP party concerned about party commitment to phase out uranium mining
- side 7: Environmental group calling for the end of the mining of uranium

- side 8: Peace group concerned about the linking of Uranium mining to nuclear arms production
- side 9: Local community store owner concerned about his business once the uranium mine is mothballed.

Figure 2: Presenting Complicatedness

The solution that might result from this deliberation process could be the following: to continue the mining of uranium but establish a policy that no Canadian uranium will be used in any nuclear arms. This solution can be hailed as a success because none of the vested interests are satisfied; yet through the principle of “fungibility” — the bank concept of not being able to determine the destination of the investment dollar, there is no way of guaranteeing that Canadian uranium will not find its way into nuclear weapons (Personal Communication, Knelman, 1995)

The position of advocating, the “many sides” or “complicatedness” approach is a position often presented by industry so as to ensure that their particular vested interest can be given an aura of legitimacy. Those concerned with socio-political-ecological global change advocate not necessarily many sides but a complex approach taking into consideration the different aspects of the problem rather than the vested interests related to the problem.

“Complexity” on the other hand involves the presenting of multiple facets of an issue in a non-vested interest way. For example, in Figure 3 “Complexity”.

COMPLEXITY:

- co-existence of highest tenable principles drawn from different states
- respecting of human rights, social justice, and equity
- affirming the right to food, shelter, health care and education
- attaining peace through disarmament, and reduction of the military budget
- establishing strong regulations to drive industry to come up with innovative ecologically sound techniques
- setting up a global even playing field
- promoting best ecologically sound techniques (BEST)

- not transferring harmful substances to disenfranchised or vulnerable areas or states
- reducing third world debt and transferring revenue to socially equitable and environmentally sound development
- carrying out a life-cycle analysis

Figure 3: Presenting complexity

C. “Fragmenting, simplifying, making manageable and controlling complexity” technique

Some educators recognize complexity, but then stress the need to simplify, make manageable and control complexity. This third technique involves acknowledging of the importance of complexity and then proceeding to ignore or avoid complexity in the following ways:

(i) By calling for the need to simplify complexity:

1. Educational significance

... to simplify the complexity of the issues and to find ways to give students the opportunity to think critically about them. (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's guide p. 1)

(ii) By reducing complexity for resolvability:

Workable solutions. Did the students choose to develop the round table around an environmental or economic issue which led to a resolution? Was the complexity of the issue too involved to be adequately and appropriately solved in the Round Table process? Students and teacher/facilitators should evaluate the process and the issue used as the basis for the Round Table. Students need to be able to make positive gains in their efforts to resolve

conflicts and solve environmental or economic problems (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's guide p. 48.).

(iii) By seeing manageable projects, and to be successful:

Think globally-act locally

...The project should be manageable in order to ensure success. Small action projects aimed at specific areas of concern (e.g. wastes paper in the school, the amount of garbage that could be recycled in the home, a specific habitat enhancement project etc.) will provide opportunities for students to be successful, to feel empowered and to see that changes are possible (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's Guide p. 42).

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the “fragmenting, simplifying, making manageable and controlling complexity” technique

In Principle-based education there is a recognition of the necessity of examining the complexity and interdependence of issues, and that one of the reasons there may have been a failure to solve urgent global problems is because of the perception that issues must be fragmented into component parts. It may be in many industries' best interest to continue to perceive these interests as being fragmented because each industry can offer a solution to one aspect of the problem while contributing to another aspect of the problem. For example, the nuclear industry offers a solution for climate change while causing the problems of storage and disposal of wastes, and proliferation of weapons-associated technology.

In Principle-based education, students are encouraged to participate in the complexity and interdependence of issues such as respect for human rights, fulfillment of social justice, equality and equity, achievement of environmental protection, preservation and conservation, and the attainment of peace.

These issues are perceived as interdependent facets of a potentially viable solution. It is no longer possible to consider any of them in isolation: threats and impacts of war; the use of ecologically unsafe and unsound energy; the loss of ecological integrity; the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, including nuclear waste, the disregard for intergenerational and gender equity; the limitless exploitation of non-renewable resources, the ignoring of health issues related to population and environmental degradation; the perpetuation of the current model of development; the inequitable distribution of resources; our society's over-consumption of resources and

the companion waste and pollution, the transfer of ecologically unsound and culturally inappropriate technology from north to south etc. all have to be considered concurrently.

In Principle-based education, students work with a large diagram in which the interdependence of principles are displayed (International Principal Diagram). Students are also encouraged to draft their ideas in large diagrams so that they can appreciate the complexity of the interdependent aspects of an issue. For example, students may be asked to draft diagrams of life cycle analysis of the use of a product in order to understand the full complexity and interdependence of aspects within the use of the product. (See, Figure 4. Diagram of “Life Cycle Analysis of Uranium”)

D.” Expressing concern yet not fully addressing concern” technique

This technique involves the expressing of deep concern, while eliminating, minimizing or ignoring actions which could address the concern.

In both a *Global Change and Canadians Text* and the *Global Change and Canadian: A Teacher’s Guide* there is an expression of concern about both over-population and about over-consumption:

Exponential growth in human population, rapid technological advances, and significant increases in both material and energy consumption have put humans in a position where their daily activities are altering entire global systems such as the atmosphere and the oceans at a rate that has never before been experienced on this planet ... (Global Change and Canadians, 1993) TEXT, and in the *Global Change and Canadians: A Teachers Guide, 1993, p2).*

Yet in the *Global Change and Canadian: A Teacher’s Guide* when a further reference made to resource consumption the reference is bracketed, which suggests less importance. When an action or class project is suggested, the need to reduce resource consumption is absent:

The growth of our population is a serious problem. Unless we manage to control population growth in developing nations (and reduce resource consumption of the developed nations) global change consequences will be severe. Should Canada insist that a country adopt family planning and birth control policies before becoming eligible for aid programs? (Global Change and Canadians: A Teachers Guide, 1993 p. 24) .

Would it not also be appropriate to add “should states in the South trade with Northern states, if Northern states continue their current rate of over-consumption of resources?”

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the” Advocating concern yet not fully addressing concern” technique

In Principle-based education there would be recognition of the concept “interstate transfer” which affirms that solutions lie in the South as well as in the North, and discourages and prevents the transfer of technologies that have adverse effects on the environment or on human health. The following principle was enunciated in the Rio Declaration:

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Principle 14, Rio Declaration, UNCED.)

There would be a discussion about the need to redefine development in equitable and ecological terms based on global obligations and commitments. The students would examine and analyse strong principles that have been extracted from United Nations General Assembly Resolutions, multilateral documents, and specifically recent documents such as the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), World Conference on Human Rights (1993), Conference on Social and Human Development (1995), UN Conference on Women: Development, Equality and Peace, instruments, documents from the South Centre etc.

E. “Decrying the urgency while continuing to practice as usual ” technique

This technique involves the enunciation of strong statements which reflect the urgency of the global situation but then questions the legitimacy of changing what has been generally deemed to be a contributing cause to the urgency of the global situation.

This technique displays language of change while continuing to practice as usual. The urgency of the global situation is acknowledged, but the role of the current pattern of development is diminished. The causes of ecologically destructive global change are

put into question. This technique is evident in the following statement where the advisability of changing the current “patterns of development model is questioned:

Chapter 5 discusses the effects of global change on society in terms of population growth, poverty, resource consumption patterns, economic production, health, indigenous cultures and international relations. ...in many instances we are not even certain that altering patterns of development may not cause more serious damage economically or environmentally. (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide, p. 40).

If the authors are questioning whether we should move from the current model of development, the authors are out of sync with the current global assessment of the present model of development.

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the “Decrying the urgency while continuing to practice as usual”

In Principle-based education the urgency of the global situation as expressed in international documents is decried along with the recognition of a need to change the current model of development that is perceived to be in many cases responsible for the urgency:

In Agenda 21, UNCED there is a recognition of the urgency:

Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem *on* which we depend for our well being (Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992, preamble)

and there was an affirmation of the responsibility to change the current development model:

Erosion, degradation, deforestation and desertification have led to increased land degradation, and the creation of reservoirs has, in some cases, resulted in adverse effects on ecosystems. Many of these problems have arisen from a development model that is environmentally destructive and from a lack of protection. Ecological and human health effects are the measurable consequences (Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992, s. 18.45).

F. “Elimination of concern and resolve through “good news” stories” technique

This technique involves an agent being involved with causing harm and then declaring that the tentative rectification of harm is a success. This technique may reduce the resolve to make the difficult but necessary changes. Many good news stories suggest that ecological “global change” is being prevented.

In *Choices*, published by the Forest Alliance of B.C.—an “industry front group”—good news stories abound. In many cases these news stories involve a cycle of rectification of error, and a renewal or mitigation of problems already caused by industry rather than calling for prevention. The “good news” strategy is particularly common in the green-house gas emissions, ozone depleting, resource extraction and production of toxic-hazardous-atomic wastes industries. The “good news” strategy is also common in “anti-socio-political global change” group literature. This strategy does not blame the agents of the socially or ecologically destructive global change, but focuses on the apparent rectification of the problem, and is evident in the industrial “clean-up activities” such as “cleaning up” after clear-cutting:

British Columbia’s reforestation programs have come a long way. Last Spring, we planted the three billionth tree. ... the news wasn’t always that good (Forest Alliance, *Choices*, Vol. 2 #2).

In the *Global Educators, Teachers Guide* the authors cite examples of good news stories such as those resulting from industrial clean-up:

The subject matter also tends to be presented in a ‘gloom and doom’ context. To dispel any potential anxiety, teachers should try to focus on the “good news” stories of environmental renewal [e.g. the greening of Sudbury, Ontario, the clean-up of Lake Erie, the River Thames in the United Kingdom, etc.] and local environmental heroes... (*Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide*, p. xi) .

Often mitigation or the environmental enhancement is presented as the only acceptable project. This practice fosters the “delusion of resolvability”, and the importance of enhancement or renewal projects as solutions is advocated:

This issue of Choices [a publication] outlines some of the real advancement that have been made in the field of reforestation, and shows that if enough resources and energy are applied to a problem, it can be solved (Forest Alliance, 1993).

Similarly in the *Global Change, A Teachers Guide*, students are encouraged to become involved in environmental enhancement projects where they clean up society’s mess:

The plan of action could include becoming involved in local environmental enhancement projects as well as developing an action plan for cleaning up the school the home and the community (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide, p. 11).

This technique may weaken the resolve to make the difficult but necessary changes.

Principle-based education approach distinguished from “Elimination of concern and resolve through “good news” stories” technique

In Principle based education students are encouraged to examine the evidence to support the need for anticipation, precaution and prevention, rather than mitigation. There have been many calls for the global community to move from condoning mitigation and rehabilitation to endorsing prevention and anticipation. The preventive approach rather than the mitigative technique appears to be advocated in many recent international documents. For example, this statement from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development supports prevention rather than costly rehabilitation measures:

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies (Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992, s.18.45).

In addition, in the UNCED documents there is a call to invoke the precautionary principle and to take into account the cost of any ecological consequences:

where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (combination of a number of versions of the principle in the UNCED documents)

Ensure that relevant decisions are preceded by environmental impact assessments and also take into account the costs of any ecological consequences (Agenda 21, UNCED. s 7.42)

Undoubtedly it is important to make students aware of “Good news”, and the real solutions involving anticipation, precaution, and prevention . There is a distinction between “good news” stories that mitigate problems and the real solutions that prevent problems. Good news stories that mitigate problems often have been used as a rationale to continue the original problem, and often displace funds that could be transferred to developing prevention technology

It is also necessary to be involved in enhancement projects, and undoubtedly enhancement projects can involve more than “clean-ups. However, often involvement in enhancement projects diverts attention from the role played by agents of socially and environmentally destructive global change.

G. “Debate the necessary —ignore the categorical imperative” technique

This technique first acknowledges the need for strong action and then proposes that globally recognized needed action needs further debate or requires more research. The need to debate issues that have already been agreed to by consensus in some cases is legitimate because there is always a reason to challenge conventional wisdom. This technique, however, is often advocated and used effectively by “anti-social-political global change” groups. These groups, apart from seeing the positive aspect of global warming, and chemical pesticides also decry “the hole in the ozone scare” and the “acid rain hoax”.

The presence of this technique in the “anti-social-political global change groups is understandable, but the presence of a similar technique used by global educators is disturbing.

In the *Global Change and Canadians* text, a long list of strong action statements is made:

Taking Action

Specifically, international action must occur in the following problem areas;

- *debt in the developing countries*: The planet cannot afford to continue extracting scarce natural resources simply to repay debt....
- *increased foreign aid to developing countries...*
- *Economic and living standards in developing countries must improve, but the negative environmental consequences of prosperity must be avoided: ...*
- *Rich countries must consume a lower share of the Earth’s resource...*
- *All nations of the world, but particularly the developed countries must vigorously promote research* which will significantly improve our understanding of the “interactive physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system.... 44).

In the corresponding *Global Change: A Teacher’s Guide* the above list is referred to but rather than consider the urgency conveyed in the statements, the students are asked to debate the issues in the statements:

Debate the Issue

Have students choose a topic from the international action list in *Global Change and Canadians* (p44) and develop arguments for and against the action from a Canadian point of view. ...: *Global Change: A Teacher’s Guide*, p.43).

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the “debate the necessary —ignore the categorical imperative” technique

In principle-based education, there are numerous international statements and obligations that support the statements in the *Global Change and Canadians* text. The students may then examine what would be the necessary socio-political-environmental global changes that would be necessary to bring about the needed actions proposed in the text, and what might be the nature of the systemic constraint that prevents the fulfillment of these obligations.

H. “Categorizing examination of the urgency of the global situation as leading to doom and gloom technique” technique

In the *Global Change: A Teachers Guide* there is a suggestion that students will move beyond simplistic answers if they are helped to “develop positive approaches”, and there also appears to be an assumption that creative thinking results from limiting students to these positive approaches:

Teachers must challenge students to become creative thinkers who move beyond simplistic answers. Above all invite students to develop positive approaches instead of becoming immersed in pessimism and gloom, or awash in cynicism lead them to find and advocate a positive alternative approach (*Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide*, p. xvii) .

Rarely is an analysis presented to support the claim that cynicism, gloom or pessimism would necessarily arise as a result of revealing the urgency of the actual global situation, and of addressing larger socially and ecologically destructive global change. It could be that by revealing the urgency, and by giving students the knowledge about international instruments that are in place, the students could be less pessimistic. In addition, even if cynicism, gloom or pessimism does occur, when students become aware that states have not lived up to previous obligations, there is no evidence to indicate that cynicism, gloom and pessimism are attributes to be avoided. It may be, however, that thinking is stimulated by exposing students to the urgency of the global situation, to the instruments that have been designed to address the urgency, to the systemic constraints preventing states from living up to the obligations contained in these international instruments, and to the need for action to address the urgency by seriously undertaking to change the current development model. It could be that exposing students to internationally agreed upon principles students will in fact be empowered and less pessimistic.

CONCLUSION

In this paper I have proposed that Principle-based education could be a means of introducing complex and controversial issues into the classroom. One of the problems in discussing principles is that often the discussion of principles in the classroom appears to suggest the possibility of indoctrination. It is for that reason, in that I have distinguished the approaches in Principle-based education from other techniques used in materials that are purported to be objective and beyond bias.

I have thus tried to show that Principle-based education, because it is founded on globally adopted principles, can be distinguished from programs where the values of the educators or institutions are inculcated in the students, and from a set of techniques that reflect “the guise of objectivity”.

There appears to be considerable interest in this approach at the international level. However, there is some resistance locally about relying on UN documents as evidenced in a recent comment by Dr. Roland Case:

It is not clear how teachers will avoid the sort of controversy that Russow says they are so afraid of simply by relying on UN - embedded principles. After all, some members of the public will violently oppose many of these principles. For example, in the US there was considerable public backlash against globalism (“one world thinking”) that is, the use of international principles and values to decide US policy.

Simply because most nations have endorsed a policy, does not make it ethically right...

It is stated that the principles embedded in the UN documents have been adopted by majority of countries in the world. This is true for many UN documents, but not all. Significantly, the US is not a signatory to key UN documents (Roland Case, personal communication in response to this paper).

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() THAT in 1998, on January 13 I received an e-mail from Jeffrey Barber about my proposal of a Treaty on State and Corporate Compliance

EXHIBIT

Dear Jeffery

1. I agree with most of your points.

I do want to address specifically a couple of your points:

1. the lack of involvement of others in the drafting the treaty

2. the naivety of my approach with the UN

1. the lack of involvement of others in the drafting the treaty

I have worked through many processes over the years. The treaty was an culmination of work begun prior to UNCED. I had proposed at the Royal Society of Canada meeting on Global Change in 1991, that this conference comes up with a draft "Charter to prevent ecological irreversibility" and present it to the UN for UNCED. There were over 400 participants at the plenary when the president of the organization invited me to draft such a document. I spent months consulting presenting work shops and working on what I thought should be in the document. While researching a paper I came across the "World Charter of Nature" which in many ways was stronger than what I had been proposing.

I am including some history about the documents so that you will have a better idea about the development of the documents. Actually, there has been considerable support over the years coming from different forums. When I was involved with editing the NGO Earth Charter at UNCED, I kept urging NGOs to build on existing documents such as the World charter. This reaffirmed the concern that I had when I did my masters in a method of teaching human rights linked to peace and environment issues within a framework of international principles that the problem was not the rhetoric but the inaction.

After Rio, I did a content analysis of UNCED documents and extracted principles from these documents and put together the "Charter of Ecological Rights". I also incorporated thoughts and ideas from NGO documents.

I organized a work group at the 1995 "We the Peoples.." conference to work on a resolution of Global Compliance. The resolution which was seconded by Alicia Barcena from the Earth Council called upon states to sign and ratify existing conventions etc. . This resolution was adopted by the plenary, along with a request to pass the resolution on to the Secretary General, Boutros Boutros Ghali. Subsequently a letter of support was received from the Secretary General

July 5, 1995

Dear Ms. Russow

Thank you for sharing with me the "Global Compliance resolution" whose spirit reaffirms the commitment of people the world over to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

Yours sincerely

Boutros Boutros-Ghali"

At the same conference at a meeting on Agenda 21, I introduced the "Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations", and was then contacted by Nitin Desai to pass on more information about this Doctrine.

More recently he passed on a letter to me in response to a letter to the Secretary General about the MAI and also about the proposed treaty.

In 1995, I received a grant from CIDA for the Global Compliance Research project and in collaboration with others particularly an academic from Ghana prepared the 350-page research document for Beijing. At that time there were women from over 70 countries that supported the idea of calling upon states to comply with the existing body of international public trust law. The Charter was officially sanctioned for distribution in English and French to all the state delegations at the Conference.

The Global Compliance research project also sent the "Global compliance Resolution" to UN 50 organizations around the world. On October 25, 1995 an extended Global Compliance resolution was ceremonially voted on at a meeting organized by the UN Association of Victoria.

I also circulated materially widely at the Habitat II conference in the form of the 176-page comment that I made on The Habitat II agenda after attending several local workshops in British Columbia.

There was a considerable amount of input from individuals and other groups. The resolution was first presented at the Anti-MAI meeting in Boston. The proposed treaty was first printed in a local newspaper and then circulated on the CAMDEN airways with the request for input, and I received some responses. For example, among others, Malina offered to circulate it to FOE, and someone contacted me from the Earth Council. It then was circulated for input on the MAI discussion group out of Colorado, and considerably altered. It has received endorsement from many representatives not only NGOs but members of academic institutions, and generally members of "civil society". It has been circulated among Green parties. It has been circulated throughout different organizations in Canada, and the US, England, sent to Mexico, through different universities, around India through a media contact, around Australia and New Zealand, Taiwan, Holland, etc. It was also presented to the People's summit plenary at APEC, and signed by many participants. At the 1996 meeting of the IUCN, the Commission on

Environmental law included in their resolution's sections from my document about compliance. Also, at the April meeting of the NGO at CSD two statements that I made were agreed to by the working group: one on compliance and the other on Mandatory International Standards. A French version has also been circulated. I also have passed on numerous forms of this document at UN meetings to the delegates. Most recently, "A modest proposal" and "Lest we forget; the urgency"

2. My naivety

I think generally that the international NGOs have often been too obsequious with the delegations. My father worked at the UN in 1946, and I was there in New York meeting people from all over the world. At that time, we were housed at the Lido beach hotel on Long Island because none of the black or coloured delegates could find acceptable accommodation in Long island. I think I developed very early a healthy or perhaps unhealthy disrespect for authority. I admire no one for his or her position of power. When I have attended ISO 14,000 meetings in Canada with the Major polluters, I cited statements like "Every state at the UN undertook to ensure that corporations comply with ...international law including international environmental law, and thus there must be command and control, mandatory regulation and not "voluntary compliance".

I also was very critical of the US representative on the Commission on Environmental Cooperation at NAFTA at a meeting where I brought up the fact that the US had ratified virtually nothing and the Canadian government ratifies almost everything except the law of the Seas but implements nothing.

Jeff I think the time for being obsequious has passed. We must be strong. The reason I am always perceived to be out of sync with others is that few people join me in "demanding". I think the time to demand is now. Let us not talk about corporate responsibility. We are living with the negligence of years of corporate irresponsibility.

I am finding that the public is losing more and more interest in the UN because of the decisions in Iraq, and because of the corporate intrusion at all levels of the UN.

I think that we have a responsibility (we being all those who care for the survival of the UN as an important global force in the area of public trust) to demand that previous agreements be implemented. To be honest I find that many of the international NGOs are more concerned about being "credible" than actually bringing about change. I have had to restrain my outrage at many meetings. Credible to me is adherence to principle not being "reasonable" a term often used by industry to describe malleable environmentalists.

I have attended the UN meetings as a representative of the Voice of Women, and the United Nations Association, and the Sierra club, and the ERA ecological rights association.

January 13, 1998

Dear Joan:

I can see you have been quite busy these days. I hope you were able to take a good healthy break during the holidays. I myself managed to do this for about a week, even reading a whole novel and a half! Now I'm back in the fray, trying to find that cheerful and energized creative balance somewhere in between restless anxiety and discouraged exhaustion. You've clearly been putting in a lot of computer time, so I hope your work station is ergonomically suited (as mine is not --- I need to get a decent chair that will put my hands in the right place. Since I play guitar, I am getting especially anxious about the effects on my wrists. However, a good chair is pretty expensive, so I'll be looking around for a good deal.)

I admire and appreciate all the energy you've been putting into achieving corporate accountability. While many NGOs do not necessarily see the importance of this focus, others who do are often intimidated or depressed by the power corporations wield over governments and the public (through advertising & PR, and as a source of job security and advancement). While I agree with most of what you describe as goals, and am also trying to find ways of achieving these, I have some questions about basic tactics. So, since we have essentially the same aim, I thought it useful to share some of my thoughts and exchange ideas on methods. In general, the best method may very well be a RANGE of different methods and approaches, acknowledging and supporting work on these different fronts to achieve the same goal. This is just to say that the following should be taken more as TACTICAL QUESTIONS rather than criticisms or to suggest that you do anything any differently (esp. in light of the coming CSD dialogue on business). As a colleague in

the corporate accountability struggle, I hope a modest private exchange between us two on tactics and strategy might be useful to us both.

1. In calling for the OECD and UN members to suddenly make a complete reversal in the things they have been promoting (free trade, WTO, MAI, deregulation, etc.), it seems to me that we should not hold our breath.

but what are we afraid of if we ask for it. if all the NGOs asked for the discontinuation of the discussion of the MAI because it violates the all-inclusiveness of the UN process, we could communicate a strong message. also, many states from the south must be upset about the MAI

You don't really expect this Emergency Resolution on the MAI or your Treaty of Corporate and Compliance to be adopted by the UN simply because some NGOs (even if there is a huge sign-on) present this.

Politically (since this is one of the first criteria by which delegates evaluate such proposals)

i never expect anything. i just keep trying. who knows what the outcome will be of an initiative.

i am not suggesting the adoption of the specific language but of the concept that we need a treaty related to compliance and an international court of compliance (i mentioned the latter at the follow-up meeting of the women's' conference, and generated considerable interest among some legal participants)

, to endorse the language in either of these documents (e.g., that the OECD countries/delegates are undermining the UN, or how "many states are disappointing legitimate expectations") would not be seen as enhancing their career but more likely get them in lots of trouble with their government.

governments have adopted many statements that condemn state practices when there is not one particular state being designated. for example there has been the condemnation of the current model of consumption, there has been strong language accepted "eradication of hunger" "ensure the inherent worth of nature beyond human

purpose" i have 350 pages of very strong statements accepted by the UN. to prevent the scourge of war. the problem is not strong statements but the implementation of the statements.

most delegates (including those who agree or are sympathetic with the content) i would expect to be amused, annoyed, or to ignore these statements, judging them as politically naive and insensitive to what kind of language is needed to get the substance accepted on the floor.

when UN documents are to apply to all, much of the language could be described by you as insensitive

"to eliminate all forms of discrimination" is that insensitive.

On the other hand, as simply a statement of NGO concerns in order to get across the message that "NGOs are upset about this," then this tactic is probably fine.

2. In getting governments (such as the US) to ratify all existing treaties also gives the impression of "political naivete," since these have to go through parliaments or congresses which entail a whole different process.

WHY HAS THIS NOT BEEN DONE? PERHAPS ALSO THE US IS UNAWARE THAT UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE LAW OF TREATIES EVEN IF THEY HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE CONVENTION, THEY ARE BOUND WITH SIGNING NOT TO DEFEAT THE PURPOSE OF THE TREATY. I THINK THAT THE US NGOS HAVE YEARS OF WORK TO GET THE US TO SIGN AND RATIFY. THEY HAVE NOT RATIFIED THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENANT ON ECONOMIC SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL RIGHTS. THIS IS THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. THIS SHOULD BE THE YEAR OF SIGNING AND RATIFYING. AS I MENTIONED EARLIER, WE HAVE A DIFFERENT PROBLEM IN CANADA. CANADA IS OFTEN THE FIRST TO THE DRAWING BOARD SIGNING AND RATIFYING BUT NOT IMPLEMENTING. I HAVE TRIED TO USE INTERNATIONAL LAW IN PROVINCIAL COURTS- A LONG STORY.

The typical response to this kind of demand is usually one of throwing it back on the NGOs, saying that the administration may want this but there

needs to be sufficient public support and pressure on congress to achieve this -- thus, that the NGOs have not done a proper job of mobilizing the public, only a tiny handful of familiar NGO faces.

I THINK THAT AN IMPORTANT ROLE FOR US NGOS IS TO TAKE ON THIS TASK.

While this does not excuse the administration from its efforts to promote ratification, it is still a valid point for NGOs to address. Which brings me to the next point.

3. In terms of process, it seems that these NGO documents were all written by just one person, in contrast to collectively written documents.

NO AS I MENTIONED ABOVE THE DOCUMENTS WERE DRAFTED WITH CONSIDERABLE INPUT OVER THE YEARS FROM A WIDE RANGE OF PEOPLE. I HAVE HAD TO CONTINUALLY CONSULT. I STUDIED ONE YEAR OF LAW IN 1963 WHICH HELPS ME IN NOT BEING INTIMIDATED BY LEGAL DOCUMENTS BUT I CONSTANTLY CONSULT WITH LAWYERS. I DO QUESTION OFTEN THE PROCESS AT THE NGO MEETINGS. I CANNOT AFFORD TO STAY IN NEW YORK. I WENT TO THE MEETING IN APRIL 1997, AND MADE NUMEROUS SUGGESTIONS TWO OF THEM I SAW PRINTED IN THE APRIL NGO DOCUMENT AND THEN THEY DISAPPEARED. I HAD SUPPOSEDLY FOLLOWED PROCESS.

First,

this undermines the initial impact and strength of the "we" in the document (as in "we call upon the citizens of the OECD countries"), giving it instead the impression of being more the personal opinion or plea of an individual than "NGOs.

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT JUST AN APPEAL FROM NGOS BUT ALSO FROM ACADEMICS, MEDIA, POLITICIANS, ORDINARY CITIZENS AS WELL AS NGOS HAVE SUPPORT THIS.

“ In my experience, people are much more likely to sign onto and promote a document that they have in one way or another participated in creating --

I CIRCULATED THE DOCUMENT FOR A LONG TIME AS A DRAFT AND ASKED FOR INPUT. IT HAS EVOLVED.

or when if it is a document that lots of other groups, they respect have already endorsed.

GOOD POINT. I HAVE PRIMARILY ASKED FOR INDIVIDUALS BUT THEY HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALS THAT ARE ON BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF CLUBS LIKE THE SIERRA CLUB, WORLD FEDERALISTS, UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

These documents do not identify a wide number of involved and supporting organizations, which handicaps your desire to get them to take it to their governments.

AT THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE PREP COM, I HAD A LARGE DIAGRAM WITH ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND WOMEN SIGNED UP TO GO TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS AND LOBBY. I LEFT IT IN THE CHURCH CENTRE FOR SIGNING AND IT DISAPPEARED.

I know this can be a Catch-22, but it is usually solved by getting some of these groups involved at the beginning of the process.

4. I think the same applies to UN delegates, in getting them to promote a particular point: if they themselves are involved in crafting the message (even minimally, as in being asked their opinion), they are much more likely to prioritize it in their exchanges on the UN negotiating floor.

I HAVE TALKED TO DELEGATES WHENEVER I HAVE A CHANCE (I OFTEN TALK TO G77 DELEGATES- I SPEAK FRENCH AND SPANISH), AND THEY USUALLY APPRECIATE WHEN I CAN GIVE THEM INFORMATION ABOUT PRECEDENTS. OF COURSE, A PROBLEM THAT I HAVE IS THAT I LIVE FAR AWAY FROM THE UN IN VICTORIA, AND I CANNOT GET TO THE UN OFTEN. I HAVE GIVEN A COUPLE OF WORKSHOPS ON GLOBAL COMPLIANCE WHEN I WAS AT THE UN. I OFTEN ACT ANNOYED AND IMPATIENT BECAUSE I HAVE SO LITTLE TIME TO PARTICIPATE. SO MANY OF THE INTERNATIONAL NGOS CAN PARTICIPATE ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS SO I HAVE BEEN AT A DISADVANTAGE.

Especially when you want delegates to say something like "We call upon the Secretary General of the United Nations, and the President of the United Nations General Assembly to demand that the OECD cease negotiations on the MAI.

I SHOULD HAVE MADE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE RESOLUTION AND THE TREATY

THE RESOLUTION WAS PRIMARILY DEVELOPED AS LOBBYING DOCUMENT. THE TREATY WAS THE ONE PROPOSED TO BE PRESENTED TO THE UN AS A GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION IN PRINCIPLE NOT NECESSARILY IN THE FORM IT IS IN.

" If you REALLY want them to say this, then you have to first find at least one or more delegates WILLING to say it, and work with them to find the kind of language that will win support for this idea. Frankly, you can't expect a delegate to be very sympathetic when you imply that s/he can't figure this stuff out themselves, that they need to be spoon-fed by an NGO. On the other hand, it may be politically risky for a government delegate to come up with this by themselves, so they may very well be willing to present it as an NGO statement or proposal -- if it indeed represents a large number of NGOs perceived as having huge supporting constituencies (i.e., that there is significant public support that these politicians cannot afford to ignore). However, these documents do not give them that but only allude to the desire to do so. So, the question stands: what UN delegates support these documents? What allies are there?

GOOD POINT. I WISH I COULD BE THERE TO LOBBY. WHEN I CIRCULATED "A MODEST PROPOSAL" I TALKED TO ABOUT 60 DELEGATES WHO SEEMED INTERESTED. BUT THEN I HAD TO LEAVE. AT THE APRIL 1997 MEETING I COULD ONLY STAY TWO DAYS BECAUSE I WAS GIVING A PAPER IN WASHINGTON ON THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE. AT AN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CONFERENCE.

5. As you know, the NGO Task force on Business & Industry (TOBI) -- which

did have a good range of NGO endorsements -- tried to promote the idea of a Sub-commission on Corporate Accountability at the CSD last year.

Unfortunately, this idea had to compete with the proposal for a Panel on Finance as well as TWN's proposal for a Panel on Globalization. Not of us got what we asked for, and we were unable to actively support each other's proposals because of the redundancy. This year TOBI will again promote a Panel on Corporate Accountability as a recommendation for the Business Dialogue. The danger again emerges that NGOs will be recommending a diverse flood of proposals that in the end will all be ignored.

I HOPE THAT YOU DON'T FEEL THAT THE PROPOSAL OF A TREATY WOULD INTERFERE WITH WHAT YOU ARE PROPOSING. OFTEN BY SUGGESTING SOMETHING STRONGER SUCH AS A TREATY MIGHT MAKE THEM MORE AMENABLE TO A PANEL.

We are hoping that the Panel on Corporate Accountability can serve as an ongoing VEHICLE for addressing the diversity of NGO concerns re: corporate power and irresponsibility. If enough NGOs recognize the value of this strategy, we can perhaps unify enough to have this stand out in the Dialogue. We will also work to find some sympathetic delegates to support it. If we can get a commitment to this ongoing Panel, then we can more systematically raise specific issues regarding compliance and ratification, how the MAI undercuts accountability and promotes irresponsibility, as well as the more technical issues of how to monitor, assess and verify corporate compliance, certification of social and environmental audits, reporting requirements, right to know and access to justice -- all "technical" elements of accountability. Many of the individual concerns of NGOs (e.g., genetically engineered organisms, intellectual property rights, etc.) can be then looked

at as specific cases which require accountability mechanisms.

While this campaign for a Panel on Corporate Accountability does not DIRECTLY speak to a Treaty on Corporate and State Compliance, it DOES set the stage that addresses the NEED for such a Treaty. From a strategic perspective, I would avoid talking publicly (for the media, governments & corporate advocates) about such potential outcomes of this Panel and instead focus on getting the Panel idea adequately endorsed by NGOs, sympathetic delegates, responsible business spokespersons, etc. and get this mechanism instituted at the CSD. Again, this could then serve as a vehicle for organizing discussion and action on what's needed to achieve corporate accountability (such as new international laws, treaties or agreements that can act as counterweights to such destructive legal entities as WTO and MAI.)

So, Joan, I hope you will let me know your reactions and thoughts to some of these thoughts and questions. I am hoping that some of the things we (Tobi) are planning for 1998 will help to move things in the direction of our mutual goals, and that your efforts in promoting these statements will mobilize and educate others to also jump into the process, or at least support what we are both trying to accomplish.

I THINK THAT THE PANEL AND THE TREATY COULD COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER VERY WELL.

AND I WILL NOT MENTION THAT IT COULD BE A POTENTIAL OUTCOME OF THE PANEL. COULD YOU CIRCULATE THE TREATY NOT AS BEING ANYTHING THAT HAS BEEN ENDORSED BY THE PANEL BUT AS A POTENTIAL APPROACH TO COUNTERACTING THE DEVOLUTION OF POWER TO THE CORPORATIONS. I HAVE RECENTLY SEEN A DRAFT OF A PAPER FOR THE SESSION WITH INDUSTRY. I THINK THAT IT IS VERY WEAK, AND I HAVE SENT ON MY COMMENTS.

PLEASE JEFF LETS DARE TO ASK FOR WHAT IS NECESSARY NOT JUST WHAT IS RESPECTABLE. IT WOULD ALSO BE HELPFUL TO ME IF YOU WOULD

INDICATE TO ME WHAT COULD BE ADDED OR DELETED FROM THE PROPOSED TREATY (GIVEN I TRY TO PROCEED WITH A BETTER STRATEGY). ARE THERE STATEMENTS THAT YOU WOULD NOT AGREE WITH. I WOULD REALLY VALUE YOUR INPUT.

THERE REALLY IS A LOT OF SUPPORT FOR AN EMERGENCY RESOLUTION AND FOR A TREATY. PERHAPS NOT WITH THOSE ON THE INSIDE OF THE UN BUT CERTAINLY WITH THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

ALL MY BEST

JOAN

All the best,

Jeffrey Barber

P.S. I've cc'd this to Pieter van der Gaag at AMPED (who is also working with TOBI and who has mentioned your work) and my assistant Laura, who works with me at ISF in Washington.

BUILDING ON A CULTURE OF PEACE: GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS,
ENSURING SOCIAL JUSTICE, PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, PREVENTING
WAR AND CONFLICT, AND PROMOTING SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND
ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT.

Dr. Joan E. Russow

Lecturer on Global Issues

To begin to achieve “a culture of peace” citizens must be aware that international public policy related to a culture of peace already exists in the complex of United Nations documents., and that member states of the United Nations have failed either to comply with this international public policy, or to determine what would constitute compliance. Once citizens have become aware of existing obligations, commitments and expectations then citizens will be better informed about the actions that still are needed to move states beyond existing obligations, commitments and expectations. For example, in the Declaration of Human Rights from 1948, member states undertook to ..”reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person and in the equal rights of men and women...”. This statement of principle could be described as a statement of international public policy; yet what actions, cultural adjustments and attitudinal transformations would have been necessary to ensure the fulfilling of this expectation were never really determined.

For over fifty years through international agreements, the member states of the United Nations have undertaken

- (i) to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights; including the rights of women;
- (ii) to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment;
- (iii) to create a global structure that respects the rule of law,
- (iv) to achieve a state of peace; justice and security, and
- (v) to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

International agreements include both obligations incurred through the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Conventions, Treaties, and Covenants; commitments made through the

United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and expectations created through General Assembly Resolutions.

If these years of obligations had been discharged, if these years of commitments acted upon and if these years of expectations had been fulfilled, respect for human rights might have been guaranteed, preservation and protection of the environment might have been ensured, threats to peace might have been prevented and removed, disarmament, achieved; and socially equitable and environmentally sound development might have been enabled.

Many of these obligations have never been discharged, states often fail to sign international legally binding treaties that they themselves have negotiated; states that sign legally binding conventions and treaties, often fail to ratify them; and states that ratify these treaties often fail to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance and enforcement.

Many of the commitments have not been acted upon. Commitments have been made through recent global Conferences and action plans. such as those from United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED); the World Conference on Human Rights; the Social Development Conference; the International Conference on Population and Development, the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, and Habitat II. The major conference action plans have been adopted by all the member states of the United Nations and thus reflect Global commitments.

In addition, expectations have been created through years of General Assembly resolutions which could be deemed to be one of the best expressions of international political will.

Conference Action plans, along with General Assembly Resolutions and Declarations, do give rise commitments and do create expectations that states will adhere to the agreed to principles, and policy statements. In common law there is a doctrine that acknowledges the legal implications arising from the creating of expectations: the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations. This doctrine has been described in the following way: If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence, and the citizens have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligation (Brent Parfit, Deputy Ombudsman, Ombuds office, British Columbia, Canada, 1995, Personal Communication). A further elaboration of this doctrine is "when an expectation is created there must be the ability to fulfill the promise it implies (BC. Ombudsman, Report, 1991). This doctrine could be used by citizens at the international level to strengthen the call for state compliance with expectations created through conference action plans.

Institutional memory related to principles from past precedents, and related to obligations incurred, commitments made and expectations created has been short, and policy formation and implementation often reflects the absence of respect for precedents. These forgotten obligations and expectations provide a basis for policy formation and implementation. Not only have policy makers ignored past precedents embodied in

principles of action, but the general public is often unaware of the existence of government undertaking, particularly at the international level, and unappreciative of the relevancy of the international obligations to national, provincial and regional issues. In addition, NGOs are often too preoccupied with reacting to immediate emergencies to have the time to carry out the needed content analysis of these undertakings.

Through international agreements nation states have undertaken (i) to guarantee human rights including the right to be free from discrimination, the right to shelter, the right to food, the right to social security (international human rights instruments); (ii) to protect the cultural and natural heritage for future generations (Article 4 Convention on the protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972) ; (iii) to eliminate weapons of mass destruction (UNCHE, 1972); (iv) to promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological development are used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (Art. 2., Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace, UN General Assembly Resolution,1975); (v) to declare that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity (Resolutions 1961, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981); (vi) to reduce the military budgets, with a view to reaching international agreements to freeze, reduce or otherwise restrain military expenditures (A. 1 Resolution 36/82 1981, Reduction of Military Budgets. 1981) and to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries (A 2. Resolution 36/82 1981, Reduction of Military Budgets. 1981); (vii) to respect the inherent worth of nature (Preamble, World Charter of Nature, 1982); (viii) to secure nature from degradation caused by warfare or other hostilities (Art. 5 UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982); (ix) to declare that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace is a fundamental obligation of each state (2. Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace approved by General Assembly resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984); (x) to demand that policies of states be directed towards elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war (3. Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace; approved by General Assembly resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984); (xi) to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to achieve agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the annexed draft (Art. 1. Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons, 1983);(xii) to prevent the transfer to other states of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Principle 14, Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992); (xiii) to do nothing on indigenous lands that would cause environmental degradation or be culturally inappropriate (Art. 26.3.a.ii, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992); (xiv) to invoke the precautionary principle which affirms that, in the case of potential environmental damage, it is not necessary to wait for scientific certainty to act to prevent the damage (Principle 15 Rio Declaration); (xv) to carry out an environmental assessment review of anything that could contribute to loss or reduction of Biodiversity (Conventions on Biological diversity); (xvi) to

preserve carbon sinks (Art. 4 1 d Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992); and from the Habitat II Agenda: (xvii) to reduce the ecological footprint (Art. 27 b); (ix) to protect fragile ecosystems and environmentally vulnerable areas (27e); to prevent anthropogenic disasters (27 i); (xx) to prevent environmental damage through knowledge of eco-cycles (Art. 135). and so forth.

A key concept that has significant policy implications is that of international customary law. Simply put, where a principle of international law has been a long-standing part of that law, it may be held to be a part of international customary law and deemed applicable as part of national law. For example, the principle of intergenerational equity i.e. the rights of future generations to a safe environment may be argued as falling within international customary law since it is found in a number of international documents beginning with the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE), 1972, including in the Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) through the World Charter of Nature (1982) to the various documents coming out of the United Nations Conference on the Environment (UNCED) 1992 (Agenda 21, The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change).

Both the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations and the principles of international customary law are relevant to the national policy formation and implementation related to ethical governance, in that obligations incurred or expectations created can be held to be enforceable in national law.

It is thus essential for transforming a culture of violence into a culture of peace to stress the importance of being concerned with questions of awareness, knowledge and education on the part of the judiciary and administrative bodies., as well as with heightened public awareness of the use of international documents and to the educational strength of these documents within various jurisdictions.

Nation states need to be called upon to fulfill and adhere to previously agreed-upon documented principles and courses of action; and, to enter into formal obligations derived from the legitimate expectations based on their previous statements and actions or pursuant to international customary law. The United Nations also needs to provide an international body for citizens to take evidence of state non-compliance with legally binding conventions and covenants, or with expectations created through General Assembly resolutions, Declarations and Conference Action plans .

URGENCY

A culture of peace through education is premised on the acknowledgement of the urgency of the global situation.

URGENCY
OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION

SINCE 1992 THERE HAS BEEN CONTINUED RHETORIC AND LITTLE ACTION. THE
GLOBAL SITUATION IS INCREASINGLY URGENT:

(1)

IMPACT OF CONTINUED IMPOSITION OF
CONSUMPTIVE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

- Continued stress on global ecosystem from the pattern of over-consumptive development in industrialized countries
- Continued deterioration of the global environment and aggravation of poverty caused by unsustainable patterns of consumption
- Continued failure to reduce the ecological footprint through continued adherence to the consumptive model of development
- Continued elimination of the ecological heritage of future generations, and depletion of resources upon which future generations depend
- Continued reliance on economic growth paradigm as the solution to global problems
- Continue negative impact of structural adjustment programs based on the imposition of over-consumptive model of development
- Continued promoting of socially inequitable and environmentally unsound employment and development
- Continued failure to redefine “development” in equitable and ecological terms
- Continued failure to link health to over-consumption and inappropriate development

(2)

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES
AND DENIAL OF BASIC RIGHTS AND NEEDS

- Continued inequitable distribution of natural resources
- Continued inequality/inequity between "developed", "developing" and "underdeveloped" states
- Continued gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries
- Continued lack of fulfillment of basic needs, and failure to guarantee the right to food, right to shelter, right to education, right to health care
- Continued lack of access to basic sanitation and adequate waste disposal services
- Continued lack of access of poor to suitable arable land
- Increased use of manipulative Biotechnology
- Increased introduction of genetically modified food
- Increased control by Multi-National Agri-Food, Pharmaceutical, and Petro-chemical companies world's food supplies
- Continued unethical patenting of seeds by multinationals
- Continued experimentation in the human genome project
- Increased corporate control of their crop varieties
- Increased production of "genetically modified organisms"2.20
- Increased deterioration of public health system, public health spending and privatization of health care systems
- Continuing spread of communicable infections

(3)

DETERIORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH

- Continued failure to address and prevent environmentally-induced diseases, and continued impact on health from environmental degradation

- Increased impact on health and environment from toxic and hazardous chemicals
- Continued adverse health and environmental effects of transboundary air pollution
- Continued transferring and trafficking in toxic, hazardous including atomic substances, activities, and waste that are dangerous to health and to the environment
- Continued risks of damage to human health and the environment from transboundary hazardous waste
- Increased generation and transboundary movement of hazardous waste; causing threat to human health and environment
- Continued relocation or transfer to other states of activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health
- Continued awareness of the harm of exporting banned or withdrawn products on human health
- Increased deterioration of the environment and health through anthropogenic actions
- Continued ecological and human health effects of environmentally destructive model of development
- Continued use of banned and restricted pesticides designated as being hazardous to human or environmental health
- Increased resistance of antibiotics

(4)

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF NATURE

- Continued loss of biological diversity
- Continued threat to genetic diversity
- Increased deforestation and land degradation
- Increased soil erosion
- Increased desertification
- Increased loss and degradation of mountain ecosystems

- Increased erosion and soil loss in river basins
- Increased watershed deterioration
- Increased marine environment degradation
- Increased vulnerability of marine environment to change
- Increased risk of impact from increase in sea level
- Increased of carbon sinks
- Increased impact of global climate change
- Increased potential of climate change
- Increased depletion of the ozone layer, and increased ultraviolet radiation
- Increased threats to the ecological rights of future generations
- Increased environmental damage from waste accumulation
- Unprecedented Increase in environmentally persistent wastes
- Continued trafficking in toxic and dangerous products
- Continued export to developing countries of substances and activities that are banned or restricted in country of origin
- Increased generation of nuclear wastes
- Increased Loss of biodiversity through ecologically unsound practices
- Increased ignoring of carrying capacity of ecosystem
- Continued violation of collective human rights through dumping of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes is a violation

(5)

VIOLETION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Continued violation of human rights on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, family structure, disabilities, refugee or immigrant status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socio-economic conditions
- Continued violations of human rights through the following activities:
- Mistreatment, and hasty judicial procedures
- Lack of respect for due process of law (access to a lawyer or visiting rights)

- Arbitrary detentions
 - In camera trials
 - Detention without charge and notification to next of kin
 - Lack of defence counsel in trials before revolutionary courts and
 - Lack of the right of appeal
 - Ill-treatment and torture of detainees
 - Torture of the cruellest kind and other inhuman practices
 - Widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms
 - Wide application of the death sentence
 - Carrying out of extra-judicial executions
 - Orchestrated mass executions and burials
 - Extra judicial killings including political killings
 - hostage taking and use of persons as 'human shields'
 - Constitutional, legislative and judicial protection, while on paper, are revealed as totally ineffective in combating human rights abuses
 - Extreme and indiscriminate measures in the control of civil disturbances
 - Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practiced arbitrary arrest and detention, including women, the elderly and children
 - Abuses of political rights and violation of democratic rights
 - Unfair elections
 - Activity against members of opposition living abroad
 - Harassment and suppression of opposition politically
 - Suppression of students and strikers
 - Targeting by terrorists of certain members of the press, intelligentsia, judiciary and political ranks
 - Failure to grant exit permits
- Increased migration of populations of migrants, refugees and displaced persons
- Continued critical situation of children
- Continued concern about discrimination against women continues despite Human Rights instruments

- Continued barriers faced by women
- Continued female genital mutilation and other harmful practices
- Denial of fundamental rights and freedoms
- Suppression of freedom of thought, Media and religion and conscience
- systemic discrimination
 - Continued denial of moral and humanitarian values through religious intolerance and extremism
 - Continued massive violations of human rights, ethnic cleansing and systematic rape
 - Continued wars of aggression, armed conflicts, alien domination and foreign occupation, civil wars, terrorism and extremist violence
 - Continued violation of human rights of women including murder, torture, systematic rape, forced pregnancy
 - Continued ethnic cleansing
 - Continued xenophobia
 - Fear and aversion to foreigners continues throughout the world
 - Continued violation of human rights during armed conflict
 - Continued discrimination of and violence against women
 - Continued violation against indigenous peoples
 - Increased violations of the rights of refugees
 - Continued insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
 - Continued marginalization of specific women by their lack of knowledge of their rights and redress
 - Continued Insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
 - Continued multiple discrimination against indigenous women
- Continued gender inequities

(7)

DESTRUCTION THROUGH CONFLICT, WAR AND MILITARIZATION

- Perpetuation of the substantial global expenditures being devoted to production, trafficking and trade of arms
- Forcing developing countries to undertake inequitable structural adjustment
- Increased poverty
- Continued excessive military expenditures while basic needs are not fulfilled
- Continued massive humanitarian problems through military intervention
- Continued war crimes against humanity, including genocide ethnic massacres, and “ethnic cleansing”
- Increased human and environmental destruction through land mines
- Increased war and civilian amputees as a result of land mines
- Continued death and displacement of people through war
- Continued impact of radiation from nuclear testing on present and future generations
- Continued exposure to radiation on present and future generations
- Continued mining of uranium for use in nuclear weapons
- Continued production, proliferation and testing of nuclear arms
- Continued circulating and berthing of nuclear armed or nuclear-powered vessels

PRINCIPLE-BASED EDUCATION

PRINCIPLE-BASED GLOBAL EDUCATION: AN INSTRUMENT OF SOCIO-POLITICAL GLOBAL CHANGE

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Introduction:

For over 50 years, the member states of the United Nations, have incurred obligations through the United Nations charter, conventions, treaties, and covenants, have made commitments through conference action plans, declarations and have created expectations General Assembly resolutions. These obligations and expectations purported to address the urgency of the global situation. Global urgency is reflected in the continued degradation of the environment, the production of arms and the escalation of conflict and war, the violation of human rights, and the inequitable distribution of resources. From international instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Agenda 21— the action plan from United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, principles can be extracted and a complex of principles representing an expression of international concern about the need to address the urgent global situation can be discerned (see figure 1). This complex of globally adopted principles has become the foundation for a program called "Principle-based" ¹ education.

Principle-based education works within a framework based on globally adopted principles related to preventing the degradation of the environment, the escalation of conflict and war, the violation of human rights, and the perpetuation of inequality/inequity and social injustice. This framework has been developed not from a particular value system of the teacher, educator, or institution, but is based on globally adopted principles over the period of the existence of the United Nations. The majority of countries of the world have signed, and/or ratified a significant number of legally binding international documents, and have adopted Conference statements and General Assembly resolutions.

In Principle-based education, complex and controversial issues reflecting the urgency of the global/local situation are discussed in the classroom or in the community within a conceptual principled framework.

¹ "Principle-based education" was introduced in 1985 in Russow, J. *A Method of teaching Human Rights*; and expanded in Russow, J and D White. "Global/local Issues through principle-based education". Since 1985 a set of principles have been extracted from the international instruments and compiled in a series of documents: *A Method of Teaching Human Rights (1985)*, *"A content analysis of UNCED documents" (1992)*. *"Principles of action from Agenda 21" (1992)*; Draft working document: *Global Issues: Environmental and social dynamics of Global Change (A Collection of Writings and documents - notes for course (1994)*; *Charter of Obligations: human rights, peace, environment, and equity (1995)*. Principle-based education has been introduced in North America at the National Association of Research into Science Teaching (NARST), and internationally at the Annual General Meeting the IUCN (World Conservation Union) Commission on Education and Communication.

In this paper, Principle-based education, as a means of examining difficult, complex and controversial issues is discussed, and the approaches in Principle-based Education are distinguished from various techniques from “the guise of objectivity” approach. Examples will be drawn from a wide range of literature including, industry, industry-front groups, “anti-socio-political global change” groups and global education curriculum developers.

Background for Developing Principle-based Education:

Global issues defy the traditional disciplinary boundaries, and are primarily interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary. Global issues can be introduced through the analytical processes in Principle-based education into any discipline or subject area. Aspects of principle-based education are relevant to the Secondary School curriculum in Social Studies, Science, Global Education and Environmental Education, as well as in pre-service secondary student teacher programs. Many educators have reservations about addressing controversial issues in the classroom. Most issues that reflect the urgency of the global/local situation are, however, difficult, complex and controversial. Sometimes these educators present controversial issues in classrooms for unprincipled debate, and frequently choose to retreat to selected resolvable-issues for class projects.

This methodology is reflected in the following statement in a teacher’s guide prepared by global educators:

Think globally-act locally

Based on the environmental assessment survey, and the assessment of local environmental projects, students can plan their own home or school improvement project. This could include working collaboratively with a local environmental enhancement group, an energy resource provider (e.g., your local or provincial hydro or gas utility), or other business or organization. Improvement projects could include the family, the class the whole school, or parts of the community. The project should be manageable in order to ensure success. Small action projects aimed at specific areas of concern (e.g., wastes paper in the school, the amount of garbage that could be recycled in the home, a specific habitat enhancement project etc.) will provide opportunities for students to be successful, to feel empowered and to see that changes are possible (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's Guide, 1993, p. 42).

Resolvable-issues for class projects are often those that are simple, easy to address and non-controversial. “Manageable” projects are often selected because of the perceived need of “empowering students”, because “resolvability” is perceived to be the most effective way of empowering students, and because of the assumption that such projects are also easily ‘managed’ by the classroom teacher.

Perhaps what constitutes “empowering students” has to be revisited. Although simple, solvable and non-controversial projects are important and useful, they may not be the best way of empowering students particularly if they are the only projects undertaken. Involving students, particularly at the secondary level, in such projects may not be the best way of preparing students and pre-service teachers to face the complexity, uncertainty and irresolvability of local and global problems. Perhaps what is needed is for students to acquire significant knowledge and processes with which to work: complex thinking processes grounded in a conceptual structure of globally endorsed principles, and not simplistic projects devoid of principles.

Other educators have no reservation about introducing complex and controversial issues in the classroom providing that these issues are grounded in their own preconceived ethical, moral or religious framework. This framework has offers students a particular value base endorsed by the educator or by the institution, and thus may be perceived to be biased and to bring about indoctrination.

Other educators who are willing to deal with complex, and controversial issues in the classroom, may wish to avoid any perception of bias or indoctrination. These educators, wishing to avoid a perception of bias or indoctrination, may select programs which develop analytical processes without establishing a principled framework. These programs give students an opportunity to analyse difficult issues and clarify their own values related to these issues without a conceptual principled or ethical framework. Although these programs may be successful in clarifying students’ positions their decisions may not be insightful or well-reasoned and may lack a principal basis for assisting students in making decisions.

Principle-based education attempts to enable students to examine complex controversial issues within a principle-based framework which is independent from the belief system of the educator.

Elements of Principle-based Education

In Principle-based education the dichotomy between thinking and acting has been collapsed; it is recognized that local and global issues are interdependent both informing on and impacting upon each other. Thus, the students are encouraged to both think and act locally and globally. In Principle-based education, students are encouraged to investigate local issues within the framework of globally adopted

principles, and global issues in their manifestation in a local context. Both local and global issues require thought and action.

Students are also encouraged to be involved in the dynamic between the two different meanings of “global change”. The term “global change” appears to have different meanings depending on the disciplinary discourse. global change within socio-political discourse refers to socio-political actions to prevent environmental degradation, violation of human rights, and escalation of conflict and war. Thus, in a socio-political discourse to call for global change would be to call for changes in attitudes and behaviour to prevent ecological degradation, human rights violation and conflict and war escalation. The term “global change” has acquired, however, a specific meaning not within the single disciplines of science but within internationally constituted scientific bodies dealing with changes in the biosphere. In the later context “global change” appears to refer to the change within the environment that leads to ecological degradation. Thus, in this segment of scientific discourse, rather than calling for global change, concerned citizens would call to prevent “global change”.

The two meanings of social change could be described as the difference between state and action. Global change in the context of the international research group of change biosphere could refer to the state ecological destruction whereas global change in a socio-political context could mean a resolve to act to prevent ecological destruction.

Approaches in Principle-based Education

In Principle-based education, principles related to preventing the destruction of the environment, the escalation of conflict and war, the violation of human rights, and the perpetuation of inequality/inequity and social injustice have been extracted from international instruments. The following are elements of Principle-based Education:

- (a) The urgency of the global situation is acknowledged,
- (b) international instruments proposed to address the urgency are examined,
- (c) the applicability of international principles to global and local situations is determined,
- (d) international solutions offered through these international instruments are evaluated,
- (e) the systemic constraints preventing socio-political constructive global change are delineated, and
- (f) the reasons for lack of compliance are examined.

Through being exposed to the urgency and through becoming aware that at the international level students will become aware that, at least at the international level there may be the political will to undertake to bring about the necessary changes. Educators can assist students in acquiring the knowledge, and language of instruments and principles of change.

Processes in Principle-based Education

Students are encouraged to examine, to explore and to appreciate the full complexity and interdependence of global/local issues within a framework of globally agreed to principles through engaging in a combination of the following analytical and reflective processes:

- Selection of issues to be examined
 - Examination of principle-diagram to determine if there is an international principle addressing the issue
 - Drafting of a principle from a complex of principles if no principle exists
 - Location of principle within "International principal diagram"
 - Statement of principle
 - Exploration of principle,
 - Clarification of concepts and terms through ordinary language analysis
 - Determining criteria for compliance with principle
 - Establishing criteria for selecting issues to be examined
 - Determination of issues emerging within principle
 - Selection of actual cases related to principle
 - Application of principle to actual cases
 - Adjustment of principle in response to cases
- Generation of hypothetical cases
 - Application of principle to hypothetical cases
 - Adjustment of principle in response to hypothetical cases
 - Clarification of principle

- Determination of action to support principle
- Engagement in action
- Justification of action
- Establishment of additional principles underlying action
- Exploration of principled action
- Determination of connection with other principles in an “international principal diagram”

Through participating in the above analytical processes, students and pre-service teachers can be stimulated to think, both critically and creatively, about difficult, complex and controversial issues within a principled framework. Students, and pre-service teachers are encouraged to investigate the components of these globally adopted principles, and to analyse the role of science and technology in the fulfillment or violation of these principles.

An essential part of principle-based education is to determine whether globally adopted principles exist to address specific issues. If a principle for the specific issue has not been enunciated in international instruments, then the students will be encouraged to combine existing principles to craft a new draft principle. If a principle does exist for a specific issue, then the students will focus on understanding the principles, and on identifying their own opinions, bias, and beliefs inherent within the principle. When investigating a principle or document the students become engaged in (a) investigating the implications of these principles; (b) analysing and synthesizing information on current issues in the light of these agreed to principles; (c) applying these principles to the examination of complex, difficult and controversial issues; (d) clarifying the role of science and technology in relation to these principles; (e) determining whether these principles have been incorporated in national and local law; (f) identifying the systemic constraints preventing the adherence to these principles; and (g) proposing a range of possible actions to address issues arising from the non-fulfillment of these principles.

In Principle-based education, the principles are drawn not from an educator's particular belief system but from globally adopted principles. In this paper, the approaches in Principle-based education will be distinguished from techniques used in what I have referred to as “the guise-of-objectivity” approach.

Sources of Guise of Objectivity

There are a number of sources of information that reflect the guise-of-objectivity approach. One source is from what could be described as “anti-socio-political global change” groups; Groups such as “Reason”, Pacific Legal Foundation (PFL), CFACT (Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow), CATO Institute, Heritage Foundation, Institute for Justice etc., profess to be objective but adhere to a complex ideological program. This program, for example, has classified the concern about ozone depletion as “the hole in the ozone scare” or “acid rain as a hoax”. In addition, this program advocates different combinations of the following elements: manifest destiny, limited government control, individual liberty, private property rights, strong national defence policies, pro-military expansion, free competitive enterprise, expanded American influence, uncritical nationalism, school choice, privatization, market-oriented health care, deregulation, racism, anti-Semitism, and Christian fundamentalism. These groups are powerful with a list of funders from industry and of advisers from main-line universities such as Harvard, Cornell, University of Chicago, Duke, Berkeley University of Illinois, Pennsylvania State, Rutgers etc.²

Other sources of information that reflect the guise-of-objectivity approach are from non-profit associations that are set up by industry for the purpose of developing educational materials; these materials are often developed in conjunction with, sanctioned by and distributed by acceptable institutional. For example British Columbia Forestry Association, whose Board of Directors comprise primarily forest company representatives along with key government representatives, and the occasional educator has developed educational material, which have been in some cases circulated unsolicited throughout the school system. A complementary source of information is from the “Round Table Movement”³. Vested interest economic values can be explicitly or implicitly introduced. In the Round Table movement, industry representatives, as members of these legitimately constituted bodies, could be directly involved in determining the philosophical underpinnings of education. For example, in Canada, the President of an Oil company was the chair of the National Round Table on Education for Sustainability.

An additional source can be from global educators themselves. Often in global education, in the guise of objectivity issues are perceived to reflect different values, and because of this perception, all opposing views or “multiple views” are sometimes considered as being equally legitimate. In the guise of objectivity students are often encouraged to explore positions which may contradict principles endorsed by the global community. They are often encouraged to explore contradictory positions and search for

² For further discussion, see papers by Tim Boston, and manuscript in progress on Boston, Knelman F., and J. Russow “Anti-socio-political-ecological thought”, available on disc from authors.

³ Ronald Doering, Executive Director, National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, defined the Round Table as a movement:

“This is a fairly accurate description of the Canadian round Table movement ... (p.11)

the best or better view or develop a new view or course of action which could be unprincipled in terms of previously adopted international principles.

Principle-based Education Approaches in Contrast with techniques of “ the Guise of Objectivity” Approach

Generally, opposition to Principle-based education comes from “the “the guise of objectivity” movement — a wide range of techniques from industry, industry front groups, “anti-socio-political global change” groups, and some global educators. These techniques have achieved some currency, and it is important to distinguish the approaches of the principle-based education from the techniques of the “the guise of objectivity” movement. The following eight techniques are selected from a content analysis of techniques in various documents which reflect “the guise of objectivity” approach.

1. “Affirming yet denying scientific consensus” technique
2. “Co-option of legitimate terms like “both sides”, “multiple sides”, “multiple perspectives” technique
3. “Fragmenting, simplifying, making manageable and controlling complexity” technique
4. ” Expressing concern yet not fully addressing concern” technique
5. “Decrying the urgency while continuing to practice as usual” technique
6. “Elimination of concern and resolve through “good news” stories”
7. “Debate the necessary —ignore the categorical imperative” technique
8. “Categorizing examination of the urgency of the global situation as leading to doom and gloom technique” technique

A. “Affirming yet denying scientific consensus” technique

This first technique recognizes that “where consensus has been reached it should be explained”, and yet there is encouragement to engage in an activity which counteracts what has generally become scientific consensus. This technique is present in the global education publication, *Global Change: A Teacher’s Guide*. On the cover of the Teachers Guide is the following statement of commitment to objectivity, and to explaining where “consensus has been reached”:

‘Global Change and Canadians’ is intended for a senior high school through adult audience. It objectively tackles such topics as ozone depletion, climate change, sea level change, global economics, energy ... to name a few. In addition to providing readers with the most recent statistics and theories behind these topics, the book explains where consensus has been reached and where uncertainty still exists (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide, 1993).

This commitment to objectivity sets the tone for a Teacher’s Guide reviewed by esteemed scientists across Canada, and approved by the prestigious Royal Society of Canada, and thus, there could be the presumption that the Guide would respect the stated commitment to “objectivity”. However, in the section on climate change, the teacher is instructed to ask students to consider the positive or negative benefits of global warming:

Global Warming — A good thing

Ask the students to consider possible positive benefits of global warming, as well as negatives. The students could create a two-column table with one column listing possible positive consequences from global warming and the other negative ones. Remind students that all suggestions are valid during brain-storming (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide, p. 29, 1993).

Although there may be differences of opinion about the uncertainties of the extent, the nature, and the degree of global warming, there is generally scientific consensus about the negative impacts of climate change. In a Harvard based eight country survey projects on “Social Learning Related to Climate Change” there was little evidence of the position that global warming could be beneficial. The position that global

warming could be beneficial was proposed in Northern Climates up to the mid 70's, and has generally been discounted ever since by scientists who do not have a vested interest in perpetuating the anthropogenic causes of greenhouse gas emissions.

The position of there being potential positive benefits has been discredited within the responsible scientific community. The position, however, can be found extensively in "literature" put out by industry generators of CO₂, by industry front groups and by the "anti-socio-political global change" groups. For example, the positive possibilities of global warming have been advocated primarily by groups such as the "Right wing think tank" (CATO institute), in their publication "Sound and Fury: The Science and Politics of Global Warming" by Patrick J. Michaels:

The popular vision of an approaching apocalypse caused by global warming has no scientific foundation and that most of the warming is at night when it produces benign effects such as longer growing seasons (CATO, 1993, p.3).

Serious consideration has to be given to the value of having students finding positive aspects to a position which is no longer debated by serious non-vested interest scientists.

Principle-based education approach distinguished from this technique

In Principle-based education, when examining significant global issues, students will examine international statements from recognized experts. In the particular case of climate change what would be examined would be the relevant international instrument—the Framework Convention on Climate Change. This instrument was drafted in consultation with an international body of scientists, specializing in Climate Change, was signed in June 1992 by most of the member states of the United Nations, and came into force in March 1993. The Climate Change Convention affirms the urgency of Climate change whose adverse effect were deemed to be of common concern:

Acknowledging that change in the Earth's climate and its adverse effects are a common concern of humankind,

Concerned that human activities have been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases, that these increases enhance the natural greenhouse effect, and that this will result on average

in an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere and may adversely affect natural ecosystems and humankind,

Noting that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs,

Aware of the role and importance in terrestrial and marine ecosystems of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases,

Noting that there are many uncertainties in predictions of climate change, particularly with regard to the timing, magnitude and regional patterns thereof (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992).

In Principle-based education the following recommendation has been endorsed:

Given that "corporate scientists" have been involved in developing educational material that has not been sufficiently reviewed and that is prepared for the sole purpose of promoting particular corporate interests, we recommend that a body of non-vested interest scientists review materials for inclusion in school libraries and curriculum, and conduct workshops for teachers on the distinction between science and technology and between 'juried or credible' science and pseudo-science. (Report. from Ozone Depletion and Ultraviolet Radiation, Conference, 1994).

Global warming is an extremely difficult abstract concept. How can high school students accurately distinguish bias from accurate or good science information? Such opposing arguments, as proposed in the Teacher's Guide, may only leave the students frustrated or result in the students accepting false information or generating unreasoned conclusions.

B. "Co-option of legitimate terms like "both sides", "multiple sides", "multiple perspectives" technique

This second technique involves the recognition that even though one side or perspective is deemed to be the cause of destructive global change, the cause of destructive global change should be given legitimacy, through inclusion as a side worthy

of consideration. This technique usually co-opts the legitimate language of fairness by using expressions such as the need for “both side”, “multiple perspectives”, “multiple points of view”, and “balance”.

There is a long history in education of presenting different sides of issues, and opposing the indoctrination of students. In education this concern for presenting both sides is a genuine concern based on a fundamental sense of fairness and of integrity. Unfortunately, the advocating of both sides or many sides has been often adopted by “anti-social-political global change” groups. For example, the need to present both sides has been used by white supremacy groups to justify the dissemination of hate literature. John Stewart Mill—a strong critique against intolerance— has been used by these groups to support the right to be intolerant. Thus, the one side, the right to be free from the dissemination of hate literature has been balanced with the other side, the right of freedom of speech to disseminate hate literature.

The dissemination of hate literature is thus justified through freedom of expression. The phrasing of this issue in this way often brings about the issue being presented as a conflict between two equally tenable rights — the right to be free from the dissemination of hate literature and the right to freedom of speech.

This technique is also used to justify the continued degradation of the environment. Presenting different sides of an issues has become a useful tool used by industry to prevent socio-political change. For example, in 1975, a logging company printed in their publication “How to become a more sophisticated saboteur in Groups, the following directives:

For every proposal set up an opposite, and conclude that the middle ground (no motion whatever) represents the wisest course of action. If this does not work, say that we must not move too rapidly.... Point out that an attempt to reach a conclusion is only a futile “quest for certainty”. Try to point out all sides of every issue, thereby hiding your own indecisiveness under a blanket of objectivity. This is sure to decrease popularity so, as a safeguard, disclose that there are all sorts of “dangers” in any specific formulation of conclusions, dangers of exceeding authority or seeming to, of asserting more than is definitely known, and so on. (MacMillan Bloedel, 1975).

The “both sides” (or multiple points of view) technique is often used regardless of the legitimacy of the “sides”, and it allows for the introduction of arguments and concerns which would otherwise not be included. For example, the technique is used to advance the concern not about the impact of industrial practices on the environment, but about the impact of environmental rulings or regulations on the economy. This

technique is advocated by an anti-socio-political global change group in the following statement:

We cannot continue to allow only one side of the wildlife issue to be heard. In a brief but powerful 9 page report, the wilderness Impact Research Foundation (WIRF) outlined a plan by which wise-use industry associations could and should work together to combat the 'green agenda' that reaches the public very directly (Blue Ribbon Magazine, 1994).

These "techniques" have been effectively used to justify ecological global change (ecological degradation) and to discourage socio-political-ecological global change (strong regulatory environmental measures to prevent ecological degradation).

In the *Global Change: A Teachers Guide* there is also a call for the need to see the issues from many viewpoints:

Through *Global Change and Canadians* and this Teacher's Guide the enormity and complexity of global change issues has been stated again and again. Students and individuals need to be able to see the issues from many viewpoints. They need to have a clear understanding of the impact that environmental and economic change can have on local and global systems on the economy and on individuals (*Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's guide* p. 45).

There appears to be a presumption that presenting the complexity of the global situation is equivalent to the presenting of "many sides". In the *Global Change and Canadians* text the following statement this equivalence is presented:

There is a danger associated with producing a primer document such as this because a large number of very complex topics must be clearly explained in very few pages. The danger is that issues may be presented in an over-simplified or black-and-white fashion. Although we have attempted to present as many sides of each issue as space would allow, it is inevitable that some readers will feel that the issues have not been fairly or adequately presented (*Global Change and Canadians*, 1993, preface [text]).

A distinction, however, could be made between the “many sides of an issue” which reflects the “complicatedness” of an issue where vested interest is involved and the “many aspects of an issue” which reflects the complexity of the issue, where the interdependence of the different facets of an issue is examined (this distinction between “complicatedness” and “complexity” is explored further in Figure 2 and Figure 3 on Pages 12 and 13).

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the “co-option of legitimate terms like “both sides”, “multiple sides”, “multiple perspectives” technique

In principle-based education, there is always an attempt to examine the complexity and interdependence of issues and how each issue impacts on the others. Students are asked to strive to determine ways in which all facets can concurrently be considered and in which the interdependence of aspects can be changed incrementally (interdependent incrementalism). In Principle-based education, students examine different aspects of the problem and not the vested interests inherent in a problem except when researching systemic constraints which prevent socio-political-environmental change. A distinction is made between interests being examined to inform the problem and interests being incorporated to influence the decision-making process. This distinction was phrased in a different way in a 1984 Science Council publication entitled “Regulating the Regulators”; the distinction was between a reasoned outcome and a negotiated outcome. By examining the issues through a reasoned outcome perspective, the students will not be called upon to advocate a particular “interest” and the decision-making process will not be compromised.

For example, in a developed country, the head of a resource company proposed that the resource company could offset its CO₂ emissions (carbon budget) by purchasing carbon sinks (rainforest in a developing country). This proposal could be considered to be of value from a both sides point of view: the resource industry would be able to continue to produce CO₂ and the country’s emissions would be offset by the carbon sinks; the developing country would be able to make money for the forests, and the forests would be preserved. If this same proposal were examined through Principle-based education, then the developed country’s actions would be examined within its obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and within its commitment to not do anything on indigenous lands that would cause environmental degradation or be culturally inappropriate (Chapter 26, Agenda 21, 1992). Encouraging to take different sides representing vested interests often results in students having to compromise principles.

Principle-based education moves away from the current round-table model of a “multi-stakeholder arena of competing vested interests”. This round-table model brings

together various sectors representing competing interests and various “perspectives”, “viewpoints”, or “sides” within a consensus decision making process model. The “round-table” model is similar to the “both sides” approach in Global or Environmental education, and has been adapted by some teachers in role-playing exercises. Students are often called upon to assert a particular vested interest position which compromises and detracts from the actions required to bring about the needed local and socio-political constructive global change. The emphasis is on determining not a reasoned outcome but a negotiated outcome. In a Principle-based education, rather than a round table model the mode of decision-making is based on international obligations, and the teacher and the students reflect, not particular vested interests, but a range of expertise and experience relevant to the discussion of the issues.

In Principle-based education, the decision-making process is based not on the “complicatedness” of vested interest assertion, but on the complexity and interdependence of issues. The decision-making process thus draws upon areas of experience and expertise necessary to come up with proposals to address the need: for ensuring socially equitable and environmentally sound development; for attainment of peace; for the achievement of equality, equity and social justice; for fulfillment of fundamental rights including the right to clean air, water, shelter, health, and education; and for the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment.

In addition, in Principle-based education, a distinction is made between “complicatedness”— many vested interest sides and “Complexity”— many different aspects.

“Complicatedness” arises when it is necessary to accommodate competing generally incompatible vested interests, reflected in accommodating “many sides”. For example, the many sides associated with the nuclear industry:

COMPLICATEDNESS:

- side 1; uranium miners concerned about loss of jobs
- side 2: uranium industry concerned about profits from uranium for their shareholders
- side 3: government concerned about tax revenue
- side 4: AECL concerned about the use of Uranium for CANDU reactors
- side 5: Environment industry concerned about job creation related to research contracts for disposing of spent fuel
- side 6. Member of NDP party concerned about party commitment to phase out uranium mining
- side 7: Environmental group calling for the end of the mining of uranium

- side 8: Peace group concerned about the linking of Uranium mining to nuclear arms production
- side 9: Local community store owner concerned about his business once the uranium mine is mothballed.

Figure 2: Presenting Complicatedness

The solution that might result from this deliberation process could be the following: to continue the mining of uranium but establish a policy that no Canadian uranium will be used in any nuclear arms. This solution can be hailed as a success because none of the vested interests are satisfied; yet through the principle of “fungibility” — the bank concept of not being able to determine the destination of the investment dollar, there is no way of guaranteeing that Canadian uranium will not find its way into nuclear weapons (Personal Communication, Knelman, 1995)

The position of advocating, the “many sides” or “complicatedness” approach is a position often presented by industry so as to ensure that their particular vested interest can be given an aura of legitimacy. Those concerned with socio-political-ecological global change advocate not necessarily many sides but a complex approach taking into consideration the different aspects of the problem rather than the vested interests related to the problem.

“Complexity” on the other hand involves the presenting of multiple facets of an issue in a non-vested interest way. For example, in Figure 3 “Complexity”.

COMPLEXITY:

- co-existence of highest tenable principles drawn from different states
- respecting of human rights, social justice, and equity
- affirming the right to food, shelter, health care and education
- attaining peace through disarmament, and reduction of the military budget
- establishing strong regulations to drive industry to come up with innovative ecologically sound techniques
- setting up a global even playing field
- promoting best ecologically sound techniques (BEST)

- not transferring harmful substances to disenfranchised or vulnerable areas or states
- reducing third world debt and transferring revenue to socially equitable and environmentally sound development
- carrying out a life-cycle analysis

Figure 3: Presenting complexity

C. “Fragmenting, simplifying, making manageable and controlling complexity” technique

Some educators recognize complexity, but then stress the need to simplify, make manageable and control complexity. This third technique involves acknowledging of the importance of complexity and then proceeding to ignore or avoid complexity in the following ways:

(i) By calling for the need to simplify complexity:

1. Educational significance

... to simplify the complexity of the issues and to find ways to give students the opportunity to think critically about them. (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's guide p. 1)

(ii) By reducing complexity for resolvability:

Workable solutions. Did the students choose to develop the round table around an environmental or economic issue which led to a resolution? Was the complexity of the issue too involved to be adequately and appropriately solved in the Round Table process? Students and teacher/facilitators should evaluate the process and the issue used as the basis for the Round Table. Students need to be able to make positive gains in their efforts to resolve

conflicts and solve environmental or economic problems (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's guide p. 48.).

(iii) By seeing manageable projects, and to be successful:

Think globally-act locally

...The project should be manageable in order to ensure success. Small action projects aimed at specific areas of concern (e.g., wastes paper in the school, the amount of garbage that could be recycled in the home, a specific habitat enhancement project etc.) will provide opportunities for students to be successful, to feel empowered and to see that changes are possible (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's Guide p. 42).

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the “fragmenting, simplifying, making manageable and controlling complexity” technique

In Principle-based education there is a recognition of the necessity of examining the complexity and interdependence of issues, and that one of the reasons there may have been a failure to solve urgent global problems is because of the perception that issues must be fragmented into component parts. It may be in many industries' best interest to continue to perceive these interests as being fragmented because each industry can offer a solution to one aspect of the problem while contributing to another aspect of the problem. For example, the nuclear industry offers a solution for climate change while causing the problems of storage and disposal of wastes, and proliferation of weapons-associated technology.

In Principle-based education, students are encouraged to participate in the complexity and interdependence of issues such as respect for human rights, fulfillment of social justice, equality and equity, achievement of environmental protection, preservation and conservation, and the attainment of peace.

These issues are perceived as interdependent facets of a potentially viable solution. It is no longer possible to consider any of them in isolation: threats and impacts of war; the use of ecologically unsafe and unsound energy; the loss of ecological integrity; the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, including nuclear waste, the disregard for intergenerational and gender equity; the limitless exploitation of non-renewable resources, the ignoring of health issues related to population and environmental degradation; the perpetuation of the current model of development; the inequitable distribution of resources; our society's over-consumption of resources and

the companion waste and pollution, the transfer of ecologically unsound and culturally inappropriate technology from north to south etc. all have to be considered concurrently.

In Principle-based education, students work with a large diagram in which the interdependence of principles are displayed (International Principle Diagram). Students are also encouraged to draft their ideas in large diagrams so that they can appreciate the complexity of the interdependent aspects of an issue. For example, students may be asked to draft diagrams of life cycle analysis of the use of a product in order to understand the full complexity and interdependence of aspects within the use of the product. (See, Figure 4. Diagram of “Life Cycle Analysis of Uranium”)

D.” Expressing concern yet not fully addressing concern” technique

This technique involves the expressing of deep concern, while eliminating, minimizing or ignoring actions which could address the concern.

In both a *Global Change and Canadians Text* and the *Global Change and Canadian: A Teacher’s Guide* there is an expression of concern about both over-population and about over-consumption:

Exponential growth in human population, rapid technological advances, and significant increases in both material and energy consumption have put humans in a position where their daily activities are altering entire global systems such as the atmosphere and the oceans at a rate that has never before been experienced on this planet ... (Global Change and Canadians, 1993) TEXT , and in the *Global Change and Canadians: A Teachers Guide, 1993, p2).*

Yet in the *Global Change and Canadian: A Teacher’s Guide* when a further reference made to resource consumption the reference is bracketed, which suggests less importance. When an action or class project is suggested, the need to reduce resource consumption is absent:

The growth of our population is a serious problem. Unless we manage to control population growth in developing nations (and reduce resource consumption of the developed nations) global change consequences will be severe. Should Canada insist that a country adopt family planning and birth control policies before becoming eligible for aid programs? (Global Change and Canadians: A Teachers Guide, 1993 p. 24) .

Would it not also be appropriate to add “should states in the South trade with Northern states, if Northern states continue their current rate of over-consumption of resources?”

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the” Advocating concern yet not fully addressing concern” technique

In Principle-based education there would be recognition of the concept “interstate transfer” which affirms that solutions lie in the South as well as in the North, and discourages and prevents the transfer of technologies that have adverse effects on the environment or on human health. The following principle was enunciated in the Rio Declaration:

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Principle 14, Rio Declaration, UNCED.)

There would be a discussion about the need to redefine development in equitable and ecological terms based on global obligations and commitments. The students would examine and analyse strong principles that have been extracted from United Nations General Assembly Resolutions, multilateral documents, and specifically recent documents such as the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), World Conference on Human Rights (1993), Conference on Social and Human Development (1995), UN Conference on Women: Development, Equality and Peace, instruments, documents from the South Centre etc.

E. “Decrying the urgency while continuing to practice as usual” technique

This technique involves the enunciation of strong statements which reflect the urgency of the global situation but then questions the legitimacy of changing what has been generally deemed to be a contributing cause to the urgency of the global situation.

This technique displays language of change while continuing to practice as usual. The urgency of the global situation is acknowledged, but the role of the current pattern of development is diminished. The causes of ecologically destructive global change are

put into question. This technique is evident in the following statement where the advisability of changing the current “patterns of development model is questioned:

Chapter 5 discusses the effects of global change on society in terms of population growth, poverty, resource consumption patterns, economic production, health, indigenous cultures and international relations. ...in many instances we are not even certain that altering patterns of development may not cause more serious damage economically or environmentally. (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide, p. 40).

If the authors are questioning whether we should move from the current model of development, the authors are out of sync with the current global assessment of the present model of development.

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the “Decrying the urgency while continuing to practice as usual”

In Principle-based education the urgency of the global situation as expressed in international documents is decried along with the recognition of a need to change the current model of development that is perceived to be in many cases responsible for the urgency:

In Agenda 21, UNCED there is a recognition of the urgency:

Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem *on* which we depend for our well being (Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992, preamble)

and there was an affirmation of the responsibility to change the current development model:

Erosion, degradation, deforestation and desertification have led to increased land degradation, and the creation of reservoirs has, in some cases, resulted in adverse effects on ecosystems. Many of these problems have arisen from a development model that is environmentally destructive and from a lack of protection. Ecological and human health effects are the measurable consequences (Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992, s. 18.45).

F. “Elimination of concern and resolve through “good news” stories” technique

This technique involves an agent being involved with causing harm and then declaring that the tentative rectification of harm is a success. This technique may reduce the resolve to make the difficult but necessary changes. Many good news stories suggest that ecological “global change” is being prevented.

In *Choices*, published by the Forest Alliance of B.C.—an “industry front group”—good news stories abound. In many cases these news stories involve a cycle of rectification of error, and a renewal or mitigation of problems already caused by industry rather than calling for prevention. The “good news” strategy is particularly common in the green-house gas emissions, ozone depleting, resource extraction and production of toxic-hazardous-atomic wastes industries. The “good news” strategy is also common in “anti-socio-political global change” group literature. This strategy does not blame the agents of the socially or ecologically destructive global change, but focuses on the apparent rectification of the problem, and is evident in the industrial “clean up activities” such as “cleaning up” after clear-cutting:

British Columbia’s reforestation programs have come a long way. Last Spring we planted the three billionth tree. ... the news wasn’t always that good (Forest Alliance, *Choices*, Vol. 2 #2).

In the *Global Educators, Teachers Guide* the authors cite examples of good news stories such as those resulting from industrial clean-up:

The subject matter also tends to be presented in a ‘gloom and doom’ context. To dispel any potential anxiety, teachers should try to focus on the “good news” stories of environmental renewal [e.g. the greening of Sudbury, Ontario, the clean-up of Lake Erie, the River Thames in the United Kingdom, etc.] and local environmental heroes... (*Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide*, p. xi) .

Often mitigation or the environmental enhancement is presented as the only acceptable project. This practice fosters the “delusion of resolvability”, and the importance of enhancement or renewal projects as solutions is advocated:

This issue of Choices [a publication] outlines some of the real advancement that have been made in the field of reforestation, and shows that if enough resources and energy are applied to a problem, it can be solved (Forest Alliance, 1993).

Similarly in the *Global Change, A Teachers Guide*, students are encouraged to become involved in environmental enhancement projects where they clean up society’s mess:

The plan of action could include becoming involved in local environmental enhancement projects as well as developing an action plan for cleaning up the school the home and the community (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide, p. 11).

This technique may weaken the resolve to make the difficult but necessary changes.

Principle-based education approach distinguished from “Elimination of concern and resolve through “good news” stories” technique

In Principle based education students are encouraged to examine the evidence to support the need for anticipation, precaution and prevention, rather than mitigation. There have been many calls for the global community to move from condoning mitigation and rehabilitation to endorsing prevention and anticipation. The preventive approach rather than the mitigative technique appears to be advocated in many recent international documents. For example, this statement from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development supports prevention rather than costly rehabilitation measures:

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies (Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992, s.18.45).

In addition, in the UNCED documents there is a call to invoke the precautionary principle and to take into account the cost of any ecological consequences:

where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (combination of a number of versions of the principle in the UNCED documents)

Ensure that relevant decisions are preceded by environmental impact assessments and also take into account the costs of any ecological consequences (Agenda 21, UNCED. s 7.42)

Undoubtedly it is important to make students aware of “Good news”, and the real solutions involving anticipation, precaution, and prevention . There is a distinction between “good news” stories that mitigate problems and the real solutions that prevent problems. Good news stories that mitigate problems often have been used as a rationale to continue the original problem, and often displace funds that could be transferred to developing prevention technology

It is also necessary to be involved in enhancement projects, and undoubtedly enhancement projects can involve more than “clean-ups. However, often involvement in enhancement projects diverts attention from the role played by agents of socially and environmentally destructive global change.

G. “Debate the necessary —ignore the categorical imperative” technique

This technique first acknowledges the need for strong action and then proposes that globally recognized needed action needs further debate or requires more research. The need to debate issues that have already been agreed to by consensus in some cases is legitimate because there is always a reason to challenge conventional wisdom. This technique, however, is often advocated and used effectively by “anti-social-political global change” groups. These groups, apart from seeing the positive aspect of global warming, and chemical pesticides also decry “the hole in the ozone scare” and the “acid rain hoax”.

The presence of this technique in the “anti-social-political global change groups is understandable, but the presence of a similar technique used by global educators is disturbing.

In the *Global Change and Canadians* text, a long list of strong action statements is made:

Taking Action

Specifically, international action must occur in the following problem areas;

- *debt in the developing countries*: The planet cannot afford to continue extracting scarce natural resources simply to repay debt....
- *increased foreign aid to developing countries...*
- *Economic and living standards in developing countries must improve, but the negative environmental consequences of prosperity must be avoided: ...*
- *Rich countries must consume a lower share of the Earth’s resource...*
- *All nations of the world, but particularly the developed countries must vigorously promote research* which will significantly improve our understanding of the “interactive physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system.... 44).

In the corresponding *Global Change: A Teacher’s Guide* the above list is referred to but rather than consider the urgency conveyed in the statements, the students are asked to debate the issues in the statements:

Debate the Issue

Have students choose a topic from the international action list in *Global Change and Canadians* (p44) and develop arguments for and against the action from a Canadian point of view. ...: *Global Change: A Teacher’s Guide*, p.43).

Principle-based education approach distinguished from the “debate the necessary —ignore the categorical imperative” technique

In principle-based education, there are numerous international statements and obligations that support the statements in the *Global Change and Canadians* text. The students may then examine what would be the necessary socio-political-environmental global changes that would be necessary to bring about the needed actions proposed in the text, and what might be the nature of the systemic constraint that prevents the fulfillment of these obligations.

H. “Categorizing examination of the urgency of the global situation as leading to doom and gloom technique” technique

In the *Global Change: A Teachers Guide* there is a suggestion that students will move beyond simplistic answers if they are helped to “develop positive approaches”, and there also appears to be an assumption that creative thinking results from limiting students to these positive approaches:

Teachers must challenge students to become creative thinkers who move beyond simplistic answers. Above all invite students to develop positive approaches instead of becoming immersed in pessimism and gloom, or awash in cynicism lead them to find and advocate a positive alternative approach (*Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher’s Guide*, p. xvii) .

Rarely is an analysis presented to support the claim that cynicism, gloom or pessimism would necessarily arise as a result of revealing the urgency of the actual global situation, and of addressing larger socially and ecologically destructive global change. It could be that by revealing the urgency, and by giving students the knowledge about international instruments that are in place, the students could be less pessimistic. In addition, even if cynicism, gloom or pessimism does occur, when students become aware that states have not lived up to previous obligations, there is no evidence to indicate that cynicism, gloom and pessimism are attributes to be avoided. It may be, however, that thinking is stimulated by exposing students to the urgency of the global situation, to the instruments that have been designed to address the urgency, to the systemic constraints preventing states from living up to the obligations contained in these international instruments, and to the need for action to address the urgency by seriously undertaking to change the current development model. It could be that exposing students to internationally agreed upon principles students will in fact be empowered and less pessimistic.

CONCLUSION

In this paper I have proposed that Principle-based education could be a means of introducing complex and controversial issues into the classroom. One of the problems in discussing principles is that often the discussion of principles in the classroom appears to suggest the possibility of indoctrination. It is for that reason, in that I have distinguished the approaches in Principle-based education from other techniques used in materials that are purported to be objective and beyond bias.

I have thus tried to show that Principle-based education, because it is founded on globally adopted principles, can be distinguished from programs where the values of the educators or institutions are inculcated in the students, and from a set of techniques that reflect “the guise of objectivity”.

There appears to be considerable interest in this approach at the international level. However, there is some resistance locally about relying on UN documents as evidenced in a recent comment by Dr. Roland Case:

It is not clear how teachers will avoid the sort of controversy that Russow says they are so afraid of simply by relying on UN - embedded principles. After all, some members of the public will violently oppose many of these principles. For example, in the US there was considerable public backlash against globalism (“one world thinking”) that is, the use of international principles and values to decide US policy.

Simply because most nations have endorsed a policy, does not make it ethically right...

It is stated that the principles embedded in the UN documents have been adopted by majority of countries in the world. This is true for many UN documents, but not all. Significantly, the US is not a signatory to key UN documents (Roland Case, personal communication in response to this paper).

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CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION

The awareness of the principles enunciated and statements made in this Charter, will hopefully make decision makers and citizens aware of the obligations that have been undertaken in the 50 years of the United Nations. In Beijing in September 1995 one month before the official 50th anniversary of the United Nations, states will have the opportunity to assert the political will to comply with and go beyond their obligations to a global solution.

Throughout the past 50 years the United Nations has undertaken obligations to address these issues; yet States within the United Nations have failed either to sign these international instruments, to ratify these instruments, or even when signed and ratified to enact the necessary legislation to enforce these instruments. On the eve of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations, the states members of the United Nations, shall undertake to sign what has not yet been signed, to ratify what has not yet been ratified, and to enforce what has not yet been enforced. Even the fulfilling of these obligations by signing, ratifying and enforcing will not be enough. If real change is to occur, the global community has to summon up the political will to fundamental change.

PROMOTION OF TOLERANCE, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF GLOBAL ISSUES THROUGH PRINCIPLE-BASED EDUCATION

Only the individuals and the institutional representatives that are promoting and demonstrating in their total operation adherence to socially equitable and environmentally sound development shall be involved in public education, and on decision making bodies.

PRINCIPLE BASED EDUCATION

A potential means of addressing the reduction of resolve in bringing about substantial global change through education (drawing upon the publication Russow, J. "a Method of Teaching human rights", 1985, and extended with the collaborations of David white)

For years, the international community through international documents has recognized the urgency of addressing issues related to environmental degradation, escalation of war and arms production, violation of human rights, and the inequitable distribution of resources. In these documents principles can be extracted and a complex of principles presented as representing an expression of international concern.

In principle-based education the urgency of problem will be acknowledged, the international document addressing the urgency will be examined, and the principles in the different documents will be explored, and proposed international solutions offered through international law and obligations will be evaluated

In principle-based education students are encouraged to examine and to appreciate the full complexity and interdependence of global/local issues within a framework of internationally agreed to principles. The students are encouraged to investigate the components of these agreed to principles and to analyse the role of science and technology in the fulfillment or violation of these principles.

The emphasis in this approach is on becoming knowledgeable about the principles and their application, on investigating the implications of these principles, on analysing and synthesizing information on current issues in the light of these agreed to principles, on clarifying the role of science and technology in relation to these principles, and on proposing a range of possible solutions to practical problems emerging from the issues. The students will be encouraged to investigate local issues within This framework of globally adopted principles.

This approach entails (1) examining principles enunciated in primary source material (international documents);(2) examining the role of science and technology in local and global issues (3) compiling actual cases studies and hypothetical case studies; (4) engaging in analytical processes of issue-principle analysis drawing upon a wide range of processes in creative and critical thinking (5) investigating a wide range of local and global concerns (6) thinking about the complexity and interdependence of issues within the framework of international principles (7).proposing solutions and resolutions based on the full examination of the principles and issues.(8) integrating themes, principles and issues, and linking these with science and technology (9) Determining appropriate moments for integrating issues into the science curriculum (10) developing lesson plans and educational materials based on issue-principle analysis (11) applying scientific knowledge global and local issues; (12) Determining the linking of issues and principles to "organizers" within the science curriculum such as "changes in the Environment" and "Ecology and resource management" (13) Encouraging the development of a responsible attitude towards local/ global issues. (14) Fostering the working cooperatively and independently

ISSUES-URGENCY- PRINCIPLES- PRINCIPLES OF ACTION- ACTION- RESPONSIBILITY

Principle-based framework

At the international Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), important principles were established in the globally adopted documents. These principles have been linked with previously adopted principles related to human rights and peace issues as a basis for principle-based education:

Underlined name of international agreement that addressed the issue

A preliminary analysis of the following international instruments and documents has been completed by Joan Russow. The documents include the following:

- (i) legally binding International Conventions, Treaties, Covenants and Declarations
- (ii) Globally adopted UN documents and resolutions
- (iii) Globally adopted NGO documents and resolutions

(See Appendix I for a list of international instruments that could be used)

PRINCIPLES FROM THE DOCUMENTS ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF GLOBAL ISSUES.

- Preserving, conserving and protecting the Ecosystem
Preventing pollution: nature of "environment" technology
- Invoking precautionary and anticipatory approach related to scientific certainty
Ensuring environmental assessment reviews: Role of scientific evidence
- Calling for Life cycle analysis: Examination of environmental effects from the production, refinement, consumption, and disposal of substances
- Affirming Non-transference of harmful substances or activities from one state to another (this would include toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes)

These issues will be integrated with international principles related to

Eradicating poverty
Eliminating discrimination
Ensuring gender equity
Guaranteeing equality before the law
Respecting Intergenerational equity (the rights of future generations)
Undertaking the positive duty to protect indigenous lands
Recognizing Positive duty to protect natural heritage
Phasing out use of non-renewable resources
Eliminating weapons of mass destruction

PRINCIPLE-BASED EDUCATIONAL APPROACH

Rationale:

In 'principle-based education,' 1 principles related to preventing (i) the destruction of the environment, (ii) the escalation of war, (iii) the violation of human rights, and (iv) the perpetuation of inequity and social injustice have been extracted from international documents. These internationally endorsed principles become the foundation for an educational program. Often in "education about issues," in the name of objectivity, a "both-sides" approach is advocated. Issues are perceived to reflect different values, and because of this perception, all opposing views are considered to be equally legitimate. In this "both-sides" approach in the classroom students are often encouraged to explore positions which may be in contradistinction to principles that have been endorsed by the global community.

1 "Principle-based education" was introduced in 1985 in Russow, J. " A Method of teaching Human Rights;" and expanded in Russow, J and D White. Global/local Issues through principle-based education

The justification for this "both sides" approach is often the need to counteract indoctrination that could result from "value-based" education. A distinction, however, could be made between value-based education and principle-based education. In indoctrination the values that are presented are usually those that comprise the belief system of the educator, whereas in principle-based education the principles are drawn not from an educator's particular belief system but from internationally endorsed principles.

Students in principle-based education will participate in decision making about issues which moves away from the current model of the "multi-stakeholder arena of competing vested interests": a model where various sectors through asserting their interests within the consensus decision making process often compromise and detract from the actions required to bring about societal change.

In Principle-based education educators will be introduced to a range of international principles related to issues, and to a range of analytical processes for exploring issues within a principle-based framework; educators will be involved with creating lesson plans and educational material, which could become part of an international educational Program.

Although global issues defy the traditional disciplinary boundaries, and are primarily interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary, global issues could be introduced through the analytical processes in principle-based education into any discipline or subject area.

COMPONENTS OF PRINCIPLE -BASED EDUCATION

complexity-interconnection-integration of issues

INTERCONNECTION INTEGRATION OF ISSUES

- focus on the interrelationship and interconnection between local and global issues by examining the application of principles to both local and global issues
- reveal the full complexity and interaction of aspects of issues within a principle-based framework
- integrate different environmental issues, and integrate environment with other issues.

INTEGRATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION WITH OTHER SUBJECT AREAS

develop a more responsible attitude toward self and society through the examination of environmental issues

appreciate how their lifestyle affects their environment

approach the issues surrounding land and water use in an open-minded manner

integrate the different aspects of global issues; aspects that were usually dealt with in isolation

ADOPTION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE

- to draw upon different disciplines to assist in the analysis of environmental problems. The importance of an interdisciplinary approach was affirmed in the "Junior Secondary Science Curriculum Guide and Resource Book.

No major scientific problem which our society is currently facing, whether it be acid rain or nuclear waste, is simply a problem of physical or life sciences. Students should therefore be led to see that the perspectives of various disciplines when integrated often create a more illuminating and comprehensive view of a problem. Investigation of pertinent issues with an holistic approach will also provide numerous diverse experiences ... some of these experiences must be creative and future oriented.

program should be investigative to scientific processes and experiential to bridge varying levels of maturity. It should deal with practical problems helping students to cope and understand their lives. it should also attempt to show that the disciplines of science together can contribute to a greater understanding of our world

a program with these emphases requires flexibility in terms of teaching strategies, content and time allotments

PROVISION OF BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DIFFERENT ISSUES

- To carry out research into evidence about issues, and to examine underlying assumptions
- to draw upon expertise and experience during a one-day workshop outlining scientific background to issues, and through examining primary source material
- To examine the local environmental effects resulting from science and technology

THINKING, DECISION MAKING, AND ANALYTICAL PROCESSES

STIMULATION OF THINKING ABOUT ISSUES THROUGH ENGAGING IN ANALYTIC PROCESSES WITHIN A PRINCIPLE-BASED FRAMEWORK

- to understand the cause-and-effect relationships between and among different issues
- to propose remedies for various environmental issues
- to promote problem solving from a principle-based, point of view
- to familiarize pre-service teachers with teaching approaches such as problem solving, critical analyses within a framework of internationally agreed to principles

DISPOSITION OF ANALYSIS AND REFLECTIVE ACTION

Stimulation of thinking about issues through engaging in analytic processes within a principle-based framework

- developing disposition of analysis and synthesis and reflection action through engaging in the following processes

Selection of issues to be examined within the principle

- Location of principle within "International principal diagram"
 - Statement of principle
 - Exploration of principle,
- clarification of concepts and terms through ordinary language analysis
 - Establishing of criteria for determining criteria for compliance with principle
 - Establishing criteria for selecting issues to be examined
 - Determination of issues emerging within principle
 - Selection of actual cases related to principle
- Application of principle to actual cases

- Adjustment of principle in response to cases
- Generation of hypothetical cases
 - Application of principle to hypothetical cases
 - Adjustment of principle in response to hypothetical cases
 - Clarification of principle
 - Determination of action to support principle
 - Engagement in action
 - Justification of action
 - Establishment of additional principles underlying action
 - Exploration of principle of action
 - Connection with other principles in “international principal diagram”

Note: exploration of means of using these processes, without naming them, throughout primary, and intermediate program (example drawn from Grade 6 project)

INVESTIGATION OF AN ALTERNATIVE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

- to propose principle-based decision making that moves away from the current model of the "multi-stakeholder arena of competing vested interests", where various sectors through asserting their interests within the consensus decision making process often compromise and detract from the actions required to bring about societal change.

ACTION- SOLUTIONS

TRANSLATION OF PRINCIPLE INTO PRINCIPLE OF ACTION

- to investigate the application of international principles to local issues
- to develop a basis for examining issues within an international context rooted in rights, obligations and responsibilities

- to determine criteria for the translating of these principles into action
- examine the nature of actions that have to be taken to ensure that states live up to the principles enunciated in the documents
- to examine the lag between the enunciation of principles to address the issues and the political will to actually address the issues
- to indicate for which issues obligations have not yet been undertaken

The issues that are not being dealt with through international documents

- to evaluate the "environment industry". Prevention technology. the solution as part of the problem

JUSTIFICATION OF ACTIONS

- to explore criteria for evaluating the justification of actions
- to help students become motivated to actively participate in ecosystem preservation, protection of the environment and prevention of pollution
- to understand the linking between life style, type of consumption patterns and the existence of global issues
- to recognize the nature of action that has to occur to bring the principles into action

In chapter 36 of Agenda 21 UNCED, a very important distinction is made between promoting "education," promoting "public awareness," and promoting "training." It appears to be clear in Agenda 21 that non-governmental organizations, community-based groups, women's groups and aboriginal groups are called upon to assist educational authorities in reorienting education. The role of industry is ascertained to be limited to specific areas of business and industrial and training programs.

Educational authorities, with [appropriate~] assistance of non-governmental organizations, including women's and indigenous peoples' organizations should promote all kinds of adult education programmes for continuing education in environment and development, basing activities around elementary/secondary schools and local problems. The authorities and industry should encourage business, industrial and agricultural schools to include such topics in their curricula. The corporate sector could include sustainable development in their education and training programmes. Agenda 21, Chapter 36.5 I

In the section of Agenda 21 that addresses the "promoting of public awareness" industry is included not as the dispenser of "education" but as the recipient of needed education.

Countries and regional organizations should be encouraged, as *appropriate*, to provide public environmental and development information services for raising the awareness of all groups, the private sector and particularly decision makers. (Agenda 21, section 36.10 c)

In the section of Agenda 21, that addresses the "promoting of training, an important role for industry is envisioned.

To strengthen national capacities, in training, to enable governments, employers and workers to meet their environmental and development objectives and to facilitate the transfer and assimilation of new environmentally sound, socially acceptable and [appropriate~] technology and know-how (Agenda 21, 36.13 c)

Principle-based education, because the principles are derived from globally agreed to documents forms a basis upon which to construct a program. Within the context of globally agreed to principles students can critically analyse ethical and ecological principles as well as issues. Undoubtedly, because globally adopted principles are themselves adopted, opponents to using international principles as a basis for an education program will refer to the relativity of these principles. If the relativity criticism of globally adopted principles is used to justify a critical analysis of principles and issues the criticism raises a valid objection but if the criticism is used as rhetoric to justify the perpetuation of ecologically unsound practices by industries, then the criticism becomes yet another ground to support the claim of “miseducation through this methodology is reflected in the following statement in a teacher’s guide prepared by global educators:

Based on the environmental assessment survey, and the assessment of local environmental projects, students can plan their own home or school improvement project. This could include working collaboratively with a local environmental enhancement group, an energy resource provider (e.g. your local or provincial hydro or gas utility), or other business or organization. Improvement projects could include the family, the class the whole school, or parts of the community. The project should be manageable in order to ensure success. Small action projects aimed at specific areas of concern (e.g. wastes paper in the school, the amount of garbage that could be recycled in the home, a specific habitat enhancement project etc.) will provide opportunities for students to be successful, to feel empowered and to see that changes are possible (Global Change and Canadians: A Teacher's Guide, 1993, p. 42).

The majority of countries of the world have signed, and/or ratified a significant number of legally binding international documents, and have adopted Conference statements and General Assembly resolutions.

and the approaches in Principle-based Education are distinguished from various techniques from “the guise of objectivity” approach. Examples will be drawn from a wide range of literature including, industry, industry-front groups, “anti-socio-political global change” groups and global education curriculum developers.

Principle-based education, is a means of examining difficult, complex and controversial issues

Institutional memory related to principles from past precedents, and related to obligations incurred, commitments made and expectations created has been short, and

policy formation and implementation often reflects the absence of respect for precedents. These forgotten obligations and expectations provide a basis for policy formation and implementation. Not only have policy makers ignored past precedents embodied in principles of action, but the general public is often unaware of the existence of government undertaking, particularly at the international level, and unappreciative of the relevancy of the international obligations to national, provincial and regional issues. In addition NGOs are often too preoccupied with reacting to immediate emergencies to have the time to carry out the needed content analysis of these undertakings.

It may be in many industries' best interest to continue to perceive these interests as being fragmented because each industry can offer a solution to one aspect of the problem while contributing to another aspect of the problem. For example, the nuclear industry offers a solution for climate change while causing the problems of storage and disposal of wastes, and proliferation of weapons-associated technology.

In Principle-based education, students are encouraged to participate in the complexity and interdependence of issues such as respect for human rights, fulfillment of social justice, equality and equity, achievement of environmental protection, preservation and conservation, and the attainment of peace.

type of Social Security

() THAT in 1998 on January 8, I attended a meeting at Susan Gage's on the Slocan valley

() THAT in 1998 January 9 Paul Minville Times Colonist FIND FIND

() THAT in 1998 Noon rally Centennial Square probably about the bombing of Iraq

() THAT in 1998 on January 14, I made a presentation on Silver Spray

EXHIBIT

My reason for appearing are and the substance of my presentation is as follows:

2. Silver Spray issue involves the citizens of the CRD Capital Regional District not just those of East Sooke

1. Consequences of the tactic used by the applicant to intimidate those opposed to this development

- Failure of the CRD to hold a public information meeting

3. Failure to have prevented the practice of developers determining what environmental features would trigger an environmental assessment review and then proceed to destroy these features
4. Failure of the CRD, and the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry to adhere to the principle agreed to in the Caracas Declaration. (the need to move away from the "island mentality"-- permitting inappropriate commercial and residential development adjacent to protected areas
5. Failure of the CRD and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to implement the Biodiversity Convention through acknowledging that it applies both to private and public lands
6. Failure of the CRD to respect the Office of the Ombudsman in its deliberation on this matter
7. Concern about the unethical manipulative techniques used by the applicant as evidenced in his own book *27 ways to profit from the land prices*

In a letter dated March, 1992, from both the Provincial Ministry of Forests and the Provincial Ministry of Environment (sent to members of the public presumably from a government mail-out list), the following intention is imputed:

As we, in BC Parks and BC Forest Service begin to work on implementing our components of B.C.'s protected areas under the aegis of the Commission on Resources and Environment, we will be mindful of this Declaration [Parks Protected Areas and the Human Future: the Caracas Declaration] and its implications. Our objective will be to have a system of protected areas which we are proud to present to the world.

Through this intention to be "mindful of this Declaration" the Provincial Government of B.C. through its Ministries of Environment and Forests has recognized the Caracas Declaration and the UN Resolution 37/7 (1982) World Charter for Nature.

B.C. has failed to fulfill a commitment made through B.C.'s endorsement of the Caracas Convention (Parks Protected Areas and the Human Future: the Caracas Declaration, 1992) and in its participation in the Caracas Congress to "move from logging old growth to second growth" (Report on implementation requirements of the Caracas Declaration, Mar. 1992)

has failed to adhere to recommendations by the Caracas Congress on means to fulfill the Caracas Declaration

Obligations under the "Parks, Protected Areas and the Human Future: The Caracas Declaration" (February, 1992), and under recommendations by the Caracas Congress (CHECK Ref.).

The Caracas Declaration was adopted by over fifteen hundred leaders and participants at the Fourth World Congress on national parks and Protected Areas. (Feb. 1992).

3.2. Conserving Biodiversity

The congress urgently requested that all countries urgently undertake surveys to identify additional sites of critical importance for conservation of biological diversity, and wherever possible, accord total protection to them. Harvesting should be relocated from primary to secondary forests and tree plantations in previously deforested areas; or - where this is not possible sustainable forest harvesting systems which favour natural species diversity should be developed and introduced. p 8

3.3. Conservation on a regional scale

Protected areas have sometimes been seen as islands of nature and tranquillity, surrounded by incompatible land uses. But the congress made it clear that such an "island mentality" is fatal in the long run. The congress recognized that it is unlikely that protected areas will be able to conserve biodiversity if they are surrounded by degraded habitats that limit gene-flow alter nutrient and water cycles and produce regional and global climate change that may lead to the final disappearance of these "island parks". Protected areas, therefore need to be part of broader regional approaches to land management. The term bioregion was used to describe extensive areas of land and water which include protected areas and surrounding lands, preferably including complete watersheds, where all agencies and interested parties have agreed to collaborative management.

recommendation 3

Global efforts to conserve biological diversity.

"the loss of biodiversity has reached crisis proportion and if present trends continue up to 25 % of the world's species may be sentenced to extinction

or suffer severe genetic depletion in the next several decades, accompanied by equally significant and alarming degradation of habitats and ecosystems. This loss of biological diversity is impoverishing the world of its genetic resources, its species, habitats and ecosystems.

All species deserve respect, regardless of their usefulness to humanity. This Principle was endorsed by the UN Assembly when it adopted the World Charter for nature in 1982. The loss of the living richness of the planet is dangerous, because of the environmental systems of the world support all life, and we do not know which are the key components in maintaining their essential functions.

Recommendation 4: the IVth World Congress on national Parks and Protected Areas recommends that:

a) governments make the protection of biological diversity, including species and habitat richness, representativeness and scarcity, a fundamental principle for the identification, establishment, management and public enjoyment of national parks and other protected areas;

b) all countries urgently undertake surveys to identify additional sites of critical importance for conservation of biological diversity and wherever possible, accord total protection to them Harvesting should be relocated from primary to secondary forests and tree plantations in previous deforested areas; or — where this is not possible — sustainable forest harvesting systems which favour natural species diversity should be developed and introduced: p. 30

entitled legal regimes for protected areas.

Protected areas require a mutually reinforcing system of international and national environmental law for their establishment, maintenance and management. International treaties establish a harmonized set of obligations with regard to areas within national jurisdictions and activities having effect beyond national jurisdictional boundaries. These obligations must be reflected in national legislation; otherwise, the treaties cannot be implemented. In turn, innovative national legislation provides a basis and impetus for further international law. The dynamic interaction between the two levels is thus conducive to further progress. p. 31

The Caracas Congress which is responsible for interpreting the Declaration made the following recommendations that have been ignored by B.C.:

B.C. has failed to move from harvesting primary to secondary forests as recommended by the Caracas Congress

The congress urgently requested that all countries urgently undertake surveys to identify additional sites of critical importance for conservation of biological diversity, and wherever possible, accord total protection to them. Harvesting should be relocated from primary to secondary forests p 8

116. B.C. has failed to ensure sustainable forest harvesting systems which favour natural species diversity should be developed and introduced: p. 30

117. B.C. has failed to prevent incompatible land use. as recommended by the Caracas Congress

Protected areas have sometimes been seen as islands of nature and tranquillity, surrounded by incompatible land uses. But the congress made it clear that such an "island mentality" is fatal in the long run. The congress recognized that it is unlikely that protected areas will be able to conserve biodiversity if they are surrounded by degraded habitats that limit gene-flow alter nutrient and water cycles and produce regional and global climate change that may lead to the final disappearance of these "island parks".

118. The Congress also addressed the urgency and the need for global efforts to Global efforts to conserve biological diversity.

"the loss of biodiversity has reached crisis proportion and if present trends continue up to 25 % of the world's species may be sentenced to extinction or suffer severe genetic depletion in the next several decades, accompanied by equally significant and alarming degradation of habitats and ecosystems. This loss of biological diversity is impoverishing the world of its genetic resources, its species, habitats and ecosystems.

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and Environment, we will be mindful of this Declaration [Parks Protected Areas and the Human Future: the Caracas Declaration] and its implications. Our objective will be to have a system of protected areas which we are proud to present to the world.

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It will be contended in the Appeal that not only has B.C. not complied with commitments made to the international conference on Parks at Caracas, but also B.C., through its actions in Clayoquot Sound, has failed to adhere to recommendations by the Caracas Congress on means to fulfill the Caracas Declaration

Through this declaration the Provincial government has recognized that

- nature has intrinsic worth and warrants respect regardless of its usefulness to humanity
- this natural wealth is being eroded at an unprecedented rate, because of the rapid growth in human numbers, the uneven and often excessive consumption of natural resources, mistaken and socially harmful styles of development, global pollution and defective economic regimes, so that the future of humanity is now threatened;
- many people must modify their styles of living and the world community must adopt new and equitable styles of development, based on the care and sustainable use of the environment, and the safeguarding of global life-supporting systems (CD)

ACCORDINGLY, and bearing in mind the message of *Caring for the Earth: A strategy for Sustainable Living, The Global Biodiversity Strategy*. launched at this Congress, and the earlier messages of the World Conservation Strategy, the World Charter for Nature and the World Commission on Environment and Development, WE, the

From the Commitment in the Caracas Declaration, it would appear that the Provincial government has also reaffirmed Canada's commitment to UN Resolution 37/7 (1982), the World Charter of Nature, which states that the UN Assembly is

14. The principles set forth in the present Charter shall be reflected in the law and practice of each State, as well as at that international level.

Convinced that:

(a) Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man, and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man must be guided by a moral code of action,

Persuaded that:

(a) Lasting benefits from nature depend upon the maintenance of essential ecological processes and life support systems, and upon the diversity of life forms, which are jeopardized through excessive exploitation and habitat destruction by man

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3. all areas of the earth, both land and sea, shall be subject to these principles of conservation; special protection shall be given to unique areas, to representative samples of all the different types of ecosystems and to the habitats of rare or endangered species.

(a) Living resources shall not be utilized in excess of their natural capacity for regeneration;

(b) Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed; this section appears to suggest that there is the intention to shift the burden of proof from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of the intervention having to demonstrate the expected benefits. If this were applied to the injunction it would be the responsibility of industry to have to demonstrate that the expected benefits [jobs] outweigh the potential damage to nature.

(e) Areas degraded by human activities shall be rehabilitated for purposes in accord with their natural potential and compatible with the well-being of affected populations 16. All planning shall include, among its essential

elements, the formulation of strategies for the conservation of nature, the establishment of inventories of ecosystems and assessments of the effects on nature of proposed policies and activities; all of these elements shall be disclosed to the public by appropriate means in time to permit effective consultation and participation.

19. The status of natural processes, ecosystems and species shall be closely monitored to enable early detection of degradation or threat, ensure timely intervention and facilitate the evaluation of conservation policies and methods.

() THAT in 1998 on January 20 I wrote a support letter for Ogoni detainees

() THAT in I was interviewed by Charley Smith from the Georgia Straight

Charlie Smith 604-730 7000 find find find

() THAT in January 20. NOW Magazine 416 461 0871 was

reviewing the Somali tapes. and found that the Green Party was in a category of groups that had a greater bond among their members than to their country.

() THAT in 1998 on January 20, I wrote an open letter

to Jean Chretien about the article in NOW

EXHIBIT:

Open letter to the Prime Minister Jean Chretien

The Green party of Canada would like to raise some serious questions about the following information which appeared recently in NOW Magazine. Although the military claim that they had only put together a list to indicate how difficult it would be to put together a list of organizations to which military should not belong, the article does reveal a series of categories which raise serious questions.

The following is an excerpt from a piece written by Patrick Cain, and published in NOW magazine in January, 1998.

"The order from the then head of the military police, Colonel Peter MacLaren, asks for the names of what he calls "extremist and activists groups, membership in which could possibly be grounds for subsequent action by the Canadian Forces".

The list, MacLaren indicates in his instruction, had been requested by then-Deputy Minister Robert Fowler, now Canada's Ambassador to the United

Nations. Much of the note was classified as secret.

On May 18, 1993, MacLaren sent a briefing note to then Vice-Admiral Larry Murray with an attached list of "groups and organizations whose activities or actions could represent a threat, whether of security or of embarrassment, to DND."

Some organizations on the list are expected -- even inevitable -- there are eight white supremacist groups, 14 Asian triads and 15 motorcycle gangs mentioned.

Others are startling. In a section headed "left Wing Groups" MacLaren asserts, "The loyalty of members of these groups (i.e., to Canada) is questionable as the group bond is stronger than the nationalist bond."

Under "Environmental Groups" MacLaren included the Green party (without saying whether he meant the federal or provincial parties), project Ploughshares, the Raging Grannies, the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, Earth First and Greenpeace.

"Generally peaceful, some groups have attempted to hinder CF (Canadian Forces) operations," MacLaren writes. "The presence of peace group members in the CF could pose a risk to the security of information...DND's efforts to be environmentally sensitive are not appreciated by all environmental groups."

Under "Anti-Racist Groups." the list includes Anti-racist Action, B'nai Brith, the Canadian Jewish Congress and what he called the "native Canadian Centre (without saying which one).

"Generally peaceful" MacLaren writes, "some groups have a Trotskyist or Anarchist element that uses violence at demonstrations. The allegations of white supremacists in the CF could result in protests against DND."

Under "Religious Extremists" MacLaren Lists (without further explanations) "some groups" of Roman Catholics, Sikhs, Baptists and United Church members. Which groups are referred -- for instance, whether Maclaren had the Catholic right or the Catholic left in mind, or both -- isn't clarified. Without the "some groups" qualification, Maclaren lists the Jewish human rights group B'nai Brith (its second mention) and the

Mennonites.

The list, Maclaren writes, was "compiled from (military police) records and open sources." (NOW, January 1998).

The article raises serious concerns.

1. What are the military police records and "open sources" referred to in the above article.

2. Why were the groups considered to be part of "extremist and activists groups, membership in which could possibly be grounds for subsequent action by the Canadian Forces."

3. What criteria were used to determine the following:

"left Wing Groups whose loyalty of members of these groups (i.e. to Canada) is questionable as the group bond is stronger than the nationalist bond."

4. How did they determine groups under the following category:

list of "groups and organizations whose activities or actions could represent a threat, whether of security or of embarrassment, to DND."

5. What actions of the Green party would have caused it to be included in the category of "extremist and activists' groups, membership in which could possibly be grounds for subsequent action by the Canadian Forces,"

OR "left Wing Groups whose loyalty of members of these groups (i.e. to Canada) is questionable as the group bond is stronger than the nationalist bond."

6. Who else had access to this list of "military police records and open sources" that would have included the Green party.

7. Have the records of the "military police records and open sources" been

circulated beyond Canada.

8. What criteria are used for distinguishing between dissent and subversion.

Yours truly

Joan Russow PhD

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

1 250 598-0071

P.S. On a personal note: Since I was elected leader of the Green Party of Canada, my bags have been searched four times when leaving and entering Canada and the US.

My media pass was pulled at the APEC conference, and this is being currently investigated by the RCMP Complaints Committee.

cc the local and International Media

() THAT in 1998 in January , I wrote and circulated Internationality A letter, entitled The Detention and Treatment of Batom Mitee other Ogoni Detainees Violates Civil and Political Rights

EXHIBIT

Attention:

Mr. C.A.J. Herkstroter

+31 70 377-4848 fax

Through the United Nations system, the International Covenant of Civil and Political rights laid the groundwork for the protection of civil and political rights.

Many of the rights enshrined in that Covenant are being violated through the detention and torture of Batom Mitee and other Ogoni detainees.

In this covenant the following rights are guaranteed:

(i) the right to peaceful assembly

(ii) the right to not be subjected to torture, or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

iii) the right to not be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention

(iv) the right to be informed at the time of the reasons for the arrest,

(v) the right to be promptly informed of any charges, the right to know in detail the nature and cause of the charge

(vi) the right to be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

(vii) the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law.

(viii) the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law

Through collusion between Shell and the Nigerian government the civil, political and ecological rights of the Ogoni people have been denied.

It is the responsibility of the Nigerian government to ensure the compliance with the International Covenant, and to ensure that Batom Mitee and other Ogoni detainees should be fairly treated, and receive immediate medical attention.

Shell has, through the pursuit of vested economic interest, violated human rights, caused environmental degradation, denied social justice, and contributed to conflict. For those reasons serious consideration should be given to revoking the Charter of Shell oil, and for the call for a global boycott of Shell products.

Joan Russow (PhD)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

1 250 598-0071

() THAT in 1998, on January 20, I attended a meeting in ST JOHN'S CRYPT RE; MA BISHOP Remi De Roo

SENT FAX TO DEDIE KELLY AT CHEK

() THAT in 1998 on January 21 find find find

INDUSTRY DISCUSSED AT THE UN

() THAT in 1998, I was in Ottawa on January 23, and met with the following government officials: Joanne Fleming contacted in Foreign affairs of PMOs office

Military police National defence 1800 667 3355

() THAT in January 22, 1998, I filed a complaint about military transgression reported in NOW Magazine

Open Letter to the Military Police

The Green party of Canada would like to raise some serious questions about the following information which appeared recently in an article in the latest NOW Magazine.

Although, in the article, the military police claim that they had only put together a list to indicate how difficult it would be to compile a list of organizations to which military

personnel should not belong, the article does reveal a series of categories which raise serious concerns.

The following is an excerpt from a piece written by Patrick Cain, and published in NOW magazine in January, 1998.

"The order from the then head of the military police, Colonel Peter Maclaren, asks for the names of what he calls "extremist and activists' groups, membership in which could possibly be grounds for subsequent action by the Canadian Forces."

The list, Maclaren indicates in his instruction, had been requested by then-Deputy Minister Robert Fowler, now Canada's Ambassador to the United Nations. Much of the note was classified as secret.

On May 18, 1993, Maclaren sent a briefing note to then Vice-Admiral Larry Murray with an attached list of "groups and organizations whose activities or actions could represent a threat, whether of security or of embarrassment, to DND."

Some organizations on the list are expected -- even inevitable -- there are eight white supremacist groups, 14 Asian triads and 15 motorcycle gangs mentioned.

Others are startling. In a section headed "left Wing Groups" Maclaren asserts, "The loyalty of members of these groups (i.e. to Canada) is questionable as the group bond is stronger than the nationalist bond."

Under "Environmental Groups" Maclaren included the Green party (without saying whether he meant the federal or provincial parties), project Ploughshares, the Raging Grannies, the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, Earth First and Greenpeace.

"Generally peaceful, some groups have attempted to hinder CF (Canadian Forces) operations," Maclaren writes. "The presence of peace group members in the CF could pose a risk to the security of information...DND's efforts to be environmentally sensitive are not appreciated by all environmental groups."

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The list, Maclaren writes, was "compiled from (military police) records and open sources." (NOW, January 1998).

The above article raises serious concerns.

1. What are the military police records and "open sources" referred to in the above article.
2. Why were the groups considered to be part of "extremist and activists' groups, membership in which could possibly be grounds for subsequent action by the Canadian Forces."
3. What criteria were used to determine the following: "left Wing Groups whose loyalty of members of these groups (i.e. to Canada) is questionable as the group bond is stronger than the nationalist bond."
4. How did they determine groups under the following category: list of "groups and organizations whose activities or actions could represent a threat, whether of security or of embarrassment, to DND."
5. What actions of the Green party would have caused it to be included in the category of "extremist and activists' groups, membership in which could possibly be grounds for subsequent action by the Canadian Forces," OR "left Wing Groups whose loyalty of members of these groups (i.e. to Canada) is questionable as the group bond is stronger than the nationalist bond."
6. Who else had access to this list of "military police records and open sources" that would have included the Green party.
7. Have the records of the "military police records and open sources" been circulated beyond Canada?
8. What criteria are used for distinguishing between dissent and subversion.

Yours truly

Joan Russow PhD

National Leader OF THE Green Party of Canada

() THAT, in 1998 on January 21 1998, I received a response from CUTS re the Citizens Treaty

EXHIBIT;

to: jrussow@coastnet.com

subj: Your e-mail dated 19th January

no/date: C.61(3)/1998.01.21

from: cutsjpr@jp1.vsnL.net.in <Bipul Chatterjee>

attn: Joan Russow

Dear Joan,

Greetings from CUTS!

Thank you very much for your e-mail dated 19th January, and sent us your mailing address. Herewith, please find our views on points that you have raised.

First, on MAI Pradeep has recently written an article for our newsletter Economiquity (do you receive that, if not please let me know). I will send that article to you by mail.

Second, please send us a copy of your book that you mentioned in your e-mail.

Third, on Treaty of Corporate and State Compliance, our views are as follows. On point 4 (b), we have already prepared two briefing papers on the subject--on domestically prohibited goods and on toxic waste. Will send copies of those by mail. Further, we have decided to do a research study on the subject in 1998, and may I request you for your kind co-operation. Even further, given the inaction on the part of the WTO Committee on Trade and

Environment, we are contemplating to organise a sustained international campaign on this issue. How about your suggestion? On point 5, these are mostly come under the Right to Basic Needs. As part of one of our on-going projects on Consumer Rights, we did cover the right to basic needs, and I will send a copy of that as soon as it been finalised. Point 9 (a) is related to point 4 (b), and complementary to our research area as mentioned above. On point 12, our view is to approach the issue pro-actively. As a consumer activist my point is that what consumers need is good quality products (be it a good or utility service like electricity, water & sanitation, banking/financial etc.) and at reasonable prices. Over the last fifty years, we in the developing countries witnessed "government failure" in these sectors. However, government failure does not necessarily mean "market success, our view is to go for privatisation (i.e. more and more competition) with regulations--we are doing a research study on this issue in 1998. Point 13 will have to be approached pro-actively. One cannot say a priori that globalisation is bad or good--needs concrete documentation based on proper methodology. In other words, our view is that of approaching the issue pro-actively, i.e., to highlight both sides of the coin. As a supporting fact let me quote an anecdotal evidence from one of our surveys on the impact of the new economic policy on India's poor. It was found that people were more interested in getting food first than to think about environment. Here, I cannot resist in quoting one of India's greatest son, Swami Vivekananda: "One cannot preach religion to the hungry." Furthermore, on environmental aspects, they rated

TNCs higher than the local industries.

Be that as it may, my final view is that point 13 (as raised by you) is the most fascinating one. It requires a great deal of study of origin and destination of FDI by the TNCs as well as the policy of the host country governments. How about doing a joint? study and campaign in the second half of 1998 or in early 1999-- taking both the Northern and Southern viewpoints as well as resurrecting the UN Guidelines for Transnational Investment? I am eagerly waiting for your response.

Looking forward to your valued and early response, I remain,

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Bipul Chatterjee, Economic Affairs Officer
Consumer Unity & Trust Society, Corporate Watch

D-218, Bhaskar Marg, Bani Park,
Jaipur 302 016, India.

Ph: .91.141.20 2940/20 1849

Fx: .91.141.20 2968/20 3998

E-mail: cutsjpr@jp1.vsnL.net.in [jp1(ONE) and vsnL (L for love)]

Web Site: www.cuts.org

January 22 military policy.

1 202 775

1998 January 23 Sarah Major Tremblay 613 992

2:20 at main entrance media scrum

() THAT in 1998 on January 24, I attended the presentation by Maude Barlow' on health care. She urged us to go and lobby the health ministers who were meeting in Victoria I was disappointed that only a few of us were there and I was thinking how we should embrace "Murmuration" which refers to the phenomenon that results when hundreds, sometimes thousands, of starlings fly in swooping, intricately coordinated patterns through the sky to collectively address a problem and I argued when a fellow activist makes a suggestion for an action to address a problem other activists should follow in support

() THAT in 1998 on January 28, I participated in an action protest related to APEC

Correspondence with Elinor Hart 519 539 4393 find find find

With Ontario Coalition for Social Justice

With Andrea Calvert

ocsj@sympttico.ca

() THAT in 1998 on January 25, I proposed an article on ethical investments to the editor of Common Ground

1998 1. CPP [other pension and institute funds] investments in weapons industry

December Investment principles – Ethical screen

What constitutes due diligence?

[Often investment managers have refrained from investing in socially equitable and environmentally sound investments, or socially responsible ethical investments because of the notion of "due diligence". If investment managers invest in the Fortune 500 or in Mutual funds and the funds go down, they will not be criticized for not exercising due diligence; if, however they invest in socially equitable and environmentally sound investments, or socially responsible ethical investments, the investment managers could be accused on not exercising due diligence. Thus, managers could be countered by a legal obligation by the government to prove due diligence in securing the best possible return for the investment, regardless of other values.

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publisher and editor

DRAFT DISCUSSION PIECE

Will be sent to Environmental Ethical Funds for comment

Joan Russow PhD

ETHICAL INVESTMENT FUNDS

BACKGROUND

The following funds and figures are based on the 1997 Annual Report. The Ethical Investment Inc. has 7 different funds: Ethical Money Market fund (\$104, 531,294) , Ethical Income Fund (\$145,821,852), Ethical Global Bond Fund (\$14,281,986), Ethical Balanced Fund (\$472,811,762), Ethical Growth Fund (\$628,736,118), Ethical Special Equity Fund (\$81,781,206) and Ethical North American Equity fund \$110,782,852). The trustees claim that they have about 200,000-unit holders.

Ethical Income Fund.

Noted corporate investments

Interprovincial pipeline LTD \$3,487,197

Renaissance Energy LTD \$996,5000

NAV Canada \$1,230,249

Ethical Global Bond Fund

Ethical Balanced Fund Statement of Investments

The report notes that US equities were by far the best performers...

\$32,777,639 invested in Oil and Gas, \$10,408, m719 Natural resources; \$20,868,590 in Industrial Products etc.

Common stocks

(See attached statement)

Ethical Growth Fund

In the report it states that "the Fund benefited from a significant investment in the financial services area, as well as from strong performance from stocks in the oil and gas, and industrial products areas. The most significant contributors to the strong returns were Suncor (integrated oil), CEAC (software) and Magna (auto parts).

Industrial products (\$59,956,833, Natural resources including Noranda (105,595,852); Oil and Gas (\$72,734,448)

Special Equity fund

In the report it is pointed out that “In Canada and the developed world, governments will work to uphold the initiative and creativity of the private sector”.

Industrial Products including Heroux with 30% military contracts (\$10,979,649); Natural Resources (\$6,736,642); Oil and Gas (\$10, m846,742) Ethical North American Equity Funds

In the report it states that “the healthcare sector of the Fund benefited from our holdings in Schering-Plough, Pfizer and Merck, which benefited from new products introductions. The Fund benefited from holdings in the consumer service sector of Home Depot, ..Walt Disney and Wal-Mart and a holding in Colgate Palmolive” ... Given the strength of leading US companies in terms of their products and brands, their balance sheets, their managements, and their technology we continue to be cautiously optimistic on US equities.....We intend to continue along the path of taking a generally positive view of US equities.

Consumer Products and Services including coca Cola- \$2.4 million

in Transportation including Ford Motor Co.

Total US common Stocks \$84,496,636

Ethical Pacific Rim Fund

The report states “Further, credit easing in China could spur interest in China Shares, which have been cooled off because of regulatory hurdles as well as slowdown in foreign direct investment flows and exports. “

Indonesia. The market was badly hit be the devaluation of Rupee and the mounting unhedged foreign debt. Corporate earning is also hit by high interest rates and a credit crunch as Indonesian companies shift from US dollar based borrowing to local currency borrowing. With the overhang of the health of president Suharto, there is further downside to the market”

(p.30, Annual report)

..China, Singapore and Taiwan are also expected to do well as long as the global electronics sector does not head down.

investments international equities including China and Hong Kong (\$11,381,783); Indonesia \$(641,855)

NATURE OF MEETING OF UNIT HOLDERS HELD IN VANCOUVER

There were about 70 unit holders and proxy voters at the General meeting of the Ethical Investment Funds Inc. in Vancouver. The expressed purpose of the meeting was to examine a series of resolutions within the 7 different Investment funds.

Proxy support by default

It would appear that if the unit holders did not exercise their rights to attend or to assign proxies then the proxies automatically went to the Manager. It was revealed by the Manager—the collective term for the trustees that all the resolutions that we were supposed to be considering were already passed by 90% of the unit holders because 90% of the unit holder votes had reverted to the Manager. The fact that all the resolutions had been passed was revealed when one of the unit holders at the meeting suggested an amendment to the resolution related to the relocation of the office outside of Toronto.

Bogus meeting

It was consequently irrelevant whether the unit holders attending the meeting voted in favour or not or even if every unit holder in the room disagreed with the resolution the resolution was still passed; the meeting was designed to be nothing more than a rubber stamping of the resolutions. Given that the resolutions had all been passed I proposed that we use the face-to-face meeting as an opportunity to discuss the nature of the principles and the effectiveness of the existing Ethical Screens for implementing the principles. I was told that there would be an opportunity at the end to discuss the screens. I mentioned that the screens were far too coarse and major polluters and human rights violators were passing through.

As the meeting progressed fewer and fewer people even bothered to put up their hands for or against the resolutions and it was only when after each resolution had proceeded through the formal vote the Manager asked if there were other business that people spoke about the issues.

ISSUES RAISED

ADMINISTRATION QUERIES

Problems:

1. Excessive devolution of power to the Trustees

One of the first resolutions was related to taking out the ethical screen from the Declaration of Trust. The apparent implication of taking the screen out of the Declaration of trust was that it would no longer be necessary for the Manager to contact all the unit holders when the screens were changed. I raised a concern about the devolution of power from the unit holders to the manager.

In addition, there was a resolution that the Trustees would be collapsed into what was referred to as the Corporate trustee. A unit holder proposed that the Manager reveal the intention behind such a resolution and asked if the intention behind this change to reduce individual liability.

2. Unapproved appointment of an auditor

A question was raised from the floor about whether the unit holders would have an opportunity to approve or disapprove the appointment of the auditor, as is usually the practice. The manager said no

3. Questionable ties with Credit unions and with Vancity

Vancity initiated the Ethical funds and then it went to Central Credit Union Central which then appointed trustees and linked up with formed the Ethical Investment Inc. The connection between credit unions/ Vancity and the Ethical Investment Inc.

4. Disregard for reporting of unit holder concerns

I asked about how they were going to report the meeting. Given that it was irrelevant whether we voted for or against the resolutions then at least would the concerns that we were raising be in the report of the meeting. The response to my query was that the meeting was being taped and a report would be issued but not every private interest would be reported.

SYSTEMIC CONSTRAINTS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IF THERE ARE TO BE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ETHICAL FUNDS.

PERPETUATION OF DELUSION THROUGH UNAWARENESS

The public is unaware or does not want to be aware of whether these funds are in fact ethical, and many are deluded into thinking that these funds are actually supporting ethical companies.

ADVOCATING ECONOMIC GROWTH AT ALMOST ANY COST

CONDONING OF STATUS QUO

In the Ethical Global Fund, a statement indicates that the funds condone what is described as the “New Paradigm” in a section describes as the Continuation of the ‘New Paradigm’ the following is stated:

In the current (sixth) year of expansion, wage and price gains have been held in check by a variety of forces—some structural and some temporary. Specifically, because of the structural forces of global competition, improvement to information technology, corporate restructuring, deregulation and weakening union power, workers have been reluctant to demand more than moderate wage increases— which was more than offset by increased productivity.

I raised the issue of whether the Ethical Fund supports what they describe as the “new paradigm” and I read the section for them. The manager responded that this section reflected the reality of the global situation.

THE MISPLACED NOTION OF COMPLETE PICTURE

CONDONING OF THE ETHICAL FACADE

Rather than insisting that the complete operation abide by the principles the Manager insists that every part of the operation be taken into consideration including charitable projects. Thus, in the case of a company like Alcan presumably “Alcan recycling” might be sufficient to justify ignoring the main operation of the company. The whole picture must instead ensure that all the activities of the company are compliant with principles. When I raised this question, the manager failed to adequately respond

BEST OF THE SECTOR FALLACY

The acceptance of the strategy of classifying as ethical the best in the sector is a flawed strategy because the Best in a bad sector is not good enough from a socially ethical and environmentally sound perspective. When I raised this question, the manager failed to adequately respond

STATUS QUO- NON-PROMOTER OF PREVENTION TECHNOLOGY

The designation of funds as being ethical and “environmentally conscious” would suggest that the fund would be promoting “prevention technology— doing it right the first time. When I raised my concern about the funds not promoting prevention technology, I was told that they were responsible to their investors to make a profit and it would be in violation of the securities act because the fund was required to invest only in stocks traded on the market.

DISREGARD FOR HUMANS RIGHTS VIOLATION

The fund does not have a human rights screen other than for labour practices. In the Asian Pacific fund they invest in countries like Indonesia. When I raised this issue, I was told that the quality of the project justified the investment. MISLEADING PRINCIPLES

The principle related to the military is misleading. It states that Companies and economies must: provide products or services for civilian, non-military purposes; it does not however say that the companies must not invest in the military. When I raised the issue that as was reported on Market place the fund had invested in Hereux which had 35% of its business with the military. They responded that they have levels of tolerance they will not invest in companies that produce arms and that they have a 20% tolerance for other military production.

BIZARRE RATIONALIZATION OF “TOLERANCE”

0 tolerance for arm production companies

20% tolerance for military services or products

Hereux

33%

Similarly, although they claim as a matter of principle to not invest in tobacco companies, some of the companies they invest in are involved in the tobacco industry.

IMBALANCE IN FAVOUR OF MULTINATIONAL US COMPANIES

North American fund

the investment is predominantly in multinational US companies. Including companies like Wall mart. When I raised this concern, the manager failed to adequately respond

SELECTIVE COMPLIANCE

One of the principles is that the companies must comply with environmental regulations and be committed to implement environmentally conscious practices. I raised a concern that the investing in oil companies as they do would not contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases and would encourage non compliance with the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Similarly, governments have made a commitment to move away from auto-dependency; yet the fund has invested in the automobile industry. When I raised this concern, the manager failed to adequately respond.

COUPLING INDUSTRY RELIANCE

While the manager calls for compliance with regulations, they rely on Ethic Scan to determine whether or not the corporations are ethical and EthicScan works on the premise of the best of the sector and perpetuates the coupling of the cycle where the polluting corporations promote deregulation and voluntary compliance so that they can continue to produce greenhouse gases, toxic, hazardous wastes and then develop a clean-up “environment industry” technology.

AVOIDANCE OF ACTIVIST COMPONENTS

One of the unit holders asked if there was an activist component to the funds as there was in some funds in the US. The manager responded that this proposal would be looked into.

COOPTION OF THE TERM ETHICAL

It would appear that the “term ethical” has been reduced to primarily a relative term. For example the expression “Environmental Ethics” has been used with the polluting corporations to describe their particular approach to the environment . For example, the environmental ethics of Shell etc.

In conclusion

It would seem that Ethical funds Inc. can be counted on to not invest in the worst of a bad sector, to not invest in companies that have as their primary function production of arms, tobacco, nuclear, to invest in countries that violate human rights providing the project is laudable. Ethical Funds Inc. is thus only marginally better than what have thus

been deemed to be “non ethical funds” but is worse because they prey on concerned citizens who have been misled by their notion of what constitutes “ethical”

On leaving the meeting, I commented that if this were a legitimate meeting I would put a Non-confidence motion on the floor and call for the resignation of the Manager and propose that a truly socially equitable, environmentally sound ethical fund be set up.

1998 INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLES OF COMPLIANCE: MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS (MINS)

CRITERIA OF PUBLIC TRUST (CPT)

Socially Equitable and Environmentally Sound Development

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Circulated in draft form at numerous conferences since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and on the internet. Included as part of the Charter of Obligations circulated to state delegations at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1995. Submitted to the Working Group for Establishing Criteria for Discharge Emissions, B.C. Canada, 1996. Submitted to the Canadian Standards Association meeting of the Western Caucus

March 29, 1996 and extended, May 7, 1996, and distributed at May 11, 12 Canadian Standards Association meeting on ISO 14000 in Toronto, distributed to the May 24 meeting of the Western Caucus meeting of the CSA on ISO in Vancouver; and presented in summary form to the Committee II partnership consultation meeting at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul; and updated with principles from Habitat for the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, CANADA, submitted to public consultation meeting on "Cost Recovery and Process efficiency in Environmental Assessment" Canadian

Environmental Assessment Agency in September 1996, and given to a representative from CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency); displayed at the Forest and Sustainable Ecosystems Conference in Victoria, September, 1996, and circulated in draft form for comment as the environmental section of the "Istanbul Manifesto".

Presented in part at various sessions of the IUCN World Congress of Nature, 1996.

These principles have also been submitted to Andrew Speer, the Director of Environment from the World Bank and sent to Maurice Strong from the Earth Council; and to Dr Wiwa from the Ogoni tribe in Nigeria. Referred to at consultation meeting with External Affairs about submission to Commission on Sustainable Development, and presented to Ambassador John Fraser, Canadian Ambassador on the Environment to the UN. Sent to Earthwatch, Maurice Strong (Earth Council), and Elizabeth Dowdeswell (UNEP). Submitted it to Steven Rockefeller for consideration for the Earth Council's Earth Charter. Circulated for input into the Canada report to the Commission on Sustainable Development.; Circulated to Environment Canada for discussion about Canadian policy for Sustainable Development; Placed on Environment Canada's web site. Left in disk for inclusion on UN NGO Web site. Requested and submitted to United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) for distribution to US Congress; presented to the Federation of the Green Parties of the Americas

OVERVIEW

All investment must be socially ethical and environmentally sound. Investments. Especially those investments that are specifically designated as ethical investments. All investments must satisfy the following public trust criteria:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, and social justice;
 2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
 3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
 4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
 5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development;
- to guarantee "the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family"
 - to "prevent the scourge of war",
 - to recognize the "peoples' right to peace",
 - to ensure that "the use of scientific technology should be in peace and for the benefits of humanity",
 - to "reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into promoting social programs particularly in developing countries",
 - to "ensure social justice and the equitable distribution of resources",
 - to respect "the right to work for equal pay for work of equal value",
 - to "ensure the rights of future generations", and
 - to "respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose";

COMMON GOOD PRINCIPLE

32.1. CONTRIBUTING TO COMMON GOOD

All people have rights and must also accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others- including future generations and to contribute actively to the common good.... (Article 79 Habitat II)

ESTABLISHING A NARROWER MORE PRINCIPLED SCREEN BASED ON THE PUBLIC TRUST

PREVENTION NOT MITIGATION

MISPLACED NOTION OF A "GOOD RETURN" "THERE CANNOT BE A NEGATIVE RETURN"

ignoring the social and ethical consequences of activities.

For ethical investments which include environmentally sound investments, to be so designated they must not only factor in the social and environmental costs in calculating the financial return but also act as active instruments of change. Unfortunately, it would appear that the Securities Commission requires that the investments of the Ethical fund must appear on the stock market. This requirement appears to preclude the Ethical Investment fund from playing a significant role as an instrument of change by promoting socially equitable and environmentally sound corporations. The failure to

COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall require corporations including transnationals to pay compensation for environmental degradation, and for human rights violations.

COUPLING-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

The coupling-avoidance principle involves the avoidance of coupling of a "clean-up environment" industry with a toxic, hazardous or atomic waste producer in order to justify the continuation of the production of toxic hazardous or atomic wastes.

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) states shall not accept the "environment-industry" being coupled with the toxic hazardous, and atomic waste production industry as a means of justifying the continuation of the toxic, hazardous and atomic waste producing activity.

CLARIFYING WHAT CONSTITUTES COMPLIANCE

ENSURING NON-RATIONALIZATION OF TRADE PRINCIPLE

No state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights, on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where such trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

military regimes

Pacific rim fund investment in Indonesia.

ENSURING BEST SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICES “NOT BEST IN SECTOR PRACTICES”

In addition, the misconstrued notion of the best in the sector must be discarded in what is deemed to be “ethical funds”. The so-called “best in the sector” in a sector that is socially inequitable and environmentally unsound is unacceptable. Principles in ethical investments must be clear; Investors must know that when it is stated that corporations must Citizens involved with investing in “ethical funds” must be fully aware of the fact that

Ethical funds do not necessarily mean that there will be investment in the promotion of socially equitable and environmentally sound practices.

19.2. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES AND BEST PRACTICES

promoting education about, and training on, environmentally sound technologies, materials and products (Article 27 f quarter, Habitat II, 1966)

Establish laws and regulations aimed at preventing discrimination and barriers and, where such laws and regulations already exist, ensure their enforcement (Article 73 *(b) Habitat II, 1966)

[Modification of principles from the ten elements of sustainability developed by the Institute for Sustainable Forestry.]

1. BEST practices will protect, maintain and/or restore fully functioning ecosystems at all scales in both the short-and long-terms
2. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore surface and groundwater quality, quantity, and timing of flow, including aquatic and riparian habitat
3. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility productivity and stability.
4. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility, productivity and stability.
5. BEST practices will encourage a natural regeneration of native species to protect valuable native gene pools.
6. BEST practices will not include the use of artificial chemical fertilizers or synthetic chemical pesticides

DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND LAND-USE STRATEGIES

Develop, with the participation of all interested parties, comprehensive and environmentally sound land-use strategies at the local level. (Article*85 (d) Habitat II, 1966)

“...must provide products or services for civilian, non-military purpose does not necessarily mean that the companies must not invest in military purposes (zero tolerance for weapons development but 20% tolerance for the majority

“...must comply with environmental regulations and be committed to implementing environmentally conscious practices.” does not necessarily mean that the companies are furthering environmentally sound practices but that they are deemed to be the best in their sector.

REQUIRING FULL COMPLIANCE NOT FACADE COMPLIANCE

The total operation of the company must comply with the principles not “altruistic” facades serving to justify abrogation of principles

REQUIRING PREVENTION TECHNOLOGY NOT “ERROR/RECTIFICATION OF ERROR TECHNOLOGY

CORNERSTONE

The precautionary principle has been enunciated ” as follows:

where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat” (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE

31.1. RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Through mandatory international standards, states shall respect intergenerational equity.

ARMS LENGTH RESEARCH PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that most of the current research that has been used to support the continuation of the current model of development has arisen from non-arm’s length research by vested interests, and that if the urgency of the global situation is to be addressed arms-length non-vested interest research has to be relied on. ISO 14,000 process in which corporations devise their own environmental goals and then are evaluated on how well they comply with their self-initiated goals

PRINCIPLES OF COMPLIANCE DERIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS: BASIS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS (MINS)

The year 1999 ends the decade dedicated to the respect and furtherance of international law. For over 50 years member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties, and covenants; have made commitments through globally adopted action plans and have created expectations through General Assembly Resolutions This respect and furtherance can only be realized if member states of the United Nations discharge obligations, fulfil expectations and act on commitments through signing and ratifying what they have not yet signed and ratified; and through enacting the necessary legislation to ensure the discharging of obligations; and through the fulfilling of expectations and the acting on commitments.

For over fifty years through international agreements, the member states of the United Nations have undertaken: to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights; to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment; to create a global structure that respects the rule of law, to achieve a state of peace; justice and security , and to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. International agreements include both obligations incurred through the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Conventions, Treaties, and Covenants; and expectations created through the United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and General Assembly Resolutions. If these years of obligations had been discharged, if these fifty years of expectations had been fulfilled, and if years of commitments had been acted upon, respect for human rights could have been guaranteed, preservation and protection of the environment could have been ensured, threats to peace prevented and removed, disarmament achieved, and socially equitable and environmentally sound development could have been enabled.

In international agreements member states of the United Nations are deemed responsible for the discharging of obligations and for the fulfilling of expectations, and of commitments through enacting the necessary legislation and through enforcing this legislation.

In the Platform of Action from the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda from the Habitat II Conference (1996) member states have undertaken “to ensure that corporations, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws. (Article 167). In Habitat II this undertaking was reaffirmed and then extended to include the

undertaking by states to ensure that the “private sector” also comply (Article 148).

Member states that have ratified Conventions, Treaties and Covenants are held to be legally responsible for discharging all obligations under these agreements. Also, member states that have signed but not ratified agreements are required under Article 18 of the Convention on the Law of Treaties to not defeat the purpose of the convention in the interim between the signing and the coming into force of the convention. There is no provision, however, for states to be bound to appear before the International Court of Justice or to be bound by its decision. In addition, there is no provision for an international court of Compliance where citizens could take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance.

Expectations that have been created from General Assembly Resolutions, Declarations, and commitments made through Conference Action plans could be judicable under the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation. The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation justifies the considering of what is usually deemed to be only of moral suasion in a legal context. The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation has been recognized in Common Law and has been described in the following way:

To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, Ombudsman Annual Report, British Columbia, Canada, 1991)

In this document principles related to environmental preservation and protection have been extracted from a synthesis of international obligations derived from the UN Charter, UN Conventions, treaties Covenants; and of expectations derived from United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and General Assembly Resolutions. In addition, consideration has also been given to Non-Governmental Organization submissions.

As a result of the commitments made in recent United Nations Conferences including UN Conference on Women, and Habitat for states to ensure private sector, corporate including transnational compliance with international agreements, this report is advocating the establishing of Mandatory International Normative Standards (MINS) drawn from international principles. The establishment of mandatory international normative standards-and-technical regulations (MINS) will drive the corporations, including transnationals, and funding agencies such as the development banks to ensure socially equitable

and environmentally sound development. Currently the concept of sustainable development appears to justify the continuation of the currently over-consumptive model of development with a coupling “clean-up environmental technology” which is moving the global community away from adopting BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices from the outset. Only when there is the global political will to agree to high global mandatory regulations and standards, and only when these regulations and standards are in place to drive industry will there be the needed shift towards a real cooperation based on the highest tenable principles. Global mandatory regulations and standards are essential to drive corporations including transnationals to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. The international community, including multilateral financial institutions, has an important role to play in providing funding that is conditional on the adherence to high mandatory international normative standards-and-technical -regulations (MINS) based on principles established over the past 50 years in international instruments. In section 167 of the Platform of Action of the United Nations Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, states undertook to ensure that all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws.”. In addition the lending institutions shall not support the “clean-up environment industries” which thrive on the relaxing of regulations related to toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes, and which continue to perpetuate the old world order of over-consumption, inequity and environmental destruction, and intrastate and interstate conflict. It is only through promoting socially equitable and environmentally sound development through global mandatory standards and regulations with additional resources for Best environmentally sound traditions that national efforts to foster and achieve the objectives of socially equitable and environmentally sound development will be achieved.

This document delineates a series of principles drawn from international agreements, and couples this series with additional principles suggested by non-governmental organization. Non-governmental Organization principles are included as a reflection of a new development in United Nations Conferences. In the Habitat II Conference, a second committee had been set up to receive input from “partners” one of whom was the non-governmental organization community, and for the first time a submission from the NGOs was included in the official documentation to be circulated by the United Nations.

In this document principles are enunciated, and some of the actions that would need to be undertaken to ensure the adherence to these principles have been proposed. A second document which will delineate further what would constitute compliance with the principles is being prepared. In addition a book entitled “Global Non- Compliance: Over 50 years of obligations incurred and

expectations created” linking environment, peace, human rights and social justice issues. is being proposed. This book is a follow-up to the “Charter of Obligations”— 350 pages, which was officially distributed at the UN conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace; and to the “ Comment on Habitat II Agenda: moving beyond Habitat I to discharging Obligations and to fulfilling expectations” which was circulated to state delegations at Habitat II.

It is necessary for citizens to reveal that years of obligations incurred through the Charter of the United Nations, conventions, treaties and covenants, and expectations created through General Assembly resolutions, and commitments made through Conference Action plans have NOT been undertaken, and that most of the obligations, expectations and commitments have neither been discharged nor fulfilled, and that it is time for compliance through action.

PRINCIPLES REFLECTED IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS: OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AND EXPECTATIONS CREATED

GENERAL GLOBAL URGENCY RECOGNIZED IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(See Charter of Obligations, 1995 for a comprehensive list of global recognition of the urgency of the global situation)

ACKNOWLEDGING THE PERPETUATION OF INEQUALITY AND THE DETERIORATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM

1. Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem on which we depend for our well being (Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF UNSUSTAINABLE PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION PARTICULARLY IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

2. We recognize that “the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances. (4.3. Changing Consumption Patterns, Agenda 21. 1992, UNCED)

RECOGNIZING INCREASED ECOLOGICAL THREATS TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

Ecological problems, such as global climate change, largely driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, are adding to the threats to the well-being of future generations. (Preamble, 1.2 International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

PRINCIPLES

A goal could be described as the final purpose or end to which a design tends or which a person, institution or any other body aims to attain. Principles, however, do not establish a goal or vision which is unattainable, and which is to be compromised through trade-offs. A principle is a foundation from which anything proceeds, a comprehensive law or doctrine from which others are derived or on which others are founded. Principles give substance to standards. A standard is that which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of value, or that which is established by authority, custom or general consent as an example or criterion. The principle provides the foundation for the standards.

(1)

INTERDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC TRUST

The interdependence principle affirms the interdependence of promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights; ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment; creating a global structure that respects the rule of law, achieving a state of peace; justice and security, and participating in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. These issues will be perceived to be interdependent facets of a potentially viable solution. It is no longer possible to consider in isolation: threats and impacts of war; the use of ecologically unsafe and unsound energy; the loss of ecological integrity; the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, including nuclear waste, the disregard for intergenerational and gender equality/equity; the ignoring of health issues related to population and environmental degradation; the perpetuation of the current model of development; the inequitable distribution of resources; the disenfranchised and the enfranchised gap etc.

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member States of the United Nations have created international Public Trust obligations, commitments and expectations:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, and social justice;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;

4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development;

Recalling the obligation undertaken by States in various multilateral treaties on human rights, that there must be no discrimination on the following grounds:

- race, tribe, or culture;
- colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language;
- nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker);
- gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family,
- disability or age;
- religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or
- class, economic position, or other status;

(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others)

1.1. RECOGNIZING THE GROWING AWARENESS OF THE INTERCONNECTION OF ISSUES

... reflects[ing] the growing awareness that population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and other threats to the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in isolation. (Preamble, 1.5., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

1.2. UNDERTAKING RESEARCH INTO LINKAGES

Research *should shall* be undertaken on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources and human health as a guide to effective **socially equitable and environmentally-sound sustainable development** policies (3.31., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

1.3. RECOGNIZING DEPENDENCE ON NATURE

mankind humankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients (Preamble (a) UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982)

1.4. RECOGNISING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS

(a) (Article 95 bis. Many environmental contaminants, such as radioactive materials and persistent organic pollutants, work their way into the food chain and eventually into human beings, thus compromising the health of present and future generations. (Habitat II)

(2)

ECOSYSTEM PRIMACY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall undertake that, in all decisions made about interventions into the ecosystem, the ecosystem shall be given primacy. Through a 1982 General Assembly Resolution 37/7, the majority of states undertook to “Ensure [e] ing that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to humans” (World Charter of Nature, 1982). Also, through General Assembly resolution 37/7 it was recognized that humankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients.

“Ecosystem” is defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity as a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992). Biodiversity is defined as “the variability among living organisms from all sources

including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

Interdependence of biota and the delicate balance and interaction among various ecosystems shall be ensured as well as the integrity of the components themselves.

2.1. RESPECTING OF INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE

Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [Humanity], and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man [humans] must be guided by a moral code of action (Preamble, UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982)

Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired (Principle 1, UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982) World Charter of Nature, 1982)

2.3. REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT PRINCIPLE

Promoting changes in unsustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly in industrialized countries...settlement structures that are more sustainable, reduce environmental stress , promote the efficient and rational use of natural resources- including water, air, biodiversity, forests, energy sources and land - and meet basic needs thereby providing a healthy living and working environment for all and reducing the ecological footprint of human settlements; (27 b, Habitat II, 1996)

2.4. ACTING UPON THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THERE ARE LIMITS-TO GROWTH: LIVING WITHIN THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

There are real limits to consumption, population and pollution. Although their precise quantification is uncertain, there are serious indications that these limits have long since passed, and failure to act upon this acknowledgement is negligence.

* [Find: Quote from Club of Rome]

2.5. RESPECTING THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF ECOSYSTEMS

Sustainable human settlements development incorporates... the precautionary principle, pollution prevention, respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems and preservation of opportunities for future generations. (16, Habitat II). **Respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems also entails acknowledging that there are limits to growth, and respecting the inherent worth of nature, and thus does not justify increased pollution in pristine areas, or give a licence to pollute less polluted areas.**

2.6. KNOWING ECO-CYCLES

To facilitate capacity-building and institutional development for the improvement of human settlements planning and management, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities and their associations, should: * be encouraged to increase their knowledge about the eco-cycles involving their cities so as to prevent environmental damage (Art. 135, Habitat II, 1996)

2.7. PROMOTING THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF URBAN AND PERIURBAN BIODIVERSITY

In order to promote a healthy environment that will continue to support adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements for current and future generations, Governments at the appropriate levels, in partnership with all relevant interested parties, should:

(a) Promote the conservation and sustainable use of urban and peri-urban biodiversity, including forests, local habitats and species biodiversity; the protection of biodiversity should be included within local sustainable development planning activities

(b) encourage, where appropriate, the establishment of productive and recreational green belts around urban and rural agglomerations in order to protect their environment and contribute to the provision of food products. (Article* 98 bis Habitat II, 1996)

2.8. ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO... GREEN SPACES

Formulate and implement human settlement development policies that ensure equal access to and maintenance of basic services, including those related to the provision of food security; education; employment and livelihood; primary health care [changed to basic health care, June 14], including reproductive and sexual health care and services [deleted June 14]; safe drinking water and sanitation; adequate shelter; and access to open and green spaces; giving special priority to the needs and rights of

women and children, who often bear the greatest burden of poverty (Article *87(a) Habitat)

2.9 BEING ENTITLED TO ... HEALTHY PRODUCTIVE LIFE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

human beings are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature (Article 23, Habitat II, 1996)

2.10. ENSURING SOCIAL PROGRESS IN HARMONY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Sustainable settlements development ensures economic development, employment opportunities and social progress in harmony with the environment

(3)

GLOBE-WIDE STANDARDS PRINCIPLE

3.1. ESTABLISHING GLOBE-WIDE STANDARDS

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), the invalid argument that, in a pristine environment that has not yet been polluted by industrial activity, emission standards shall be relaxed. A licence to pollute in an pristine area shall not be given to industry because the area has not yet officially been designated as being polluted would be discredited.

Polluting industries that have been regulated under statutory law, shall not through redefinition of practice be excluded from the previous regulations

States shall ensure consistency so that point source discharges, no matter where they are located will be equally affected by the standards.

Standards must ensure acceptable ambient environmental conditions globally. No particular area should be penalized due to a pre-existing high quality environment

In no way shall the requirement to ensure consistency be used as a justification for the relaxing of globe-wide standards and technical regulations

3.2. HARMONIZING UPWARD OF THE “PLAYING FIELD”

Through mandatory international standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that the regional, national, and international targets with the highest possible socially equitable and environmentally sound standards shall be drawn upon.

3.3. ENFORCING GLOBE-WIDE PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION

Through mandatory international standards (MINS), states shall establish and enforce reduction and elimination targets and ensure that corporations including transnationals meet or exceed, globe-wide reduction and elimination targets, Ambient criteria, or environmental quality standards referring to levels of contaminants in the environment must be zero use, production, and release in all cases where a toxic substance is persistent or bioaccumulative, or where substance will generate persistent or bioaccumulative toxic by-products or breakdown products during its productions, use or disposal (paraphrase of Zero Toxics Alliance Statement of Principles)

Given that local and regional goals and targets may not have taken into consideration pollution prevention, the goals and targets, consequently, shall be reassessed in the light of the precautionary, anticipatory principle, and other principles such as those advocated by the Zero Toxics Alliance in their Statement of principles from July 26, 1994: .

Zero Toxics Statement of Principles from the “Zero Toxics Alliance Statement of Principles” 7/26/94

1. ... zero use, production , and release of persistent and /or bioaccumulative toxic substances in the environment, workplace and home. Zero does not mean below some arbitrary level, or even beneath the level of detection. Zero means Zero.

2. ... elimination and reduction of the use, production , and release of other toxics substances in the environment, workplace and home.

3.the goal of zero use, production, and release applies in all cases where a toxic substances is persistent or bioaccumulative. It also applies

when a substance will generate persistent or bioaccumulative toxic by-products or breakdown products during its production, use or disposal

4. ... advocat[ing] programs that achieve ...goals through reformulation of industrial processes associated with toxics use and production. Limiting discharges and shifting toxics from one environmental medium to another do not protect people or the environment

5. ...reject[ion] of risk assessments which claim that exposures to toxic substances are safe

In addition, in establishing international standards, drafters shall give serious consideration to “bioconcentration”. For example the discharge of mercury was deemed to be at an acceptable level. The mercury, however, was taken up by small organisms becoming more highly concentrated as it moved up the food chain. Biopathways must always be examined”.

3.4.. STRIVING TO ENSURE THAT THE LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL TARGETS IN EACH STATE SHALL DRAW UPON THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND STANDARDS

Collectively the member states of the United Nations are in a position to drive industry through regulations which establish the highest possible equitable and ecological standards and technical regulations, and to promote the highest possible level global playing field.

3.5. ENSURING GLOBE-WIDE CONSISTENT PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR, WATER, AND SOIL QUALITY

Through mandatory international standards, states shall ensure consistent protection considering both variation in air water and soil conditions locally, regionally, nationally and globally; and the variation in effects of different substances emitted. However, ensuring consistent protection also means that states will not transfer their pollution problems onto other jurisdictions nor will states relax or change their standards or technical regulations in order to attract industry.

regulations.

3.6. PROHIBITING ALL TRADE ZONES THAT VIOLATE THE PUBLIC TRUST

Prohibiting all trade zones that have the effect of circumventing obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

(4)

COMPLIANCE PRINCIPLE

States shall discharge obligations, and fulfill expectations, and shall enact the necessary to ensure the discharging of obligations and the fulfilling of expectations. In , through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , legislation to ensure that corporations comply .

In Art. 60 of the Convention of Treaties, states are bound to not create situations in which it would be impossible to fulfill treaty obligations; in many cases current ecologically unsound practices result in the impossibility of fulfilling treaty obligations. Also, under the Convention of the Law of Treaties, states are bound, unless specifically mentioned, not to invoke internal law to justify non performance of a treaty obligation (Art. 27).

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall comply with all international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, protocols and conventions as a minimum. If there is a conflict between international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, the most stringent environmental provisions shall prevail. In 1995, in the Platform of Action, UN Convention on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, States undertook to ensure that “all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws” (Section 167). This undertaking was reaffirmed and extended in the Habitat II Agenda to include the “private sector”.

A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose (Art.1.Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968)

Rules of customary international law will continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of the present Convention have agreed as follows (Article 29 territorial scope of treaties, Convention on the Law of Treaties)

4.1. REFRAINING FROM ACTS THAT WOULD DEFEAT THE PURPOSE

The Law of Treaties has established that there exists an

obligation not to defeat the object and purpose of a treaty prior to its entry into force

A state is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty when:

- (i) it has signed the treaty or has exchanged instruments constituting the treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, until it shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty a); or
- (ii) it has expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, pending the entry into force of the treaty and provided that such entry into force is not unduly delayed b)

(Art. 18, Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968)

4.2. APPLYING THE DOCTRINE OF LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS

The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations has established an institutional obligation to citizens:

- (i) "To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, B.C. Ombudsman Annual Report, 1991)

and that

- (ii) If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, it will be expected to act carefully and appropriately without negligence, and the citizens have the legitimate expectation that the government will discharge its obligations (Ombudsman Office, Personal Communication).

(See Russow, J. (1995) Charter of Obligations for A survey of obligations compiled by the Global Compliance Research project.

4.3. ENACTING INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN STATE LAW AND PRACTICE

The obligation to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance has been established in international Conventions, Protocols, Declarations, Covenants, and Resolutions, and has thus become a principle of international customary law. Through international mandatory standards states shall ensure that international obligations are reflected in the law and practice of each State. This international customary law principle has been expressed in numerous international documents for over 20 years. An example of the enunciation of the principle can be found in the UN Resolution 37/7. and reads as follows:

The principles set forth in the present Charter shall be reflected in the law and practice of each State, as well as at the international level (UN Resolution 37/7)

If there is a conflict between international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, the most stringent environmental provisions shall prevail.

4.4 ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEED FOR MORAL CODE OF ACTION IN RESPECT OF NATURE

The World Charter of Nature provided guidance for human respect for and action towards nature:

Ensuring that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [humans] , and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man [human] must be guided by a moral code of action (UN Resolution 37/7), 1982)

4.5. ADOPTING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Join with professional societies to review and revise building codes and regulations based on current standards of engineering, building and planning practices, local conditions and ease of administration, and adopt performance standards **for all industrial activity**, as appropriate (Art. 169 n, Habitat II, 1996)

4.6. ESTABLISHING POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Governments at all appropriate levels, including local authorities have a responsibility to ensure access to education and to protect their population's health, safety and general welfare. This requires, as appropriate, establishing policies, laws and regulation for both public and private activities...(Article 19, Habitat II, 1996)

4.7 ESTABLISHING AND ADOPTING A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

establish and adopt a regulatory framework, and provide institutional support for facilitating participation and partnership arrangements at all levels. (Article 50 e, Habitat II)

4.8 ESTABLISHING LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

* Establishing legislative and regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements and consultative mechanisms for involving organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of human settlements strategies and programmes (Art. 180 (a), Habitat II, 1996)

4.9 ENSURING OF COMPLIANCE by PRIVATE SECTOR

Encourage the adoption of policies for the creation and development of the private sector and promote strategies for substantial and well-directed public and private investments in construction and development of shelter, infrastructure, health, education and other basic services through, inter alia, the provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance; in addition encourage Governments to promote strategies to ensure that the private sector, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws, and adopt policies and establish mechanisms to grant contracts on a non-discriminatory basis; recruit women for leadership, decision-making and management and provide training programmes, all on an equal basis with men; and observe national labour, environment, consumer, health and safety laws, particularly those that affect women and children (Article 148 * e, Habitat II)

4.10 PROMOTING ...ETHICAL PRACTICES

promote transparency, accountability and ethical practices in financial transactions through support from effective legal and regulatory frameworks (Article 61* (d) Habitat II)

4.11. ESTABLISHING MONITORING AND EVALUATING COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ENFORCEMENT AT ALL LEVELS

Establish, equip and build capacity for monitoring and evaluating compliance with environmental regulations and effectiveness of enforcement at all levels (Article 97 (c) Habitat II);

4.12. IMPLEMENTING LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND LOCAL AGENDA 21

support mechanisms for consultations and partnerships among interested parties to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21s and specific cross-sectoral environmental health programmes (Article 97 (h)Habitat II)

4.13. PROMOTING COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Promote, where appropriate, compliance with and enforcement of all health and environmental laws, especially in low-income areas with vulnerable groups (Article 75 d Habitat)

(5)

REGULATOR MUST NOT BE PROMOTER PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that regulators must not promote the continuance of the object or activity over which they regulate. For example, IAEA (The International Atomic Energy Association) that has the responsibility of regulating the civil nuclear industry promotes the use of nuclear energy.

(6)

STANDARDS-DRIVING INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that standards drive industry rather than industry driving standards. States in conjunction with international standards shall establish regulations that will drive industry. The cost to the environment of continued degradation as a result of not enforcing standards and regulations rather than the cost to industry of environmental regulations shall be paramount.

Socially equitable and sound environmental performance will be determined by mandatory international normative standards (MINS) and technical regulations. These standards and technical regulations have as a foundation international principles related to promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights; to ensuring of the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment; to creating a global structure that respects the rule of law, to achieving a state of peace; justice and security, and to participating in socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

There shall be continuous monitoring to ensure that corporation including transnationals, as well as small operations and the private sector generally are complying with international normative standards and technical regulations. In the event of non-compliance with MINS, the charters of all the corporations including the transnationals that contribute to conflict, to the escalation of war, to the violation of human rights including labour rights and to the degradation of the environment shall be revoked. The emphasis of the international mandatory and normative regulatory policy is to ensure that standards drive industry not industry driving standards. To this end all promotion shall focus on developing and implementing BEST (Best Environmentally-Sound Traditions) practices. The environment and ecosystem will determine BEST practices not be “managed”

MINS establishes absolute requirements for environmental performance to satisfy socially equitable and environmentally-sound development.

“Socio-economic needs”, when referred to in international documents shall be limited to socially equitable and environmentally sound development principles, including fundamental international rights but shall not include a professed right to engage in socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices.

All impacts of the corporation or business shall be examined even those impacts that normally would be deemed beyond objective quantification. Ignorance by corporations, including transnationals of the deleterious consequences arising from inequitable/ecologically unsound practices shall not absolve corporations from legal responsibility.

6.2 REVOCATION OF CHARTERS PRINCIPLE

In the event of non-compliance with MINS, the charters of all the corporations including the transnationals that contribute to conflict, to the escalation of war, to the violation of human rights and to the degradation of the environment shall be revoked.

The licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, shall be revoked if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights or denied or colluded in denying social justice,
- (b) caused irremediable or unremediated environmental degradation or harm to human health,
- (c) disregarded labour rights,
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or
- (e) if they fail to pay compensation for past environmental degradation or non-compliance with international agreements.

(7)

NON-PROSECUTING FOR DEMONSTRATING FOR COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

States shall not prosecute citizens for demonstrating to protest non-compliance with regional, national or international standards.

(8)

NON-TRANSFERENCE OF MEDIA

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that polluting substances are not transferred from one media to another (for example from water to air). in other words pollution prevention is complete prevention instead of displacement of problem

(9)

INCLUSIVENESS OF ACTIVITIES AND SUBSTANCES PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that every activity or substance that could prevent the protection and , conservation of the environment will be included under regulatory schemes, regardless of

whether the activity or substance is presumed to be covered under another Act
For example, “atomic wastes” have not been included under the Basel
Conventions dealing with hazardous wastes, and currently “forestry” is proposed
for exclusion from the Biodiversity Convention rather than being a protocol
linked with the Biodiversity Convention, Climate Change Convention, Convention
on Desertification or other relative conventions.

(10)

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall invoke and ensure compliance with the precautionary principle.

The precautionary principle has been enunciated in international documents since at least the 1972 United Nations Conference on Humans and the Environment (Stockholm Convention), where it appeared in a rudimentary form; it was then reinforced in the 1982 UN Resolution 37/7, the World Charter of Nature, and then re-enunciated throughout the UNCED documents.

The precautionary principle has been enunciated ” as follows:

where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat” (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

This could be generalized into the following form:

where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation

(Note: that the precautionary principle shall not be misconstrued to mean” that there is evidence but not scientific certainty that a particular practice, substance or activity is causing harm therefore we shall continue the practice; or the precautionary principle should not be used to justify not using an environmentally sound practice because it is not scientifically based.)

The precautionary principle shall be applied to all potentially harmful emissions, contaminants, agents of pollutants, or reconcentrated substances—created through imbalance in biogeochemical cycles

(11)

ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE

States shall ensure that in all their activities and in the activities of corporations including transnational corporations there is adherence to the anticipatory principle.

In the international documents different aspects of the anticipatory principle are enunciated: proceeding with doubt, prevention and avoidance of costly subsequent means:

11.1. ENSURING DOUBT-DRIVEN ACTION

Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effect are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed (General Assembly Resolution, 37/7, 1982)

11.2. ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

Undertake measures to prevent soil erosion and promote erosion-control activities in all sectors. (13.16 Fragile ecosystem, Agenda 21)

11.3. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CRADLE-TO-GRAVE APPROACH

taking into account the cradle-to-grave approach **by phasing out and eventually eliminating the production and consumption of hazardous waste to the**

*management of hazardous wastes, in order to identify **BEST practices for phasing out and eventually eliminating options for minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes, through safer handling, storage, disposal and destruction** (20.20 e Hazardous wastes, Agenda 21).*

11.4. ENSURING THE MONITORING FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

Governments, in collaboration with industry and appropriate international organizations, and **through the establishment of Mandatory International Normative standards** should develop procedures for monitoring the application of the cradle to grave approach, including environmental audits (20.20 e Hazardous wastes)

11.5. ENSURING FULL LIFE CYCLE CARE

promote efficient use of materials and resources, taking into account all aspects related to life cycles of products **including the phasing out and eventual elimination of toxic chemicals and the ensuring of BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices** (19.15 e, Toxic Chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.6. PROMOTING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

to promote a 'culture of safety" in all countries, especially those that are disaster-prone, the following activities should be carried out: (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)

11.7. ENSURING RESPONSIBLE CARE

Industry **shall be required** *should be encouraged* to (19.51 Toxic chemicals)) "develop application of a 'responsible care' approach by producers and manufacturers towards chemical products, taking into account the total life cycle of such products (19.51 b. Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.8. REVISITING INSUFFICIENT OR OUTDATED CRITERIA OF ACCEPTANCE

Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and programmes, should carry out national reviews, as appropriate, of previously accepted pesticides whose acceptance was based on criteria now recognized as insufficient or outdated and of their possible replacement with other pest control methods, particularly in the case of pesticides that are toxic, persistent and/or bio-accumulative. (19.55 b Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.9. RECOGNIZING THE NEED OF ANTICIPATORY POLICIES

Mindful of the need and importance to develop anticipatory policies and of preventing, mitigating and monitoring significant adverse environmental impact in general and more specifically in a transboundary context (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994)

The anticipatory principle shall be followed as a pro-active measure to ensure that substances and processes which are harmful to the environment or to human health are prevented from entering the environment. One aspect of the anticipatory principle is to determine in advance before extracting resources whether the extraction causes environmental harm or is culturally inappropriate to indigenous peoples whose territory is beyond the treaty frontier.

(12)

PREVENTION PRINCIPLE AND “REVERSE ONUS “ PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure that in all its activities and in the activities of corporations, including transnational corporations, there is adherence to the prevention principle and “reverse onus “ principle

12.1. PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

Mandatory standards and technical regulations will be developed to prevent adverse effects of substances on the ecosystem including the adverse effects on the health of human and non-human species.

Adverse effects include, but are not limited to, toxicity, bioaccumulation, bioconcentration; persistence, destruction [depletion] of the stratospheric ozone layer, reduction of carbon sinks, increased greenhouse gases, increased human-induced climate change and global climate change, reduction or loss of biodiversity, as well as heat, light and electro-magnetic radiation, atomic radiation, thermal discharges, hormone mimicry, egg-shell thinning

Adverse effects include the above environmental effects and effect and impacts on human health.

NOTE: DEFINITION OF 'ENVIRONMENT'

Environment

means the components of the earth and includes:

(a) air, land, water, sediment, soils

(b) all organic and inorganic matter, including living organisms such as humans and non-humans

(c) the interacting ecological systems that include components referred to in sub-clauses (a) and (b)

Adverse effects include the above environmental effects and effect and impacts on human health

12.2. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

13

DISASTER PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

All use of natural resources must be in accordance with the principles set out in this document (1), that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of those resources, and that all public subsidies to activities, individuals or companies that do not conform to the principles set out in this document must be immediately discontinued.

13.1. ENSURING ADEQUATE REGULATORY ...MEASURES TO PREVENT DISASTERS

PREVENTION OF DISASTERS, including major technological disasters by ensuring adequate regulatory and other measures to avoid their occurrence and reducing the impacts of natural disasters and other emergencies on human settlements... (27 i, Habitat II, 1996)

13.2. PROMOTING THE USE OF TOOLS FOR DISASTER PREVENTION OF NATURAL, ANTHROPOGENIC AND INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS

Promote the use of tools for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness in order to reduce the vulnerability of populations to natural, man-made and technological disasters (Article 75 (g) Habitat II, 1996) .

The impact on people and human settlements of natural and human-made disasters is on the increase. Disasters are frequently caused by vulnerabilities created by human actions, **such as the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances, of green-house gas emissions, of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes**; such as uncontrolled or inadequately planned human settlements, lack of basic infrastructure and the occupation of disaster-prone areas, **and such as the continued production of arms and weapons of mass destruction, and the continued visits of nuclear powered vessels in urban ports**. Armed conflicts also have consequences that affect human settlements and the country as a whole and call for specific rehabilitation and reconstruction processes that may necessitate international involvement, at the request of the Government of the concerned country. The impact of such disasters and emergencies is especially severe in countries where prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response capacities are ineffective in dealing with such situations (Article 24. Habitat II, 1996) .

13.3. IMPROVING NATURAL AND HUMAN-MADE DISASTER PREVENTION

In improving natural and human-made disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response, Governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, and in close consultation and cooperation with such entities as insurance companies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, organized communities, the academic, health and scientific communities, **shall should:** (Article 126, Habitat II, 1996)

13.4. INCLUDING PARTICIPATION IN RECOGNIZING VULNERABILITY TO HUMAN-MADE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Ensure that serious public concern about an activity or technology that could lead to preventable disaster be taken into consideration and the activity or technology shall be prevented or banned, and ensure that the participation in preparing and planning for non-preventable disaster *planning and management* of all **[stakeholders individuals and organizations of civil society with a wide range of experience and expertise, including particularly marginalized members of society such as. **J**, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities,**

in recognition of their particular vulnerability to human-made and natural disasters (Article 126 a bis Habitat II, 1996) ;

13.5 ENSURING REGULATIONS THAT WILL PREVENT PREVENTABLE ANTHROPOGENIC DISASTERS

ensuring regulations that will prevent preventable anthropogenic disasters and encourage continued *mobilization of* domestic and international resources for disaster reduction activities for non-preventable disasters (Article 126 (b) Habitat II, 1996) ;

Given that since the development of nuclear technology the most significant preventable anthropogenic disaster has been the preventing of nuclear-related disasters, and given that the outcome of nuclear disasters, including from nuclear arms and nuclear civil reactors, has had irreversible consequences that cannot be considered to have been remediated other than by forced reallocation ; and continues to have unexpected consequences; the global community, if it is to embark upon the prevention of preventable disaster, shall prevent the continued production of nuclear arms, the mining of uranium for the producing of nuclear arms, the testing of nuclear arms, the circulating and harbouring of nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered military vessels, and the using of civil nuclear reactors. It should be noted that at the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE) held in Stockholm the states globally adopted the commitment in Article 26 to “eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction” and twenty years later a Nobel Laureate Declaration called for the phasing out of civil nuclear reactors, and in 1994, and 1996 resolutions from the IUCN have called for the phasing out of the use of civil nuclear reactors. As a consequence of the development and testing of nuclear weapons, disasters with irreversible environmental consequences have occurred and communities have been displaced, there has to be an acknowledgement that there is no acceptable remediation to these nuclear disasters. The least that can be done for those who have been affected by nuclear disasters is to ensure the There is a need for the safe resettlement of displaced populations especially those from for small island developing States and coastal regions. There also has to be an acknowledgement that there is no real restoration of sites that have been exposed to radiation from nuclear disasters, otherwise the perpetuation of the belief in the possibility of restoration could justify the continued nuclear associated technologies.

13.6 PREVENTING DISASTERS THROUGH BUILDING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

Promote and encourage all parts of society to participate in disaster preparedness planning in such areas as water and food storage, fuel and first-aid, and in disaster

prevention through activities that build a culture of safety (Article * 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)

In order to prevent technological and industrial disasters, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, as appropriate, should

(Article * 127 bis :

Pursue the objectives of preventing major technological accidents and limiting their consequences through, inter alia, land-use policies and the promotion of safe technology (Article 127 (a) Habitat II, 1996)

13.7. REMOVING IMMEDIATELY ANTI-PERSONNEL LAND MINES

Support work for immediate removal of anti-personnel land mines following the cessation of armed conflict (Article 128 (i) Habitat II, 1996) ;

13.8. PREVENTING POLLUTION AND EXPOSURE TO POLLUTION

DISCOURAGING DISPROPORTIONATE SITINGS

Prevent or minimize pollution and exposure to pollution from industrial facilities, while also promoting urban planning, housing and industrial siting initiatives that discourage the disproportionate sittings of polluting industrial facilities in areas inhabited by people living in poverty or those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (Article * 84 e ter Habitat II, 1996)

13.9. PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Increasingly, cities have a network of linkages that extends far beyond their boundaries. Sustainable urban development requires consideration of the carrying capacity of the entire ecosystem supporting such development including the prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts occurring outside urban areas. All transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances should be carried out in accordance with relevant international agreements by parties to those agreements. Rapid urbanization in coastal areas is causing the rapid deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996) .

13.10. REDUCING SIGNIFICANTLY OR ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES

Reduce significantly or eliminate environmentally harmful **technologies**, subsidies and other programmes, such as those which stimulate the excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and price control or subsidy systems that perpetuate unsustainable practices and production systems in rural and agricultural economies. (Article 122 (e) Habitat II)

13.11. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS

In seeking to prevent transboundary pollution and minimize its impacts on human settlements when it does occur, Governments should cooperate to develop appropriate mechanisms for assessing the environmental impact of proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment, including an evaluation of relevant comments provided by other potentially affected countries. Governments should also cooperate to develop and implement mechanisms for prior and timely notification, exchange of information and consultation in good faith, and mitigation of the potential adverse effects regarding those activities, taking into account existing international agreements and instruments. (Article 99 bis Habitat II)

Through various international instruments states have undertaken to ban the use of production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (Vienna Convention on depletion of the ozone layer, 1985); to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and to conserve carbon sinks (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992); to identify biodiversity and to carry out and environmental impact assessment of activities that could contribute to the loss or reduction of biodiversity; to combat desertification (Convention on the Combating of desertification); to promote renewable energy (Chapter 9, Agenda 21) and to phase out fossil fuel (Habitat 1). To preserve cultural and natural heritage (Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972)

In addition states have agreed to the precautionary principle, the anticipatory principle, the internalizing of environmental costs (environmental audit). Yet few states if any have taken the necessary measures.

13.12. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

Every proponent of an intervention in the ecosystem must demonstrate that the intervention will not cause harm to the environment or will not create ecologically unsound wastes

[NOTE THAT THE HONORABLE SHEILA COPPS, WHEN SHE WAS THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT OF CANADA HAS CALLED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVERSE ONUS.]

(14)

REFUSE OR REUSE TO AVOID MISUSE AND ABUSE PRINCIPLE

Citizens should be encouraged to refuse to use products that originate from inequitable and ecologically-unsound development, and . In other cases where the products have been derived from equitable and ecologically sound development and practices, every effort shall be made to reuse the products.

(15)

NON-TRANSFERENCE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES OR ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall ensure the prevention of the transference of substances or activities, harmful to the environment or human health to other parts of the state or to other states.

The transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health shall be prevented, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992. This prohibition must cover activities such as those related to:

- (a) producing, importing or exporting toxic, hazardous, or (non-medical) atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) producing or consuming ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extracting resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) producing or distributing genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms,
- (e) producing or distributing genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems, and
- (f) creating or increasing dependency on greenhouse gas emissions.

15.1. PREVENTING THE TRANSFER OF SUBSTANCES AND ACTIVITIES THAT ARE HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

This principle was globally adopted at the UNCED:

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED)

This principle shall never be qualified by the excuse that the recipient state is willing to accept the harmful substances or activities. Also the excuse of “Extraterritoriality” shall not be used as an excuse to justify the transferring these harmful substances and activities (i.e. what right do we have to impose our standards on other communities, regions or states—self-serving extraterritorialism-avoidance).

15.2. ENSURE AVOIDANCE OF DUMPING OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND TECHNOLOGIES

Seeking to ensure that the process of technology transfer avoids the dumping of environmentally-unsound technologies on the recipients and that the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies and corresponding know-how in particular to developing countries, is on favourable terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights (Article *151 b Habitat II)

15.3. RECOGNIZING THAT THE USE AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES IS A PREREQUISITE FOR “SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT”

The use and transfer of environmentally sound *technologies* **practices** which have a profound impact on consumption and production patterns are prerequisites for **socially equitable and environmentally sound sustainable** human settlements *development*. **Advanced BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices and appropriate technologies and the knowledge-based systems which support their application offer new opportunities for more efficient use of human, financial and**

material resources, more sustainable industrial practices and new sources of meaningful employment. International agencies including UNCHS (Habitat) have an essential role in disseminating and facilitating access to information on BEST practices available technologies and options for their transfer. It is understood that the transfer of technology BEST practices includes assurances of adequate protection of intellectual property and mutually agreed allocation of commercial benefits, particularly those benefits that shall accrue to developing countries for traditional practices including those related to biodiversity, and biotechnology].
(Article 151. Habitat II, 1966)

the use and transfer of environmentally-sound technologies that have a profound impact

consumption and production patterns are prerequisites for sustainable human settlements development. Advanced and appropriate technologies and the knowledge-based systems that support their application offer new opportunities for more efficient use of human, financial and material resources, more sustainable industrial practices and new sources of employment. International organizations have an important role to play in disseminating and facilitating access to information on technologies available for transfer. It is understood that the transfer of technology will take into account the need to protect intellectual property rights (Article 151 *Habitat II, 1966)

(16)

NOT RELAXING STANDARDS TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall not relax or change standards and technical regulations to attract industry.

16.1 NOT RELAXING OF STANDARDS TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE

This principle was enunciated in NAFTA:

The Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing domestic health, safety or environmental measures. Accordingly, a Party should not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive of otherwise derogate from such measures as an encouragement for the establishment, acquisition, expansion or retention in its territory of an investment of an investor. IF a Party considers that another Party has offered such an encouragement, it may require consultations with the other Party and the two Parties shall consult with a view to avoiding any such encouragement. (NAFTA Article 1114 ss 2)

In addition states shall not refrain from establishing the highest standards to correspond to Mandatory International Normative Standards and Technical Regulations based on international principles, or not change existing high standards so as to attract industry

16. 2. ENSURING NON-RATIONALIZATION OF TRADE PRINCIPLE

No state shall justify trade with a country that

violates human rights, including labour rights, on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where such trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

(17)

TRANSBOUNDARY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards, states shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment, and that pollution arising from incidents or activities under their jurisdiction or control does not spread beyond the areas where they exercise sovereign rights in accordance with this Convention. (Art. 194. 2., Law of the Seas, 1982)

(18)

RENEWABILITY PRINCIPLE

All use of non-renewable resources shall be phased out, with firm time-lines. Renewable resources shall be harvested according to socially equitable and environmentally sound development principles:

(19)

BEST (BEST ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRADITIONS) PRACTICES

ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDNESS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure that they use and that corporations including transnationals use BEST technology (best environmentally sound traditions)

There is no guarantee that the Best Available Technology will be ecologically sound. BAT may be the best available but it may not be good enough. It is important to support and promote the development of and the use of BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions). In the event that there is no BEST practice which can prevent the release of persistent or bioaccumulative toxics then the extractive or productive activities which produce the product or substance

process should be changed; the activities and product phased out/outlawed, or the demand for the product reduced through public education. In this case, the industry involved shall be assisted in the conversion to alternative processes or products involving BEST practices.

Presumably, if there is a commitment to develop alternatives, there will be a concomitant responsibility to relocate funding from the current practices of mitigating of ecologically unsound practices of the “environment industry” to the preventing of ecologically unsound practices and thus to the development of BEST practices.

19.1.SUBSTITUTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ALTERNATIVES

In the international documents there is a commitment to develop ecologically sound alternatives. In particular, in Agenda 21 (UNCED) alternative ecologically sound practices have been advocated in the following way in the following sections:

There are often alternatives to toxic chemicals currently in use. Thus risk reduction can sometimes be achieved by using other chemicals or even non-chemical technologies. The classic example of risk reduction is the substitution of harmless or less harmful substances for harmful ones. Establishment of pollution prevention procedures and setting standards for chemicals in each environmental medium, including food and water, and in consumer goods, constitute another example of risk reduction (19.45 Toxic chemicals)

Reduce over-dependence on the use of agricultural chemicals through alternative farming practices, integrated pest management and other appropriate means (19.50, Toxic chemicals)

Utilizing and producing environmentally [safe and] sound renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and biomass (9.9g Atmosphere, Agenda 21)

Consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices or systems that have a good impact on the environment (13.21.a Fragile ecosystem, Agenda 21)

19.2. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES AND BEST PRACTICES

promoting education about, and training on, environmentally sound technologies, materials and products (Article 27 f quater, Habitat II, 1966)

Establish laws and regulations aimed at preventing discrimination and barriers and, where such laws and regulations already exist, ensure their enforcement (Article 73 *(b) Habitat II, 1966)

[Modification of principles from the ten elements of sustainability developed by the Institute for Sustainable Forestry.]

1. BEST practices will protect, maintain and/or restore fully functioning ecosystems at all scales in both the short-and long-terms
2. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore surface and groundwater quality, quantity, and timing of flow, including aquatic and riparian habitat
3. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility productivity and stability.
4. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility, productivity and stability.
5. BEST practices will encourage a natural regeneration of native species to protect valuable native gene pools.
6. BEST practices will not include the use of artificial chemical fertilizers or synthetic chemical pesticides

19.3 DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND LAND-USE STRATEGIES

Develop, with the participation of all interested parties, comprehensive and environmentally sound land-use strategies at the local level. (Article*85 (d) Habitat II, 1966)

19.4 STIMULATING ...ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND USE OF LAND

Apply transparent, comprehensive and equitable fiscal incentive mechanisms, as appropriate, to stimulate the efficient, accessible and environmentally-sound use of land, and utilize land-based and other forms of taxation in mobilizing financial resources for service provision by local authorities (Article 56 (d) Habitat II, 1966)

Land is essential for the provision of food, water and energy for many living systems, and it is critical to human activity. In rapidly growing urban areas, access to land is rendered increasingly difficult by the potentially competing demands of housing, industry, commerce, infrastructure, transport, agriculture and the need for open spaces and green areas, and the protection of fragile ecosystems. The rising costs of urban land and other factors prevent persons living in poverty and members of other *vulnerable marginalized* and disadvantaged groups from gaining access to suitable land, the location of which does not pose economic, environmental or health risks to the residents because of such reasons as proximity to polluting industrial facilities in appropriate geographical conditions or susceptibility to natural disasters. Bringing the development of urban areas into harmony with the natural environment, **especially within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem** and the overall system of settlements is one of the basic tasks to be undertaken in achieving a **socially equitable and environmentally sound sustainable** urbanized world. The *tools means to for* achieving a physically more balanced development include not only specific urban and regional policies and legal, economic, financial, cultural and other measures, but also innovative methods of urban planning and design and of urban development, **and revitalization and management**. National, sub-national and local policies and problems need to be integrated. **[The precautionary principle and the use of environmental and social impact assessment is essential].**

(Article [82 Habitat II, 1966)

19.4. PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES FROM HARMFUL EFFECTS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Land-use is closely related to water resource management because of the critical need to protect aquifers and other fresh-water resources from the harmful effects of human settlements. Special attention should be paid to guiding potentially hazardous activities away from the fragile areas. Oceans and coastal areas should be protected from land-based sources of pollution.(Article * 82 bis Habitat II, 1966)

19.5 ENCOURAGING AND PROMOTING THE APPLICATION OF LOW-ENERGY

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND AND SAFE TECHNOLOGIES

ENCOURAGING AND PROMOTING TECHNOLOGY WITH REGULATORY MEASURES

Encourage and promote the application of low-energy, environmentally sound and safe manufacturing technologies backed by appropriate norms and effective regulatory measures (Article 71 * (b) Habitat II, 1996)

19.6 PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRANSPORTATION

Environmentally sound transportation systems (27 d Habitat II, 1996))

19.7. REDUCING TRANSPORT DEMAND THROUGH PROMOTING OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

promotion of spatial development patterns and communications policies that reduce transport demand (27 d) Habitat II, 1996)

Transport and communication systems are the key to the movement of goods, people, information and ideas, and to access to markets, employment, schools and other facilities and land use, both within cities and between cities, and in rural and other remote areas. The transportation sector is a major consumer of non-renewable energy and of land and is a major contributor to pollution, congestion and accidents. Integrated transport and land-use policy and planning can reduce the ill effects of current transport systems. People living in poverty, women, children, youth, older persons, people with disabilities are particularly disadvantaged by the lack of accessible, affordable, safe and efficient public transport systems (Article *102 Habitat II, 1996)

19.8. ENCOURAGING AND RESEARCHING DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NON-MOTORIZED OR LOW-ENERGY TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Promote through regulations use of renewable sources of energy and *Encourage and* research, development and use of non-motorized or low-energy transport systems and the use of renewable energy sources and technologies, such as solar, wind and biomass energy; **developed states shall not transfer non-renewable, obsolete, or unsafe sources of energy to developing states (Article 101 (d) Habitat II, 1996).**

19.9. EXCHANGING KNOWLEDGE ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SUBSTITUTE FOR LEAD GASOLINE

Encourage countries, in particular developing countries, to cooperate in exchanging knowledge, experience and know-how in the phasing out of lead gasoline, including the use of biomass ethanol as an environmentally sound substitute (Article 101 (e) Habitat II, 1996);

19.10. EDUCING NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TRANSPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

REDUCING UNNECESSARY TRAVEL

DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVES OTHER THAN THE AUTOMOBILE

DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE FUELS

Managing transport in human settlements should be done in a way that promotes good access for all to places of work, social interaction and leisure and facilitates important economic activities, including obtaining food and other necessities of life. This should be done while reducing the negative effects of transport on the environment. Transport-system priorities should be given to reducing unnecessary travel through appropriate land-use and communication policies, developing transport policies that emphasize mobility alternatives other than the automobile, developing alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles, improving the environmental performance of existing modes of transport, and adopting appropriate pricing and other policies and regulations (Article 102 * Habitat II, 1996).

19.11. PROMOTING AFFORDABLE, EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING MODES OF TRANSPORT

Non-motorized transport is a major mode of mobility, particularly for low-income, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. One structural measure to counteract the socio-economic marginalization of these groups is to foster their mobility by promoting affordable, efficient and energy-saving modes of transport (Article *103 bis. Habitat II, 1996).

19.12. REDUCING THE NEED TO TRAVEL

Coordinate land-use and transport planning in order to encourage spatial settlement patterns that facilitate access to such basic necessities as workplaces, schools, health care, places of worship, goods and services, and leisure, thereby reducing the need to travel (Article 104 * (b) Habitat II, 1996).

19.13. PROMOTING COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT PLANNING TO REDUCE DEMAND FOR TRANSPORT

Promote the integration of land-use, communications and transport planning to encourage development patterns that reduce the demand for transport (Article *84(g) Habitat II, 1996).

Develop and implement integrated coastal zone management plans to ensure the proper development and conservation of coastal resources (Article *84 (g) bis Habitat II, 1996).

19.14.ENCOURAGING THE USE OF AN OPTIMAL COMBINATION OF MODES OF TRANSPORT

(Article 104 * (c) Encourage the use of an optimal combination of modes of transport, including walking, cycling and private and public means of transportation, through appropriate pricing, spatial settlement policies and regulatory measures Habitat II, 1996).

19.15. PROMOTING AND IMPLEMENTING DISINCENTIVE MEASURES THAT DISCOURAGE THE INCREASING GROWTH OF PRIVATE MOTORIZED TRAFFIC ACKNOWLEDGING THAT CONGESTION IS DAMAGING ENVIRONMENTALLY ENCOURAGING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT METHODS

Promote and implement disincentive measures that discourage the increasing growth of private motorized traffic and reduce congestion, which is damaging environmentally, economically and socially, and to human health and safety, through pricing, traffic regulations, parking and land-use planning and traffic abatement methods, and by providing or encouraging effective alternative transport methods, particularly to the most congested areas (Article **104** * (d) Habitat II, 1996).;

19.16. GIVING PRIORITY TO COLLECTIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORT WITH ADEQUATE CARRYING CAPACITY AND FREQUENCY

Provide or promote an effective, affordable, physically accessible and environmentally sound public transport and communication system, giving priority to collective means of transport with adequate carrying capacity and frequency that support basic needs and the main traffic flows (Article 104 * e Habitat II, 1996).;

19.17. PROMOTING , REGULATING AND ENFORCING QUIET USE EFFICIENT AND LOW-POLLUTING TECHNOLOGIES

Promote, regulate, and enforce BEST—Best Ecologically Sound Traditions—practices, and , during conversion, promote, regulate, and enforce quiet, use-efficient and low-polluting technologies, including fuel-efficient engine and emissions controls and fuel with a low level of polluting emissions and impact on the atmosphere and **actively fund and promote** other alternative forms of energy (Article 104 (f) Habitat II, 1996).;

19.18. PROMOTING PRACTICES AND CONSUMPTION THAT WILL CONSERVE...

Promote practices and consumption patterns that will conserve and protect freshwater and saltwater resources and top soil, as well as air and soil quality; (Article 98(a)

* brackets removed

Reduce significantly the degradation of the marine environment emanating from land-based activities, including municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes and run-off, which have a pernicious impact on the productive areas of the marine environment and coastal areas (Article *98 bis (c)Habitat II, 1996).

19.19. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Access to sustainable sources of energy (Article 66* (f) Habitat II)

Reducing energy consumption

Provide incentives for engineers, architects, planners and contractors and their clients to design and build accessible energy-efficient structures and facilities by using locally available resources and to reduce energy consumption in buildings in use (Article *69 (h) Habitat II, 1996).

Intensify and support research efforts to find substitutes for or optimize the use of non-renewable resources, and to reduce their polluting effects and paying special attention to recycling, re-use of waste materials and increased reforestation;] (Article * 71 [(a) Habitat II, 1996).

Encourage and promote the application of low-energy, environmentally sound and safe manufacturing technologies backed by appropriate norms and effective regulatory measures (Article 71 * (b) Habitat II, 1996).

19.20. INTENSIFYING AND SUPPORT RESEARCH INTO SUBSTITUTES

Intensify and support research efforts to find substitutes for *or optimize the use of non-renewable resources, particularly fossil fuels, and to reduce their polluting effects and paying special attention to recycling, re-use of waste materials and increased reforestation;*

Reaffirm the obligation undertaken in 1981 through the General Assembly Resolution at the UN Conference on New and renewable Sources of Energy to move through “the transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons to one based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy. In addition establish a time-table for the phasing out of the use of fossil fuel and of civil nuclear energy as proposed in the 1992 Nobel Laureate Declaration (Article **71 [(a)]** Habitat II, 1996)..

19.21. PROVIDING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SHELTER

adequate shelter for all ...through the development and improvement of shelter that is environmentally sound (2 bis)

integrating a gender perspective in the design and implementation of environmentally sound and sustainable resource management mechanisms, production techniques and infrastructure development in rural and urban areas (27 d)

19.22. ADVOCATING INTERTRANSFER OF BEST PRACTICES RATHER THAN NORTH-SOUTH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) states shall compile innovative BEST local practices that is not damaging to the environment in the way that the current over-consumptive model of consumption is. Industrialized states shall seriously explore the innovative technological developments of traditional local practices, and thus not presume that the industrialized technological fixes are the most appropriate even in industrialized state context.

(20)

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES PRINCIPLE

20.1. PROMOTING TRADITIONAL AND INDIGENOUS PRACTICES

Through international standards states shall refrain from imposing external devised technologies and encourage the development of BEST local and indigenous technologies:

Throughout the UNCED documents there is a call for the respect of indigenous practices, and local technologies:

"Promote development in accordance with indigenous practices and adopt technologies appropriate to local conditions (7.42 c)

the promotion of sustainable production systems such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 Biodiversity)

" consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices or systems that have a good impact on the environment (13.21.a Fragile ecosystem)

" Collect and record information on indigenous conservation and rehabilitation practices and farming systems as a basis for research and extension programmes. (14.47 c, Agriculture)

" Governmentsshould ... Recognize and foster the traditional methods and the knowledge of indigenous people and their communities, emphasizing the particular role of women, relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, and ensure the opportunity for the participation of those groups in the economic and commercial benefits derived from the use of such traditional methods and knowledge (15.4, g Biodiversity)

" Take effective economic, social and other appropriate incentive measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, including the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 d Biodiversity)

" Take effective economic, social and other appropriate incentive measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, including the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 d Biodiversity)

" Take action where necessary for the conservation of biological diversity through the in situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats, as well as primitive cultivars and their wild relatives, and the maintenance and recover of viable populations of species in their natural surrounding ...(15.6 g. Biodiversity)

Governments... consistent with the requirements of international law should, as appropriate collect, assess and make available relevant and reliable information in a timely manner and in a form suitable for decision-making at all levels, with the full support and participation of local and indigenous people and their communities.

(15.6 f Biodiversity)

"promotion of collaborative research programmes... fostering of traditional methods and knowledge of such groups (local and indigenous) in connection with these activities. (16.7 b Biotechnology)

States shall cooperate with a view to the conservation of marine mammals and, in the case of cetaceans, shall in particular work through the appropriate international organizations for their conservation, management and study (17.50 Marine)

20.2. PROMOTING INDIGENOUS PLANNING AND DESIGN TECHNIQUES

Encourage and support research and studies to promote and develop indigenous planning and design techniques, norms and standards to match with the actual needs of local communities, **and as agreed in the “Establishment of a New Economic Order, to support the use of natural material, and as agreed in Habitat I to support the use of endogenous technology** (Article 69(a) Habitat II, 1996);

20.3. ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING THE USE OF ...LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS

Encouraging and supporting the use of appropriate building technology and the production of local building materials, as well as supporting the development of international, subregional and regional networks of institutions involved in research, production, dissemination and commercialization of locally produced building materials (Article 152 * c bis merged with d bis) Habitat II, 1996);

20.4. STRENGTHENING THE INDIGENOUS BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

strengthening the indigenous building materials industry, based as far as possible on locally available resources. (Article 51 d Habitat II, 1996))

Provide data base on adverse environmental effects of building materials (51d Habitat II, 1996))

(21)

COUPLING-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

The coupling-avoidance principle involves the avoidance of coupling of a “clean-up environment” industry with a toxic, hazardous or atomic waste producer in order to justify the continuation of the production of toxic hazardous or atomic wastes.

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) states shall not accept the “environment-industry” being coupled with the toxic hazardous, and atomic waste production industry as a means of justifying the continuation of the toxic, hazardous and atomic waste producing activity.

(22)

SOLUTION-WORSE-THAN-PROBLEM-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

This principle involves the avoidance of the advocating of a “solution” that is potentially worse than the problem to be addressed. For example, the civil nuclear power industry is promoting nuclear energy as the solution to climate change.

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall not accept a solution that is worse than the problem

(23)

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS AND ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES PRINCIPLE

States shall ensure environmental audits and the taking into account of all ecological consequences

23.1. INCLUDING OF ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES IN ANALYSIS OF COSTS

In international documents there is the recognition of the importance of environmental audits, and of the taking into consideration of ecological consequences:

Governments,...should develop procedures for monitoring the application of the cradle to grave approach, including environmental audits (Agenda 21, 20.20 e)

Ensure that relevant decisions are preceded by environmental impact assessments and also take into account the costs of any ecological consequences (Agenda 21, 7.42)

23.2. INCORPORATING ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS WITHIN FULL COST METHODS.

The costs to the environment of continuing with ecologically unsound practices rather than the cost to industry of introducing ecologically sound practices shall be considered.

It is equally important to ensure that, in carrying out an environmental assessment on a particular substance or activity that could have potential adverse environmental effects, other ecologically sound alternative practices shall also be assessed. If the precautionary principle is to be applied in the assessment of costs, the full environmental costs have to be taken into consideration, as well as the full economic costs of monitoring and enforcement of legislation to regulate ecologically unsound practices, and the projected economic costs and environmental costs of accidents, and restoration if accidents occur. If the “ecological costs are horrendous” , no economic benefits will justify the costs.

23. 3. ASSESSING FULL ECONOMIC COSTS OF ECOLOGICALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES AND OF FULL ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PREVENTION:

The introduction of ecologically unsound practices have inordinate, extensive, unexpected short-term and long term economic costs, including the following:

- the cost of monitoring, investigation, enforcement, and conviction.;**
- the costs of subsidies—taking research dollars from developing ecologically sound alternatives;**
- the costs of inappropriate funding for attempts to rectify previous errors;**
- the costs to displaced disenfranchised indigenous peoples;**
- the costs of rehabilitation of ecologically devastated sites;**
- the costs of loss of biodiversity; costs of loss of resources— destruction of fish habitat;**
- the costs of health impacts on employees.**

- Financial benefits associated with toxics use reduction can include reduced raw material costs, reduced effluent and emissions monitoring**

and control costs, reduced energy use, reduced water use, reduced liability ... (from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau, Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)

• Companies may be unaware of the benefits or may opt to limit short-term investments despite longer term savings. Thus, in the absence of regulations, they might continue to avoid very reasonable available technologies that protect the environment better by preventing pollution (from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau, Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)

- **It is incumbent upon society and government to strive towards high standards so that the segment of industry (prevention-technology or techniques industry—BEST industry) dedicated to developing ecologically sound alternatives will be at an economic advantage**
- **The technique of assessing the complexity of the multiple costs must be used. This technique could be extended to re-evaluate the totality of spending including the excessive costs of maintaining the global military (800 billion), when the money from the military could be transferred to assist in the conversion to an ecologically sound and equitable society.**
- **A full life-cycle analysis of the economic and environmental costs through time and space of each substance and activity shall be carried out.**
- **The independent assessment of full economic costs shall be carried out by the Auditor General's office**
- **The establishment of the highest possible mandatory standards, legal enforcement mechanism, and support structures for ensuring that prevention techniques are economically feasible.**

23.4. ASSESSING OF FULL ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH IMPACT COSTS OF INACTION OR NON-PREVENTION

Ecological and equitable “back-casting” — “ going to the future though the present “ moving from vision to measures to implement the vision — must be supported. If the vision is to adopt a prevention and precautionary approach to interventions into the ecosystem, anything that detracts or deters from that vision should be seriously questioned, and the justification of the continuing the questionable practices should come under serious scrutiny. In other words if

unacceptable present and future ecological consequences are likely to occur, the activity shall not proceed and the substance shall not be used.

- **the enunciation of an “ecological imperative” as part of a long-term complex solution**

- “The difficulty of assessing environmental impacts cannot be used as an excuse for ignoring them. (from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau, Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)

- **The presence of ecological irreversible consequences shall be deemed to be beyond an acceptable risk, and thus not subject to the usual means of quantification. In this event, the anticipatory, precautionary, and reverse onus principle shall apply, and the activity or substance shall be banned or phased out**

- **Ecological, and equitable consequences, and health impact consequences must be examined in full complexity through time and space**

- **in the event that the activity or substance has been proven to have caused environmental degradation, or to be able to cause long term ecological consequences, the activity shall cease or the use of the substance shall be banned or phased out.**

- **No economic benefit shall be used to justify the violation of ecological rights—right to a safe environment and the right to an ecological heritage, and the integrity of the ecosystem. Economic benefits must be seen in the context of ecosystem primacy; otherwise long term future ecological and humanitarian rights— right to food, safe water, health care and shelter will be compromised**

- In determining whether the [technology] emission limitation is sufficient to protect health, welfare and the environment, {governments} must consider all known and suspected impacts, including but not limited to mutagenicity, teratogenicity, neurological damage, development damage, immune suppression, organ damage, reproductive impairment, and hormone mimicry.

- **Procedures to ensure that an environmental assessment review of any practices or substances that could contribute to the loss or reduction of Biodiversity shall be in place**

- **Assessment of full costs of violating the rights of the disenfranchised shall be carried out. The groups bearing the greatest impact from**

ecologically unsound practices and disposal of toxic, hazardous, and atomic wastes are often the disenfranchised in society.

24

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW PRINCIPLE

24.1 COMPLYING WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW PRINCIPLE

The essence of this principle can also be traced through the 1972 Stockholm Convention, and the UN Resolution 37/7, as well as in the UNCED documents, where it is enunciated in the following way:

ASSERTION OF THE AVOIDANCE OF ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE

Activities which are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided (UN Resolution 37/7 1982)

Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on Biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects, and where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures (Article 14, 1A, Convention on Biological Diversity)

24.2 REQUIRING A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Through mandatory international normative standards, states shall require a legitimate environmental assessment review of any practice, activity or substance that could have significant adverse environmental effects. An actual assessment of the short and long term potentially adverse environmental effects of existing and proposed projects and activities shall be carried out. It is understood that a review of a project or activity to assess the "environmental, economic, social, cultural, heritage, health effects of the reviewable projects" is not a legitimate environmental impact assessment.

24.3. REQUIRING COST RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOR MONITORING AND ENFORCING REGULATIONS

Industries that are permitted to engage in environmentally unsound practices that require regulations and enforcement shall bear the full cost of the additional charges incurring as a result of governments having to ensure compliance with regulations. In addition, for all proposals, projects, activities that intervene in an environmentally unsound way in the ecosystem, and that are deemed to require an environmental assessment review governments shall recover the full costs of the review.

(25)

COST RECOVERY PRINCIPLE

25.1. REQUIRING COST RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOR MONITORING AND ENFORCING REGULATIONS

Industries that are permitted to engage in environmentally unsound practices that require regulations and enforcement shall bear the full cost of the additional charges incurring as a result of governments having to ensure compliance with regulations. In addition, for all proposals, projects, activities that intervene in an environmentally unsound way in the ecosystem, and that are deemed to require an environmental assessment review governments shall recover the full costs of the review.

(26)

ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT PRINCIPLE

Environmentally responsible investments embody the principles contained in this document

26.1. ENCOURAGING SOCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

(Article * 157 e bis Encourage public-private partnerships in socially and environmentally responsible community investment and reinvestment in shelter and sustainable human settlements programmes and make publicly available and accessible the data and best practices developed through them Habitat II, 1996) ;

26.2.PROMOTING SOCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE INVESTMENT (31 D)

Strengthening regulatory and legal frameworks to enable markets to work, overcome market failure and facilitate independent initiative and creativity, as well as to promote socially and environmentally responsible corporate investment....(31 d Habitat II)

(27)

POLLUTER PAY PRINCIPLE

States shall enforce the Polluter Pay Principle to ensure that those who may release polluting substances into the environment pay the full-cost of environmentally safe handling, treatment, disposal, and remediation; in addition, permits shall be suspended and canceled, if the polluter has caused serious irreversible ecological damage, and criminal charges laid. Mens rea shall not have to be proved, executives and directors of the company shall be subject to potential criminal charges, and the excuse of due diligence is no longer acceptable.

27.1.TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POLLUTER-PAY PRINCIPLE

In different section of Agenda 21, the polluter Pay principle is advocated:

' Governments should include in national planning and legislation an integrated approach to environmental protection, driven by prevention and source reduction criteria, taking into account the 'polluter pays' principle, and adopt programmes for hazardous waste reduction, including targets and adequate environmental control(20.20 b Hazardous Wastes, Agenda 21)

" Governments should ...(b) apply the 'polluter pays' principle, where appropriate, by setting waste management charges at rates that reflect the costs of providing the service and ensure that those who generate the wastes pay the full cost of disposal in an environmentally safe way (21.42 b Solid wastes, Agenda 21)

27,2. DEVISING ...NEW FISCAL INSTRUMENTS THAT PENALIZE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE FROM BOTH PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION ACTIVITIES

Develop efficient, equitable and buoyant sources of national and local revenues, including taxation, user charges, tariffs and betterment fees **levies** to promote national and local capacity for capital investment in housing, infrastructure and basic services; and devise, as appropriate, new financial instruments **which are conditional on mandatory international normative standards (MINS) including the penalizing *penalize* of environmental damage arising from both production and consumption of environmentally unsound activities (NGO Composite);**

* (c) Develop efficient, fair, equitable and buoyant sources of national and local revenue, including taxation, user charges, tariffs and betterment levies, to promote national and local capacity for capital investment in housing, infrastructure and basic services, and devise, as appropriate, new fiscal instruments that penalize environmental damage from both production and consumption activities (140 (c) Habitat II, 1996).

(28)

COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall require corporations including transnationals to pay compensation for environmental degradation, and for human rights violations.

Given that corporate-sympathetic government regimes have failed in the past both to ensure corporate compliance with international obligations, and to enforce their own statutory legislation, and given that there has been resultant environmental degradation and human rights violations, states shall now seek environmental compensation from companies that can be shown to have contributed to environmental degradation or human rights violations. The funds from environmental compensation shall be put into a restoration fund, into developing BEST (Best Ecologically Sound techniques) and into addressing human rights violations.

Often industries that have contributed to environmental degradation seek compensation from states when areas are taken out of production for environmental reasons. Any potential compensation shall be assessed against the estimate of previous ecological consequences.

States shall ensure that the cost of potential compensation is not used as justification for not fulfilling the duty to preserve, protect, and conserve the environment

Compensation and reparations must be demanded from investors or corporations, and from administrations that have permitted investors or corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment, violating fundamental human rights, or causing harm to human health, especially where those actions occurred:

(a) in developed and developing countries, or

(b) on the lands of indigenous peoples, or in the communities of

marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries.

(29)

REHABILITATION PRINCIPLE

29.1. ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

There exists a notion that environmental degradation is reversible; it can be restored, and rehabilitated. This notion shall never be used as a justification for the causing of environmental degradation

29.2. PROTECTING THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND RESTORING CONTAMINATED LAND

In cooperation with the international community, promote the protection of the living environment and strive to restore contaminated land, air and water to levels acceptable for **socially equitable and environmentally sound** *sustainable* human settlements (Habitat 97 (j) .

(30)

CHANGE THROUGH AWARENESS AND EDUCATION PRINCIPLE

Through international standards an educational program called principle-based education could be expanded. Principle-based education is based on a conceptual framework of international principles.

In chapter 36 of Agenda 21, a very important distinction is made between promoting "education," promoting "public awareness," and promoting "training." It appears to be clear in Agenda 21 that non-governmental organizations, community-based groups, women's groups and aboriginal groups are called upon to assist educational authorities in reorienting education. The role of industry is ascertained to be limited to specific areas of business and industrial and training programs.

Educational authorities, with appropriate assistance of non-governmental organizations, including women's and indigenous peoples' organizations should promote all kinds of adult education programmes for continuing education in environment and development, basing activities around elementary/secondary schools and local problems. The authorities and industry should encourage business, industrial and agricultural schools to include such topics in their curricula. The corporate sector could include sustainable development in their education and training programmes.
Agenda 21, Chapter 36.5 I

In the section of Agenda 21 that addresses the " promoting of public awareness " industry is included not as the dispenser of "education" but as the recipient of needed education.

" Countries and regional organizations should be encouraged, as appropriate, to provide public environmental and development information services for raising the awareness of all groups, the private sector and particularly decision makers. (Agenda 21, section 36.10 c)

In the section of Agenda 21, that addresses the "promoting of training, an important role for industry is envisioned.

To strengthen national capacities,... in training, to enable governments, employers and workers to meet their environmental and development objectives and to facilitate the transfer and assimilation of new environmentally sound, socially acceptable and appropriate technology and know -how (Agenda 21, 36.13 c)

(31)

ARMS LENGTH RESEARCH PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that most of the current research that has been used to support the continuation of the current model of development has arisen from non-arms length research by vested interests, and that if the urgency of the

global situation is to be addressed arms-length non-vested interest research has to be relied on.

(32)

CULTURAL APPROPRIATENESS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall ensure that the rights of Indigenous peoples are guaranteed:

30.1. AFFIRMING OF POSITIVE-DUTY-TO PROTECT-INDIGENOUS-LANDS

the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate (16.3. ii, Agenda 21)

30.2. ACKNOWLEDGING THAT RURAL AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ENSURE THE...SUSTAINING SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

Rural populations, including indigenous people, play an important role in **demonstrating to urban populations practices of living within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, in providing evidence of BEST practices**, in ensuring food security and in sustaining the social and ecological balance over large tracts of land in many nations and thus contribute significantly to the task of protecting biodiversity and fragile ecosystems and to the sustainable use of biological resources. (Art 118 Habitat II)

30.3. DEVELOPING OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION OF LAND THROUGH INTEGRATING INDIGENOUS WOMEN ...

Integrate indigenous women, their perspectives and knowledge on an equal basis with men, in decision-making regarding human settlements, including sustainable resources management and the development of policies and programmes for sustainable development, including , in particular, those designed to address and prevent environmental degradation of land (Art 90, quart c Habitat II)

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE

31.1. RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Through mandatory international standards, states shall respect intergenerational equity.

The obligation to future generation has been enunciated as a principle for over twenty years, and should be incorporated as a principle in the establishment of the international standards. This obligation to future generation can be traced in the following way:

In the United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage:

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. (United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972)

In the Stockholm Convention of 1972, the requirement to preserve our environmental heritage and the requirement to save a representative sample of natural ecosystems for future generations were being recognized:

The natural resources of the earth including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations (Principle 2)

Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wild life and its habitat which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors (Principle 4),

In UN Resolution 37/7, 1982

Reaffirming that man [humans] must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,(UN Resolution 37/7, 1982)

In the Convention of Biological Diversity

"to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations (Biodiversity Convention, UNCED, 1992)

and in the Framework Convention on Climate Change:

" to protect the climate system for present and future generations"

The principle of considering the need to preserve ecological heritage for future generations, because of its continued inclusion in international documents, has become a principle of international customary law.

Continued depletion of resources upon which future generations depend are being depleted

Around the world many of the basic resources on which future generations will depend for their survival and well-being are being depleted and environmental degradation is intensifying, driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, unprecedented growth in population, widespread and persistent poverty, and social and economic inequality (Preamble, 1.2. International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

(34)

COMMON GOOD PRINCIPLE

32.1. CONTRIBUTING TO COMMON GOOD

All people have rights and must also accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others- including future generations and to contribute actively to the common good.... (Article 79 Habitat II)

(35)

EQUALITY and EQUITY PRINCIPLE

33.1. AFFIRMING FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

... faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in large freedom (Preamble, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)

(36)

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES

While decentralized, participatory planning are important features of a decision making process, the planning should be grounded in fundamental principles related to the enshrining and guaranteeing of human rights, the ensuring of social justice, the preserving, protecting and conserving of the environment, and the promoting of peace. It should be acknowledged that although there has been some increased participation by individuals and groups of civil society in bringing about the necessary global changes for the establishment of socially equitable and environmentally sound development of communities, there is a long way to go to achieve the necessary access to and meaningful participation and involvement of civil society.

(37)

FAIR TRANSITION PROGRAM PRINCIPLE

All socially inequitable and environmentally unsound industries must be phased out while implementing a fair transition program for affected workers and communities.

(38)

DOCTRINE OF LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS

The obligations undertaken by governments in

ratifying these instruments are the standards against which they should be held accountable, both by their own citizenry and by actors in the international arena (International Human Rights Safeguards, Document for the Summit of the Americas, 1994).

The above statement alludes to two key questions that the Charter of Obligations has been devised to address. One is “what constitutes obligations?” and “what constitutes ‘civil society’?” The use of the term “Obligations” in this Charter is based on a key doctrine called the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation. This doctrine could be enunciated as follows, and contains the following elements:

- **Not breaking and undertaking as one pleases**
- **Compatibility with public duty**
- **Public interest may be better served by honouring their undertaking than by breaking it**

But that principle does not mean that a corporation can give an undertaking and break it as they please. So long as the performance of the undertaking is compatible with their public duty, they must honour it. And I should have thought that this undertaking was so compatible....The public interest may be better served by honouring their undertaking than by breaking it.(Lord Denning, Central London Property Trust Ltd. v High Trees House Ltd. [1947] KB 130, 594

- **Fulfilling the expectation must assist in performing rather than inhibit the performance of its statutory duties**

If I thought that the effect of granting to the applicants the relief sought was to prevent the council validly using those powers which Parliament has conferred on it, I would refuse relief. But that is not the present case. It seems to me the relief claimed will in the end, as counsel for the corporation ultimately conceded assist the council to perform rather than inhibit the performance of its statutory duties” (Lord Roskill Central London Property Trust Ltd. v High Trees House Ltd. [1947] KB 130, 596)

- **Expectation must be based upon statements or undertaking on behalf of the public authority which has the duty of making the decision**

The expectation may be based upon statement or undertaking by or on behalf of the public authority which has the duty of making the decision, if the authority has through its officers, acted in a way that would make it unfair or inconsistent with good administration for him to be denied such an inquiry (Lord Fraser, [1983] 2 All. ER 350)

- **Expectation is based on an assurance given by a Minister of the Crown as to the way in which discretionary power.. would be exercised.**
- **Assurance was given so as to induce this very expectation**

...it is upon an express assurance that the expectation is based: an assurance given by a Minister of the Crown as to the way in which the discretionary power conferred upon him by statute would be exercised. any fair reading... leads to the inference that assurance was given so as to induce this very expectation in the minds of...such as the Plaintiff, so that they might come forward and reveal to the authorities...(Stephen j. [1977])14 A.I.R., 1, p 34), cited in Young, R. (1986). 'Legitimate Expectations'. The Advocate. 44 (6): 803-815)

- **Unfettered discretion is wholly inappropriate to a public authority which possess powers solely in order that it may use them for the public good**

The powers of public authorities are...essentially different from those of private persons.... But a public authority may do neither [examples of 'unfettered discretion'] unless it acts reasonably and in good faith and upon lawful and relevant grounds of public interest. Unfettered discretion is wholly inappropriate to a public authority which possess powers solely in order that it may use them for the public good (H.W. R. Wade's Administrative Law, referred to by Mr. Justice Cook in (1983) 1 NZL R 646 cited in Young, R. (1986). 'Legitimate Expectations'. The Advocate. 44 (6): 803-815)

- **Expectation arising from Government holding itself out to do something**

- **Legitimate expectation that Government will discharge this obligation**

If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence, and the citizens have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligation

- **Expectation that when public authorities establish procedures and publish policies they are bound to follow them**

Where public authorities establish procedures and publish policies, they are bound to follow them. The concept of legitimate expectations has extended the requirements of natural justice to situations where citizens may legitimately be expected to be treated fairly (Ombudsman office, personal communication)

There does not have to be a specific legal right or interest affected for the concept to apply. "Legitimate expectation" means 'reasonable expectation' and it can be invoked where fairness and good administration justify a right to be heard or some other substantial procedural right (ombudsman office, personal communication)

- **When an expectation is created there must be the ability to fulfill the promise it implies**

To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, Ombudsman Annual Report, British Columbia, Canada, 1991)

Under this doctrine, it could be argued that the statements enunciated in international instruments — legally binding documents (conventions, Treaties, Covenants); globally adopted Convention Platforms of Action, and Action plans, and majority-passed General Assembly Resolutions and Declarations — could all reflect "promises" that create an "expectation" that citizens can demand to be fulfilled (see further section and diagram on international customary law in Chapter 4).

DOCTRINE OF

Common interest in the European Court of Justice. Court can impose a fine for non-compliance with Pan European environmental law. A way to use transnational rules to enforce state law. Also citizens have limited access Citizen's/citizens', transnational's/transnationals' or corporation's/corporations' failure to comply with transnational rules, regulations, and standards.

(40)

PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARITY (TO BE EXAMINED)

(41)

SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRINCIPLE

After a preliminary analysis of several key Chapters of Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration and the two Conventions a series of components of socially equitable and environmentally sound development have been discerned:

Component 1 (i). invoking of the precautionary principle and its associated measures:

The precautionary principle has been one of the key principles of sustainable development, and has been enunciated in the Convention on Biological Diversity in the following way

Where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat (Preamble, Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992).

The precautionary principle has been associated with various key measures and elements of the anticipatory principle such as "Ensuring preventive measures"(18.45); Embodying environmental care (6.1); Taking into account cradle to grave approach (20.21); Taking account of "live cycles of products" (19.15e); "Promoting a culture of safety" (7.60); "Developing responsible care" (19.51,b) etc.

Component 1 (ii) Including prevention programmes rather than relying ...on remediation

Particularly relevant is the inclusion of prevention programmes rather than relying solely on remediation and treatment. Countries ought to develop plans for priority actions, drawing on the programme areas in this chapter, which are based on cooperative planning by the various levels of government, non-governmental organizations and local communities. An appropriate international organization, such as WHO, should coordinate these activities. (Article 32, Chapter 6. Promoting Human Health Conditions, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 2: Respecting of the rights of future generations.

Undertaking to respect the rights of future generations has been evident in previous documents such as the UN Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the UN Conventions on Humans and the Environment (1972), and in the General Assembly Resolution the World Charter for Nature (37/7 1982) where it appeared in the following form:

Reaffirming that man [humans] must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,(UN Resolution 37/7, 1982)

The rights of future generations is affirmed in the following way in Agenda 21 in Chapter 8

...Its goals [sustainable development strategy] should be to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for the benefit of future generations. It should be developed through the widest possible participation. It should be based on a thorough assessment of the current situation and initiatives (Article 7, Chapter 8. Integrating of Environment and Development, Agenda 21)

Component 3. Reducing inequalities

Contain a long-term strategy aimed at establishing the best possible conditions for sustainable local, regional and national development that would eliminate poverty and reduce the inequalities between various population groups. It should assist the most disadvantaged groups - in particular, women, children and youth within those groups - and refugees. The groups will include poor smallholders, pastoralists, artisans, fishing communities, landless people, indigenous communities, migrants and the urban informal sector (Article 5, Chapter 3. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21 UNCED)

Component 4. Pursuing development that is socially equitable and responsible and environmentally sound

The primary need is to integrate environmental and developmental decision-making processes. To do this, Governments should conduct a national review and, where appropriate, improve the processes of decision-making so as to achieve the progressive integration of economic, social and environmental issues in the pursuit of development that is economically efficient, socially equitable and responsible and environmentally sound.(Article 4, Chapter 8. Integrating Environment and Development, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 5. Linking of environment and health: (Environmental health and environmental health activities).

This component is linked with shelter in Article 32 of Chapter 6, The Promotion of Human Health :

Health and development are intimately interconnected. Both insufficient development leading to poverty and inappropriate development resulting in over-consumption, coupled with an expanding world population, can result in severe environmental health problems in both developing and developed nations. (Article 32, Chapter 6. Promoting Human Health Conditions, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component: 6. Emphasizing multiple objectives

Special emphasis should be placed on those programmes that achieve multiple objectivesFood security, access to secure tenure, basic shelter, and essential infrastructure, education, family welfare, women's reproductive health, family credit schemes, reforestation programmes, primary environmental care, women's

employment should, as appropriate, be included among other factors. (Article 46, Chapter 5 Demographic Dynamic and Sustainability. , Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 7. Supporting community-driven approach to sustainability:

Sustainable development must be achieved at every level of society. Peoples' organizations, women's groups and non-governmental organizations are important sources of innovation and action at the local level and have a strong interest and proven ability to promote sustainable livelihoods. Governments, in cooperation with appropriate international and non-governmental organizations, should support a community-driven approach to sustainability... (Article 7, Chapter 3..Combating Poverty, , Agenda 21, UNCED).

Component 8. Establishing an effective consultative process and implements process with concerned groups of society

An effective consultative process should be established and implemented with concerned groups of society where the formulation and decision-making of all components of the programmes are based on a nationwide consultative process drawing on community meetings, regional workshops and national seminars, as appropriate. This process should ensure The poor and underprivileged should be priority groups in this process. (Article 45, Chapter 5. Demographic Dynamic and Sustainability, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 9. Adopting appropriate legal and regulatory instruments :

Adopting appropriate legal and regulatory instruments, including cross-subsidy arrangements, to extend the benefits of adequate and affordable environmental infrastructure to unserved population groups, especially the poor (Article 45, Chapter 7. Promoting Sustainable Human Settlements Development, ,Agenda 21 d, UNCED) .

Component 10. Developing and integrating enforceable and effective laws and regulations

While there is continuous need for law improvement in all countries, many developing countries have been affected by shortcomings of laws and regulations. To effectively integrate environment and development in the policies and practices of each country, it is essential to develop and implement integrated, enforceable and effective laws and regulations that are based upon sound social, ecological, economic and scientific principles. It is equally critical to develop workable programmes to review and enforce compliance with the laws, regulations and standards that are adopted. (Article 14, Chapter 8 Integration Environment and Development in Decision Making, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 11. Basing laws, regulation and standards on sound principles:

(enforceable, effective laws, regulations and standards that are based on sound economic, social and environmental principles and appropriate risk assessment, incorporating sanctions designed to punish violations, obtain redress and deter future violations (Article 21 a, Chapter 8 Integration Environment and Development in Decision Making. Agenda 21, UNCED).

Compound 12. Ensuring environmental soundness :

Throughout Agenda 21 the term "environmentally sound" means "environmentally safe and sound", in particular when applied to the terms "energy sources", "energy supplies", "energy systems", or "technology/technologies". (Article .7., Chapter 1, Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED)

**ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
DEVELOPMENT DERIVED FROM THE HABITAT II AGENDA**

(The references in this section are from the June 12 and 13 versions of the Habitat II Agenda, along with changes made on the last night of the negotiation; it was brought to my attention today, September 26, that many of the sections agreed upon during the last days have been placed in different sections.

Component 1. Ensuring compliance of corporations, transnationals and private sector to national law and codes and to international law

At the United Nations Conference on Women, and the Habitat II Conference, members states have undertaken "to ensure that corporations including transnationals, comply with national laws and codes... applicable international agreements and conventions,

including those related to the environment and other relevant laws” (Art 167). In Habitat II this undertaking was reaffirmed and then extended to include the “private sector” (Article 148). Underlying this undertaking is the assumption that each state government would itself comply with its own national codes and would discharge its own international obligations.

Component 2. Promoting “sustainable human settlements development” through the use of BEST Practices.

In Habitat II the promotion of BEST Practices has been advocated “through exchanging of regional and international experience of best practices and facilitate[ing] the transfer of planning, design and construction techniques (69c); Through setting up structures for the selection of the best practices with participation by non-governmental organizations active in the urban development field (142b); Through promoting best practices for community-based land management in human settlements (84(j)); Through cooperating in south-south, north-south and south-north exchanges of best practices (145); Through exchanging experiences particularly on best practices, foster the development of technology and technical skills and to increase the efficiency of shelter and human settlements policies and management, with backing of coordinated and complimentary support from multilateral and bilateral arrangements; (152c). The component of BEST Practices was most clearly articulated in Article 153

To face the challenges of the rapidly urbanizing world, there is need to ensure that international and regional networks facilitate more effectively the exchange and transfer of knowledge and experience on institutional, legal and regulatory framework, and to disseminate best practices on sustainable human settlements in rural and urban areas including inter alia, those reflected in the outcome of the Dubai International Conference on Best Practices for Improving the Living Environment, held in November 1995. the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) should , within its mandate, act as a catalyst in the mobilization of technical cooperation. Opportunities for improved dissemination and exchange of ideas on technical cooperation at national and regional levels could be explored.]

Component: 3. Qualifying Best practices as a component of “sustainable human settlements:

Employment opportunities and social progress in harmony with the environment (Article 16, Habitat II Agenda); Establishing policies laws and regulation for both public and private activities (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda); Encouraging responsible private activities

in all fields (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting and attaining the goals of universal and equal access to education highest attainable standards of physical, mental and environmental health (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12); Making efforts to rectify inequalities (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12) human health and quality of life are at the core of the effort to develop sustainable human settlements (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12); Creating safe place to work and live, and to protect the environment (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12); Accessing appropriate technology center (Article 25 b, Habitat II Agenda); Providing sustainable livelihoods (Article 27 b, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting education in environmentally sound technologies (Article 27 f quart), Habitat II Agenda; Adopting...performance based mechanisms (Article 1 f, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting socially and environmentally responsible corporate investment (Article 31 d., Habitat II Agenda).

Component 4. Promoting environmental measures

In the Habitat II Agenda new environmental measures associated with sustainable human settlements development were endorsed: Preserving of peri urban and urban biodiversity (Article 98 bis a, Habitat II Agenda); Providing “green spaces (Article 27 f, Habitat II Agenda); ” Protecting Fragile ecosystems and environmentally vulnerable areas (Article 27e, Habitat II Agenda); Reducing the ecological footprint (Article 27b, Habitat II Agenda); Ensuring Green spaces (Article 83 bis, Habitat II Agenda); Knowing ecocycles (Article 134h, Habitat II Agenda) preventing environmental damage (Article 135, Habitat II Agenda); Preventing anthropogenic disasters (Article 27 i., Habitat II Agenda).

Component: 5. Moving away from car-dependency, by instituting appropriate regulations and the adopting of environmentally sound transportation such as bicycle paths

Encourage the use of an optimal combination of modes of transport, including walking, cycling and private and public means of transportation, through appropriate pricing, spatial settlement policies and regulatory measures (Article 104 c, Habitat II Agenda)

Managing transport in human settlements should be done in a way that promotes good access for all to places of work, social interaction and leisure and facilitates important economic activities, including obtaining food and other necessities of life. This should be done while reducing the negative effects of transport on the environment. Transport-system priorities should be given to reducing

unnecessary travel through appropriate land-use and communication policies, developing transport policies that emphasize mobility alternatives other than the automobile, developing alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles, improving the environmental performance of existing modes of transport, and adopting appropriate pricing

Component 6. Contributing to the common good

all people have rights and must accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others including future generations and contribute actively to the common good (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda).

(42)

TRANSFER OF MILITARY BUDGET TO SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE

Military budgets must be reduced by at least 50% and the savings used:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides,
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control.

REDUCTION AND TRANSFER OF THE MILITARY BUDGET

Concerned that currently (1996) the Global Community spends \$800 billion on the military budget at a time when the right to housing, the right to food, the right to health care, the right to equality of all , the right to education, the right to safe drinking water, and the right to a safe environment have not been fulfilled.

Noting that the commitment was made to transfer a substantial proportion of the military budget to social programs (as undertaken through expectations created in general Assembly resolutions from 1981)

Noting also that in 1981, in general assembly resolution entitled the reduction of the military budget, the majority of the member states did the following:

(i) reaffirmed the urgent need to reduce the military budget, and agreed to freeze and reduce the military budget.

(ii) Recognised that the military budget constituted a heavy burden for the economies of all nations, and have extremely harmful consequences on international peace and security.

(iii) undertook to make a collective effort aimed at strengthening peace and international security by eliminating the threat of war.

(iv) Reiterated the appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries

Reminded that this request for transfer of the funds from the military budget was further reinforced in a 1983 General Resolution on the Relationship between disarmament and development, that curbing the arms build-up would make it possible to release additional resources for use in economic and social development, particularly for the

benefit of the developing countries. Also in this resolution state considered that the magnitude of military expenditures is now such that their various implications can no longer be ignored in the efforts pursued in the international community to secure the recovery of the world economy and the establishment of a new international economic order.

We call upon the member states of the United Nations

- to immediately reduce the military budget to 50% of what it currently is and to transfer these funds into socially equitable and environmentally sound development
- to embark on plans for military conversion with the remaining 50%, and with the setting up of alternative structures for preventing conflict and war through an international regime that respects the rule of international law, and through establishing an international court of compliance where citizens could take evidence of state non-compliance with international law

(43)

FORGIVING ALL DEVELOPING-NATION DEBT ARISING FROM LOANS PRINCIPLE

All developing-nation debt arising from loans by

international bodies such as the World Bank and the IMF must be forgiven, and all structural adjustment programs (SAP's) which seek to ensure repayment of such debt at the expense of ordinary people,

including programs which mandate :

- (a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,
- (b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,
- (c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,
- (d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets, offering low wages, implementing high interest rates, or providing little or no environmental protection,
- (e) the indiscriminate encouragement of producing of goods for export

at the expense of crops, products or services which serve the needs of domestic peoples, or

(f) the creation or exacerbation of an imbalance between imports and exports.

shall be terminated

44

SCIENTIFIC TECHNOLOGY FOR BENEFIT OF HUMANITY PRINCIPLE

Scientists shall be required to abide by the “declaration on the use of scientific and technological progress in the interests of peace and for the benefit of humanity”

Concurring with the assessment in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity, that “while scientific and technological developments provide ever-increasing opportunities to better the conditions of life of peoples and nations, in a number of instances they can give rise to social problems, as well as threaten the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individuals (Preamble, Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity, 1975)

Concurring with the concern expressed in Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity about scientific and technological achievements can be used to intensify the arms race production:

“Noting with concern that scientific and technological achievements can be used to intensify the arms race, suppress national liberation movements and deprive individuals and peoples of their human rights and fundamental freedoms (Preamble, Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity”, 1975)

Also noting with concern that scientific and technological achievements can entail dangers for the civil and political rights of the individual or of the group and for human dignity (Preamble, Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity, 1975)

Noting the urgent need to make full use of scientific and technological developments for the welfare of man humanity and to neutralize the present and possible future harmful consequences of certain scientific and technological achievements (Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity, 1975)

1996 GLOBAL COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION

We prepared the following draft resolution for the “We the Peoples Conference: the Role of Civil Society in the History and Future of the United Nations”. This resolution called upon states, at the June 26, 1995 UN Affirmation Ceremony, to pledge to discharge fifty years of obligations.

This resolution was adopted by the plenary at the Conference, and the assembly agreed that the resolution should be passed on to Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali who subsequently addressed the plenary. We recently received a letter of support from Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali:

Thank you for sharing with me the “Global Compliance Resolution” whose spirit reaffirms the commitment of people the world over to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations (*signed, Boutros Boutros-Ghali July 5, 1995*)

Since then on September 13, a version of the Global Compliance resolution was officially distributed to all delegations of the member states at the United Nations at the United Nations Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace. The Global Compliance resolution was distributed again to all delegations of the member states of the United Nations on September 15, on the final day of the conference.

In the founding UN Charter, every nation of the United Nations undertook an obligation to "prevent the scourge of war" not to engage in War games that would undermine peoples right to peace.

Lloyd Axworthy recently assured the US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, that Canada has reaffirmed its commitments and international obligations, as related to Nanoose Bay. The US Military will be able to continue to use the base for testing submarine and anti-submarine weapons, for receiving "visits" from nuclear-capable and nuclear-powered vessels, and NOW for hosting international war games. What Axworthy should have said is that Canada would cancel the Canadian Forces Maritime Experimental Test Range (CFMETR) Agreement, and refuse to participate in international war games because of international

commitments and obligations to end war and conflict, to prevent disasters and to protect and conserve the environment.

Canada proceeds with War games which are in complete disregard of the 1984 General Assembly resolution declaring peoples' right to peace. This resolution "appealed to all States and international organizations to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right of peoples to peace through the adoption of measures at both the national and the international level. (4. Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace).

Canada must be called upon to live up to its obligations and commitments to end all activities that contribute to war and conflict, such as weapon testing and war games.

Joan Russow (PhD)

National Leader of the Green Party

STATES HAVE CONTINUALLY BEEN PREPARED TO DEDICATE THEMSELVES TO ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. THEY ARE, HOWEVER, NOT PREPARED TO DISCHARGE YEARS OF OBLIGATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS. THE GLOBAL COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION CALLS UPON STATES TO DISCHARGE YEARS OF OBLIGATIONS AND FULFILL YEARS OF EXPECTATIONS WHICH IF DISCHARGED AND FULFILLED WOULD DEMONSTRATE THE DEDICATION OF STATES TO ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

52/1 Proclamation of the International Year of Global Compliance

The General Assembly

Whereas 1999 is the culmination of the decade devoted to the furtherance of International law

Whereas the General Assembly has decided unanimously to proclaim solemnly, on the Fifty-second Anniversary of the United Nations, 1999 to be the International Year of Global Compliance

Whereas since the formation of the United Nations, member states of the United Nations have undertaken in UN system governing bodies obligations reflected in Charters, Covenants, Conventions, Declarations; and have created expectations through General Assembly Resolutions, declarations and Conference action statements. ,

Whereas, if these years of obligations had been honoured and acted upon, respect for human rights could have been guaranteed, preservation and protection of the environment could have been ensured, threats to peace prevented and removed, disarmament achieved, and socially equitable and environmentally sound development could have been enabled,

Whereas fulfillment of the purpose of the United Nations would require the discharging of these year of obligations related to guaranteeing respect for human rights, preserving and protecting the environment, promoting peace, and ensuring socially equitable and environmentally sound development;

Whereas, the freeing up of money through the peace dividend would assist in the discharging of these obligations, and the fulfilling of these expectations

Whereas the Fifty-second Anniversary of the United Nations provides a unique opportunity to reaffirm the support for and commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United nations, and to undertake to discharge previous obligations incurred through the Charter, Covenants, Conventions, and to fulfill previous expectations created through Declarations, General Assembly Resolutions, and Conference Action statements.

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly, and its member states

Solemnly proclaim 1999 the International Year of Global Compliance

and solemnly pledge to do the following:

- to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and international law can be maintained;
- to discharge obligations undertaken through the Charter, Conventions, Treaties, and Covenants, and to fulfill expectations created through Declarations, General Assembly Resolutions and conference Action statements;

- to sign and ratify what they have not yet signed and ratified, to enact the necessary legislation and enforcement measures to ensure the discharging of these obligations
- to fulfill additional expectations created through globally adopted UN Conference action plans, and programs of action.

52nd plenary meeting 24, October, 1997

PETITION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF COMPLIANCE

RECOGNIZING that for fifty years since the formation of the United Nations, member states have undertaken obligations reflected in the Charter, treaties, conventions, and covenants; and have created expectations reflected in declarations, conference commitments and resolutions.

REMINDED of the General Assembly resolution establishing a decade of International Law from 1990 –1999.

MINDFUL of the obligation to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and international law can be maintained (Charter of the United Nations, 1945)

AFFIRMING that it has become a principle of international customary law that state parties to treaties and Conventions undertake to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance with their obligations (Art. III Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948); International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (1966); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979); Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes (1992) etc.

CONVINCED of the applicability of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations whereby if a government holds itself out to do something even if not legal required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence,, and the citizens have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligations. Convinced also of the applicability of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations to declarations, conference commitments and General Assembly resolutions.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT IN 1996, STATES SIGN WHAT THEY HAVE NOT YET SIGNED, RATIFY WHAT THEY HAVE NOT YET RATIFIED, ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE, AND UNDERTAKE TO ENFORCE THE ACCRUED OBLIGATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT IN 1996, A COURT OF GLOBAL COMPLIANCE BE INSTITUTED. THIS COURT WILL GIVE CITIZENS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT EVIDENCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS. STATES WILL BE REQUIRED TO APPEAR AND TO ACT UPON THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

- ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF URGENCY OF CONSERVING NATURE

Humans can alter nature and exhaust natural resources by their actions or the consequences and, therefore, must fully recognize the urgency of maintaining the stability and quality of nature and of conserving natural resources. World Charter of nature)

ENSURING THE INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE

ensuring that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [human], and to accord other organisms such recognition's (World Charter of Nature)

ACCEPTANCE OF NEED FOR MORAL CODE OF ACTION IN RESPECT OF NATURE

ensuring that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [humans] , and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man [human] must be guided by a moral code of action (UN Resolution 37/7) World Charter of Nature)

RECOGNITION OF INTERCONNECTEDNESS WITH NATURE

Humankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients (World Charter of Nature).

COMMITMENT TO NON-TRANSFERENCE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES AND ACTIVITIES

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED)

AFFIRMATION OF POSITIVE-DUTY-TO PROTECT-INDIGENOUS-LANDS PRINCIPLE.

recognition that the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate (16.3. ii, Agenda 21)

ADDITIONAL PRINCIPLES THAT SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

ENUNCIATION OF THE PRIMACY OF THE ECOSYSTEM PRINCIPLE

Ensuring that in all decisions made about the environment that the ecosystem be given primacy

RECOGNITION OF LIMITS TO GROWTH PRINCIPLE

There are real limits to consumption, population and pollution. Although their precise quantification is uncertain, there are implications of their imminent approach

PRINCIPLE OF COOPERATION WITH AND NON-DOMINATION OVER NATURE

Humanity's role is to understand and work with the rest of nature, not control, manage, dominate or conquer it

NON-QUANTIFIABILITY OF ECOLOGICAL VALUES

Ecological values are of a class not readily quantified particularly in economic units but must be taken as a given, in that all life is dependent on sustaining the biosphere, the exclusive life-support system (Knelman)

No pecuniary payment of costs for environmental destruction can ever fully redress the loss to the environment, the prevention of pollution and environmental destruction should be reaffirmed by using "prevention technologies"

ENUNCIATION OF THE "CAUTIONARY" PRINCIPLE (REVERSE - ONUS)

Every proponent of an intervention in the ecosystem must demonstrate that the intervention will not cause harm to the environment or will not create ecologically unsound wastes

[NOTE THAT THE HONORABLE SHEILA COPPS, THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT OF CANADA HAS CALLED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVERSE ONUS.]

NON INTRODUCTION OF HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT PRINCIPLE

the onus of proving the non-hazardous nature of the product will be on the proponent of this new type of product [after a full life cycle analysis of all

the potential environmental harm has been done by non-vested interest (i.e. financial interest) parties]

INCLUSION LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLE

ensuring that every activity or substance that could prevent the protection, conservation and sustainability of the environment will be included under this Act, regardless of whether the activity or substance is presumed to be covered under another Act

NON-PROSECUTION FOR ADVOCATING PURPOSES OF THIS FRAMEWORK OF MANDATORY STANDARDS AND TECHNICAL REGULATIONS PRINCIPLE

ensuring that no citizen will be prosecuted for advocating or acting to promote the purposes of the framework

COMPENSATION NOT JUSTIFICATION FOR NON FULFILLING OF DUTY PRINCIPLE

ensuring that compensation can never be used as reason for not exercising the duty to protect, conserve and sustain the environment

COUPLING-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

ON-ACCEPTANCE-OF-“ENVIRONMENT-INDUSTRY”-BEING-COUPLED-WITH-THE-TOXIC- WASTE-PRODUCTION-INDUSTRY-PRINCIPLE

The coupling of a “clean-up environment” industry with a toxic waste producer shall not be used to justify the continuation of the production of toxic waste

SOLUTION-WORSE-THAN-PROBLEM-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

The advocating of a “solution” that is potentially worse than the problem to be addressed shall be avoided. For example, the civil nuclear power industry is promoting nuclear energy as the solution to climate change

1. 3. COMPLYING WITH PREVENTION PRINCIPLES IN NAFTA

NON-RELAXATION OF STANDARDS TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT

The Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing domestic health, safety or environmental measures. Accordingly, a Party should not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive of otherwise derogate from such measures as an encouragement for the establishment, acquisition, expansion or retention in its territory of an investment of an investor. IF a Party considers that another Party has offered such an encouragement, it may require consultations with the other Party and the two Parties shall consult with a view to avoiding any such encouragement. (NAFTA Article 1114 ss 2)

1.4. COMPLYING WITH SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL PRINCIPLES

CAUTIONARY OR “REVERSE ONUS” PRINCIPLE

The proponent of an intervention into the ecosystem shall demonstrate the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent of an intervention, being required to demonstrate, harm (Proposed by The Federal Minister of Environment

Judy O Farrell 811-2828

1.1. [This principle holds that] a treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose (Art.1.Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968)

1.2. [This principle also holds that]... that the rules of customary international law will continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of the present Convention have agreed as follows (Article 29 territorial scope of treaties, Convention on the Law of Treaties)

(2)

OBLIGATION PRINCIPLES

2.2. [This principle holds that there is an] Obligation not to defeat the object and purpose of a treaty prior to its entry into force

A state is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty when:

- (i) it has signed the treaty or has exchanged instruments constituting the treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, until it shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty a); or
- (ii) it has expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, pending the entry into force of the treaty and provided that such entry into force is not unduly delayed b)

(Art. 18, Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968)

2.3. [This principle affirms the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations which holds that]

- (i) "To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, B.C. Ombudsman Annual Report, 1991)

and that

- (ii) If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, it will be expected to act carefully and appropriately without negligence, and the citizens have the legitimate expectation that the government will discharge its obligations (Ombudsman Office, Personal Communication).

2.4. This principle also entails commitment to the Public Trust Doctrine

This doctrine provides that submerged and submersible lands are preserved for public use in navigations, fishing and recreation and state, as trustee for the people, bears responsibility of preserving and protecting the right of the public to the use of the waters for those purposes.

(3)

EQUITY PRINCIPLES

[This principle holds that] equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation and that equity looks to the intent rather than to the form (Maxims of Equity)

- 3.1. **Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy**
- 3.2. **Equity follows the law**
- 3.3. **Where there is equal equity, the law shall prevail**
- 3.4. **Where the equities are equal, the first in time shall prevail**
- 3.5. **He/she who seeks equity must do equity**
- 3.6. **He/she who comes into equity must come with clean hands**
- 3.7. **Delay defeats equity**
- 3.8. **Equality is equity**
- 3.9. **Equity looks to the intent rather than to the form**
- 3.10. **Equity looks on that as done which ought to be done**
- 3.11. **Equity imputes an intention to fulfill an obligation**
- 3.12. **Equity acts in personam**

(Roscoe Pound in Cambridge Legal Essays (1926), pp259 et seq., cited from P.V. Baker and P. St Langar (1990). *Snell's Equity* London Sweet and Maxwell)

(4)

POSSIBILITY OR REVERSIBLE PRINCIPLE

4.1. **[This principle holds that]** Impossibility of performance may not be invoked by a party as a ground for terminating, withdrawing from or suspending the operation of a treaty if the impossibility is the result of a breach by that party either of an obligations under the treaty or of any other international obligation owed to any other party to the treaty (Art. 61. 2 Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968).

SYSTEMIC CONSTRAINT:

OFTEN IT IS THOSE WHO ATTEMPT TO PREVENT IRREVERSIBILITY RATHER THAN THOSE WHO CAUSE IRREVERSIBILITY ARE THAT ARE PROSECUTED.

INJUNCTIONS WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO PREVENT IRREPARABLE HARM ARE USED AGAINST THOSE WHO ATTEMPT TO PREVENT IRREPARABLE HARM

(5)

HIGHEST TENABILITY PRINCIPLE

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AS A MINIMUM PRINCIPLE

5.1. This principle affirms that the need to avoid the lowest common denominator as the solution

Nothing in this Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the achievement of equality between men and women which may be contained in the legislation of a State Party or

in any other international convention, treaty or agreement in force for that State.
(Paraphrase of Article 23, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979)

(6)

INTERDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLE

6.1. The interdependence principle affirms the interdependence of respect for human rights, of fulfillment of social justice and equity, of achieving environmental protection, preservation and conservation, and of attainment of peace. These issues will be perceived to be interdependent facets of a potentially viable solution. It is no longer possible to consider in isolation: threats and impacts of war; the use of ecologically unsafe and unsound energy; the loss of ecological integrity; the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, including nuclear waste, the disregard for intergenerational and gender equality/equity; the ignoring of health issues related to population and environmental degradation; the perpetuation of the current model of development; the inequitable distribution of resources; the disenfranchised and the enfranchised gap

6.2. This Interdependence principle reflects[Ing] the growing awareness that population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and other threats to the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in

isolation. (Preamble, 1.5., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

6.3. [This principle holds that] Research *should shall* be undertaken on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources and human health as a guide to effective [socially equitable and environmentally-sound] *sustainable development* policies (3.31., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

6.4. This principle holds that *mankind humankind* is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients (Preamble (a)UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982)

Reducing environmental health hazards

* 89 a ter Improve policies that **prevent**, reduce environmental health hazards and provide the informal sector and all workers with accessible information on how to enhance occupational safety and reduce health risks;

(7)

PRINCIPLE OF SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT

7.1. This principle affirms the need for “socially equitable and environmentally-sound development” (Preamble, 1.2., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

7.2. This principle affirms that to achieve *sustainable development* [socially equitable and environmentally-sound] and a higher quality of life for all people, Governments *should reduce and shall* eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote [appropriate ~] demographic policies (3.9., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

(8)

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY

8.1. This principle entails the supporting of bioregions in the development of self-sufficiency through the development of indigenous technology using ecologically sound means and only exporting when there is a surplus. Adoption of this principle would discourage export-dominant economies and the furthering of many of the aspects of the “green revolution” — which fostered the dependence on external technology.

8.2. This principle is aimed at the promotion of food security and, *where appropriate*, food self-sufficiency within the context of sustainable agriculture (3.7.I., Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

(9)

PRINCIPLE OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY

9.1. This principle entails the ensuring that states, individuals, institutions and the market shall not abuse the concept of extra-territoriality —the application of standards from exporter state- to justify the transfer of banned, restricted, obsolete or rejected technology to other states whose standards are not as high

SYSTEMIC CONSTRAINT: THE SAME STATE OR INDUSTRY THAT CONTINUES TO IMPOSE THE TRADITIONAL MODEL OF CONSUMPTION USES THE RELUCTANCE TO IMPOSE EXTERNAL REGULATIONS AS A MEANS TO JUSTIFY RELAXING REGULATIONS

(10)

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLE

10.1. This principle affirms the fundamental right of all peoples to respect, equity and equality; to food, health, shelter, and social security; to safe drinking water, clean air, safe environment; freedom from conflict and war

(11)

EQUALITY PRINCIPLE

11.1. [This principle entails] reaffirming of the... faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in large freedom (Preamble, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)

(12)

PRINCIPLE OF NON-PRESUMPTION

12.1. This principle entails the affirming that no presumption shall be made about capabilities or abilities on the basis of race, tribe, religion, disabilities, country of origin, sex, sexual orientation, language, family structure, or other status

(13)

LIMITS-TO GROWTH PRINCIPLE

LIVING WITHIN THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

13.1. There are real limits to consumption, population and pollution. Although their precise quantification is uncertain, there are serious indications that these limits have long since passed.

* [Find: Quote from Club of Rome]

(14)

INHERENT WORTH PRINCIPLE

14.1. Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [Humanity], and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man [humans] must be guided by a moral code of action (Preamble, UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982)

14.2. Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired (Principle 1, UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982) World Charter of Nature, 1982)

(15)

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

15.1. This principle holds that...where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat (Convention on Biological Diversity)

15.2. PREVENTION PRINCIPLE And ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE (See, *Global compliance Research project's submission on the environment, 22.3*)

15.4. Reverse onus principle

(i) The onus of proof shall shift from the opponent of an intervention having to demonstrate harm, to the proponent of an intervention into the Ecosystem, having to demonstrate safety. Every proponent of an intervention into the ecosystem must demonstrate that the intervention will not cause harm to the environment or will not create ecologically unsound wastes, and be prepared to submit data for a full scale life cycle analysis, and environmental cost analysis of the product and activities.

(16)

PRINCIPLE OF NON-DISPLACEMENT

16.1. This principle acknowledges that solutions do not lie in transferring the problem to another area, or another time

(17)

PRINCIPLE OF SOLUTION BEING BETTER THAN THE PROBLEM PRINCIPLE

17.1. Ensuring that the solution offered is not worse or potentially worse than the original problem that it was intended to solve

(18)

TRANSBOUNDARY PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that States shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment, and that pollution arising from incidents or activities under their jurisdiction or control does not spread beyond the areas where they exercise sovereign rights in accordance with this Convention. (Art. 194. 2., Law of the Seas, 1982)

(19)

PRINCIPLE OF JUSTIFIABLE INTERVENTION

This principle holds that no religious, state, or cultural justification of practice that violates fundamental human rights, can be used to prevent international condemnation through peaceful intervention.

(20)

PRINCIPLE OF MORAL IMPERATIVE

PRINCIPLE OF WARRANTED INTERVENTION

This principle holds that individuals, institutions and states have a responsibility to act to prevent any actions and practices that cause crimes against humanity and nature

(21)

PRINCIPLE OF RIGHT TO OBJECT

This principle holds that no state shall refrain from objecting to a practice which violates human rights on the grounds that the practice belongs to a religious or

cultural group predominantly beyond the state's jurisdiction. This principle is particularly important in multicultural states where refugees, landed immigrants and citizens from former states have left their country of origin because of the violation of human rights.

(22)

ARMS LENGTH RESEARCH PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that most of the current research that has been used to support the continuation of the current model of development has arisen from non-arms length research by vested interests, and that if the urgency of the global situation is to be addressed arms-length non-vested interest research has to be relied on.

(23)

REGULATOR MUST NOT PROMOTER BE PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that regulators must not promote the continuance of the object or activity over which they regulate

(24)

PRINCIPLE OF PROPORTIONAL RESPONSE

This principle holds that the response in conflict must be proportional in kind, extent, nature to that of the original attack [Check wording in the Geneva Convention]

(25)

PRINCIPLE OF DISCRIMINATION

This principle requires the discrimination between military and not military competence and non competence [Check wording in the Geneva Convention]

PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

This was prepared for submission to the B.C. Government's Working Committee on Criteria for Discharge Emissions by the ERA Ecological Rights Association. It is proposed as a set of principles appropriate for bioregionalism

PRINCIPLE 1. ENDORSING THE INTERDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLE

The interdependence principle affirms the interdependence of respect for human rights, fulfillment of social justice and equity, achievement of environmental protection and preservation, and the attainment of peace. These components are interdependent facets of a potentially viable solutions. It no longer seems possible to consider "problems" in isolation (such as threats and impacts of war; the exponential growth of population; continued urbanization; the use of ecologically unsafe and unsound energy; the loss of ecological integrity; the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes (including nuclear waste); the disregard for intergenerational and gender equality/equity; the ignoring of health issues related to population and environmental degradation; the perpetuation of the current model of development; the inequitable distribution of resources; the disenfranchised and the enfranchised gap, etc.)

PRINCIPLE 2 ENDORSING THE PRIMACY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

In all decisions made affecting the environment, the integrity of the ecosystem must be given primacy in conjunction with socially equitable and environmentally-sound development. NOTE: The "Ecosystem" includes both the biological and physical and chemical components (the biotic and abiotic)

PRINCIPLE 3; ENSURING CONSISTENT PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR AND WATER AND SOIL QUALITY

Ensuring consistent protection means ensuring both the variation in air, water, and soil conditions across a bioregion and the variation in effects of different substances emitted. All discharges, no matter where they are located in a region, will be equally affected by the criteria. Ensuring consistent protection also means that governments will not transfer its pollution problems onto other jurisdictions or bioregions, nor should governments relax standards in order to attract industry. Criteria must ensure acceptable ambient environmental conditions all across states and bioregions.

PRINCIPLE 4: [ENABLING] SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND DEVELOPMENT

“socially equitable and environmentally-sound development” is a basis of bioregional planning. (Preamble, 1.2., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

PRINCIPLE 5: ENSURING THAT POLLUTING SUBSTANCES ARE NOT TRANSFERRED FROM ONE MEDIA TO ANOTHER

Pollution prevention is complete prevention instead of displacement of problem and not the transferring pollution from one medium to another (for example from water to air).

PRINCIPLE 6: AFFIRMING THE LIMITS OF GROWTH

There are real limits to consumption, population and pollution. Although their precise quantification is uncertain, there are serious indications that these limits have long since passed.

PRINCIPLE 7: ENDORSING THE ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE

The anticipatory principle is a pro-active measure to ensure that substances, processes and activities which are harmful to the environment are prevented from entering the environment, and to ensure that costly subsequent means of restoration are avoided, and that irreversible environmental degradation are avoided. Adverse effects include, but are not limited to: toxicity, bioaccumulation, bioconcentration, persistence, depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, reduction of carbon sinks, increased greenhouse gases, increased human-induced climate change, reduction or loss of biodiversity, as well as heat, light and electro-magnetic radiation, atomic radiation, and hormone mimicry

PRINCIPLE 8: AFFIRMING THE "CAUTIONARY" PRINCIPLE

Every proponent of an intervention in the ecosystem must demonstrate that the intervention will not cause harm to the environment or will not create ecologically unsound wastes

PRINCIPLE 9: REQUIRING OF A SHIFT IN THE ONUS OF PROOF

the proponents of an intervention shall demonstrate the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent having to demonstrate the harm of the intervention. "Reverse-onus principle" recommended by the Canadian Minister of Environment, Sheila Copps (1994) Proof of the non-hazardous or toxic nature of the product introduced into the

environment will be on the proponent of this new type of product [after a full life cycle analysis of all the potential environmental harm by non-vested interest parties]

PRINCIPLE 10: ADOPTING OF "PREVENTION" TECHNOLOGIES

Prevention technologies — technologies that emphasize "protecting, conserving and sustaining the environment from the beginning, and thus avoiding the cycle of rectification of error — will contribute to socially equitable and environmentally-sound development

PRINCIPLE 11: ENFORCING THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

Mandatory standards and technical regulations will be developed to prevent adverse effects of substances or activities on the ecosystem including the adverse effects on the health of human and non-human species within and throughout bioregions.

PRINCIPLE 12: REQUIRING THE USE OF BEST ECOLOGICALLY SOUND TECHNIQUES (BEST)

It is important to support and promote the development of and the use of BEST (Best Ecologically Sound Techniques) . In the event that there is no BEST technology which can prevent the release of persistent or bioaccumulative toxics then the extractive or productive activities which produce the product or substance process should be changed; the activities and product phased out/outlawed, or the demand for the product reduced through public education. In this case, the industry involved shall be assisted in the conversion to alternative processes or products.

PRINCIPLE 13 CREATING INDIGENOUS PLANT RESERVES AND HOME AND COMMUNITY MARKET GARDENS

Maintaining lawns requires a drain on local water supplies. Governments should pass regulations which encourage the replacement of grass lawns with indigenous plant reserves consistent with the fauna of the bioregion and home/community market gardens

PRINCIPLE 14: GENERATING BY-PRODUCTS AS A RESOURCE NOT AS WASTE

The generation of waste shall be prevented, and the emphasis shall be on the generation of by-products that can become an ecologically safe and sound resource. If waste is already in existence, waste shall be disposed of at its source in an ecologically

safe and sound manner ensuring that nothing is being stored that could, if an accident occurred, cause harm to the environment. If no assurance can be given that waste will not cause potentially significant adverse effects, then the activity that is generating the wastes shall cease, or permission to undertake the project will not be granted.

PRINCIPLE: 15 GLOBAL COMPLIANCE

The most stringent environmental provisions shall be adopted complying with all international, national, bilateral and bioregional agreements, protocols and conventions as a minimum. If there is a conflict between international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, the most stringent environmental provisions shall prevail.

PRINCIPLE 16: ENSURING INCLUSIVENESS OF ACTIVITIES AND SUBSTANCES

Every activity or substance that could prevent the protection and conservation of the environment will be included in environmental legislation, regardless of whether the activity or substance is, or is presumed to be covered under another Act

PRINCIPLE 17: UNDERTAKING TO NOT RELAX STANDARDS RELATED TO SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOUND DEVELOPMENT

Governments shall undertake to not relax environmental standards and technical regulations, or human rights protection, or social justice and equality/equity provisions to attract short-term economic benefit.

PRINCIPLE 18: ENSURING THAT RELAXATION OF STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS SHALL NOT BE USED TO ATTRACT POLLUTING INDUSTRY

No proposal to relax standards or technical regulations shall be used to attract industry into a specific bioregion [see principle enunciated in NAFTA. (re: relaxation of standards to attract industry)]

PRINCIPLE 19: ESTABLISHING AND ENFORCING REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION TARGETS

"Ambient criteria", or "environmental quality criteria" refers to levels of contaminants in the environment that must be zero use, production, and release in all cases where a toxic substance is persistent or bioaccumulative (e.g. chlorine). It also applies when a substance will generate persistent or bioaccumulative toxic by-product's or breakdown

products during its productions, use or disposal (Zero Toxics Alliance Statement of Principles)

PRINCIPLE 20: ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS AND TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALL ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES PRINCIPLE

The environmental audit and ecological consequences principle is the following: to assess both the environmental costs of not converting to ecologically sound practices and the environmental costs of permitting ecologically unsound practices (including the costs to future generations of irreversible environmental degradation) and the environmental costs of potential mitigation, and restoration.

PRINCIPLE 23: ASSESSING THE FULL COSTS OF VIOLATING THE RIGHTS TO THE DISENFRANCHISED THROUGH ECOLOGICALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES

In addition assessment of the full costs of violating the rights of the disenfranchised shall be carried out. The groups bearing the greatest impact from ecologically unsound practices are usually the disenfranchised in society—the poor and the members of minority groups

PRINCIPLE 25: REQUIRING A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An actual assessment of the short and long term potentially adverse environmental effects of existing and proposed projects and activities shall be carried out. So-called “Environmental Assessments” which review “environmental, economic, social, cultural, heritage, health effects of the reviewable projects” are not legitimate environmental impact assessments (Principle 25, “Environmental Compliance” Global Compliance Research Project)

PRINCIPLE 26: ENSURING AND ENFORCING THE POLLUTER PAY PRINCIPLE

The Polluter Pay Principle ensures that those who may release polluting substances into the environment pay the full-cost of environmentally safe handling, treatment, disposal, and remediation; in addition, permits shall be suspended and canceled, if the polluter has caused serious irreversible ecological damage

PRINCIPLE 27: ENFORCING ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE

Given that throughout history sympathetic government regimes have failed to enforce their own statutory legislation, and given that there has been resultant environmental degradation, current governments shall seek environmental compensation from companies that can be shown to have consistently contributed to environmental degradation. The funds from environmental compensation shall be put into developing BEST (Best Ecologically Sound techniques)

PRINCIPLE 28: ENSURING THAT COMPENSATION IS NOT USED AS JUSTIFICATION FOR NON FULFILLING OF DUTY

Compensation shall never be used as reason for not exercising the duty to preserve, protect, conserve the environment

PRINCIPLE 29: REJECTING THE NOTION THAT THE RESTORABILITY OF NATURE JUSTIFIES THE ABUSE OF NATURE

There exists a notion that environmental degradation is reversible; it can be restored, and rehabilitated. This notion shall never be used as a justification for the causing of environmental degradation

PRINCIPLE 30: EXTENDING CONCEPT OF DISASTER REDUCTION TO COVER NATURAL AND OTHER DISASTER SITUATIONS INCLUDING ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS (NA-TECHS)

Experience has demonstrated that, although not a part of the mandate of the Decade, the concept of the disaster reduction should be enlarged to cover natural and other disaster situations including environmental and technological disasters (Na-Techs) and their interrelationship which can have a significant impact on social, economic, cultural and environmental systems, in particular in developing countries. (B i Convention on Natural Disaster, 1994)

PRINCIPLE 18: ENSURING THAT STANDARDS AND TECHNICAL REGULATION WILL NOT BE RELAXED TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT

The argument that in a pristine environment that has not yet been polluted by industrial activity shall be able to have emission standards relaxed is inherently invalid and should be discounted. In other words a licence to pollute could be given to industry in an pristine area because the area is not yet officially been designated as being polluted

PRINCIPLE 18: ENSURING THAT REDEFINITION OF PRACTICES WILL NOT ENABLE INDUSTRY TO BYPASS REGULATIONS

Polluting industries that have been regulated under statutory law, shall not through redefinition of practice be excluded from the previous regulations [where a plant with "industrial" air emissions is redefined as a recycling plant and thus the regulations related to "industrial....] is deemed inapplicable

13.

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES

GAIA-L has 3 simple rules:

1) All posts to the list should be prefaced by "Gaia-L:" in the Subject line; i.e. "Subject: Gaia-L: Gaian Practice" etc.

2) All posts should try to have 'intelligent' titles. If the title of the post you are responding to does not fit your topic, change the title. If your topic is a flow from a previous topic that it seems that others would want to know that your topic is related, add "(WAS: old post name here)" at the end of the title.

3) All new subscribers should post an introductory message with a brief biography to the list ASAP. The subject line should read "Gaia-L: Intro (Your Name)"

To post a message to the list, address mail to GAIA-L@LISTSERV.AOL.COM

To send a message to all the people currently subscribed to the list, just send mail to GAIA-L@LISTSERV.AOL.COM. This is called "sending mail to the list", because you send mail to a single address and LISTSERV makes copies for all the people who have subscribed. This address (GAIA-L@LISTSERV.AOL.COM) is also called the "list address". You must never try to send any command to that address, as it would be distributed to all the people who have subscribed. All commands must be sent to the "LISTSERV address", LISTSERV@LISTSERV.AOL.COM. It is very important to understand the difference between the two, but fortunately it is not complicated. The LISTSERV address is like a FAX number, and the list address is like a normal phone line. If you make your FAX call someone's regular phone number by mistake, it will be an unpleasant experience for him but you will probably be excused the first time. If you do it regularly, however, he will probably get upset and send you a nasty complaint. It is the same with mailing lists, with the difference that you are calling hundreds or thousands of people at the same time, so a lot more people get annoyed if you use the wrong number.

You may leave the list at any time by sending a "SIGNOFF GAIA-L" command to LISTSERV@LISTSERV.AOL.COM. You can also tell LISTSERV how you want it to confirm the receipt of messages you send to the list. If you do not trust the system, send a "SET GAIA-L REPRO" command and LISTSERV will send you a copy of your own messages, so that you can see that the message was distributed and did not get damaged on the way. After a while you may find that this is getting annoying, especially if your mail program does not tell you that the message is from you when it informs

you that new mail has arrived from GAIA-L. If you send a "SET GAIA-L ACK NOREPRO" command, LISTSERV will mail you a short acknowledgement instead, which will look different in your mailbox directory. With most mail programs you will know immediately that this is an acknowledgement you can read later. Finally, you can turn off acknowledgements completely with "SET GAIA-L NOACK NOREPRO".

Following instructions from the list owner, your subscription options have been set to "NOACK REPRO NOCONCEAL" rather than the usual LISTSERV defaults. For more information about subscription options, send a "QUERY GAIA-L" command to LISTSERV@LISTSERV.AOL.COM.

Contributions sent to this list are automatically archived. You can get a list of the available archive files by sending an "INDEX GAIA-L" command to LISTSERV@LISTSERV.AOL.COM. You can then order these files with a "GET GAIA-L LOG" command, or using LISTSERV's database search facilities. Send an "INFO DATABASE" command for more information on the latter.

Please note that it is presently possible for other people to determine that you are signed up to the list through the use of the "REVIEW" command, which returns the e-mail address and name of all the subscribers. If you do not want your name to be visible, just issue a "SET GAIA-L CONCEAL" command.

From: Vsevolod Shakin <shakin@pc_shakin.ccas.ru>

To: "David White" <era@PINC.COM>

Cc: "Multiple recipients of list GAIA-L" <GAIA-L@LISTSERV.AOL.COM>

Bcc:

Subject: RE: Principles for Action & SUPERMODEL

Date: Sat, 24 Feb 1996 17:24:02 +-300

> PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

...

PRINCIPLE 1. ENDORSING THE INTERDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLE

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>RELAXED TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT

...

>PRINCIPLE 18: ENSURING THAT REDEFINITION OF PRACTICES WILL NOT
ENABLE

>INDUSTRY TO BYPASS REGULATIONS

...

Dear Dave,

I like your principles, all 32 of them. I do not stress, but check their numbers, please, with attention to the No. 18 used three times. But really I like this MULTI- criteria approach -- life is no easy, and more than 32-dimensional. Compare them with Rio Set, for instance, what took more pages to be published some years ago.

Will you let the Gaians know if you realized contradictory nature of these principles (goals, aims, restrictions), please? What could put them into a Harmony? What penalties you'd suggest to execute these principles, to make them work in our souls, our minds, our hands, please? What about foreseeing possible consequences? Did you

ever try to model them in any way? I believe a predictive supermodel (math, not a girl, though she is welcome, of course:) might help it.

Cheers,

Seva

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David and I worked on these principles. He has gone away for a week so I thought I would respond to your input into the principles. We incorporated these principles into “A Charter of Obligations”. This Charter has 350 pages of obligations that states had incurred in areas of peace, environment and human rights during the 50 years of the functioning of the United Nations. I took this Charter to the New York PrepCom and to the Conference in Beijing. This Charter was officially distributed to the state delegations at the Beijing conference to remind states that they should agree to nothing less than they were already obliged to do.

We would appreciate any refinements, changes etc. you would suggest.

As a result of being at the New York Prepcom for Beijing and in Beijing. I have set up, as part of the Global Compliance Research Project a network with representatives from over 60 countries including some contacts from Russia. The purpose of this project is to monitor compliance with international obligations—Often by publicly reminding states of what has been agreed to previously.

I worked on the alternative NGO Earth Charter when I was in Rio, and I found that the NGOs were often even asking for less than the governments were obliged to do in previous agreements.

I believe that it is only when citizens are aware of previously undertaken obligations; when they are willing to remind states of these obligations publicly, and when are able to present cases of non-compliance at an International Court of Environmental Law will some change occur.

I think that it would be interesting to see an innovative mathematical portrayal of a set of principles. I often draft large diagrams to communicate the complexity and interdependence of issues.

Thanks for your interest in the principles

Joan Russow PhD

Sessional Lecturer in Global Issues

Coordinator, Global Compliance research Project

- Increased loss and degradation of mountain ecosystems

Mountain ecosystems are, however, rapidly changing. They are susceptible to accelerated soil erosion, landslides and rapid loss of habitat and genetic diversity. On the human side, there is widespread poverty among mountain inhabitants and loss of indigenous knowledge. As a result, most global mountain areas are experiencing environmental degradation. (13.1. Fragile ecosystems)

7.2.4. MANDATE TO CHANGE CONSUMPTIVE PATTERNS OF DEVELOPMENT AND TO ADDRESS INEQUALITY

" Programs should: Contain a long-term strategy aimed at establishing the best possible conditions for sustainable local, regional and national development that would eliminate poverty and reduce the inequalities between various population groups. It

should assist the most disadvantaged groups -- in particular, women, children and youth within those groups - refugees and people under occupation. The groups will include poor smallholders, pastoralists, artisans, fishing communities, landless people, indigenous communities,

" Establishing, expanding and managing, as appropriate to each national context, protected area systems, which includes systems of conservation units for their environmental, social and spiritual functions and values, including conservation of forests in representative ecological systems and landscapes, primary old-growth forests, conservation and management of wildlife, nomination of world Heritage Sites under the World Heritage Conventions, as appropriate, conservation of genetic resources, involving in situ and ex situ measures and undertaking supportive measures to ensure sustainable utilization of biological resources and conservation of biological diversity and the traditional forest habitats of indigenous people, forest dwellers and local communities; (11.15 b., Deforestation)

" to promote income-generating activities, such as sustainable tourism,... in particular to protect the livelihood of local communities and indigenous people(13.15. b, fragile ecosystems)

" consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices or systems that have a good impact on the environment (13.21.a Fragile ecosystem)

" Long-term research into the importance of biodiversity for the functioning of ecosystems and the role of ecosystems in producing good, environmental services and other values supporting sustainable development with particular reference to the biology and reproductive capacities of key terrestrial and aquatic species, including native, cultivated and cultured species; ? observation and inventory techniques; ecological conditions necessary for biodiversity conservation and continued evolution; and social behaviour and nutrition habits dependent on natural ecosystems, where women play key roles. The work should be undertaken with the widest possible participation, especially of indigenous people and their communities, including women. (15.5 f, Biological diversity)

In chapter 36 of Agenda 21, a very important distinction is made between promoting "education," promoting "public awareness," and promoting "training." It appears to be clear in Agenda 21 that non-governmental organizations, community-based groups, women's groups and aboriginal groups are called upon to assist educational authorities in reorienting education. The role of industry is ascertained to be limited to specific areas of business and industrial and training programs.

" Educational authorities, with appropriate assistance of non-governmental organizations, including women's and indigenous peoples' organizations should promote all kinds of adult education programmes for continuing education in environment and development, basing activities around elementary/secondary schools and local problems. The authorities and industry should encourage business, industrial and agricultural schools to include such topics in their curricula. The corporate sector could include sustainable development in their education and training programmes.
Agenda 21, Chapter 36.5 I

In the section of Agenda 21 that addresses the " promoting of public awareness " industry is included not as the dispenser of "education" but as the recipient of needed education.

" Countries and regional organizations should be encouraged, as appropriate, to provide public environmental and development information services for raising the awareness of all groups, the private sector and particularly decision makers. (Agenda 21, section 36.10 c)

In the section of Agenda 21, that addresses the "promoting of training, an important role for industry is envisioned.

To strengthen national capacities,... in training, to enable governments, employers and workers to meet their environmental and development objectives and to facilitate the transfer and assimilation of new environmentally sound, socially acceptable and appropriate technology and know-how (Agenda 21, 36.13 c)

13. RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

UNCED Documents Sections from Agenda 21

Indigenous people and their communities have an historical relationship with their lands and are generally descendants of the original inhabitants of such lands. In the context of this chapter the term "lands" is understood to include the environment of the areas which the people concerned traditionally occupy. Indigenous people and their communities represent a significant percentage of the global population. They have developed over many generations a holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment. Indigenous people and their communities shall enjoy the full measure of human rights and fundamental freedoms without hindrance or discrimination. Their ability to participate fully in sustainable development practices on their lands has tended to be limited as a result of factors of an economic, social and historical nature. In view of the interrelationship between the natural environment and its sustainable development and the cultural, social, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people, national and international efforts to implement environmentally sound and sustainable development should recognize, accommodate, promote and strengthen the role of indigenous people and their communities. (Agenda 21, 16.1)

In full partnership with indigenous people and their communities, Governments and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations should aim at fulfilling the following objectives: (Agenda 21, 16.3)

- (a) Establishment of a process to empower indigenous people and their communities through measures that include:
 - (i) Adoption or strengthening of appropriate policies and/or legal instruments at the national level;
 - (ii) Recognition that the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are

environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate;

- (iii) Recognition of their values, traditional knowledge and resource management practices with a view to promoting environmentally sound and sustainable development;

UNCED Documents: Rio Declaration

Indigenous people and their communities, and other local communities, have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development. (Rio Declaration, Principle 22)

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health. (Rio Declaration, Principle 14)

In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by States according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. (Rio Declaration, Principle 15)

National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment.(Rio Declaration, Principle 16)

14.RESPECT FOR CULTURAL INTEGRITY AND INDIGENOUS PRACTICES

13.1. RESPECT FOR CULTURAL INTEGRITY AND RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

" respecting the cultural integrity and the rights of indigenous people [PEOPLES, EDITORIAL ADDITION] and their communities (3.7. b)

14.2. RESPECTS FOR TRADITIONAL AND INDIGENOUS PRACTICES

"Promote development in accordance with indigenous practices and adopt technologies appropriate to local conditions (7.42 c)

the promotion of sustainable production systems such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 Biodiversity)

" consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices or systems that have a good impact on the environment (13.21.a Fragile ecosystem)

" Collect and record information on indigenous conservation and rehabilitation practices and farming systems as a basis for research and extension programmes. (14.47 c, Agriculture)

" Governmentsshould ... Recognize and foster the traditional methods and the knowledge of indigenous people and their communities, emphasizing the particular role of women, relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, and ensure the opportunity for the participation of those groups in the economic and commercial benefits derived from the use of such traditional methods and knowledge (15.4, g Biodiversity)

" Take effective economic, social and other appropriate incentive measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, including the promotion of

sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 d Biodiversity)

" Take effective economic, social and other appropriate incentive measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, including the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 d Biodiversity)

" Take action where necessary for the conservation of biological diversity through the in situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats, as well as primitive cultivars and their wild relatives, and the maintenance and recover of viable populations of species in their natural surrounding ...(15.6 g. Biodiversity)

Governments... consistent with the requirements of international law should, as appropriate collect, assess and make available relevant and reliable information in a timely manner and in a form suitable for decision-making at all levels, with the full support and participation of local and indigenous people and their communities. (15.6 f Biodiversity)

"promotion of collaborative research programmes... fostering of traditional methods and knowledge of such groups (local and indigenous) in connection with these activities. (16.7 b Biotechnology)

States shall cooperate with a view to the conservation of marine mammals and, in the case of cetaceans, shall in particular work through the appropriate international organizations for their conservation, management and study (17.50 Marine)

“Environmentally preferable goods.

148 * e Encourage the adoption of policies for the creation and development of the private sector and promote strategies for substantial and well-directed public and private investments in construction and development of shelter, infrastructure, health, education and other basic services through, inter alia, the provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance; in addition encourage Governments to promote strategies to ensure that the private sector, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws, and adopt policies and establish mechanisms to grant contracts on a non-discriminatory basis; recruit women for leadership, decision-making and management and provide training programmes, all on a equal basis with men; and observe national labour, environment, consumer, health and safety laws, particularly those that affect women and children

fundamental principles derived from the obligations incurred in the United Nation Conventions, Treaties, Covenants and from the expectations created in the United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and General Assembly Resolutions shall establish the basis for socially equitable and environmentally sound development. The overall decline in official development assistance, however, is a serious cause for concern. This trend has also been accompanied by considerable increases in international flows of capital as well as increasing private sector involvement in infrastructure and services development and management. **This shift from aid to trade requires the establishment of mandatory international normative standards-and-technical regulations (MINS) that will drive the corporations, including transnationals, and funding agencies such as the development banks to ensure socially equitable and environmentally sound development. Currently the concept of sustainable development appears to justify the continuation of the currently over-consumptive model of development with a coupling “clean-up environmental technology” which is moving the global community away from adopting BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices from the outset. Only when there is the global political will to agree to high global mandatory regulations and standards, and only when these regulations and standards are in place to drive industry will there be the needed shift towards a real cooperation based on the highest tenable principles.** This shift from aid to trade clearly points to the need for **global mandatory regulations and standards to drive corporations including transnationals private sector to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development.** *participation in the shaping of international cooperation.* The international community, including multilateral financial institutions, **has an important role to play in providing funding that is conditional on the adherence to high mandatory international normative standards-and-technical -regulations (MINS) based on principles established over the past 50 years in international instruments. In section 167 of the Platform of Action of the United Nations Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, states**

undertook to ensure that all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws.” In addition the lending institutions shall not support the “clean-up environment industries” which thrive on the relaxing of regulations related to toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes, and which continue to perpetuate the old world order of over-consumption, inequity and environmental destruction, and intrastate and interstate conflict. It is only through promoting socially equitable and environmentally sound development through global mandatory standards and regulations with additional resources for Best environmentally sound technology that *environmental to ensure that additional resources to reinforce* national efforts to foster *an enabling environment to* and achieve the objectives of adequate shelter for all and the **socially equitable and environmentally sound** *sustainable development* of human settlements.

of their international obligations concerning the protection of human health and protection and preservation of the environment, and are liable in accordance with international law (Preamble Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1992);

shall establish the basis for socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

fundamental principles derived from

... Art. 148 and establish mechanisms to grant contracts on a non-discriminatory basis; recruit women for leadership, decision-making and management and provide training programmes, all on a equal basis with men; and observe national labour, environment, consumer, health and safety laws, particularly those that affect women and children

The overall decline in official development assistance, however, is a serious cause for concern. This trend has also been accompanied by considerable increases in international flows of capital as well as increasing private sector involvement in infrastructure and services development and management. **This shift from aid to trade requires ensuring of compliance of private sector**

148 * e Encourage the adoption of policies for the creation and development of the private sector and promote strategies for substantial and well-directed public and private investments in construction and development of shelter, infrastructure, health, education and other basic services through, inter alia, the provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance; in addition encourage Governments to promote strategies

HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLE

10.1. This principle affirms the fundamental right of all peoples to respect, equity and equality; to food, health, shelter, and social security; to safe drinking water, clean air, safe environment; freedom from conflict and war

(23)

PRINCIPLE OF JUSTIFIABLE INTERVENTION

This principle holds that no religious, state, or cultural justification of a practice that violates fundamental human rights, can be used to prevent international condemnation through peaceful intervention.

(24)

PRINCIPLE OF MORAL IMPERATIVE

PRINCIPLE OF WARRANTED INTERVENTION

This principle holds that individuals, institutions and states have a responsibility to act to prevent any actions and practices that cause crimes against humanity and nature

(27)

PRINCIPLE OF RIGHT TO OBJECT

This principle holds that no state shall refrain from objecting to a practice which violates human rights on the grounds that the practice belongs to a religious or cultural group predominantly beyond the state's jurisdiction. This principle is particularly important in multicultural states where refugees, landed immigrants and citizens from former states have left their country of origin because of the violation of human rights.

32

Reducing environmental health hazards

(Article * 89 a ter Improve policies that **prevent**, reduce environmental health hazards and provide the informal sector and all workers with accessible information on how to enhance occupational safety and reduce health risks;

WILLIAM GAZ

St Louis Missouri

HOCKS GADDES WEST

71 EMERGING FIGURE

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Elanor Wattel FIND FIND FIND

(12)

PRINCIPLE OF NON-PRESUMPTION

12.1. This principle entails the affirming that no presumption shall be made about capabilities or abilities on the basis of race, tribe, religion, disabilities, country of origin, sex, sexual orientation, language, family structure, or other status

August 28, 1998

'SLOCAN SLAMMER' AT THE LEGISLATURE

Why: This is an important issue. The float is appealing, well built and will attract media attention. **It will also make a good visual.**

What: Large mobile float designed by local artist.

- This "prison on wheels" focuses on those citizens recently arrested in the Slocan Valley trying to protect their domestic water supplies.*

When: 10:30 am Friday, (Today!)

where: In the parking lot behind the Legislature

Who: The event is sponsored by the B.C. Green Party (which incidentally is holding its AGM this weekend at the Victoria Language Institute (the old Royal Oak Inn on the Pat Bay Highway)

- Green Party National Leader Joan Russow will make a presentation

- Wally du Temple will issue an appeal for those currently either arrested or fasting.

for further information contact

Wally du Temple at (250) 656-7012

() THAT in 1998 January 29, I circulated the following:

**1998 PRINCIPLES OF COMPLIANCE: MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL
NORMATIVE STANDARDS (MINS**

EXHIBIT:

**1998 PRINCIPLES OF COMPLIANCE: MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL
NORMATIVE STANDARDS (MINS)**

Socially Equitable and Environmentally Sound Development

Prepared by Dr. Joan E. Russow

Coordinator Global Compliance Research Project

Federal Leader of the Green Party of Canada

Member, IUCN Commission on Education and Communication

Chair, Urbanization Caucus, formed at NGO forum, Habitat II

Former Sessional Lecturer, Global Issues, University of Victoria

1230 St. Patrick Street, Victoria, B.C. CANADA V8S 4Y4

Tel/FAX (604) 598-0071. e-mail jrussow@coastnet.com.

Circulated in draft form at numerous conferences since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and on the internet. Included as part of the Charter of Obligations circulated to state delegations at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1995. Submitted to the Working Group for Establishing Criteria for Discharge Emissions, B.C. Canada, 1996. Submitted to the Canadian Standards Association meeting of the Western Caucus

March 29, 1996 and extended, May 7, 1996, and distributed at May 11, 12 Canadian Standards Association meeting on ISO 14000 in Toronto, distributed to the May 24 meeting of the Western Caucus meeting of the CSA on ISO in Vancouver; and presented in summary form to the Committee II partnership consultation meeting at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul; and updated with principles from Habitat for the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, CANADA, submitted to public consultation meeting on "Cost Recovery and Process efficiency in Environmental Assessment" Canadian

Environmental Assessment Agency in September 1996, and given to a representative from CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency); displayed at the Forest and Sustainable Ecosystems Conference in Victoria, September, 1996, and circulated in draft form for comment as the environmental section of the "Istanbul Manifesto".

Presented in part at various sessions of the IUCN World Congress of Nature,

1996. These principles have also been submitted to Andrew Speer, the Director of Environment from the World Bank and sent to Maurice Strong from the Earth Council ; and to Dr Wiwa from the Ogoni tribe in Nigeria. Referred to at consultation meeting with External Affairs about submission to Commission on Sustainable Development, and presented to Ambassador John Fraser, Canadian Ambassador on the Environment to the UN. Sent to Earthwatch, Maurice Strong (Earth Council), and Elizabeth Dowdeswell (UNEP). Submitted it to Steven Rockefeller for consideration for the Earth Council's Earth Charter. Circulated for input into the Canada report to the Commission on Sustainable Development.; Circulated to Environment Canada for discussion about Canadian policy for Sustainable Development; Placed on Environment Canada's web site. Left in disk for inclusion on UN NGO Web site. Requested and submitted to United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) for distribution to US Congress. Distributed widely to Non Governmental Organizations since 1992.

PRINCIPLES OF COMPLIANCE DERIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS
AND EXPECTATIONS: BASIS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF
MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS (MINS)

LEGEND

plain: International Conventions, Treaties and Covenants; Declarations, Conference Agendas, and General Assembly Resolutions

Plain Italics: sections proposed for deletion

plain: underlined: Proposals by NGOs

Outline: sections that have been proposed in documents but may not have been agreed to

bold: categories and proposals made by Global Compliance Research Project

OVERVIEW

It is necessary for citizens to reveal that years of obligations incurred through the Charter of the United Nations, conventions, treaties and covenants, expectations created through General Assembly resolutions, and commitments made through Conference Action plans have NOT been undertaken, and that most of the obligations, expectations and commitments have neither been discharged nor fulfilled, and that it is time for compliance through action.

The year 1999 ends the decade dedicated to the respect and furtherance of international law. For over 50 years member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties, and covenants; have made commitments through globally adopted action plans and have created expectations through General Assembly Resolutions This respect and furtherance can only be realized if member states of the United Nations discharge obligations, fulfill expectations and act on commitments through signing and ratifying what they have not yet signed and ratified; and through enacting the necessary legislation to ensure the discharging of obligations; and through the fulfilling of expectations and the acting on commitments.

For over fifty years through international agreements, the member states of the United Nations have undertaken: to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights; to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment; to create a global structure that respects the rule of law, to achieve a state of peace; justice and security , and to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. International agreements include both obligations incurred through the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Conventions, Treaties, and Covenants; and expectations created through the United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and General Assembly Resolutions. If these years of obligations had been discharged, if these fifty years of expectations had been fulfilled, and if years of commitments had been acted upon, respect for human rights could have been guaranteed, preservation and protection of the environment could have been ensured, threats to peace prevented and removed, disarmament achieved, and socially equitable and environmentally sound development could have been enabled.

In international agreements member states of the United Nations are deemed responsible for the discharging of obligations and for the fulfilling of expectations, and of commitments through enacting the necessary legislation and through enforcing this legislation.

In the Platform of Action from the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace(1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda from the Habitat II

Conference (1996) member states have undertaken “to ensure that corporations, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws. (Article 167). In Habitat II this undertaking was reaffirmed and then extended to include the undertaking by states to ensure that the “private sector” also comply (Article 148).

Member states that have ratified Conventions, Treaties and Covenants are held to be legally responsible for discharging all obligations under these agreements. Also, members states that have signed but not ratified agreements are required under Article 18 of the Convention on the Law of Treaties to not defeat the purpose of the convention in the interim between the signing and the coming into force of the convention. There is no provision, however, for states to be bound to appear before the International Court of Justice or to be bound by its decision. In addition there is no provision for an international court of Compliance where citizens could take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance.

Expectations that have been created from General Assembly Resolutions, Declarations, and commitments made through Conference Action plans could be judicable under the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation. The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation justifies the considering of what is usually deemed to be only of moral suasion in a legal context. The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation has been recognized in Common Law and has been described in the following way:

To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, Ombudsman Annual Report, British Columbia, Canada, 1991)

In this document, principles related to environmental preservation and protection have been extracted from a synthesis of international obligations derived from the UN Charter, UN Conventions, treaties Covenants; and of expectations derived from United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and General Assembly Resolutions. In addition, consideration has also been given to Non Governmental Organization submissions.

As a result of the commitments made in recent United Nations Conferences including UN Conference on Women, and Habitat for states to ensure private sector, corporate including transnational compliance with

international agreements, this document is advocating the establishing of Mandatory International Normative Standards (MINS) drawn from international principles. The establishment of mandatory international normative standards-and-technical regulations (MINS) will drive the corporations, including transnationals, and funding agencies such as the development banks to ensure socially equitable and environmentally sound development. Currently the concept of sustainable development appears to justify the continuation of the currently over-consumptive model of development with a coupling “clean-up environmental technology” which is moving the global community away from adopting BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices from the outset. Only when there is the global political will to agree to high global mandatory regulations and standards, and only when these regulations and standards are in place to drive industry will there be the needed shift towards a real cooperation based on the highest tenable principles. Global mandatory regulations and standards are essential to drive corporations including transnationals to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. The international community, including multilateral financial institutions, has an important role to play in providing funding that is conditional on the adherence to high mandatory international normative standards-and-technical -regulations (MINS) based on principles established over the past 50 years in international instruments. In section 167 of the Platform of Action of the United Nations Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, states undertook to ensure that all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws.”. In addition the lending institutions shall not support the “clean-up environment industries” which thrive on the relaxing of regulations related to toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes, and which continue to perpetuate the old world order of over-consumption, inequity and environmental destruction, and intrastate and interstate conflict. It is only through promoting socially equitable and environmentally sound development through global mandatory standards and regulations with additional resources for Best environmentally sound traditions that national efforts to foster and achieve the objectives of socially equitable and environmentally sound development will be achieved.

This document delineates a series of principles drawn from international agreements, and couples this series with additional principles suggested by non-governmental organization. Non-governmental Organization principles are included as a reflection of a new development in United Nations Conferences. In the Habitat II Conference a second committee had been set up to receive input from “partners” one of whom was the non-governmental organization community, and for the first time a submission from the NGOs was included in the official documentation to be circulated by the United Nations.

This document is a preliminary document where the principles are enunciated, and where some of the actions that would need to be undertaken to ensure the adherence to these principles have been proposed. A second document which will delineate further on what would constitute compliance with the principles is being prepared. In addition a book entitled “ Global Non-Compliance: Over 50 years of obligations incurred and expectations created” linking environment, peace, human rights and social justice issues. is being proposed. This book is a follow-up to the “Charter of Obligations”— 350 pages, which was officially distributed at the UN conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace; and to the “ Comment on Habitat II Agenda: moving beyond Habitat I to discharging Obligations and to fulfilling expectations” which was circulated to state delegations at Habitat II.

Following a series of meetings of the Urbanization Caucus at the NGO forum at Habitat II, the members of the Caucus decided to prepare “An Istanbul Manifesto”; this Manifesto will be a 400 page book comprising a collection of resolutions with the preambles drawn from international instruments, and the operative clauses drawn from resolutions from non-governmental sources. Sections from this document will be used to evaluate State compliance with undertakings through various conferences such as UNCED, World Conference on Human Rights, and Habitat II.

PRINCIPLES REFLECTED IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS: OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AND EXPECTATIONS CREATED

GENERAL GLOBAL URGENCY RECOGNIZED IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(See Charter of Obligations, 1995 for a comprehensive list of global recognition of the urgency of the global situation)

ACKNOWLEDGING THE PERPETUATION OF INEQUALITY AND THE DETERIORATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM

1. Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem on which we depend for our well being (Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF UNSUSTAINABLE PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION PARTICULARLY IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

2. We recognize that “the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances. (4.3. Changing Consumption Patterns, Agenda 21. 1992, UNCED)

RECOGNIZING INCREASED ECOLOGICAL THREATS TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

Ecological problems, such as global climate change, largely driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, are adding to the threats to the well-being of future generations. (Preamble, 1.2 International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

PRINCIPLES

A goal could be described as the final purpose or end to which a design tends or which a person, institution or any other body aims to attain. Principles, however, do not establish a goal or vision which is unattainable, and which is to be compromised through trade-offs. A principle is a foundation from which anything proceeds, a comprehensive law or doctrine from which others are derived or on which others are founded. Principles give substance to standards. A standard is that which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of value, or that which is established by authority, custom or general consent as an example or criterion. The principle provides the foundation for the standards.

(1)

INTERDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLE

The interdependence principle affirms the interdependence of promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights; ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment; creating a global structure that respects the rule of law, achieving a state of peace; justice and security , and participating in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. These issues will be perceived to be interdependent facets of a potentially viable solution. It is no longer possible to consider in isolation: threats and impacts of war; the use of ecologically unsafe and unsound energy; the loss of ecological integrity; the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, including nuclear waste, the disregard for intergenerational and gender equality/equity; the ignoring of health issues related to population and environmental degradation; the perpetuation of the current model of development; the inequitable distribution of resources; the disenfranchised and the enfranchised gap etc.

1.1. RECOGNIZING THE GROWING AWARENESS OF THE INTERCONNECTION OF ISSUES

... reflects[Ing] the growing awareness that population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and other threats to the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in isolation. (Preamble, 1.5., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

1.2. UNDERTAKING RESEARCH INTO LINKAGES

Research should **shall** be undertaken on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources and human health as a guide to

effective **socially equitable and environmentally-sound** sustainable development policies (3.31., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

1.3. RECOGNIZING DEPENDENCE ON NATURE

mankind **humankind** is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients (Preamble (a) UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of

Nature, 1982)

1.4. RECOGNISING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS

(a) (Article 95 bis. Many environmental contaminants, such as radioactive materials and persistent organic pollutants, work their way into the food chain and eventually into human beings, thus compromising the health of present and future generations. (Habitat II

(2)

ECOSYSTEM PRIMACY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall undertake that, in all decisions made about interventions into the ecosystem, the ecosystem shall be given primacy. Through a 1982 General Assembly Resolution 37/7, the majority of states undertook to “Ensure [e]nsuring that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to humans” (World Charter of Nature, 1982). Also through General Assembly resolution 37/7, it was recognized that humankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients.

“Ecosystem” is defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity as a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992). Biodiversity is defined as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

Interdependence of biota and the delicate balance and interaction among various ecosystems shall be ensured as well as the integrity of the components themselves.

2.1. RESPECTING OF INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE

Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [Humanity], and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man [humans] must be guided by a moral code of action (Preamble, UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982)

Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired (Principle 1, UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982) World Charter of Nature, 1982)

2.3. REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT PRINCIPLE

Promoting changes in unsustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly in industrialized countries...settlement structures that are more sustainable, reduce environmental stress , promote the efficient and rational use of natural resources-including water, air, biodiversity, forests, energy sources and land - and meet basic needs thereby providing a healthy living and working environment for all and reducing the ecological footprint of human settlements; (27 b, Habitat II, 1996)

2.4. ACTING UPON THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THERE ARE LIMITS-TO GROWTH: LIVING WITHIN THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

There are real limits to consumption, population and pollution. Although their precise quantification is uncertain, there are serious indications that these limits have long since passed, and failure to act upon this acknowledgement is negligence.

* [Find: Quote from Club of Rome]

2.5. RESPECTING THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF ECOSYSTEMS

Sustainable human settlements development incorporates... the precautionary principle, pollution prevention, respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems and preservation of opportunities for future generations. (16, Habitat II). **Respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems also entails acknowledging that there are limits to growth, and respecting the inherent worth of nature, and thus does not justify increased pollution in pristine areas, or give a licence to pollute less polluted areas.**

2.6. KNOWING ECO-CYCLES

To facilitate capacity-building and institutional development for the improvement of human settlements planning and management, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities and their associations, should: * be encouraged to increase their knowledge about the eco-cycles involving their cities so as to prevent environmental damage (Art. 135, Habitat II, 1996)

2.7. PROMOTING THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF URBAN AND PERIURBAN BIODIVERSITY

In order to promote a healthy environment that will continue to support adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements for current and future generations, Governments at the appropriate levels, in partnership with all relevant interested parties, should:

(a) Promote the conservation and sustainable use of urban and peri-urban biodiversity, including forests, local habitats and species biodiversity; the protection of biodiversity should be included within local sustainable development planning activities

(b) encourage, where appropriate, the establishment of productive and recreational green belts around urban and rural agglomerations in order to protect their environment and contribute to the provision of food products. (Article* 98 bis Habitat II, 1996)

2.8. ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO... GREEN SPACES

Formulate and implement human settlement development policies that ensure equal access to and maintenance of basic services, including those related to the provision of food security; education; employment and livelihood; primary health care [changed to basic health care, June 14], including reproductive and sexual health care and services [deleted June 14]; safe drinking water and sanitation; adequate shelter; and access to open and green spaces; giving special priority to the needs and rights of women and children, who often bear the greatest burden of poverty (Article *87(a) Habitat)

2.9 BEING ENTITLED TO ... HEALTHY PRODUCTIVE LIFE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

human beings are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature (Article 23, Habitat II, 1996)

2.10. ENSURING SOCIAL PROGRESS IN HARMONY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Sustainable settlements development ensures economic development, employment opportunities and social progress in harmony with the environment

(3)

GLOBE-WIDE STANDARDS PRINCIPLE

3.1. ESTABLISHING GLOBE-WIDE STANDARDS

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), the invalid argument that, in a pristine environment that has not yet been polluted by industrial activity, emission standards shall be relaxed. A licence to pollute in an pristine area shall not be given to industry because the area has not yet officially been designated as being polluted would be discredited.

Polluting industries that have been regulated under statutory law, shall not through redefinition of practice be excluded from the previous regulations

States shall ensure consistency so that point source discharges, no matter where they are located will be equally affected by the standards.

Standards must ensure acceptable ambient environmental conditions globally. No particular area should be penalized due to a pre-existing high quality environment

In no way shall the requirement to ensure consistency be used as a justification for the relaxing of globe-wide standards and technical regulations

3.2. HARMONIZING UPWARD OF THE “PLAYING FIELD”

Through mandatory international standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that the regional, national, and international targets with the highest possible socially equitable and environmentally sound standards shall be drawn upon.

3.3. ENFORCING GLOBE-WIDE PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION

Through mandatory international standards (MINS), states shall establish and enforce reduction and elimination targets and ensure that corporations including transnationals meet or exceed, globe-wide reduction and elimination targets, Ambient criteria, or environmental quality standards referring to levels of contaminants in the environment must be zero use, production, and release in all cases where a toxic substance is persistent or bioaccumulative, or where substance will generate persistent or bioaccumulative toxic by-products or breakdown products during its productions, use or disposal (paraphrase of Zero Toxics Alliance Statement of Principles)

Given that local and regional goals and targets may not have taken into consideration pollution prevention, the goals and targets, consequently, shall be reassessed in the light of the precautionary, anticipatory principle, and other principles such as those advocated by the Zero Toxics Alliance in their Statement of principles from July 26, 1994: .

Zero Toxics Statement of Principles from the “Zero Toxics Alliance Statement of Principles” 7/26/94

1. ... zero use, production , and release of persistent and /or bioaccumulative toxic substances in the environment, workplace and home. Zero does not mean below some arbitrary level, or even beneath the level of detection. Zero means Zero.
2. ... elimination and reduction of the use, production , and release of other toxics substances in the environment, workplace and home.
3.the goal of zero use, production, and release applies in all cases where a toxic substances is persistent or bioaccumulative. It also applies when a substance will generate persistent or bioaccumulative toxic by-products or breakdown products during its production, use or disposal
4. ... advocat[ing] programs that achieve ...goals through reformulation of industrial processes associated with toxics use and production. Limiting discharges and shifting toxics from one environmental medium to another do not protect people or the environment
5. ...reject[ion] of risk assessments which claim that exposures to toxic substances are safe

In addition, in establishing international standards, drafters shall give serious consideration to “bioconcentration”. For example the discharge of mercury was deemed to be at an acceptable level. The mercury, however, was taken up by small organisms becoming more highly concentrated as it moved up the food chain. Biopathways must always be examined”.

3.4.. STRIVING TO ENSURE THAT THE LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL TARGETS IN EACH STATE SHALL DRAW UPON THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND STANDARDS

Collectively the member states of the United Nations are in a position to drive industry through regulations which establish the highest possible equitable and ecological standards and technical regulations, and to promote the highest possible level global playing field.

3.5. ENSURING GLOBE-WIDE CONSISTENT PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR, WATER, AND SOIL QUALITY

Through mandatory international standards, states shall ensure consistent protection considering both variation in air water and soil conditions locally, regionally, nationally and globally; and the variation in effects of different substances emitted. However, ensuring consistent protection also means that states will not transfer their pollution problems onto other jurisdictions nor will states relax or change their standards or technical regulations in order to attract industry.

regulations.

(4)

COMPLIANCE PRINCIPLE

States shall discharge obligations, and fulfill expectations, and shall enact the necessary to ensure the discharging of obligations and the fulfilling of expectations. In , through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , legislation to ensure that corporations comply .

In Art. 60 of the Convention of Treaties, states are bound to not create situations in which it would be impossible to fulfill treaty obligations; in many cases current ecologically unsound practices result in the impossibility of fulfilling treaty obligations.

Also, under the Convention of the Law of Treaties, states are bound, unless specifically mentioned, not to invoke internal law to justify non performance of a treaty obligation (Art. 27).

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall comply with all international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, protocols and conventions as a minimum. If there is a conflict between international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, the most stringent environmental provisions shall prevail. In 1995, in the Platform of Action, UN Convention on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, States undertook to ensure that “all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws” (Section 167). This undertaking was reaffirmed and extended in the Habitat II Agenda to include the “private sector”.

A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose (Art.1.Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968)

Rules of customary international law will continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of the present Convention have agreed as follows (Article 29 territorial scope of treaties, Convention on the Law of Treaties)

4.1. REFRAINING FROM ACTS THAT WOULD DEFEAT THE PURPOSE

The Law of Treaties has established that there exists an

obligation not to defeat the object and purpose of a treaty prior to its entry into force

A state is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty when:

(i) it has signed the treaty or has exchanged instruments constituting the treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, until it shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty a); or

(ii) it has expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, pending the entry into force of the treaty and provided that such entry into force is not unduly delayed b)

(Art. 18, Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968)

4.2. APPLYING THE DOCTRINE OF LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS

The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations has established an institutional obligation to citizens:

(i) "To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, B.C. Ombudsman Annual Report, 1991)

and that

(ii) If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, it will be expected to act carefully and appropriately without negligence, and the citizens have the legitimate expectation that the government will discharge its obligations (Ombudsman Office, Personal Communication).

(See Russow, J. (1995) Charter of Obligations for A survey of obligations compiled by the Global Compliance Research project.

4.3. ENACTING INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN STATE LAW AND PRACTICE

The obligation to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance has been established in international Conventions, Protocols, Declarations, Covenants, and Resolutions, and has thus become a principle of international customary law. Through international mandatory standards states shall ensure that international obligations are reflected in the law and practice of each State. This international customary law principle has been expressed in numerous international documents for over 20 years. An example of the enunciation of the principle can be found in the UN Resolution 37/7. and reads as follows:

The principles set forth in the present Charter shall be reflected in the law and practice of each State, as well as at the international level (UN Resolution 37/7)

If there is a conflict between international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, the most stringent environmental provisions shall prevail.

4.4 ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEED FOR MORAL CODE OF ACTION IN RESPECT OF NATURE

The World Charter of Nature provided guidance for human respect for and action towards nature:

Ensuring that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [humans] , and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man [human] must be guided by a moral code of action (UN Resolution 37/7), 1982)

4.5. ADOPTING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Join with professional societies to review and revise building codes and regulations based on current standards of engineering, building and planning practices, local conditions and ease of administration, and adopt performance standards **for all industrial activity**, as appropriate (Art. 169 n, Habitat II, 1996)

4.6. ESTABLISHING POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Governments at all appropriate levels, including local authorities have a responsibility to ensure access to education and to protect their population's health, safety and general welfare. This requires, as appropriate, establishing policies, laws and regulation for both public and private activities...(Article 19, Habitat II, 1996)

4.7 ESTABLISHING AND ADOPTING A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

establish and adopt a regulatory framework, and provide institutional support for facilitating participation and partnership arrangements at all levels. (Article 50 e, Habitat II)

4.8 ESTABLISHING LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

* Establishing legislative and regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements and consultative mechanisms for involving organizations in the design, implementation and

evaluation of human settlements strategies and programmes (Art. 180 (a), Habitat II, 1996)

4.9 ENSURING OF COMPLIANCE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Encourage the adoption of policies for the creation and development of the private sector and promote strategies for substantial and well-directed public and private investments in construction and development of shelter, infrastructure, health, education and other basic services through, inter alia, the provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance; in addition encourage Governments to promote strategies to ensure that the private sector, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws, and adopt policies and establish mechanisms to grant contracts on a non-discriminatory basis; recruit women for leadership, decision-making and management and provide training programmes, all on an equal basis with men; and observe national labour, environment, consumer, health and safety laws, particularly those that affect women and children (Article 148 * e, Habitat II)

4.10 PROMOTING ...ETHICAL PRACTICES

promote transparency, accountability and ethical practices in financial transactions through support from effective legal and regulatory frameworks (Article 61* (d) Habitat II)

4.11. ESTABLISHING MONITORING AND EVALUATING COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ENFORCEMENT AT ALL LEVELS

Establish, equip and build capacity for monitoring and evaluating compliance with environmental regulations and effectiveness of enforcement at all levels (Article 97 (c) Habitat II);

4.12. IMPLEMENTING LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND LOCAL AGENDA 21

support mechanisms for consultations and partnerships among interested parties to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21s and specific cross-sectoral environmental health programmes (Article 97 (h)Habitat II)

4.13. PROMOTING COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Promote, where appropriate, compliance with and enforcement of all health and environmental laws, especially in low-income areas with vulnerable groups (Article 75 d Habitat)

(5)

REGULATOR MUST NOT BE PROMOTER PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that regulators must not promote the continuance of the object or activity over which they regulate. For example, IAEA (The International Atomic Energy Association) that has the responsibility of regulating the civil nuclear industry promotes the use of nuclear energy.

(6)

STANDARDS-DRIVING INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that standards drive industry rather than industry driving standards. States in conjunction with international standards shall establish regulations that will drive industry. The cost to the environment of continued degradation as a result of not enforcing standards and regulations rather than the cost to industry of environmental regulations shall be paramount.

Socially equitable and sound environmental performance will be determined by mandatory international normative standards (MINS) and technical regulations. These standards and technical regulations have as a foundation international principles related to promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights; to ensuring of the preservation , conservation and protection of the environment; to creating a global structure that respects the rule of law, to achieving a state of peace; justice and security , and to participating in socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

There shall be continuous monitoring to ensure that corporation including transnationals, as well as small operations and the private sector generally are complying with international normative standards and technical regulations. In the event of non-compliance with MINS, the charters of all the corporations including the transnationals that contribute to conflict, to the escalation of war, to the violation of human rights and to the degradation of the environment shall be revoked. The emphasis of the international mandatory and normative regulatory policy is to ensure that standards drive industry not industry driving standards.

To this end all promotion shall focus on developing and implementing BEST (Best Environmentally-Sound Traditions) practices. The environment and ecosystem will determine BEST practices not be “managed”

MINS establishes absolute requirements for environmental performance to satisfy socially equitable and environmentally-sound development.

“Socio-economic needs”, when referred to in international documents shall be limited to socially equitable and environmentally sound development principles, including fundamental international rights but shall not include a professed right to engage in socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices.

All impacts of the corporation or business shall be examined even those impacts that normally would be deemed beyond objective quantification. Ignorance by corporations, including transnationals of the deleterious consequences arising from inequitable/ecologically unsound practices shall not absolve corporations from legal responsibility.

6.2 REVOCATION OF CHARTERS PRINCIPLE

In the event of non-compliance with MINS, the charters of all the corporations including the transnationals that contribute to conflict, to the escalation of war, to the violation of human rights and to the degradation of the environment shall be revoked.

(7)

NON-PROSECUTING FOR DEMONSTRATING FOR COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

States shall not prosecute citizens for demonstrating to protest non-compliance with regional, national or international standards.

(8)

NON-TRANSFERENCE OF MEDIA

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that polluting substances are not transferred from one media to another

(for example from water to air). in other words pollution prevention is complete prevention instead of displacement of problem

(9)

INCLUSIVENESS OF ACTIVITIES AND SUBSTANCES PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that every activity or substance that could prevent the protection and , conservation of the environment will be included under regulatory schemes, regardless of whether the activity or substance is presumed to be covered under another Act For example, “atomic wastes” have not been included under the Basel Conventions dealing with hazardous wastes, and currently “forestry” is proposed for exclusion from the Biodiversity Convention rather than being a protocol linked with the Biodiversity Convention, Climate Change Convention, Convention on Desertification or other relative conventions.

(10)

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall invoke and ensure compliance with the precautionary principle.

The precautionary principle has been enunciated in international documents since at least the 1972 United Nations Conference on Humans and the Environment (Stockholm Convention), where it appeared in a rudimentary form; it was then reinforced in the 1982 UN Resolution 37/7, the World Charter of Nature, and then re-enunciated throughout the UNCED documents.

The precautionary principle has been enunciated ” as follows:

where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat” (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

This could be generalized into the following form:

where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation

(Note: that the precautionary principle shall not be misconstrued to mean” that there is evidence but not scientific certainty that a particular practice, substance or activity is causing harm therefore we shall continue the practice; or the precautionary principle should not be used to justify not using an environmentally sound practice because it is not scientifically based.)

The precautionary principle shall be applied to all potentially harmful emissions, contaminants, agents of pollutants, or reconcentrated substances—created through imbalance in biogeochemical cycles

(11)

ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE

States shall ensure that in all their activities and in the activities of corporations including transnational corporations there is adherence to the anticipatory principle.

In the international documents different aspects of the anticipatory principle are enunciated: proceeding with doubt, prevention and avoidance of costly subsequent means:

11.1. ENSURING DOUBT-DRIVEN ACTION

Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effect are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed (General Assembly Resolution, 37/7, 1982)

11.2. ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

Undertake measures to prevent soil erosion and promote erosion-control activities in all sectors. (13.16 Fragile ecosystem, Agenda 21)

11.3. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CRADLE-TO-GRAVE APPROACH

taking into account the cradle-to-grave approach **by phasing out and eventually eliminating the production and consumption of hazardous waste** to the management of hazardous wastes, **in order to identify BEST practices for phasing out and eventually eliminating** options for minimizing **the generation of hazardous wastes**, through safer handling, storage, disposal and destruction (20.20 e Hazardous wastes, Agenda 21).

11.4. ENSURING THE MONITORING FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

Governments, in collaboration with industry and appropriate international organizations, and **through the establishment of Mandatory International Normative standards** should develop procedures for monitoring the application of the cradle to grave approach, including environmental audits (20.20 e Hazardous wastes)

11.5. ENSURING FULL LIFE CYCLE CARE

promote efficient use of materials and resources, taking into account all aspects related to life cycles of products **including the phasing out and eventual elimination of toxic chemicals and the ensuring of BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices** (19.15 e, Toxic Chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.6. PROMOTING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

to promote a 'culture of safety' in all countries, especially those that are disaster-prone, the following activities should be carried out: (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)

11.7. ENSURING RESPONSIBLE CARE

Industry **shall be required** should be encouraged to (19.51 Toxic chemicals)) "develop application of a 'responsible care' approach by producers and manufacturers towards

chemical products, taking into account the total life cycle of such products (19.51 b. Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.8. REVISITING INSUFFICIENT OR OUTDATED CRITERIA OF ACCEPTANCE

Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and programmes, should carry out national reviews, as appropriate, of previously accepted pesticides whose acceptance was based on criteria now recognized as insufficient or outdated and of their possible replacement with other pest control methods, particularly in the case of pesticides that are toxic, persistent and/or bio-accumulative. (19.55 b Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.9. RECOGNIZING THE NEED OF ANTICIPATORY POLICIES

Mindful of the need and importance to develop anticipatory policies and of preventing, mitigating and monitoring significant adverse environmental impact in general and more specifically in a transboundary context (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994)

The anticipatory principle shall be followed as a pro-active measure to ensure that substances and processes which are harmful to the environment or to human health are prevented from entering the environment. One aspect of the anticipatory principle is to determine in advance before extracting resources whether the extraction causes environmental harm or is culturally inappropriate to indigenous peoples whose territory is beyond the treaty frontier.

(12)

PREVENTION PRINCIPLE AND “REVERSE ONUS “ PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure that in all its activities and in the activities of corporations, including transnational corporations, there is adherence to the prevention principle and “reverse onus “ principle

12.1. PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

Mandatory standards and technical regulations will be developed to prevent adverse effects of substances on the ecosystem including the adverse effects on the health of human and non-human species.

Adverse effects include, but are not limited to, toxicity, bioaccumulation, bioconcentration; persistence, destruction [depletion] of the stratospheric ozone layer, reduction of carbon sinks, increased greenhouse gases, increased human-induced climate change and global climate change, reduction or loss of biodiversity, as well as heat, light and electro-magnetic radiation, atomic radiation, thermal discharges, hormone mimicry, egg-shell thinning

Adverse effects include the above environmental effects and effect and impacts on human health.

NOTE: DEFINITION OF 'ENVIRONMENT'

Environment

means the components of the earth and includes:

- (a) air, land, water, sediment, soils
- (b) all organic and inorganic matter, including living organisms such as humans and non-humans
- (c) the interacting ecological systems that include components referred to in sub-clauses (a) and (b)

Adverse effects include the above environmental effects and effect and impacts on human health

12.2. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

13.1. ENSURING ADEQUATE REGULATORY ...MEASURES TO PREVENT DISASTERS

PREVENTION OF DISASTERS, including major technological disasters by ensuring adequate regulatory and other measures to avoid their occurrence and reducing the impacts of natural disasters and other emergencies on human settlements... (27 i, Habitat II, 1996)

13.2. PROMOTING THE USE OF TOOLS FOR DISASTER PREVENTION OF NATURAL, ANTHROPOGENIC AND INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS

Promote the use of tools for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness in order to reduce the vulnerability of populations to natural, man-made and technological disasters (Article 75 (g) Habitat II, 1996) .

The impact on people and human settlements of natural and human-made disasters is on the increase. Disasters are frequently caused by vulnerabilities created by human actions, **such as the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances, of green-house gas emissions, of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes**; such as uncontrolled or inadequately planned human settlements, lack of basic infrastructure and the occupation of disaster-prone areas, **and such as the continued production of arms and weapons of mass destruction, and the continued visits of nuclear powered vessels in urban ports**. Armed conflicts also have consequences that affect human settlements and the country as a whole and call for specific rehabilitation and reconstruction processes that may necessitate international involvement, at the request of the Government of the concerned country. The impact of such disasters and emergencies is especially severe in countries where prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response capacities are ineffective in dealing with such situations (Article 24. Habitat II, 1996) .

13.3. IMPROVING NATURAL AND HUMAN-MADE DISASTER PREVENTION

In improving natural and human-made disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response, Governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, and in close consultation and cooperation with such entities as insurance companies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, organized communities, the academic, health and scientific communities, **shall** should: (Article 126, Habitat II, 1996)

13.4. INCLUDING PARTICIPATION IN RECOGNIZING VULNERABILITY TO HUMAN-MADE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Ensure that serious public concern about an activity or technology that could lead to preventable disaster be taken into consideration and the activity or technology shall be prevented or banned, and ensure that the participation in preparing and planning for non-preventable disaster planning and management of all [stakeholders individuals and organizations of civil society with a wide range of experience and expertise, including particularly marginalized members of society such as.], including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, in recognition of their particular vulnerability to human-made and natural disasters (Article 126 a bis Habitat II, 1996) ;

13.5 ENSURING REGULATIONS THAT WILL PREVENT PREVENTABLE ANTHROPOGENIC DISASTERS

ensuring regulations that will prevent preventable anthropogenic disasters and encourage continued mobilization of domestic and international resources for disaster reduction activities for non-preventable disasters (Article 126 (b) Habitat II, 1996) ;

Given that since the development of nuclear technology the most significant preventable anthropogenic disaster has been the preventing of nuclear-related disasters, and given that the outcome of nuclear disasters, including from nuclear arms and nuclear civil reactors, has had irreversible consequences that cannot be considered to have been remediated other than by forced reallocation ; and continues to have unexpected consequences; the global community, if it is to embark upon the prevention of preventable disaster, shall prevent the continued production of nuclear arms, the mining of uranium for the producing of nuclear arms, the testing of nuclear arms, the circulating and harbouring of nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered military vessels, and the using of civil nuclear reactors. It should be noted that at the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE) held in Stockholm the states globally adopted the commitment in Article 26 to “eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction” and twenty years later a Nobel Laureate Declaration called for the phasing out of civil nuclear reactors, and in 1994, and 1996 resolutions from the IUCN have called for the phasing out of the use of civil nuclear reactors. As a consequence of the development and testing of nuclear weapons, disasters with irreversible environmental consequences have occurred and communities have been displaced, there has to be an acknowledgement that there is no acceptable remediation to these nuclear disasters. The least that can be done for those who have been affected by nuclear disasters is to ensure the There is a need for the safe resettlement of displaced populations especially those from for small island

developing States and coastal regions. There also has to be an acknowledgement that there is no real restoration of sites that have been exposed to radiation from nuclear disasters, otherwise the perpetuation of the belief in the possibility of restoration could justify the continued nuclear associated technologies.

13.6 PREVENTING DISASTERS THROUGH BUILDING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

Promote and encourage all parts of society to participate in disaster preparedness planning in such areas as water and food storage, fuel and first-aid, and in disaster prevention through activities that build a culture of safety (Article * 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)

In order to prevent technological and industrial disasters, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, as appropriate, should

(Article * 127 bis :

Pursue the objectives of preventing major technological accidents and limiting their consequences through, inter alia, land-use policies and the promotion of safe technology (Article 127 (a) Habitat II, 1996)

13.7. REMOVING IMMEDIATELY ANTI-PERSONNEL LAND MINES

Support work for immediate removal of anti-personnel land mines following the cessation of armed conflict (Article 128 (i) Habitat II, 1996) ;

13.8. PREVENTING POLLUTION AND EXPOSURE TO POLLUTION

DISCOURAGING DISPROPORTIONATE SITINGS

Prevent or minimize pollution and exposure to pollution from industrial facilities, while also promoting urban planning, housing and industrial siting initiatives that discourage the disproportionate sittings of polluting industrial facilities in areas inhabited by people living in poverty or those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (Article * 84 e ter Habitat II, 1996)

13.9. PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Increasingly, cities have a network of linkages that extends far beyond their boundaries. Sustainable urban development requires consideration of the carrying capacity of the entire ecosystem supporting such development including the prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts occurring outside urban areas. All transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances should be carried out in accordance with relevant international agreements by parties to those agreements. Rapid urbanization in coastal areas is causing the rapid deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996) .

13.10. REDUCING SIGNIFICANTLY OR ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES

Reduce significantly or eliminate environmentally harmful **technologies**, subsidies and other programmes, such as those which stimulate the excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and price control or subsidy systems that perpetuate unsustainable practices and production systems in rural and agricultural economies. (Article 122 (e) Habitat II)

13.11. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS

In seeking to prevent transboundary pollution and minimize its impacts on human settlements when it does occur, Governments should cooperate to develop appropriate mechanisms for assessing the environmental impact of proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment, including an evaluation of relevant comments provided by other potentially affected countries. Governments should also cooperate to develop and implement mechanisms for prior and timely notification, exchange of information and consultation in good faith, and mitigation of the potential adverse effects regarding those activities, taking into account existing international agreements and instruments. (Article 99 bis Habitat II)

Through various international instruments states have undertaken to ban the use of production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (Vienna Convention on depletion of the ozone layer, 1985); to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and to conserve carbon sinks (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992); to identify biodiversity and to carry out and environmental impact assessment of activities that could contribute to the loss or reduction of biodiversity; to combat desertification (Convention on the Combating of desertification); to promote renewal energy (Chapter 9, Agenda 21) and to phase out fossil fuel (Habitat 1). To preserve cultural and natural heritage (Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972)

In addition states have agreed to the precautionary principle, the anticipatory principle, the internalizing of environmental costs (environmental audit). Yet few states if any have taken the necessary measures.

13.12. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

Every proponent of an intervention in the ecosystem must demonstrate that the intervention will not cause harm to the environment or will not create ecologically unsound wastes

[NOTE THAT THE HONORABLE SHEILA COPPS, WHEN SHE WAS THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT OF CANADA HAS CALLED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVERSE ONUS.]

BUTTER FINGERS

(14)

REFUSE OR REUSE TO AVOID MISUSE AND ABUSE PRINCIPLE

Citizens should be encouraged to refuse to use products that originate from inequitable and ecologically-unsound development, and . In other cases where the products have been derived from equitable and ecologically sound development and practices, every effort shall be made to reuse the products.

(15)

NON-TRANSFERENCE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES OR ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall ensure the prevention of the transference of substances or activities, harmful to the environment or human health to other parts of the state or to other states.

15.1. PREVENTING THE TRANSFER OF SUBSTANCES AND ACTIVITIES THAT ARE HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

This principle was globally adopted at the UNCED:

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED)

This principle shall never be qualified by the excuse that the recipient state is willing to accept the harmful substances or activities. Also the excuse of “Extraterritoriality” shall not be used as an devise to justify the transferring these harmful substances and activities (i.e. what right do we have to impose our standards on other communities, regions or states—self-serving extraterritorialism-avoidance).

15.2. ENSURE AVOIDANCE OF DUMPING OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND TECHNOLOGIES

Seeking to ensure that the process of technology transfer avoids the dumping of environmentally-unsound technologies on the recipients and that the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies and corresponding know-how in particular to developing countries, is on favourable terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights (Article *151 b Habitat II)

15.3. RECOGNIZING THAT THE USE AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES IS A PREREQUISITE FOR “SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT”

The use and transfer of environmentally sound technologies **practices** which have a profound impact on consumption and production patterns are prerequisites for **socially equitable and environmentally sound** sustainable human settlements development. **Advanced BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices and appropriate technologies and the knowledge-based systems which support their application offer new opportunities for more efficient use of human, financial and material resources, more sustainable industrial practices and new sources of meaningful employment. International agencies including UNCHS (Habitat) have an essential role in disseminating and facilitating access to information on BEST practices available technologies and options for their transfer. It is understood that the transfer of technology BEST practices includes assurances of adequate protection of intellectual property and mutually agreed allocation of commercial benefits, particularly those benefits that shall accrue to developing countries for traditional practices including those related to biodiversity, and biotechnology].** (Article 151. Habitat II, 1966)

the use and transfer of environmentally-sound technologies that have a profound impact

consumption and production patterns are prerequisites for sustainable human settlements development. Advanced and appropriate technologies and the knowledge-based systems that support their application offer new opportunities for more efficient use of human, financial and material resources, more sustainable industrial practices and new sources of employment. International organizations have an important role to play in disseminating and facilitating access to information on technologies available for transfer. It is understood that the transfer of technology will take into account the need to protect intellectual property rights (Article 151 *Habitat II, 1966)

(16)

NOT RELAXING STANDARDS TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall not relax or change standards and technical regulations to attract industry.

This principle was enunciated in NAFTA:

The Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing domestic health, safety or environmental measures. Accordingly, a Party should not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive or otherwise derogate from such measures as an encouragement for the establishment, acquisition, expansion or retention in its territory of an investment of an investor. IF a Party considers that another Party has offered such an encouragement, it may require consultations with the other Party and the two Parties shall consult with a view to avoiding any such encouragement. (NAFTA Article 1114 ss 2)

In addition states shall not refrain from establishing the highest standards to correspond to Mandatory International Normative Standards and Technical Regulations based on international principles, or not change existing high standards so as to attract industry

(17)

TRANSBOUNDARY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards, states shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment, and that pollution arising from incidents or activities under their jurisdiction or control does not spread beyond the areas where they exercise sovereign rights in accordance with this Convention. (Art. 194. 2., Law of the Seas, 1982)

(18)

RENEWABILITY PRINCIPLE

All use of non-renewable resources shall be phased out, with firm time-lines. Renewable resources shall be harvested according to socially equitable and environmentally sound development principles:

(19)

BEST (BEST ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRADITIONS) PRACTICES

ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDNESS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure that they use and that corporations including transnationals use BEST technology (best environmentally sound traditions)

There is no guarantee that the Best Available Technology will be ecologically sound. BAT may be the best available but it may not be good enough. It is important to support and promote the development of and the use of BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions). In the event that there is no BEST practice which can prevent the release of persistent or bioaccumulative toxics then the extractive or productive activities which produce the product or substance process should be changed; the activities and product phased out/outlawed, or the demand for the product reduced through public education. In this case, the industry involved shall be assisted in the conversion to alternative processes or products involving BEST practices.

Presumably, if there is a commitment to develop alternatives, there will be a concomitant responsibility to relocate funding from the current practices of mitigating of ecologically unsound practices of the “environment industry” to the

preventing of ecologically unsound practices and thus to the development of BEST practices.

19.1.SUBSTITUTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ALTERNATIVES

In the international documents there is a commitment to develop ecologically sound alternatives. In particular, in Agenda 21 (UNCED) alternative ecologically sound practices have been advocated in the following way in the following sections:

There are often alternatives to toxic chemicals currently in use. Thus risk reduction can sometimes be achieved by using other chemicals or even non-chemical technologies. The classic example of risk reduction is the substitution of harmless or less harmful substances for harmful ones. Establishment of pollution prevention procedures and setting standards for chemicals in each environmental medium, including food and water, and in consumer goods, constitute another example of risk reduction (19.45 Toxic chemicals)

Reduce over-dependence on the use of agricultural chemicals through alternative farming practices, integrated pest management and other appropriate means (19.50, Toxic chemicals)

Utilizing and producing environmentally [safe and] sound renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and biomass (9.9g Atmosphere, Agenda 21)

Consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices or systems that have a good impact on the environment (13.21.a Fragile ecosystem, Agenda 21)

19.2. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES AND BEST PRACTICES

promoting education about, and training on, environmentally sound technologies, materials and products (Article 27 f quarter, Habitat II, 1966)

Establish laws and regulations aimed at preventing discrimination and barriers and, where such laws and regulations already exist, ensure their enforcement (Article 73 *(b) Habitat II, 1966)

[Modification of principles from the ten elements of sustainability developed by the Institute for Sustainable Forestry.]

1. BEST practices will protect, maintain and/or restore fully functioning ecosystems at all scales in both the short-and long-terms

2. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore surface and groundwater quality, quantity, and timing of flow, including aquatic and riparian habitat

3. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility productivity and stability.

4. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility, productivity and stability.

5. BEST practices will encourage a natural regeneration of native species to protect valuable native gene pools.

6. BEST practices will not include the use of artificial chemical fertilizers or synthetic chemical pesticides

19.3 DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND LAND-USE STRATEGIES

Develop, with the participation of all interested parties, comprehensive and environmentally sound land-use strategies at the local level. (Article*85 (d) Habitat II, 1966)

19.4 STIMULATING ...ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND USE OF LAND

Apply transparent, comprehensive and equitable fiscal incentive mechanisms, as appropriate, to stimulate the efficient, accessible and environmentally-sound use of land, and utilize land-based and other forms of taxation in mobilizing financial resources for service provision by local authorities (Article 56 (d) Habitat II, 1966)

Land is essential for the provision of food, water and energy for many living systems, and it is critical to human activity. In rapidly growing urban areas, access to land is rendered increasingly difficult by the potentially competing demands of housing, industry, commerce, infrastructure, transport, agriculture and the need for open spaces and green areas, and the protection of fragile ecosystems. The rising costs of urban land and other factors prevent persons living in poverty and members of other vulnerable **marginalized** and disadvantaged groups from gaining access to suitable land, the location of which does not pose economic, environmental or health risks to the residents because of such reasons as proximity to polluting industrial facilities in appropriate geographical conditions or susceptibility to natural disasters. Bringing the development of urban areas into harmony with the natural environment, **especially within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem** and the overall system of settlements is one of the basic tasks to be undertaken in achieving a **socially equitable and environmentally sound** sustainable urbanized world. The tools **means to** for achieving a physically more balanced development include not only specific urban and regional policies and legal, economic, financial, cultural and other measures, but also innovative methods of urban planning and design and of urban development, **and** revitalization and management. National, sub-national and local policies and problems need to be integrated. **[The precautionary principle/approach and the use of environmental and social impact assessment are essential].**

(Article [82 Habitat II, 1966)

19.4. PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES FROM HARMFUL EFFECTS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Land-use is closely related to water resource management because of the critical need to protect aquifers and other fresh-water resources from the harmful effects of human settlements. Special attention should be paid to guiding potentially hazardous activities away from the fragile areas. Oceans and coastal areas should be protected from land-based sources of pollution.(Article * 82 bis Habitat II, 1966)

19.5 ENCOURAGING AND PROMOTING THE APPLICATION OF LOW-ENERGY ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND AND SAFE TECHNOLOGIES

ENCOURAGING AND PROMOTING TECHNOLOGY WITH REGULATORY MEASURES

Encourage and promote the application of low-energy, environmentally sound and safe manufacturing technologies backed by appropriate norms and effective regulatory measures (Article 71 * (b) Habitat II, 1996)

19.6 PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRANSPORTATION

Environmentally sound transportation systems (27 d Habitat II, 1996))

19.7. REDUCING TRANSPORT DEMAND THROUGH PROMOTING OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

promotion of spatial development patterns and communications policies that reduce transport demand (27 d) Habitat II, 1996)

Transport and communication systems are the key to the movement of goods, people, information and ideas, and to access to markets, employment, schools and other facilities and land use, both within cities and between cities, and in rural and other remote areas. The transportation sector is a major consumer of non-renewable energy and of land and is a major contributor to pollution, congestion and accidents. Integrated transport and land-use policy and planning can reduce the ill effects of current transport systems. People living in poverty, women, children, youth, older persons, people with disabilities are particularly disadvantaged by the lack of accessible, affordable, safe and efficient public transport systems (Article *102 Habitat II, 1996)

19.8. ENCOURAGING AND RESEARCHING DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NON-MOTORIZED OR LOW-ENERGY TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Promote through regulations use of renewable sources of energy and Encourage and research, development and use of non-motorized or low-energy transport systems and the use of renewable energy sources and technologies, such as solar, wind and biomass energy; **developed states shall not transfer non-renewable, obsolete, or unsafe sources of energy to developing states** (Article 101 (d) Habitat II, 1996).

19.9. EXCHANGING KNOWLEDGE ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SUBSTITUTE FOR LEAD GASOLINE

Encourage countries, in particular developing countries, to cooperate in exchanging knowledge, experience and know-how in the phasing out of lead gasoline, including the use of biomass ethanol as an environmentally sound substitute (Article 101 (e) Habitat II, 1996);

19.10. EDUCING NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TRANSPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT REDUCING UNNECESSARY TRAVEL

DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVES OTHER THAN THE AUTOMOBILE

DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE FUELS

Managing transport in human settlements should be done in a way that promotes good access for all to places of work, social interaction and leisure and facilitates important economic activities, including obtaining food and other necessities of life. This should be done while reducing the negative effects of transport on the environment. Transport-system priorities should be given to reducing unnecessary travel through appropriate land-use and communication policies, developing transport policies that emphasize mobility alternatives other than the automobile, developing alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles, improving the environmental performance of existing modes of transport, and adopting appropriate pricing and other policies and regulations (Article 102 * Habitat II, 1996).

19.11. PROMOTING AFFORDABLE, EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING MODES OF TRANSPORT

Non-motorized transport is a major mode of mobility, particularly for low-income, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. One structural measure to counteract the socio-economic marginalization of these groups is to foster their mobility by promoting affordable, efficient and energy-saving modes of transport (Article *103 bis. Habitat II, 1996).

19.12. REDUCING THE NEED TO TRAVEL

Coordinate land-use and transport planning in order to encourage spatial settlement patterns that facilitate access to such basic necessities as workplaces, schools, health care, places of worship, goods and services, and leisure, thereby reducing the need to travel (Article 104 * (b) Habitat II, 1996).

19.13. PROMOTING COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT PLANNING TO REDUCE DEMAND FOR TRANSPORT

Promote the integration of land-use, communications and transport planning to encourage development patterns that reduce the demand for transport (Article *84(g) Habitat II, 1996).

Develop and implement integrated coastal zone management plans to ensure the proper development and conservation of coastal resources (Article *84 (g) bis Habitat II, 1996).

19.14.ENCOURAGING THE USE OF AN OPTIMAL COMBINATION OF MODES OF TRANSPORT

(Article 104 * (c) Encourage the use of an optimal combination of modes of transport, including walking, cycling and private and public means of transportation, through appropriate pricing, spatial settlement policies and regulatory measures Habitat II, 1996).

19.15. PROMOTING AND IMPLEMENTING DISINCENTIVE MEASURES THAT DISCOURAGE THE INCREASING GROWTH OF PRIVATE MOTORIZED TRAFFIC ACKNOWLEDGING THAT CONGESTION IS DAMAGING ENVIRONMENTALLY ENCOURAGING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT METHODS

Promote and implement disincentive measures that discourage the increasing growth of private motorized traffic and reduce congestion, which is damaging environmentally, economically and socially, and to human health and safety, through pricing, traffic regulations, parking and land-use planning and traffic abatement methods, and by providing or encouraging effective alternative transport methods, particularly to the most congested areas (Article **104** * (d) Habitat II, 1996).;

19.16. GIVING PRIORITY TO COLLECTIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORT WITH ADEQUATE CARRYING CAPACITY AND FREQUENCY

Provide or promote an effective, affordable, physically accessible and environmentally sound public transport and communication system, giving priority to collective means of transport with adequate carrying capacity and frequency that support basic needs and the main traffic flows (Article 104 * e Habitat II, 1996).;

19.17. PROMOTING , REGULATING AND ENFORCING QUIET USE EFFICIENT AND LOW-POLLUTING TECHNOLOGIES

Promote, regulate, and enforce BEST—Best Ecologically Sound Traditions—practices, and , during conversion, promote, regulate, and enforce quiet, use-efficient and low-polluting technologies, including fuel-efficient engine and emissions controls and fuel with a low level of polluting emissions and impact on the atmosphere and **actively fund and promote** other alternative forms of energy (Article 104 (f) Habitat II, 1996).;

19.18. PROMOTING PRACTICES AND CONSUMPTION THAT WILL CONSERVE...

Promote practices and consumption patterns that will conserve and protect freshwater and saltwater resources and top soil, as well as air and soil quality; (Article 98(a))

* brackets removed

Reduce significantly the degradation of the marine environment emanating from land-based activities, including municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes and run-off, which have a pernicious impact on the productive areas of the marine environment and coastal areas (Article *98 bis (c)Habitat II, 1996).

19.19. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Access to sustainable sources of energy (Article 66* (f) Habitat II)

Reducing energy consumption

Provide incentives for engineers, architects, planners and contractors and their clients to design and build accessible energy-efficient structures and facilities by using locally available resources and to reduce energy consumption in buildings in use (Article *69 (h) Habitat II, 1996).

Intensify and support research efforts to find substitutes for or optimize the use of non-renewable resources, and to reduce their polluting effects and paying special attention to recycling, re-use of waste materials and increased reforestation;] (Article * 71 [(a) Habitat II, 1996).

Encourage and promote the application of low-energy, environmentally sound and safe manufacturing technologies backed by appropriate norms and effective regulatory measures (Article 71 * (b) Habitat II, 1996).

19.20. INTENSIFYING AND SUPPORT RESEARCH INTO SUBSTITUTES

Intensify and support research efforts to find substitutes for or optimize the use of non-renewable resources, particularly fossil fuels, and to reduce their polluting effects and paying special attention to recycling, re-use of waste materials and increased reforestation;]

Reaffirm the obligation undertaken in 1981 through the General Assembly Resolution at the UN Conference on New and renewable Sources of Energy to

move through “the transition form the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons to one based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy. In addition establish a time-table for the phasing out of the use of fossil fuel and of civil nuclear energy as proposed in the 1992 Nobel Laureate Declaration (Article 71 [(a) Habitat II, 1996)..

19.21.PROVIDING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SHELTER

adequate shelter for all ...through the development and improvement of shelter that is environmentally sound (2 bis)

integrating a gender perspective in the design and implementation of environmentally sound and sustainable resource management mechanisms, production techniques and infrastructure development in rural and urban areas (27 d)

19.22. ADVOCATING INTERTRANSFER OF BEST PRACTICES RATHER THAN NORTH-SOUTH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) states shall compile innovative BEST local practices that is not damaging to the environment in the way that the current over-consumptive model of consumption is. Industrialized states shall seriously explore the innovative technological developments of traditional local practices, and thus not presume that the industrialized technological fixes are the most appropriate even in industrialized state context.

(20)

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES PRINCIPLE

20.1. PROMOTING TRADITIONAL AND INDIGENOUS PRACTICES

Through international standards states shall refrain from imposing external devised technologies and encourage the development of BEST local and indigenous technologies:

Throughout the UNCED documents there is a call for the respect of indigenous practices, and local technologies:

"Promote development in accordance with indigenous practices and adopt technologies appropriate to local conditions (7.42 c)

the promotion of sustainable production systems such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 Biodiversity)

" consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices or systems that have a good impact on the environment (13.21.a Fragile ecosystem)

" Collect and record information on indigenous conservation and rehabilitation practices and farming systems as a basis for research and extension programmes. (14.47 c, Agriculture)

" Governmentsshould ... Recognize and foster the traditional methods and the knowledge of indigenous people and their communities, emphasizing the particular role of women, relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, and ensure the opportunity for the participation of those groups in the economic and commercial benefits derived from the use of such traditional methods and knowledge (15.4, g Biodiversity)

" Take effective economic, social and other appropriate incentive measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, including the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 d Biodiversity)

" Take effective economic, social and other appropriate incentive measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, including the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 d Biodiversity)

" Take action where necessary for the conservation of biological diversity through the in situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats, as well as primitive cultivars and their wild relatives, and the maintenance and recover of viable populations of species in their natural surrounding ...(15.6 g. Biodiversity)

Governments... consistent with the requirements of international law should, as appropriate collect, assess and make available relevant and reliable information in a timely manner and in a form suitable for decision-making at all levels, with the full support and participation of local and indigenous people and their communities.

(15.6 f Biodiversity)

"promotion of collaborative research programmes... fostering of traditional methods and knowledge of such groups (local and indigenous) in connection with these activities. (16.7 b Biotechnology)

States shall cooperate with a view to the conservation of marine mammals and, in the case of cetaceans, shall in particular work through the appropriate international organizations for their conservation, management and study (17.50 Marine)

20.2. PROMOTING INDIGENOUS PLANNING AND DESIGN TECHNIQUES

Encourage and support research and studies to promote and develop indigenous planning and design techniques, norms and standards to match with the actual needs of local communities, **and as agreed in the “Establishment of a New Economic Order, to support the use of natural material, and as agreed in Habitat I to support the use of endogenous technology** (Article 69(a) Habitat II, 1996);

20.3. ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING THE USE OF ...LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS

Encouraging and supporting the use of appropriate building technology and the production of local building materials, as well as supporting the development of international, subregional and regional networks of institutions involved in research, production, dissemination and commercialization of locally produced building materials (Article 152 * c bis merged with d bis) Habitat II, 1996);

20.4. STRENGTHENING THE INDIGENOUS BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

strengthening the indigenous building materials industry, based as far as possible on locally available resources. (51 d Habitat II, 1996))

Provide data base on adverse environmental effects of building materials (51d Habitat II, 1996))

(21)

COUPLING-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

The coupling-avoidance principle involves the avoidance of coupling of a “clean-up environment” industry with a toxic, hazardous or atomic waste producer in order to justify the continuation of the production of toxic hazardous or atomic wastes.

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) states shall not accept the “environment-industry” being coupled with the toxic hazardous, and atomic waste production industry as a means of justifying the continuation of the toxic, hazardous and atomic waste producing activity.

(22)

SOLUTION-WORSE-THAN-PROBLEM-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

This principle involves the avoidance of the advocating of a “solution” that is potentially worse than the problem to be addressed. For example, the civil nuclear power industry is promoting nuclear energy as the solution to climate change.

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall not accept a solution that is worse than the problem

(23)

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS AND ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES PRINCIPLE

States shall ensure environmental audits and the taking into account of all ecological consequences

23.1. INCLUDING OF ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES IN ANALYSIS OF COSTS

In international documents there is the recognition of the importance of environmental audits, and of the taking into consideration of ecological consequences:

Governments,...should develop procedures for monitoring the application of the cradle to grave approach, including environmental audits (Agenda 21, 20.20 e)

Ensure that relevant decisions are preceded by environmental impact assessments and also take into account the costs of any ecological consequences (Agenda 21, 7.42)

23.2. INCORPORATING ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS WITHIN FULL COST METHODS.

The costs to the environment of continuing with ecologically unsound practices rather than the cost to industry of introducing ecologically sound practices shall be considered.

It is equally important to ensure that, in carrying out an environmental assessment on a particular substance or activity that could have potential adverse environmental effects, other ecologically sound alternative practices shall also be assessed. If the precautionary principle is to be applied in the assessment of costs, the full environmental costs have to be taken into consideration, as well as the full economic costs of monitoring and enforcement of legislation to regulate ecologically unsound practices, and the projected economic costs and environmental costs of accidents, and restoration if accidents occur. If the “ecological costs are horrendous”, no economic benefits will justify the costs.

23. 3. ASSESSING FULL ECONOMIC COSTS OF ECOLOGICALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES AND OF FULL ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PREVENTION:

The introduction of ecologically unsound practices have inordinate, extensive, unexpected short-term and long term economic costs, including the following:

- the cost of monitoring, investigation, enforcement, and conviction.;**
- the costs of subsidies—taking research dollars from developing ecologically sound alternatives;**
- the costs of inappropriate funding for attempts to rectify previous errors;**
- the costs to displaced disenfranchised indigenous peoples;**
- the costs of rehabilitation of ecologically devastated sites;**
- the costs of loss of biodiversity; costs of loss of resources— destruction of fish habitat;**
- the costs of health impacts on employees.**

• Financial benefits associated with toxics use reduction can include reduced raw material costs, reduced effluent and emissions monitoring and control costs, reduced energy use, reduced water use, reduced liability ... (from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau, Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)

• Companies may be unaware of the benefits or may opt to limit short-term investments despite longer term savings. Thus, in the absence of regulations, they might continue to avoid very reasonable available technologies that protect the environment better by preventing pollution

(from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau, Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)

- **It is incumbent upon society and government to strive towards high standards so that the segment of industry (prevention-technology or techniques industry—BEST industry) dedicated to developing ecologically sound alternatives will be at an economic advantage**
- **The technique of assessing the complexity of the multiple costs must be used. This technique could be extended to re-evaluate the totality of spending including the excessive costs of maintaining the global military (800 billion), when the money from the military could be transferred to assist in the conversion to an ecologically sound and equitable society.**
- **A full life-cycle analysis of the economic and environmental costs through time and space of each substance and activity shall be carried out.**
- **The independent assessment of full economic costs shall be carried out by the Auditor General's office**
- **The establishment of the highest possible mandatory standards, legal enforcement mechanism, and support structures for ensuring that prevention techniques are economically feasible.**

23.4. ASSESSING OF FULL ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH IMPACT COSTS OF INACTION OR NON-PREVENTION

Ecological and equitable “back casting” — “ going to the future though the present “ moving from vision to measures to implement the vision — must be supported. If the vision is to adopt a prevention and precautionary approach to interventions into the ecosystem, anything that detracts or deters from that vision should be seriously questioned, and the justification of the continuing the questionable practices should come under serious scrutiny. In other words if unacceptable present and future ecological consequences are likely to occur, the activity shall not proceed and the substance shall not be used.

- **the enunciation of an “ecological imperative” as part of a long-term complex solution**
- “The difficulty of assessing environmental impacts cannot be used as an excuse for ignoring them. (from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau, Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)

- **The presence of ecological irreversible consequences shall be deemed to be beyond an acceptable risk, and thus not subject to the usual means of quantification. In this event, the anticipatory, precautionary, and reverse onus principle shall apply, and the activity or substance shall be banned or phased out**
- **Ecological, and equitable consequences, and health impact consequences must be examined in full complexity through time and space**
- **in the event that the activity or substance has been proven to have caused environmental degradation, or to be able to cause long term ecological consequences, the activity shall cease or the use of the substance shall be banned or phased out.**
- **No economic benefit shall be used to justify the violation of ecological rights— right to a safe environment and the right to an ecological heritage, and the integrity of the ecosystem. Economic benefits must be seen in the context of ecosystem primacy; otherwise long term future ecological and humanitarian rights— right to food, safe water, health care and shelter will be compromised**
- In determining whether the [technology] emission limitation is sufficient to protect health, welfare and the environment, {governments} must consider all known and suspected impacts, including but not limited to mutagenicity, teratogenicity, neurological damage, development damage, immune suppression, organ damage, reproductive impairment, and hormone mimicry.
- **Procedures to ensure that an environmental assessment review of any practices or substances that could contribute to the loss or reduction of Biodiversity shall be in place**
- **Assessment of full costs of violating the rights of the disenfranchised shall be carried out. The groups bearing the greatest impact from ecologically unsound practices and disposal of toxic, hazardous, and atomic wastes are often the disenfranchised in society.**

24.1.

24.2 COMPLYING WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW PRINCIPLE

The essence of this principle can also be traced through the 1972 Stockholm Convention, and the UN Resolution 37/7, as well as in the UNCED documents, where it is enunciated in the following way:

ASSERTION OF THE AVOIDANCE OF ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE

Activities which are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided (UN Resolution 37/7 1982)

Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on Biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects, and where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures (Article 14, 1A, Convention on Biological Diversity)

24.3 REQUIRING A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Through mandatory international normative standards, states shall require a legitimate environmental assessment review of any practice, activity or substance that could have significant adverse environmental effects. An actual assessment of the short and long term potentially adverse environmental effects of existing and proposed projects and activities shall be carried out. It is understood that a review of a project or activity to assess the "environmental, economic, social, cultural, heritage, health effects of the reviewable projects" is not a legitimate environmental impact assessment.

23.7. REQUIRING COST RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOR MONITORING AND ENFORCING REGULATIONS

Industries that are permitted to engage in environmentally unsound practices that require regulations and enforcement shall bear the full cost of the additional charges incurring as a result of governments having to ensure compliance with regulations. In addition, for all proposals, projects, activities that intervene in an environmentally unsound way in the ecosystem, and that are deemed to require

an environmental assessment review governments shall recover the full costs of the review.

(25)

COST RECOVERY PRINCIPLE

23 bis 1. REQUIRING COST RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOR MONITORING AND ENFORCING REGULATIONS

Industries that are permitted to engage in environmentally unsound practices that require regulations and enforcement shall bear the full cost of the additional charges incurring as a result of governments having to ensure compliance with regulations. In addition, for all proposals, projects, activities that intervene in an environmentally unsound way in the ecosystem, and that are deemed to require an environmental assessment review governments shall recover the full costs of the review.

(26)

ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT PRINCIPLE

24.1. ENCOURAGING SOCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

(Article * 157 e bis Encourage public-private partnerships in socially and environmentally responsible community investment and reinvestment in shelter and sustainable human settlements programmes and make publicly available and accessible the data and best practices developed through them Habitat II, 1996);

24.2. PROMOTING SOCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE INVESTMENT (31 D)

Strengthening regulatory and legal frameworks to enable markets to work, overcome market failure and facilitate independent initiative and creativity, as well as to promote socially and environmentally responsible corporate investment... (31 d Habitat II)

(27)

POLLUTER PAY PRINCIPLE

States shall enforce the Polluter Pay Principle to ensure that those who may release polluting substances into the environment pay the full-cost of environmentally safe handling, treatment, disposal, and remediation; in addition, permits shall be suspended and canceled, if the polluter has caused serious irreversible ecological damage, and criminal charges laid. Mens rea shall not have to be proved, executives and directors of the company shall be subject to potential criminal charges, and the excuse of due diligence is no longer acceptable.

25.1. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POLLUTER-PAY PRINCIPLE

In different section of Agenda 21, the polluter Pay principle is advocated:

' Governments should include in national planning and legislation an integrated approach to environmental protection, driven by prevention and source reduction criteria, taking into account the 'polluter pays' principle, and adopt programmes for hazardous waste reduction, including targets and adequate environmental control (20.20 b Hazardous Wastes, Agenda 21)

" Governments should ...(b) apply the 'polluter pays' principle, where appropriate, by setting waste management charges at rates that reflect the costs of providing the service and ensure that those who generate the wastes pay the full cost of disposal in an environmentally safe way (21.42 b Solid wastes, Agenda 21)

25.2. DEVISING ...NEW FISCAL INSTRUMENTS THAT PENALIZE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE FROM BOTH PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION ACTIVITIES

Develop efficient, equitable and buoyant sources of national and local revenues, including taxation, user charges, tariffs and betterment fees levies to promote national and local capacity for capital investment in housing, infrastructure and basic services; and devise, as appropriate, new financial instruments **which are conditional on mandatory international normative standards (MINS) including the penalizing** penalize of environmental damage arising from both production and consumption of environmentally unsound activities (NGO Composite);

* (c) Develop efficient, fair, equitable and buoyant sources of national and local revenue, including taxation, user charges, tariffs and betterment levies, to promote national and local capacity for capital investment in housing, infrastructure and basic services, and devise, as appropriate, new fiscal instruments that penalize environmental damage from both production and consumption activities (140 (c) Habitat II, 1996).

(28)

COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall require corporations including transnationals to pay compensation for environmental degradation, and for human rights violations.

Given that corporate-sympathetic government regimes have failed in the past both to ensure corporate compliance with international obligations, and to enforce their own statutory legislation, and given that there has been resultant environmental degradation and human rights violations, states shall now seek environmental compensation from companies that can be shown to have contributed to environmental degradation or human rights violations. The funds from environmental compensation shall be put into a restoration fund, into developing BEST (Best Ecologically Sound techniques) and into addressing human rights violations.

Often industries that have contributed to environmental degradation seek compensation from states when areas are taken out of production for environmental reasons. Any potential compensation shall be assessed against the estimate of previous ecological consequences.

States shall ensure that the cost of potential compensation is not used as justification for not fulfilling the duty to preserve, protect, and conserve the environment

(29)

REHABILITATION PRINCIPLE

27.1. ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

There exists a notion that environmental degradation is reversible; it can be restored, and rehabilitated. This notion shall never be used as a justification for the causing of environmental degradation

27.2. PROTECTING THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND RESTORING CONTAMINATED LAND

In cooperation with the international community, promote the protection of the living environment and strive to restore contaminated land, air and water to levels acceptable for **socially equitable and environmentally sound** sustainable human settlements (Habitat 97 (j)).

(30)

CHANGE THROUGH AWARENESS AND EDUCATION PRINCIPLE

Through international standards an educational program called principle-based education could be expanded. Principle-based education is based on a conceptual framework of international principles.

In chapter 36 of Agenda 21, a very important distinction is made between promoting "education," promoting "public awareness," and promoting "training." It appears to be clear in Agenda 21 that non-governmental organizations, community-based groups, women's groups and aboriginal groups are called upon to assist educational authorities in reorienting education. The role of industry is ascertained to be limited to specific areas of business and industrial and training programs.

Educational authorities, with appropriate assistance of non-governmental organizations, including women's and indigenous peoples' organizations should promote all kinds of adult education programmes for continuing education in environment and development, basing activities around elementary/secondary schools and local problems. The authorities and industry should encourage business, industrial and agricultural schools to include such topics in their curricula. The corporate sector could include sustainable development in their education and training programmes.
Agenda 21, Chapter 36.5 I

In the section of Agenda 21 that addresses the " promoting of public awareness " industry is included not as the dispenser of "education" but as the recipient of needed education.

“ Countries and regional organizations should be encouraged, as appropriate, to provide public environmental and development information services for raising the awareness of all groups, the private sector and particularly decision makers. (Agenda 21, section 36.10 c)

In the section of Agenda 21, that addresses the "promoting of training, an important role for industry is envisioned.

To strengthen national capacities, in training, to enable governments, employers and workers to meet their environmental and development objectives and to facilitate the transfer and assimilation of new environmentally sound, socially acceptable and appropriate technology and know-how (Agenda 21, 36.13 c)

(31)

ARMS LENGTH RESEARCH PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that most of the current research that has been used to support the continuation of the current model of development has arisen from non-arm's length research by vested interests, and that if the urgency of the global situation is to be addressed arms-length non-vested interest research has to be relied on.

(32)

CULTURAL APPROPRIATENESS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall ensure that the rights of Indigenous peoples are guaranteed:

30.1. AFFIRMING OF POSITIVE-DUTY-TO PROTECT-INDIGENOUS-LANDS

the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate (16.3. ii, Agenda 21)

30.2. ACKNOWLEDGING THAT RURAL AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ENSURE THE...SUSTAINING SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

Rural populations, including indigenous people, play an important role in **demonstrating to urban populations practices of living within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, in providing evidence of BEST practices**, in ensuring food security and in sustaining the social and ecological balance over large tracts of land in many nations and thus contribute significantly to the task of protecting biodiversity and fragile ecosystems and to the sustainable use of biological resources. (Art 118 Habitat II)

30.3. DEVELOPING OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION OF LAND THROUGH INTEGRATING INDIGENOUS WOMEN ...

Integrate indigenous women, their perspectives and knowledge on an equal basis with men, in decision-making regarding human settlements, including sustainable resources management and the development of policies and programmes for sustainable development, including, in particular, those designed to address and prevent environmental degradation of land (Art 90, quart c Habitat II)

(33)

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE

31.1. RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Through mandatory international standards, states shall respect intergenerational equity.

The obligation to future generation has been enunciated as a principle for over twenty years, and should be incorporated as a principle in the establishment of

the international standards. This obligation to future generation can be traced in the following way:

In the United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage:

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. (United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972)

In the Stockholm Convention of 1972, the requirement to preserve our environmental heritage and the requirement to save a representative sample of natural ecosystems for future generations were being recognized:

The natural resources of the earth including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations (Principle 2)

Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wild life and its habitat which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors (Principle 4),

In UN Resolution 37/7, 1982

Reaffirming that man [humans] must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,(UN Resolution 37/7, 1982)

In the Convention of Biological Diversity

"to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations (Biodiversity Convention, UNCED, 1992)

and in the Framework Convention on Climate Change:

" to protect the climate system for present and future generations"

The principle of considering the need to preserve ecological heritage for future generations, because of its continued inclusion in international documents, has become a principle of international customary law.

Continued depletion of resources upon which future generations depend are being depleted

Around the world many of the basic resources on which future generations will depend for their survival and well-being are being depleted and environmental degradation is intensifying, driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, unprecedented growth in population, widespread and persistent poverty, and social and economic inequality (Preamble, 1.2. International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

(34)

COMMON GOOD PRINCIPLE

32.1. CONTRIBUTING TO COMMON GOOD

All people have rights and must also accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others- including future generations and to contribute actively to the common good.... (Article 79 Habitat II)

(35)

EQUALITY and EQUITY PRINCIPLE

33.1. AFFIRMING FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

... faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in large freedom (Preamble, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)

(36)

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES

While decentralized, participatory planning are important features of a decision making process, the planning should be grounded in fundamental principles related to the enshrining and guaranteeing of human rights, the ensuring of social justice, the preserving, protecting and conserving of the environment, and the promoting of peace. It should be acknowledged that although there has been some increased participation by individuals and groups of civil society in bringing about the necessary global changes for the establishment of socially equitable and environmentally sound development of communities, there is a long way to go to achieve the necessary access to and meaningful participation and involvement of civil society.

(37)

DOCTRINE OF LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS

The obligations undertaken by governments in

ratifying these instruments are the standards against which they should be held accountable, both by their own citizenry and by actors in the international arena (International Human Rights Safeguards, Document for the Summit of the Americas, 1994).

The above statement alludes to two key questions that the Charter of Obligations has been devised to address. One is “what constitutes obligations?” and “what constitutes ‘civil society’?” The use of the term “Obligations” in this Charter is based on a key

doctrine called the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation. This doctrine could be enunciated as follows, and contains the following elements:

- **Not breaking and undertaking as one pleases**
- **Compatibility with public duty**
- **Public interest may be better served by honouring their undertaking than by breaking it**

But that principle does not mean that a corporation can give an undertaking and break it as they please. So long as the performance of the undertaking is compatible with their public duty, they must honour it. And I should have thought that this undertaking was so compatible.... The public interest may be better served by honouring their undertaking than by breaking it. (Lord Denning, *Central London Property Trust Ltd. v High Trees House Ltd.* [1947] KB 130, 594)

- **Fulfilling the expectation must assist in performing rather than inhibit the performance of its statutory duties**

If I thought that the effect of granting to the applicants the relief sought was to prevent the council validly using those powers which Parliament has conferred on it, I would refuse relief. But that is not the present case. It seems to me the relief claimed will in the end, as counsel for the corporation ultimately conceded assist the council to perform rather than inhibit the performance of its statutory duties" (Lord Roskill *Central London Property Trust Ltd. v High Trees House Ltd.* [1947] KB 130, 596)

- **Expectation must be based upon statements or undertaking on behalf of the public authority which has the duty of making the decision**

The expectation may be based upon statement or undertaking by or on behalf of the public authority which has the duty of making the decision, if the authority has through its officers, acted in a way that would make it unfair or inconsistent with good administration for him to be denied such an inquiry (Lord Fraser, [1983] 2 All. ER 350)

- **Expectation is based on an assurance given by a Minister of the Crown as to the way in which discretionary power. would be exercised.**
- **Assurance was given so as to induce this very expectation**

....it is upon an express assurance that the expectation is based: an assurance given by a Minister of the Crown as to the way in which the discretionary power conferred upon him by statute would be exercised. any fair reading... leads to the inference that assurance was given so as to induce this very expectation in the minds of...such as the Plaintiff, so that they might come forward and reveal to the authorities...(Stephen j. [1977])14 A.I.R., 1, p 34), cited in Young, R. (1986). 'Legitimate Expectations'. The Advocate. 44 (6): 803-815)

- **Unfettered discretion is wholly inappropriate to a public authority which possess powers solely in order that it may use them for the public good**

The powers of public authorities are...essentially different from those of private persons.... But a public authority may do neither [examples of 'unfettered discretion'] unless it acts reasonably and in good faith and upon lawful and relevant grounds of public interest. Unfettered discretion is wholly inappropriate to a public authority which possess powers solely in order that it may use them for the public good (H.W. R. Wade's Administrative Law, referred to by Mr. Justice Cook in (1983) 1 NZL R 646 cited in Young, R. (1986). 'Legitimate Expectations'. The Advocate. 44 (6): 803-815)

- **Expectation arising from Government holding itself out to do something**

- **Legitimate expectation that Government will discharge this obligation**

If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence, and the citizens have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligation

- **Expectation that when public authorities establish procedures and publish policies, they are bound to follow them**

Where public authorities establish procedures and publish policies, they are bound to follow them. The concept of legitimate expectations has extended the requirements of natural justice to situations where citizens may legitimately be expected to be treated fairly (Ombudsman office, personal communication)

There does not have to be a specific legal right or interest affected for the concept to apply. "Legitimate expectation" means 'reasonable expectation' and it can be invoked where fairness and good administration justify a right to be heard or some other substantial procedural right (ombudsman office, personal communication)

- **When an expectation is created there must be the ability to fulfill the promise it implies**

To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, Ombudsman Annual Report, British Columbia, Canada, 1991)

Under this doctrine, it could be argued that the statements enunciated in international instruments — legally binding documents (conventions, Treaties, Covenants); globally adopted Convention Platforms of Action, and Action plans, and majority-passed General Assembly Resolutions and Declarations — could all reflect "promises" that create an "expectation" that citizens can demand to be fulfilled (see further section and diagram on international customary law in Chapter 4).

DOCTRINE OF

Common interest in the European Court of Justice. Court can impose a fine for non-compliance with Pan European environmental law. A way to use transnational rules to enforce state law. Also citizens have limited access Citizen's/citizens', transnational's/transnationals' or corporation's/corporations' failure to comply with transnational rules, regulations, and standards.

(39)

PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARITY (TO BE EXAMINED)

(40)

SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRINCIPLE

After a preliminary analysis of several key Chapters of Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration and the two Conventions a series of components of socially equitable and environmentally sound development have been discerned:

Component 1 (i). invoking of the precautionary principle and its associated measures:

The precautionary principle has been one of the key principles of sustainable development, and has been enunciated in the Convention on Biological Diversity in the following way

Where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat (Preamble, Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992).

The precautionary principle has been associated with various key measures and elements of the anticipatory principle such as "Ensuring preventive measures" (18.45); Embodying environmental care (6.1); Taking into account cradle to grave approach (20.21); Taking account of "live cycles of products" (19.15e); "Promoting a culture of safety" (7.60); "Developing responsible care" (19.51,b) etc.

Component 1 (ii) Including prevention programmes rather than relying ...on remediation

Particularly relevant is the inclusion of prevention programmes rather than relying solely on remediation and treatment. Countries ought to develop plans for priority actions, drawing on the programme areas in this chapter, which are based on cooperative planning by the various levels of government, non-governmental organizations and local communities. An appropriate international organization, such as WHO, should coordinate these activities. (Article 32, Chapter 6. Promoting Human Health Conditions, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 2: Respecting of the rights of future generations.

Undertaking to respect the rights of future generations has been evident in previous documents such as the UN Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the UN Conventions on Humans and the Environment (1972), and in the General Assembly Resolution the World Charter for Nature (37/7 1982) where it appeared in the following form:

Reaffirming that man [humans] must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,(UN Resolution 37/7, 1982)

The rights of future generations is affirmed in the following way in Agenda 21 in Chapter 8

...Its goals [sustainable development strategy] should be to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for the benefit of future generations. It should be developed through the widest possible participation. It should be based on a thorough assessment of the current situation and initiatives (Article 7, Chapter 8. Integrating of Environment and Development, Agenda 21)

Component 3. Reducing inequalities

Contain a long-term strategy aimed at establishing the best possible conditions for sustainable local, regional and national development that would eliminate poverty and reduce the inequalities between various population groups. It should assist the most disadvantaged groups - in particular, women, children and youth within those groups - and refugees. The groups will include poor smallholders, pastoralists, artisans, fishing communities, landless people, indigenous communities, migrants and the urban informal sector (Article 5, Chapter 3. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21 UNCED)

Component 4. Pursuing development that is socially equitable and responsible and environmentally sound

The primary need is to integrate environmental and developmental decision-making processes. To do this, Governments should conduct a national review and, where appropriate, improve the processes of decision-making so as to achieve the progressive integration of economic, social and environmental issues in the pursuit of development that is economically efficient, socially equitable and responsible and environmentally sound. (Article 4, Chapter 8. Integrating Environment and Development, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 5. Linking of environment and health: (Environmental health and environmental health activities).

This component is linked with shelter in Article 32 of Chapter 6, The Promotion of Human Health:

Health and development are intimately interconnected. Both insufficient developments leading to poverty and inappropriate development resulting in over-consumption, coupled with an expanding world population, can result in severe environmental health problems in both developing and developed nations. (Article 32, Chapter 6. Promoting Human Health Conditions, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component: 6. Emphasizing multiple objectives

Special emphasis should be placed on those programmes that achieve multiple objectives Food security, access to secure tenure, basic shelter, and essential infrastructure, education, family welfare, women's reproductive health, family credit schemes, reforestation programmes, primary environmental care, women's

employment should, as appropriate, be included among other factors. (Article 46, Chapter 5 Demographic Dynamic and Sustainability., Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 7. Supporting community-driven approach to sustainability:

Sustainable development must be achieved at every level of society. Peoples' organizations, women's groups and non-governmental organizations are important sources of innovation and action at the local level and have a strong interest and proven ability to promote sustainable livelihoods. Governments, in cooperation with appropriate international and non-governmental organizations, should support a community-driven approach to sustainability... (Article 7, Chapter 3. Combating Poverty, , Agenda 21, UNCED).

Component 8. Establishing an effective consultative process and implements process with concerned groups of society

An effective consultative process should be established and implemented with concerned groups of society where the formulation and decision-making of all components of the programmes are based on a nationwide consultative process drawing on community meetings, regional workshops and national seminars, as appropriate. This process should ensure The poor and underprivileged should be priority groups in this process. (Article 45, Chapter 5. Demographic Dynamic and Sustainability, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 9. Adopting appropriate legal and regulatory instruments:

Adopting appropriate legal and regulatory instruments, including cross-subsidy arrangements, to extend the benefits of adequate and affordable environmental infrastructure to unserved population groups, especially the poor (Article 45, Chapter 7. Promoting Sustainable Human Settlements Development,, Agenda 21 d, UNCED) .

Component 10. Developing and integrating enforceable and effective laws and regulations

While there is continuous need for law improvement in all countries, many developing countries have been affected by shortcomings of laws and regulations. To effectively integrate environment and development in the policies and practices of each country, it is essential to develop and implement integrated, enforceable and effective laws and regulations that are based upon sound social, ecological, economic and scientific principles. It is equally critical to develop workable programmes to review and enforce compliance with the laws, regulations and standards that are adopted. (Article 14, Chapter 8 Integration Environment and Development in Decision Making, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 11. Basing laws, regulation and standards on sound principles:

(enforceable, effective laws, regulations and standards that are based on sound economic, social and environmental principles and appropriate risk assessment, incorporating sanctions designed to punish violations, obtain redress and deter future violations (Article 21 a, Chapter 8 Integration Environment and Development in Decision Making. Agenda 21, UNCED).

Compound 12. Ensuring environmental soundness:

Throughout Agenda 21 the term "environmentally sound" means "environmentally safe and sound", in particular when applied to the terms "energy sources", "energy supplies", "energy systems", or "technology/technologies". (Article .7., Chapter 1, Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED)

ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT DERIVED FROM THE HABITAT II AGENDA

(The references in this section are from the June 12 and 13 versions of the Habitat II Agenda, along with changes made on the last night of the negotiation; it was brought to my attention today, September 26, that many of the sections agreed upon during the last days have been placed in different sections.

Component 1. Ensuring compliance of corporations, transnationals and private sector to national law and codes and to international law

At the United Nations Conference on Women, and the Habitat II Conference, members states have undertaken "to ensure that corporations including transnationals, comply with national laws and codes... applicable international agreements and conventions,

including those related to the environment and other relevant laws” (Art 167). In Habitat II this undertaking was reaffirmed and then extended to include the “private sector” (Article 148). Underlying this undertaking is the assumption that each state government would itself comply with its own national codes and would discharge its own international obligations.

Component 2. Promoting “sustainable human settlements development” through the use of BEST Practices.

In Habitat II the promotion of BEST Practices has been advocated “through exchanging of regional and international experience of best practices and facilitate[ing] the transfer of planning, design and construction techniques (69c); Through setting up structures for the selection of the best practices with participation by non-governmental organizations active in the urban development field (142b); Through promoting best practices for community-based land management in human settlements (84(j)); Through cooperating in south-south, north-south and south-north exchanges of best practices (145); Through exchanging experiences particularly on best practices, foster the development of technology and technical skills and to increase the efficiency of shelter and human settlements policies and management, with backing of coordinated and complimentary support from multilateral and bilateral arrangements; (152c). The component of BEST Practices was most clearly articulated in Article 153

To face the challenges of the rapidly urbanizing world, there is need to ensure that international and regional networks facilitate more effectively the exchange and transfer of knowledge and experience on institutional, legal and regulatory framework, and to disseminate best practices on sustainable human settlements in rural and urban areas including inter alia, those reflected in the outcome of the Dubai International Conference on Best Practices for Improving the Living Environment, held in November 1995. the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) should, within its mandate, act as a catalyst in the mobilization of technical cooperation. Opportunities for improved dissemination and exchange of ideas on technical cooperation at national and regional levels could be explored.]

Component: 3. Qualifying Best practices as a component of “sustainable human settlements:

Employment opportunities and social progress in harmony with the environment (Article 16, Habitat II Agenda); Establishing policies laws and regulation for both public and private activities (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda); Encouraging responsible private activities in all fields (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting and attaining the goals of universal and equal access to education highest attainable standards of physical , mental and environmental health (Article 22 Ter, Habitat II Agenda. June 12); Making efforts to rectify inequalities (Article 22 Ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12) human health and quality of life are at the centre of the effort to develop sustainable human settlements (Article 22 Ter,

Habitat II Agenda, June 12); Creating safe place to work and live, and to protect the environment (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12); Accessing appropriate technology (Article 25 b, Habitat II Agenda); Providing sustainable livelihoods (Article 27 b, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting education in environmentally sound technologies (Article 27 f quart), Habitat II Agenda; Adopting...performance based mechanisms (Article 1 f, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting socially and environmentally responsible corporate investment (Article 31d, Habitat II Agenda).

Component 4. Promoting environmental measures

In the Habitat II Agenda new environmental measures associated with sustainable human settlements development were endorsed: Preserving of peri urban and urban biodiversity (Article 98 bis a, Habitat II Agenda); Providing “green spaces (Article 27 f, Habitat II Agenda); ” Protecting Fragile ecosystems and environmentally vulnerable areas (Article 27e, Habitat II Agenda); Reducing the ecological footprint (Article 27b, Habitat II Agenda); Ensuring Green spaces (Article 83 bis, Habitat II Agenda); Knowing ecocycles (Article 134h, Habitat II Agenda) preventing environmental damage (Article 135, Habitat II Agenda); Preventing anthropogenic disasters (Article 27 i,, Habitat II Agenda).

Component: 5. Moving away from car-dependency, by instituting appropriate regulations and the adopting of environmentally sound transportation such as bicycle paths

Encourage the use of an optimal combination of modes of transport, including walking, cycling and private and public means of transportation, through appropriate pricing, spatial settlement policies and regulatory measures (Article 104 c, Habitat II Agenda)

Managing transport in human settlements should be done in a way that promotes good access for all to places of work, social interaction and leisure and facilitates important economic activities, including obtaining food and other necessities of life. This should be done while reducing the negative effects of transport on the environment. Transport-system priorities should be given to reducing unnecessary travel through appropriate land-use and communication policies, developing transport policies that emphasize mobility alternatives other than the automobile, developing alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles, improving the environmental performance of existing modes of transport, and adopting appropriate pricing

Component 6. Contributing to the common good

all people have rights and must accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others including future generations and contribute actively to the common good (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda).

(38)

TRANSFER OF MILITARY BUDGET TO SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE

REDUCTION AND TRANSFER OF THE MILITARY BUDGET

Concerned that currently (1996) the Global Community spends \$800 billion on the military budget at a time when the right to housing, the right to food, the right to health care, the right to equality of all, the right to education, the right to safe drinking water, and the right to a safe environment have not been fulfilled.

Noting that the commitment was made to transfer a substantial proportion of the military budget to social programs (as undertaken through expectations created in general Assembly resolutions from 1981)

Noting also that in 1981, in general assembly resolution entitled the reduction of the military budget, the majority of the member states did the following:

(i) reaffirmed the urgent need to reduce the military budget, and agreed to freeze and reduce the military budget.

(ii) Recognised that the military budget constituted a heavy burden for the economies of all nations, and have extremely harmful consequences on international peace and security.

(iii) undertook to make a collective effort aimed at strengthening peace and international security by eliminating the threat of war.

(iv) Reiterated the appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries

Reminded that this request for transfer of the funds from the military budget was further reinforced in a 1983 General Resolution on the Relationship between disarmament and development, that curbing the arms build-up would make it possible to release additional resources for use in economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. Also, in this resolution state considered that the

magnitude of military expenditures is now such that their various implications can no longer be ignored in the efforts pursued in the international community to secure the recovery of the world economy and the establishment of a new international economic order.

We call upon the member states of the United Nations

- to immediately reduce the military budget to 50% of what it currently is and to transfer these funds into socially equitable and environmentally sound development
- to embark on plans for military conversion with the remaining 50%, and with the setting up of alternative structures for preventing conflict and war through an international regime that respects the rule of international law, and through establishing an international court of compliance where citizens could take evidence of state non-compliance with international law

39

REQUIRING SCIENTISTS TO ABIDE BY THE

“DECLARATION ON THE USE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF HUMANITY”

Concurring with the assessment in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity, that “while scientific and technological developments provide ever-increasing opportunities to better the conditions of life of peoples and nations, in a number of instances they can give rise to social problems, as well as threaten the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individuals (Preamble, Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity, 1975)

Concurring with the concern expressed in Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity about scientific and technological achievements can be used to intensify the arms race production:

“Noting with concern that scientific and technological achievements can be used to intensify the arms race, suppress national liberation movements and deprive individuals and peoples of their human rights and fundamental freedoms (Preamble, Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity”, 1975)

Also noting with concern that scientific and technological achievements can entail dangers for the civil and political rights of the individual or of the group and for

human dignity (Preamble, Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity, 1975)

Noting the urgent need to make full use of scientific and technological developments for the welfare of man **humanity** and to neutralize the present and possible future harmful consequences of certain scientific and technological achievements (Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of humanity, 1975)

() THAT in 1998 on January 29 protest against APEC hearing

() THAT In 1998, I circulated the following petition

EXHIBIT

1998 PETITION

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF COMPLIANCE

RECOGNIZING that for fifty years since the formation of the United Nations, member states have undertaken obligations reflected in the Charter, treaties, conventions, and covenants; and have created expectations reflected in declarations, conference commitments and resolutions.

REMINDED of the General Assembly resolution establishing a decade of International Law from 1990 –1999.

MINDFUL of the obligation to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and international law can be maintained (Charter of the United Nations, 1945)

AFFIRMING that it has become a principle of international customary law that state parties to treaties and Conventions undertake to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance with their obligations (Art. III Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948); International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (1966); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979); Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes (1992) etc.

CONVINCED of the applicability of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations whereby if a government holds itself out to do something even if not legal required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence,, and the citizens

have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligations. Convinced also of the applicability of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations to declarations, conference commitments and General Assembly resolutions.

be it resolved that in 1998, states sign what they have not yet signed, ratify what they have not yet ratified, enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance, and undertake to enforce the accrued obligations and expectations

be it further resolved that in 1998a court of global compliance be instituted. this court will give citizens an opportunity to present evidence of non-compliance with international obligations and expectations. states will be required to appear and to act upon the judgement of the court.

I am taking the liberty of sending under separate cover a copy of a proposed Treaty. I am hoping that due consideration will be given to this proposal at the upcoming January meeting on industry.

Yours sincerely

Joan Russow PhD

Global Compliance Research Project

JAN 29, 1998

() THAT In1998 on January 29 i wrote and circulated the following:

EXHIBIT

PRINCIPLES OF COMPLIANCE: MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS (MINS)

Socially Equitable and Environmentally Sound Development

Prepared by Dr. Joan E. Russow

Coordinator Global Compliance Research Project National leader of the Green Party of Canada

Federal Leader of the Green Party of Canada

Member, IUCN Commission on Education and Communication

Chair, Urbanization Caucus, formed at NGO forum, Habitat II

Former Sessional Lecturer, Global Issues, University of Victoria

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Circulated in draft form at numerous conferences since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and on the internet. Included as part of the Charter of Obligations circulated to state delegations at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1995. Submitted to the Working Group for Establishing Criteria for Discharge Emissions, B.C. Canada, 1996. Submitted to the Canadian Standards Association meeting of the Western Caucus

March 29, 1996 and extended, May 7, 1996, and distributed at May 11, 12 Canadian Standards Association meeting on ISO 14000 in Toronto, distributed to the May 24 meeting of the Western Caucus meeting of the CSA on ISO in Vancouver; and presented in summary form to the Committee II partnership consultation meeting at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul and updated with principles from Habitat for the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, CANADA, submitted to public consultation meeting on "Cost Recovery and Process efficiency in Environmental Assessment" Canadian

Environmental Assessment Agency in September 1996, and given to a representative from CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency); displayed at the Forest and Sustainable Ecosystems Conference in Victoria, September, 1996, and circulated in draft form for comment as the environmental section of the "Istanbul Manifesto". Presented in part at various sessions of the IUCN World Congress of Nature, 1996. These principles have also been submitted to Andrew Speer, the Director of Environment from the World Bank and sent to Maurice Strong from the Earth Council; and to Dr Wiwa from the Ogoni tribe in Nigeria. Referred to at consultation meeting with External Affairs about submission to Commission on Sustainable Development, and presented to Ambassador John Fraser, Canadian Ambassador on the Environment to the UN. Sent to Earth watch, Maurice Strong (Earth Council), and Elizabeth Dowdeswell (UNEP). Submitted it to Steven Rockefeller for consideration for the Earth Council's Earth Charter. Circulated for input into the Canada report to the Commission on Sustainable Development.; Circulated to Environment Canada for discussion about Canadian policy for Sustainable Development; Placed on Environment Canada's web site. Left in disk for inclusion on UN NGO Web site. Requested and submitted to United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) for distribution to US Congress. Distributed widely to Non-Governmental Organizations since 1992.

PRINCIPLES OF COMPLIANCE DERIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS
AND EXPECTATIONS: BASIS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF
MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS (MINS)

LEGEND

plain: International Conventions, Treaties and Covenants; Declarations, Conference Agendas, and General Assembly Resolutions

Plain Italics: sections proposed for deletion

plain: underlined: Proposals by NGOs

Outline: sections that have been proposed in documents but may not have been agreed to

bold: categories and proposals made by Global Compliance Research Project

OVERVIEW

It is necessary for citizens to reveal that years of obligations incurred through the Charter of the United Nations, conventions, treaties and covenants, expectations created through General Assembly resolutions, and commitments made through Conference Action plans have NOT been undertaken, and that most of the obligations, expectations and commitments have neither been discharged nor fulfilled, and that it is time for compliance through action.

The year 1999 ends the decade dedicated to the respect and furtherance of international law. For over 50 years member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties, and covenants; have made commitments through globally adopted action plans and have created expectations through General Assembly Resolutions This respect and furtherance can only be realized if member states of the United Nations discharge obligations, fulfill expectations and act on commitments through signing and ratifying what they have not yet signed and ratified; and through enacting the necessary legislation to ensure the discharging of obligations; and through the fulfilling of expectations and the acting on commitments.

For over fifty years through international agreements, the member states of the United Nations have undertaken: to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights; to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment; to create a global structure that respects the rule of law, to achieve a state of peace; justice and security , and to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. International agreements include both obligations incurred through the United Nations Charter, the United Nations Conventions, Treaties, and Covenants; and expectations created through the United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and General Assembly Resolutions. If these years of obligations had been discharged, if these fifty years of expectations had been fulfilled, and if years of commitments had been acted upon, respect for human rights could have been guaranteed, preservation and protection of the environment could have been ensured, threats to peace prevented and removed, disarmament achieved, and socially equitable and environmentally sound development could have been enabled.

In international agreements member states of the United Nations are deemed responsible for the discharging of obligations and for the fulfilling of expectations, and of commitments through enacting the necessary legislation and through enforcing this legislation.

In the Platform of Action from the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda from the Habitat II

Conference (1996) member states have undertaken “to ensure that corporations, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws. (Article 167). In Habitat II this undertaking was reaffirmed and then extended to include the undertaking by states to ensure that the “private sector” also comply (Article 148).

Member states that have ratified Conventions, Treaties and Covenants are held to be legally responsible for discharging all obligations under these agreements. Also, members states that have signed but not ratified agreements are required under Article 18 of the Convention on the Law of Treaties to not defeat the purpose of the convention in the interim between the signing and the coming into force of the convention. There is no provision, however, for states to be bound to appear before the International Court of Justice or to be bound by its decision. In addition, there is no provision for an international court of Compliance where citizens could take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance.

Expectations that have been created from General Assembly Resolutions, Declarations, and commitments made through Conference Action plans could be judicable under the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation. The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation justifies the considering of what is usually deemed to be only of moral suasion in a legal context. The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation has been recognized in Common Law and has been described in the following way:

To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, Ombudsman Annual Report, British Columbia, Canada, 1991)

In this document, principles related to environmental preservation and protection have been extracted from a synthesis of international obligations derived from the UN Charter, UN Conventions, treaties Covenants; and of expectations derived from United Nations Declarations, Conference action plans and General Assembly Resolutions. In addition, consideration has also been given to Non-Governmental Organization submissions.

As a result of the commitments made in recent United Nations Conferences including UN Conference on Women, and Habitat for states to ensure private sector, corporate including transnational compliance with international agreements, this document is advocating the establishing of

Mandatory International Normative Standards (MINS) drawn from international principles. The establishment of mandatory international normative standards-and-technical regulations (MINS) will drive the corporations, including transnationals, and funding agencies such as the development banks to ensure socially equitable and environmentally sound development. Currently the concept of sustainable development appears to justify the continuation of the currently over-consumptive model of development with a coupling “clean-up environmental technology” which is moving the global community away from adopting BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices from the outset. Only when there is the global political will to agree to high global mandatory regulations and standards, and only when these regulations and standards are in place to drive industry will there be the needed shift towards a real cooperation based on the highest tenable principles. Global mandatory regulations and standards are essential to drive corporations including transnationals to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. The international community, including multilateral financial institutions, has an important role to play in providing funding that is conditional on the adherence to high mandatory international normative standards-and-technical -regulations (MINS) based on principles established over the past 50 years in international instruments. In section 167 of the Platform of Action of the United Nations Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, states undertook to ensure that all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws.”. In addition, the lending institutions shall not support the “clean-up environment industries” which thrive on the relaxing of regulations related to toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes, and which continue to perpetuate the old-world order of over-consumption, inequity and environmental destruction, and intrastate and interstate conflict. It is only through promoting socially equitable and environmentally sound development through global mandatory standards and regulations with additional resources for Best environmentally sound traditions that national efforts to foster and achieve the objectives of socially equitable and environmentally sound development will be achieved.

This document delineates a series of principles drawn from international agreements, and couples this series with additional principles suggested by non-governmental organization. Non-governmental Organization principles are included as a reflection of a new development in United Nations Conferences. In the Habitat II Conference, a second committee had been set up to receive input from “partners” one of whom was the non-governmental organization community, and for the first time a submission from the NGOs was included in the official documentation to be circulated by the United Nations.

This document is a preliminary document where the principles are enunciated, and where some of the actions that would need to be undertaken to ensure the adherence to these principles have been proposed. A second document which will delineate further on what would constitute compliance with the principles is being prepared. In addition, a book entitled “Global Non-Compliance: Over 50 years of obligations incurred and expectations created” linking environment, peace, human rights and social justice issues. is being proposed. This book is a follow-up to the “Charter of Obligations”— 350 pages, which was officially distributed at the UN conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace; and to the “Comment on Habitat II Agenda: moving beyond Habitat I to discharging Obligations and to fulfilling expectations” which was circulated to state delegations at Habitat II.

Following a series of meetings of the Urbanization Caucus at the NGO forum at Habitat II, the members of the Caucus decided to prepare “An Istanbul Manifesto”; this Manifesto will be a 400-page book comprising a collection of resolutions with the preambles drawn from international instruments, and the operative clauses drawn from resolutions from non-governmental sources. Sections from this document will be used to evaluate State compliance with undertakings through various conferences such as UNCED, World Conference on Human Rights, and Habitat II.

PRINCIPLES REFLECTED IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS: OBLIGATIONS INCURRED AND EXPECTATIONS CREATED

GENERAL GLOBAL URGENCY RECOGNIZED IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(See Charter of Obligations, 1995 for a comprehensive list of global recognition of the urgency of the global situation)

ACKNOWLEDGING THE PERPETUATION OF INEQUALITY AND THE DETERIORATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM

1. Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem on which we depend for our well-being (Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF UNSUSTAINABLE PATTERNS OF CONSUMPTION PARTICULARLY IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

2. We recognize that “the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances. (4.3. Changing Consumption Patterns, Agenda 21. 1992, UNCED)

RECOGNIZING INCREASED ECOLOGICAL THREATS TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

Ecological problems, such as global climate change, largely driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, are adding to the threats to the well-being of future generations. (Preamble, 1.2 International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

PRINCIPLES

A goal could be described as the final purpose or end to which a design tends or which a person, institution or any other body aims to attain. Principles, however, do not establish a goal or vision which is unattainable, and which is to be compromised through trade-offs. A principle is a foundation from which anything proceeds, a comprehensive law or doctrine from which others are derived or on which others are founded. Principles give substance to standards. A standard is that which is set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of value, or that which is established by authority, custom or general consent as an example or criterion. The principle provides the foundation for the standards.

(1)

INTERDEPENDENCE PRINCIPLE

The interdependence principle affirms the interdependence of promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights; ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment; creating a global structure that respects the rule of law, achieving a state of peace; justice and security, and participating in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. These issues will be perceived to be interdependent facets of a potentially viable solution. It is no longer possible to consider in isolation: threats and impacts of war; the use of ecologically unsafe and unsound energy; the loss of ecological integrity; the disposal of toxic and hazardous wastes, including nuclear waste, the disregard for intergenerational and gender equality/equity; the ignoring of health issues related to population and environmental degradation; the perpetuation of the current model of development; the inequitable distribution of resources; the disenfranchised and the enfranchised gap etc.

1.1. RECOGNIZING THE GROWING AWARENESS OF THE INTERCONNECTION OF ISSUES

... reflects[ing] the growing awareness that population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and other threats to the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in isolation. (Preamble, 1.5., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

1.2. UNDERTAKING RESEARCH INTO LINKAGES

Research should **shall** be undertaken on the linkages among population, consumption and production, the environment and natural resources and human health as a guide to effective **socially equitable and environmentally-sound** sustainable development policies (3.31., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

1.3. RECOGNIZING DEPENDENCE ON NATURE

mankind **humankind** is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients (Preamble (a) UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982)

1.4. RECOGNISING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS

(a) (Article 95 bis. Many environmental contaminants, such as radioactive materials and persistent organic pollutants, work their way into the food chain and eventually into human beings, thus compromising the health of present and future generations. (Habitat I

(2)

ECOSYSTEM PRIMACY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall undertake that, in all decisions made about interventions into the ecosystem, the ecosystem shall be given primacy. Through a 1982 General Assembly Resolution 37/7, the majority of states undertook to “Ensuring that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to humans” (World Charter of Nature, 1982). Also, through General Assembly resolution 37/7 it was recognized that humankind is a part of nature and life depends on the uninterrupted functioning of natural systems which ensure the supply of energy and nutrients.

“Ecosystem” is defined in the Convention on Biological Diversity as a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992). Biodiversity is defined as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

Interdependence of biota and the delicate balance and interaction among various ecosystems shall be ensured as well as the integrity of the components themselves.

2.1. RESPECTING OF INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE

Every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [Humanity], and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man [humans] must be guided by a moral code of action (Preamble, UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982)

Nature shall be respected and its essential processes shall not be impaired (Principle 1, UN Resolution, 37/7, World Charter of Nature, 1982) World Charter of Nature, 1982)

2.3. REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT PRINCIPLE

Promoting changes in unsustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly in industrialized countries...settlement structures that are more sustainable, reduce environmental stress, promote the efficient and rational use of natural resources-including water, air, biodiversity, forests, energy sources and land - and meet basic needs thereby providing a healthy living and working environment for all and reducing the ecological footprint of human settlements; (27 b, Habitat II, 1996)

2.4. ACTING UPON THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT THERE ARE LIMITS-TO GROWTH: LIVING WITHIN THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

There are real limits to consumption, population and pollution. Although their precise quantification is uncertain, there are serious indications that these limits have long since passed, and failure to act upon this acknowledgement is negligence.

<https://www.clubofrome.org/about-us/>

2.5. RESPECTING THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF ECOSYSTEMS

Sustainable human settlements development incorporates... the precautionary principle, pollution prevention, respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems and preservation of opportunities for future generations. (16, Habitat II). **Respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems also entails acknowledging that there are limits to growth, and respecting the inherent worth of nature, and thus does not justify increased pollution in pristine areas, or give a licence to pollute less polluted areas.**

2.6. KNOWING ECO-CYCLES

To facilitate capacity-building and institutional development for the improvement of human settlements planning and management, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities and their associations, should: * be encouraged to increase their knowledge about the eco-cycles involving their cities so as to prevent environmental damage (Art. 135, Habitat II, 1996)

2.7. PROMOTING THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF URBAN AND PERIURBAN BIODIVERSITY

In order to promote a healthy environment that will continue to support adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements for current and future generations, Governments at the appropriate levels, in partnership with all relevant interested parties, should:

(a) Promote the conservation and sustainable use of urban and peri-urban biodiversity, including forests, local habitats and species biodiversity; the protection of biodiversity should be included within local sustainable development planning activities

(b) encourage, where appropriate, the establishment of productive and recreational green belts around urban and rural agglomerations in order to protect their environment and contribute to the provision of food products. (Article* 98 bis Habitat II, 1996)

2.8. ENSURING EQUAL ACCESS TO... GREEN SPACES

Formulate and implement human settlement development policies that ensure equal access to and maintenance of basic services, including those related to the provision of food security; education; employment and livelihood; primary health care [changed to basic health care, June 14], including reproductive and sexual health care and services [deleted June 14]; safe drinking water and sanitation; adequate shelter; and access to open and green spaces; giving special priority to the needs and rights of women and children, who often bear the greatest burden of poverty (Article *87(a) Habitat)

2.9 BEING ENTITLED TO ... HEALTHY PRODUCTIVE LIFE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE

human beings are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature (Article 23, Habitat II, 1996)

2.10. ENSURING SOCIAL PROGRESS IN HARMONY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

Sustainable settlements development ensures economic development, employment opportunities and social progress in harmony with the environment

(3)

GLOBE-WIDE STANDARDS PRINCIPLE

3.1. ESTABLISHING GLOBE-WIDE STANDARDS

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), the invalid argument that, in a pristine environment that has not yet been polluted by industrial activity, emission standards shall be relaxed. A licence to pollute in an pristine area shall not be given to industry because the area has not yet officially been designated as being polluted would be discredited.

Polluting industries that have been regulated under statutory law, shall not through redefinition of practice be excluded from the previous regulations

States shall ensure consistency so that point source discharges, no matter where they are located will be equally affected by the standards.

Standards must ensure acceptable ambient environmental conditions globally. No particular area should be penalized due to a pre-existing high-quality environment

In no way shall the requirement to ensure consistency be used as a justification for the relaxing of globe-wide standards and technical regulations

3.2. HARMONIZING UPWARD OF THE “PLAYING FIELD”

Through mandatory international standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that the regional, national, and international targets with the highest possible socially equitable and environmentally sound standards shall be drawn upon.

3.3. ENFORCING GLOBE-WIDE PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION

Through mandatory international standards (MINS), states shall establish and enforce reduction and elimination targets and ensure that corporations including transnationals meet or exceed, globe-wide reduction and elimination targets, Ambient criteria, or environmental quality standards referring to levels of contaminants in the environment must be zero use, production, and release in all cases where a toxic substance is persistent or bioaccumulative, or where substance will generate persistent or bioaccumulative toxic by-products or breakdown products during its productions, use or disposal (paraphrase of Zero Toxics Alliance Statement of Principles)

Given that local and regional goals and targets may not have taken into consideration pollution prevention, the goals and targets, consequently, shall be reassessed in the light of the precautionary, anticipatory principle, and other principles such as those advocated by the Zero Toxics Alliance in their Statement of principles from July 26, 1994: .

Zero Toxics Statement of Principles from the “Zero Toxics Alliance Statement of Principles” 7/26/94

1. ... zero use, production, and release of persistent and /or bioaccumulative toxic substances in the environment, workplace and home. Zero does not mean below some arbitrary level, or even beneath the level of detection. Zero means Zero.

2. ... elimination and reduction of the use, production, and release of other toxics substances in the environment, workplace and home.

3.the goal of zero use, production, and release applies in all cases where a toxic substance is persistent or bioaccumulative. It also applies when a substance will generate persistent or bioaccumulative toxic by-products or breakdown products during its production, use or disposal

4. ... advocate[ing] programs that achieve ...goals through reformulation of industrial processes associated with toxics use and production. Limiting discharges and shifting toxics from one environmental medium to another do not protect people or the environment

5. ...reject[ion] of risk assessments which claim that exposures to toxic substances are safe

In addition, in establishing international standards, drafters shall give serious consideration to “bioconcentration”. For example, the discharge of mercury was deemed to be at an acceptable level. The mercury, however, was taken up by small organisms becoming more highly concentrated as it moved up the food chain. Biopathways must always be examined”.

3.4.. STRIVING TO ENSURE THAT THE LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL TARGETS IN EACH STATE SHALL DRAW UPON THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND STANDARDS

Collectively the member states of the United Nations are in a position to drive industry through regulations which establish the highest possible equitable and ecological standards and technical regulations, and to promote the highest possible level global playing field.

3.5. ENSURING GLOBE-WIDE CONSISTENT PROTECTION OF AMBIENT AIR, WATER, AND SOIL QUALITY

Through mandatory international standards, states shall ensure consistent protection considering both variation in air water and soil conditions locally, regionally, nationally and globally; and the variation in effects of different substances emitted. However, ensuring consistent protection also means that states will not transfer their pollution problems onto other jurisdictions nor will states relax or change their standards or technical regulations in order to attract industry.

regulations.

(4)

COMPLIANCE PRINCIPLE

States shall discharge obligations, and fulfill expectations, and shall enact the necessary to ensure the discharging of obligations and the fulfilling of expectations. In , through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , legislation to ensure that corporations comply .

In Art. 60 of the Convention of Treaties, states are bound to not create situations in which it would be impossible to fulfill treaty obligations; in many cases current ecologically unsound practices result in the impossibility of fulfilling treaty obligations. Also, under the Convention of the Law of Treaties, states are bound, unless specifically mentioned, not to invoke internal law to justify non-performance of a treaty obligation (Art. 27).

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall comply with all international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, protocols and conventions as a minimum. If there is a conflict between international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, the most stringent environmental provisions shall prevail. In 1995, in the Platform of Action, UN Convention on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, States undertook to ensure that “all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws” (Section 167). This undertaking was reaffirmed and extended in the Habitat II Agenda to include the “private sector”.

A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose (Art.1.Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968)

Rules of customary international law will continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of the present Convention have agreed as follows (Article 29 territorial scope of treaties, Convention on the Law of Treaties)

4.1. REFRAINING FROM ACTS THAT WOULD DEFEAT THE PURPOSE

The Law of Treaties has established that there exists an

obligation not to defeat the object and purpose of a treaty prior to its entry into force

A state is obliged to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of a treaty when:

- (i) it has signed the treaty or has exchanged instruments constituting the treaty subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, until it shall have made its intention clear not to become a party to the treaty a); or
- (ii) it has expressed its consent to be bound by the treaty, pending the entry into force of the treaty and provided that such entry into force is not unduly delayed b)

(Art. 18, Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1968)

4.2. APPLYING THE DOCTRINE OF LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS

The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations has established an institutional obligation to citizens:

- (i) "To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, B.C. Ombudsman Annual Report, 1991)

and that

- (ii) If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, it will be expected to act carefully and appropriately without negligence, and the citizens have the legitimate expectation that the government will discharge its obligations (Ombudsman Office, Personal Communication).

(See Russow, J. (1995) Charter of Obligations for A survey of obligations compiled by the Global Compliance Research project.

4.3. ENACTING INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES IN STATE LAW AND PRACTICE

The obligation to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance has been established in international Conventions, Protocols, Declarations, Covenants, and Resolutions, and has thus become a principle of international customary law. Through international mandatory standards states shall ensure that international obligations are reflected in the law and practice of each State. This international customary law principle has been expressed in numerous international documents for over 20 years. An example of the enunciation of the principle can be found in the UN Resolution 37/7. and reads as follows:

The principles set forth in the present Charter shall be reflected in the law and practice of each State, as well as at the international level (UN Resolution 37/7)

If there is a conflict between international, national, bilateral and regional agreements, the most stringent environmental provisions shall prevail.

4.4 ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEED FOR MORAL CODE OF ACTION IN RESPECT OF NATURE

The World Charter of Nature provided guidance for human respect for and action towards nature:

Ensuring that every form of life is unique, warranting respect regardless of its worth to man [humans], and to accord other organisms such recognition's, man [human] must be guided by a moral code of action (UN Resolution 37/7), 1982)

4.5. ADOPTING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Join with professional societies to review and revise building codes and regulations based on current standards of engineering, building and planning practices, local conditions and ease of administration, and adopt performance standards **for all industrial activity**, as appropriate (Art. 169 n, Habitat II, 1996)

4.6. ESTABLISHING POLICIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Governments at all appropriate levels, including local authorities have a responsibility to ensure access to education and to protect their population's health, safety and general welfare. This requires, as appropriate, establishing policies, laws and regulation for both public and private activities... (Article 19, Habitat II, 1996)

4.7 ESTABLISHING AND ADOPTING A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

establish and adopt a regulatory framework, and provide institutional support for facilitating participation and partnership arrangements at all levels. (Article 50 e, Habitat II)

4.8 ESTABLISHING LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

* Establishing legislative and regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements and consultative mechanisms for involving organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of human settlements strategies and programmes (Art. 180 (a), Habitat II, 1996)

4.9 ENSURING OF COMPLIANCE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

Encourage the adoption of policies for the creation and development of the private sector and promote strategies for substantial and well-directed public and private investments in construction and development of shelter, infrastructure, health, education and other basic services through, inter alia, the provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance; in addition encourage Governments to promote strategies to ensure that the private sector, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws, and adopt policies and establish mechanisms to grant contracts on a non-discriminatory basis; recruit women for leadership, decision-making and management and provide training programmes, all on an equal basis with men; and observe national labour, environment, consumer, health and safety laws, particularly those that affect women and children (Article 148 * e, Habitat II)

4.10 PROMOTING ...ETHICAL PRACTICES

promote transparency, accountability and ethical practices in financial transactions through support from effective legal and regulatory frameworks (Article 61* (d) Habitat II)

4.11. ESTABLISHING MONITORING AND EVALUATING COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ENFORCEMENT AT ALL LEVELS

Establish, equip and build capacity for monitoring and evaluating compliance with environmental regulations and effectiveness of enforcement at all levels (Article 97 (c) Habitat II);

4.12. IMPLEMENTING LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND LOCAL AGENDA 21

support mechanisms for consultations and partnerships among interested parties to prepare and implement local environmental plans and local Agenda 21s and specific cross-sectoral environmental health programmes (Article 97 (h)Habitat II)

4.13. PROMOTING COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Promote, where appropriate, compliance with and enforcement of all health and environmental laws, especially in low-income areas with vulnerable groups (Article 75 d Habitat)

(5)

REGULATOR MUST NOT BE PROMOTER PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that regulators must not promote the continuance of the object or activity over which they regulate. For example, IAEA (The International Atomic Energy Association) that has the responsibility of regulating the civil nuclear industry promotes the use of nuclear energy.

(6)

STANDARDS-DRIVING INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that standards drive industry rather than industry driving standards. States in conjunction with international standards shall establish regulations that will drive industry. The cost to the environment of continued degradation as a result of not enforcing standards and regulations rather than the cost to industry of environmental regulations shall be paramount.

Socially equitable and sound environmental performance will be determined by mandatory international normative standards (MINS) and technical regulations. These standards and technical regulations have as a foundation international principles related to promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights; to ensuring of the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment; to creating a global structure that respects the rule of law, to achieving a state of peace; justice and security, and to participating in socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

There shall be continuous monitoring to ensure that corporation including transnationals, as well as small operations and the private sector generally are complying with international normative standards and technical regulations. In the event of non-compliance with MINS, the charters of all the corporations including the transnationals that contribute to conflict, to the escalation of war, to the violation of human rights and to the degradation of the environment shall be revoked. The emphasis of the international mandatory and normative regulatory policy is to ensure that standards drive industry not industry driving standards. To this end all promotion shall focus on developing and implementing BEST (Best Environmentally-Sound Traditions) practices. The environment and ecosystem will determine BEST practices not be “managed”

MINS establishes absolute requirements for environmental performance to satisfy socially equitable and environmentally-sound development.

“Socio-economic needs”, when referred to in international documents shall be limited to socially equitable and environmentally sound development principles, including fundamental international rights but shall not include a professed right to engage in socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices.

All impacts of the corporation or business shall be examined even those impacts that normally would be deemed beyond objective quantification. Ignorance by corporations, including transnationals of the deleterious consequences arising from inequitable/ecologically unsound practices shall not absolve corporations from legal responsibility.

6.2 REVOCATION OF CHARTERS PRINCIPLE

In the event of non-compliance with MINS, the charters of all the corporations including the transnationals that contribute to conflict, to the escalation of war, to the violation of human rights and to the degradation of the environment shall be revoked.

(7)

NON-PROSECUTING FOR DEMONSTRATING FOR COMPLIANCE WITH
STANDARDS

States shall not prosecute citizens for demonstrating to protest non-compliance with regional, national or international standards.

(8)

NON-TRANSFERENCE OF MEDIA

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure that polluting substances are not transferred from one media to another (for example from water to air). in other words, pollution prevention is complete prevention instead of displacement of problem

(9)

INCLUSIVENESS OF ACTIVITIES AND SUBSTANCES PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards (MINS) , states shall ensure that every activity or substance that could prevent the protection and , conservation of the environment will be included under regulatory schemes, regardless of whether the activity or substance is presumed to be covered under another Act For example, “atomic wastes” have not been included under the Basel Conventions dealing with hazardous wastes, and currently “forestry” is proposed for exclusion from the Biodiversity Convention rather than being a protocol linked with the Biodiversity Convention, Climate Change Convention, Convention on Desertification or other relative conventions.

(10)

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall invoke and ensure compliance with the precautionary principle.

The precautionary principle has been enunciated in international documents since at least the 1972 United Nations Conference on Humans and the Environment (Stockholm Convention), where it appeared in a rudimentary form; it was then reinforced in the 1982 UN Resolution 37/7, the World Charter of Nature, and then re-enunciated throughout the UNCED documents.

The precautionary principle has been enunciated ” as follows:

where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat” (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

This could be generalized into the following form:

where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation

(Note: that the precautionary principle shall not be misconstrued to mean” that there is evidence but not scientific certainty that a particular practice, substance or activity is causing harm therefore we shall continue the practice; or the precautionary principle should not be used to justify not using an environmentally sound practice because it is not scientifically based.)

The precautionary principle shall be applied to all potentially harmful emissions, contaminants, agents of pollutants, or reconcentrated substances—created through imbalance in biogeochemical cycles

(11)

ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE

States shall ensure that in all their activities and in the activities of corporations including transnational corporations there is adherence to the anticipatory principle.

In the international documents different aspects of the anticipatory principle are enunciated: proceeding with doubt, prevention and avoidance of costly subsequent means:

11.1. ENSURING DOUBT-DRIVEN ACTION

Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed (General Assembly Resolution, 37/7, 1982)

11.2. ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

Undertake measures to prevent soil erosion and promote erosion-control activities in all sectors. (13.16 Fragile ecosystem, Agenda 21)

11.3. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CRADLE-TO-GRAVE APPROACH

taking into account the cradle-to-grave approach **by phasing out and eventually eliminating the production and consumption of hazardous waste** to the management of hazardous wastes, **in order to identify BEST practices for phasing out and eventually eliminating** options for minimizing **the generation of hazardous wastes**, through safer handling, storage, disposal and destruction (20.20 e Hazardous wastes, Agenda 21).

11.4. ENSURING THE MONITORING FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

Governments, in collaboration with industry and appropriate international organizations, and **through the establishment of Mandatory International Normative standards** should develop procedures for monitoring the application of the cradle to grave approach, including environmental audits (20.20 e Hazardous wastes)

11.5. ENSURING FULL LIFE CYCLE CARE

promote efficient use of materials and resources, taking into account all aspects related to life cycles of products **including the phasing out and eventual elimination of toxic chemicals and the ensuring of BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices** (19.15 e, Toxic Chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.6. PROMOTING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

to promote a 'culture of safety' in all countries, especially those that are disaster-prone, the following activities should be carried out: (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)

11.7. ENSURING RESPONSIBLE CARE

Industry **shall be required** should be encouraged to (19.51 Toxic chemicals)) “develop application of a 'responsible care' approach by producers and manufacturers towards chemical products, taking into account the total life cycle of such products (19.51 b. Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.8. REVISITING INSUFFICIENT OR OUTDATED CRITERIA OF ACCEPTANCE

Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and programmes, should carry out national reviews, as appropriate, of previously accepted pesticides whose acceptance was based on criteria now recognized as insufficient or outdated and of their possible replacement with other pest control methods, particularly in the case of pesticides that are toxic, persistent and/or bio-accumulative. (19.55 b Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

11.9. RECOGNIZING THE NEED OF ANTICIPATORY POLICIES

Mindful of the need and importance to develop anticipatory policies and of preventing, mitigating and monitoring significant adverse environmental impact in general and more specifically in a transboundary context (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994)

The anticipatory principle shall be followed as a pro-active measure to ensure that substances and processes which are harmful to the environment or to human health are prevented from entering the environment. One aspect of the anticipatory principle is to determine in advance before extracting resources whether the extraction causes environmental harm or is culturally inappropriate to indigenous peoples whose territory is beyond the treaty frontier.

(12)

PREVENTION PRINCIPLE AND “REVERSE ONUS “PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure that in all its activities and in the activities of corporations, including transnational corporations, there is adherence to the prevention principle and “reverse onus “ principle

12.1. PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

Mandatory standards and technical regulations will be developed to prevent adverse effects of substances on the ecosystem including the adverse effects on the health of human and non-human species.

Adverse effects include, but are not limited to, toxicity, bioaccumulation, bioconcentration; persistence, destruction [depletion] of the stratospheric ozone layer, reduction of carbon sinks, increased greenhouse gases, increased human-induced climate change and global climate change, reduction or loss of biodiversity, as well as heat, light and electro-magnetic radiation, atomic radiation, thermal discharges, hormone mimicry, egg-shell thinning

Adverse effects include the above environmental effects and effect and impacts on human health.

NOTE: DEFINITION OF ‘ENVIRONMENT”

Environment

means the components of the earth and includes:

- (a) air, land, water, sediment, soils
- (b) all organic and inorganic matter, including living organisms such as humans and non-humans
- (c) the interacting ecological systems that include components referred to in sub-clauses (a) and (b)

Adverse effects include the above environmental effects and effect and impacts on human health

12.2. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

13

DISASTER PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

13.1. ENSURING ADEQUATE REGULATORY ...MEASURES TO PREVENT DISASTERS

PREVENTION OF DISASTERS, including major technological disasters by ensuring adequate regulatory and other measures to avoid their occurrence and reducing the impacts of natural disasters and other emergencies on human settlements... (27 i, Habitat II, 1996)

13.2. PROMOTING THE USE OF TOOLS FOR DISASTER PREVENTION OF NATURAL, ANTHROPOGENIC AND INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS

Promote the use of tools for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness in order to reduce the vulnerability of populations to natural, man-made and technological disasters (Article 75 (g) Habitat II, 1996).

The impact on people and human settlements of natural and human-made disasters is on the increase. Disasters are frequently caused by vulnerabilities created by human actions, **such as the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances, of green-house gas emissions, of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes**; such as uncontrolled or inadequately planned human settlements, lack of basic infrastructure and the occupation of disaster-prone areas, **and such as the continued production of arms and weapons of mass destruction, and the continued visits of nuclear powered vessels in urban ports**. Armed conflicts also have consequences that affect human settlements and the country as a whole and call for specific rehabilitation and reconstruction processes that may necessitate international involvement, at the request of the Government of the concerned country. The impact of such disasters and emergencies is especially severe in countries where prevention, preparedness,

mitigation and response capacities are ineffective in dealing with such situations (Article 24. Habitat II, 1996).

13.3. IMPROVING NATURAL AND HUMAN-MADE DISASTER PREVENTION

In improving natural and human-made disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response, Governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, and in close consultation and cooperation with such entities as insurance companies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, organized communities, the academic, health and scientific communities, **shall** should: (Article 126, Habitat II, 1996)

13.4. INCLUDING PARTICIPATION IN RECOGNIZING VULNERABILITY TO HUMAN-MADE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Ensure that serious public concern about an activity or technology that could lead to preventable disaster be taken into consideration and the activity or technology shall be prevented or banned, and ensure that the participation in preparing and planning for non-preventable disaster planning and management of all **[stakeholders individuals and organizations of civil society with a wide range of experience and expertise, including particularly marginalized members of society such as.]**, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, in recognition of their particular vulnerability to human-made and natural disasters (Article 126 a bis Habitat II, 1996) ;

13.5 ENSURING REGULATIONS THAT WILL PREVENT PREVENTABLE ANTHROPOGENIC DISASTERS

ensuring regulations that will prevent preventable anthropogenic disasters and encourage continued mobilization of domestic and international resources for disaster reduction activities for non-preventable disasters (Article 126 (b) Habitat II, 1996);

Given that since the development of nuclear technology the most significant preventable anthropogenic disaster has been the preventing of nuclear-related disasters, and given that the outcome of nuclear disasters, including from nuclear arms and nuclear civil reactors, has had irreversible consequences that cannot be considered to have been remediated other than by forced reallocation ; and continues to have unexpected consequences; the global community, if it is to embark upon the prevention of preventable disaster, shall prevent the continued production of nuclear arms, the mining of uranium for the producing of nuclear

arms, the testing of nuclear arms, the circulating and harbouring of nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered military vessels, and the using of civil nuclear reactors. It should be noted that at the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE) held in Stockholm the states globally adopted the commitment in Article 26 to “eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction” and twenty years later a Nobel Laureate Declaration called for the phasing out of civil nuclear reactors, and in 1994, and 1996 resolutions from the IUCN have called for the phasing out of the use of civil nuclear reactors. As a consequence of the development and testing of nuclear weapons, disasters with irreversible environmental consequences have occurred and communities have been displaced, there has to be an acknowledgement that there is no acceptable remediation to these nuclear disasters. The least that can be done for those who have been affected by nuclear disasters is to ensure their safety. There is a need for the safe resettlement of displaced populations especially those from for small island developing States and coastal regions. There also has to be an acknowledgement that there is no real restoration of sites that have been exposed to radiation from nuclear disasters, otherwise the perpetuation of the belief in the possibility of restoration could justify the continued nuclear associated technologies.

13.6 PREVENTING DISASTERS THROUGH BUILDING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

Promote and encourage all parts of society to participate in disaster preparedness planning in such areas as water and food storage, fuel and first-aid, and in disaster prevention through activities that build a culture of safety (Article * 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)

In order to prevent technological and industrial disasters, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, as appropriate, should

(Article * 127 bis:

Pursue the objectives of preventing major technological accidents and limiting their consequences through, inter alia, land-use policies and the promotion of safe technology (Article 127 (a) Habitat II, 1996)

13.7. REMOVING IMMEDIATELY ANTI-PERSONNEL LAND MINES

Support work for immediate removal of anti-personnel land mines following the cessation of armed conflict (Article 128 (i) Habitat II, 1996);

13.8. PREVENTING POLLUTION AND EXPOSURE TO POLLUTION

DISCOURAGING DISPROPORTIONATE SITINGS

Prevent or minimize pollution and exposure to pollution from industrial facilities, while also promoting urban planning, housing and industrial siting initiatives that discourage the disproportionate sittings of polluting industrial facilities in areas inhabited by people living in poverty or those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (Article * 84 e Ter Habitat II, 1996)

13.9. PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Increasingly, cities have a network of linkages that extends far beyond their boundaries. Sustainable urban development requires consideration of the carrying capacity of the entire ecosystem supporting such development including the prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts occurring outside urban areas. All transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances should be carried out in accordance with relevant international agreements by parties to those agreements. Rapid urbanization in coastal areas is causing the rapid deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996).

13.10. REDUCING SIGNIFICANTLY OR ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES

Reduce significantly or eliminate environmentally harmful **technologies**, subsidies and other programmes, such as those which stimulate the excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and price control or subsidy systems that perpetuate unsustainable practices and production systems in rural and agricultural economies. (Article 122 (e) Habitat II)

13.11. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS

In seeking to prevent transboundary pollution and minimize its impacts on human settlements when it does occur, Governments should cooperate to develop appropriate mechanisms for assessing the environmental impact of proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment, including an evaluation of relevant comments provided by other potentially affected countries. Governments should also cooperate to develop and implement mechanisms for prior and timely

notification, exchange of information and consultation in good faith, and mitigation of the potential adverse effects regarding those activities, taking into account existing international agreements and instruments. (Article 99 bis Habitat II)

Through various international instruments states have undertaken to ban the use of production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (Vienna Convention on depletion of the ozone layer, 1985); to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and to conserve carbon sinks (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992); to identify biodiversity and to carry out and environmental impact assessment of activities that could contribute to the loss or reduction of biodiversity; to combat desertification (Convention on the Combating of desertification); to promote renewal energy (Chapter 9, Agenda 21) and to phase out fossil fuel (Habitat 1). To preserve cultural and natural heritage (Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972)

In addition, states have agreed to the precautionary principle, the anticipatory principle, the internalizing of environmental costs (environmental audit). Yet few states if any have taken the necessary measures.

13.12. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

Every proponent of an intervention in the ecosystem must demonstrate that the intervention will not cause harm to the environment or will not create ecologically unsound wastes

[NOTE THAT THE HONORABLE SHEILA COPPS, WHEN SHE WAS THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT OF CANADA HAS CALLED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVERSE ONUS.]

BUTTER FINGERS

(14)

REFUSE OR REUSE TO AVOID MISUSE AND ABUSE PRINCIPLE

Citizens should be encouraged to refuse to use products that originate from inequitable and ecologically-unsound development. In other cases where the products have been derived from equitable and ecologically sound development and practices, every effort shall be made to reuse the products.

(15)

NON-TRANSFERENCE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES OR ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure the prevention of the transference of substances or activities, harmful to the environment or human health to other parts of the state or to other states.

15.1. PREVENTING THE TRANSFER OF SUBSTANCES AND ACTIVITIES THAT ARE HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

This principle was globally adopted at the UNCED:

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED)

This principle shall never be qualified by the excuse that the recipient state is willing to accept the harmful substances or activities. Also the excuse of “Extraterritoriality” shall not be used as an devise to justify the transferring these harmful substances and activities (i.e. what right do we have to impose our standards on other communities, regions or states—self-serving extra territorialism-avoidance).

15.2. ENSURE AVOIDANCE OF DUMPING OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND TECHNOLOGIES

Seeking to ensure that the process of technology transfer avoids the dumping of environmentally-unsound technologies on the recipients and that the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies and corresponding know-how in particular to developing countries, is on favourable terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights (Article *151 b Habitat II)

15.3. RECOGNIZING THAT THE USE AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES IS A PREREQUISITE FOR “SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT”

The use and transfer of environmentally sound technologies **practices** which have a profound impact on consumption and production patterns are prerequisites for **socially equitable and environmentally sound** sustainable human settlements development. **Advanced BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices and appropriate technologies and the knowledge-based systems which support their application offer new opportunities for more efficient use of human, financial and material resources, more sustainable industrial practices and new sources of meaningful employment. International agencies including UNCHS (Habitat) have an essential role in disseminating and facilitating access to information on BEST practices available technologies and options for their transfer. It is understood that the transfer of technology BEST practices include assurances of adequate protection of intellectual property and mutually agreed allocation of commercial benefits, particularly those benefits that shall accrue to developing countries for traditional practices including those related to biodiversity, and biotechnology].** (Article 151. Habitat II, 1966)

the use and transfer of environmentally-sound technologies that have a profound impact

consumption and production patterns are prerequisites for sustainable human settlements development. Advanced and appropriate technologies and the knowledge-based systems that support their application offer new opportunities for more efficient use of human, financial and material resources, more sustainable industrial practices and new sources of employment. International organizations have an important role to play in disseminating and facilitating access to information on technologies available for transfer. It is understood that the transfer of technology will take into account the need to protect intellectual property rights (Article 151 *Habitat II, 1966)

(16)

NOT RELAXING STANDARDS TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall not relax or change standards and technical regulations to attract industry.

This principle was enunciated in NAFTA:

The Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing domestic health, safety or environmental measures. Accordingly, a Party should not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive or otherwise derogate from such measures as an encouragement for the establishment, acquisition, expansion or retention in its territory of an investment of an investor. IF a Party considers that another Party has offered such an encouragement, it may require consultations with the other Party and the two Parties shall consult with a view to avoiding any such encouragement. (NAFTA Article 1114 ss 2)

In addition, states shall not refrain from establishing the highest standards to correspond to Mandatory International Normative Standards and Technical Regulations based on international principles, or not change existing high standards so as to attract industry

(17)

TRANSBOUNDARY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards, states shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment, and that pollution arising from incidents or activities under their jurisdiction or control does not spread beyond the areas where they exercise sovereign rights in accordance with this Convention. (Art. 194. 2., Law of the Seas, 1982)

(18)

RENEWABILITY PRINCIPLE

All use of non-renewable resources shall be phased out, with firm time-lines. Renewable resources shall be harvested according to socially equitable and environmentally sound development principles:

(19)

BEST (BEST ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRADITIONS) PRACTICES

ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDNESS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure that they use and that corporations including transnationals use BEST technology (best environmentally sound traditions)

There is no guarantee that the Best Available Technology will be ecologically sound. BAT may be the best available but it may not be good enough. It is important to support and promote the development of and the use of BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions). In the event that there is no BEST practice which can prevent the release of persistent or bioaccumulative toxics then the extractive or productive activities which produce the product or substance process should be changed; the activities and product phased out/outlawed, or the demand for the product reduced through public education. In this case, the industry involved shall be assisted in the conversion to alternative processes or products involving BEST practices.

Presumably, if there is a commitment to develop alternatives, there will be a concomitant responsibility to relocate funding from the current practices of mitigating of ecologically unsound practices of the “environment industry” to the preventing of ecologically unsound practices and thus to the development of BEST practices.

19.1. SUBSTITUTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ALTERNATIVES

In the international documents there is a commitment to develop ecologically sound alternatives. In particular, in Agenda 21 (UNCED) alternative ecologically sound practices have been advocated in the following way in the following sections:

There are often alternatives to toxic chemicals currently in use. Thus, risk reduction can sometimes be achieved by using other chemicals or even non-chemical technologies. The classic example of risk reduction is the substitution of harmless or less harmful substances for harmful ones. Establishment of pollution prevention procedures and setting standards for chemicals in each environmental medium, including food and water, and in consumer goods, constitute another example of risk reduction (19.45 Toxic chemicals)

Reduce over-dependence on the use of agricultural chemicals through alternative farming practices, integrated pest management and other appropriate means (19.50, Toxic chemicals)

Utilizing and producing environmentally [safe and] sound renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and biomass (9.9g Atmosphere, Agenda 21)

Consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices or systems that have a good impact on the environment (13.21.a Fragile ecosystem, Agenda 21)

19.2. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES AND BEST PRACTICES

promoting education about, and training on, environmentally sound technologies, materials and products (Article 27 f quarter, Habitat II, 1966)

Establish laws and regulations aimed at preventing discrimination and barriers and, where such laws and regulations already exist, ensure their enforcement (Article 73 *(b) Habitat II, 1966)

[Modification of principles from the ten elements of sustainability developed by the Institute for Sustainable Forestry.]

1. BEST practices will protect, maintain and/or restore fully functioning ecosystems at all scales in both the short-and long-terms

2. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore surface and groundwater quality, quantity, and timing of flow, including aquatic and riparian habitat

3. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility productivity and stability.

4. BEST practices will maintain and/or restore natural processes of soil fertility, productivity and stability.

5. BEST practices will encourage a natural regeneration of native species to protect valuable native gene pools.

6. BEST practices will not include the use of artificial chemical fertilizers or synthetic chemical pesticides

19.3 DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND LAND-USE STRATEGIES

Develop, with the participation of all interested parties, comprehensive and environmentally sound land-use strategies at the local level. (Article*85 (d) Habitat II, 1966)

19.4 STIMULATING ...ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND USE OF LAND

Apply transparent, comprehensive and equitable fiscal incentive mechanisms, as appropriate, to stimulate the efficient, accessible and environmentally-sound use of land,

and utilize land-based and other forms of taxation in mobilizing financial resources for service provision by local authorities (Article 56 (d) Habitat II, 1966)

Land is essential for the provision of food, water and energy for many living systems, and it is critical to human activity. In rapidly growing urban areas, access to land is rendered increasingly difficult by the potentially competing demands of housing, industry, commerce, infrastructure, transport, agriculture and the need for open spaces and green areas, and the protection of fragile ecosystems. The rising costs of urban land and other factors prevent persons living in poverty and members of other vulnerable **marginalized** and disadvantaged groups from gaining access to suitable land, the location of which does not pose economic, environmental or health risks to the residents because of such reasons as proximity to polluting industrial facilities in appropriate geographical conditions or susceptibility to natural disasters. Bringing the development of urban areas into harmony with the natural environment, **especially within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem** and the overall system of settlements is one of the basic tasks to be undertaken in achieving a **socially equitable and environmentally sound** sustainable urbanized world. The tools means **to** for achieving a physically more balanced development include not only specific urban and regional policies and legal, economic, financial, cultural and other measures, but also innovative methods of urban planning and design and of urban development, **and** revitalization and management. National, sub-national and local policies and problems need to be integrated. **[The precautionary principle/approach and the use of environmental and social impact assessment are essential].**

(Article [82 Habitat II, 1966)

19.4. PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES FROM HARMFUL EFFECTS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Land-use is closely related to water resource management because of the critical need to protect aquifers and other fresh-water resources from the harmful effects of human settlements. Special attention should be paid to guiding potentially hazardous activities away from the fragile areas. Oceans and coastal areas should be protected from land-based sources of pollution. (Article * 82 bis Habitat II, 1966)

19.5 ENCOURAGING AND PROMOTING THE APPLICATION OF LOW-ENERGY ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND AND SAFE TECHNOLOGIES ENCOURAGING AND PROMOTING TECHNOLOGY WITH REGULATORY MEASURES

Encourage and promote the application of low-energy, environmentally sound and safe manufacturing technologies backed by appropriate norms and effective regulatory measures (Article 71 * (b) Habitat II, 1996)

19.6 PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRANSPORTATION

Environmentally sound transportation systems (27 d Habitat II, 1996))

19.7. REDUCING TRANSPORT DEMAND THROUGH PROMOTING OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

promotion of spatial development patterns and communications policies that reduce transport demand (27 d) Habitat II, 1996)

Transport and communication systems are the key to the movement of goods, people, information and ideas, and to access to markets, employment, schools and other facilities and land use, both within cities and between cities, and in rural and other remote areas. The transportation sector is a major consumer of non-renewable energy and of land and is a major contributor to pollution, congestion and accidents. Integrated transport and land-use policy and planning can reduce the ill effects of current transport systems. People living in poverty, women, children, youth, older persons, people with disabilities are particularly disadvantaged by the lack of accessible, affordable, safe and efficient public transport systems (Article *102 Habitat II, 1996)

19.8. ENCOURAGING AND RESEARCHING DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NON-MOTORIZED OR LOW-ENERGY TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

Promote through regulations use of renewable sources of energy and encourage and research, development and use of non-motorized or low-energy transport systems and the use of renewable energy sources and technologies, such as solar, wind and biomass energy; **developed states shall not transfer non-renewable, obsolete, or unsafe sources of energy to developing states** (Article 101 (d) Habitat II, 1996).

19.9. EXCHANGING KNOWLEDGE ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SUBSTITUTE FOR LEAD GASOLINE

Encourage countries, in particular developing countries, to cooperate in exchanging knowledge, experience and know-how in the phasing out of lead gasoline, including the use of biomass ethanol as an environmentally sound substitute (Article 101 (e) Habitat II, 1996);

19.10. EDUCING NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF TRANSPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

REDUCING UNNECESSARY TRAVEL

DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVES OTHER THAN THE AUTOMOBILE

DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE FUELS

Managing transport in human settlements should be done in a way that promotes good access for all to places of work, social interaction and leisure and facilitates important economic activities, including obtaining food and other necessities of life. This should be done while reducing the negative effects of transport on the environment. Transport-system priorities should be given to reducing unnecessary travel through appropriate land-use and communication policies, developing transport policies that emphasize mobility alternatives other than the automobile, developing alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles, improving the environmental performance of existing modes of transport, and adopting appropriate pricing and other policies and regulations (Article 102 * Habitat II, 1996).

19.11. PROMOTING AFFORDABLE, EFFICIENT AND ENERGY-SAVING MODES OF TRANSPORT

Non-motorized transport is a major mode of mobility, particularly for low-income, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. One structural measure to counteract the socio-economic marginalization of these groups is to foster their mobility by promoting affordable, efficient and energy-saving modes of transport (Article *103 bis. Habitat II, 1996).

19.12. REDUCING THE NEED TO TRAVEL

Coordinate land-use and transport planning in order to encourage spatial settlement patterns that facilitate access to such basic necessities as workplaces, schools, health care, places of worship, goods and services, and leisure, thereby reducing the need to travel (Article 104 * (b) Habitat II, 1996).

19.13. PROMOTING COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT PLANNING TO REDUCE DEMAND FOR TRANSPORT

Promote the integration of land-use, communications and transport planning to encourage development patterns that reduce the demand for transport (Article *84(g) Habitat II, 1996).

Develop and implement integrated coastal zone management plans to ensure the proper development and conservation of coastal resources (Article *84 (g) bis Habitat II, 1996).

19.14. ENCOURAGING THE USE OF AN OPTIMAL COMBINATION OF MODES OF TRANSPORT

(Article 104 * (c) Encourage the use of an optimal combination of modes of transport, including walking, cycling and private and public means of transportation, through appropriate pricing, spatial settlement policies and regulatory measures Habitat II, 1996).

19.15. PROMOTING AND IMPLEMENTING DISINCENTIVE MEASURES THAT DISCOURAGE THE INCREASING GROWTH OF PRIVATE MOTORIZED TRAFFIC ACKNOWLEDGING THAT CONGESTION IS DAMAGING ENVIRONMENTALLY ENCOURAGING ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORT METHODS

Promote and implement disincentive measures that discourage the increasing growth of private motorized traffic and reduce congestion, which is damaging environmentally, economically and socially, and to human health and safety, through pricing, traffic regulations, parking and land-use planning and traffic abatement methods, and by providing or encouraging effective alternative transport methods, particularly to the most congested areas (Article **104** * (d) Habitat II, 1996).;

19.16. GIVING PRIORITY TO COLLECTIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORT WITH ADEQUATE CARRYING CAPACITY AND FREQUENCY

Provide or promote an effective, affordable, physically accessible and environmentally sound public transport and communication system, giving priority to collective means of transport with adequate carrying capacity and frequency that support basic needs and the main traffic flows (Article 104 * e Habitat II, 1996).;

19.17. PROMOTING, REGULATING AND ENFORCING QUIET USE EFFICIENT AND LOW-POLLUTING TECHNOLOGIES

Promote, regulate, and enforce BEST—Best Ecologically Sound Traditions—practices, and , during conversion, promote, regulate, and enforce quiet, use-efficient and low-polluting technologies, including fuel-efficient engine and emissions controls and fuel with a low level of polluting emissions and impact on the atmosphere and **actively fund and promote** other alternative forms of energy (Article 104 (f) Habitat II, 1996).;

19.18. PROMOTING PRACTICES AND CONSUMPTION THAT WILL CONSERVE...

Promote practices and consumption patterns that will conserve and protect freshwater and saltwater resources and top soil, as well as air and soil quality; (Article 98(a)

* brackets removed

Reduce significantly the degradation of the marine environment emanating from land-based activities, including municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes and run-off, which have a pernicious impact on the productive areas of the marine environment and coastal areas (Article *98 bis (c)Habitat II, 1996).

19.19. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Access to sustainable sources of energy (Article 66* (f) Habitat II)

Reducing energy consumption

Provide incentives for engineers, architects, planners and contractors and their clients to design and build accessible energy-efficient structures and facilities by using locally available resources and to reduce energy consumption in buildings in use (Article *69 (h) Habitat II, 1996).

Intensify and support research efforts to find substitutes for or optimize the use of non-renewable resources, and to reduce their polluting effects and paying special attention to recycling, re-use of waste materials and increased reforestation;] (Article * 71 [(a) Habitat II, 1996).

Encourage and promote the application of low-energy, environmentally sound and safe manufacturing technologies backed by appropriate norms and effective regulatory measures (Article 71 * (b) Habitat II, 1996).

19.20. INTENSIFYING AND SUPPORT RESEARCH INTO SUBSTITUTES

Intensify and support research efforts to find substitutes for or optimize the use of non-renewable resources, particularly fossil fuels, and to reduce their polluting effects and paying special attention to recycling, re-use of waste materials and increased reforestation;]

Reaffirm the obligation undertaken in 1981 through the General Assembly Resolution at the UN Conference on New and renewable Sources of Energy to move through “the transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydrocarbons to one based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy. In addition establish a time-table for the phasing out of the use of fossil fuel and of civil nuclear energy as proposed in the 1992 Nobel Laureate Declaration (Article 71 [(a) Habitat II, 1996).

19.21. PROVIDING ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SHELTER

adequate shelter for all ...through the development and improvement of shelter that is environmentally sound (2 bis)

integrating a gender perspective in the design and implementation of environmentally sound and sustainable resource management mechanisms, production techniques and infrastructure development in rural and urban areas (27 d)

19.22. ADVOCATING INTERTRANSFER OF BEST PRACTICES RATHER THAN NORTH-SOUTH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) states shall compile innovative BEST local practices that is not damaging to the environment in the way that the current over-consumptive model of consumption is. Industrialized states shall seriously explore the innovative technological developments of traditional local practices, and thus not presume that the industrialized technological fixes are the most appropriate even in industrialized state context.

(20)

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES PRINCIPLE

20.1. PROMOTING TRADITIONAL AND INDIGENOUS PRACTICES

Through international standards states shall refrain from imposing external devised technologies and encourage the development of BEST local and indigenous technologies:

Throughout the UNCED documents there is a call for the respect of indigenous practices, and local technologies:

"Promote development in accordance with indigenous practices and adopt technologies appropriate to local conditions (7.42 c)

the promotion of sustainable production systems such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 Biodiversity)

" Consider undertaking pilot projects that combine environmental protection and development functions with particular emphasis on some of the traditional environmental management practices or systems that have a good impact on the environment (13.21.a Fragile ecosystem)

" Collect and record information on indigenous conservation and rehabilitation practices and farming systems as a basis for research and extension programmes. (14.47 c, Agriculture)

"Governmentsshould ... Recognize and foster the traditional methods and the knowledge of indigenous people and their communities, emphasizing the particular role of women, relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, and ensure the opportunity for the participation of those groups in the economic and commercial benefits derived from the use of such traditional methods and knowledge (15.4, g Biodiversity)

" Take effective economic, social and other appropriate incentive measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, including the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture,

agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 d Biodiversity)

" Take effective economic, social and other appropriate incentive measures to encourage the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, including the promotion of sustainable production systems, such as traditional methods of agriculture, agroforestry, forestry, range and wildlife management, which use, maintain or increase biodiversity (15.5 d Biodiversity)

" Take action where necessary for the conservation of biological diversity through the in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats, as well as primitive cultivars and their wild relatives, and the maintenance and recover of viable populations of species in their natural surrounding ... (15.6 g. Biodiversity)

Governments... consistent with the requirements of international law should, as appropriate collect, assess and make available relevant and reliable information in a timely manner and in a form suitable for decision-making at all levels, with the full support and participation of local and indigenous people and their communities.

(15.6 f Biodiversity)

"Promotion of collaborative research programmes... fostering of traditional methods and knowledge of such groups (local and indigenous) in connection with these activities. (16.7 b Biotechnology)

States shall cooperate with a view to the conservation of marine mammals and, in the case of cetaceans, shall in particular work through the appropriate international organizations for their conservation, management and study (17.50 Marine)

20.2. PROMOTING INDIGENOUS PLANNING AND DESIGN TECHNIQUES

Encourage and support research and studies to promote and develop indigenous planning and design techniques, norms and standards to match with the actual needs of local communities, **and as agreed in the “Establishment of a New Economic Order, to support the use of natural material, and as agreed in Habitat I to support the use of endogenous technology** (Article 69(a) Habitat II, 1996);

20.3. ENCOURAGING AND SUPPORTING THE USE OF ...LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS

Encouraging and supporting the use of appropriate building technology and the production of local building materials, as well as supporting the development of international, subregional and regional networks of institutions involved in research, production, dissemination and commercialization of locally produced building materials (Article 152 * c bis merged with d bis) Habitat II, 1996);

20.4. STRENGTHENING THE INDIGENOUS BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

strengthening the indigenous building materials industry, based as far as possible on locally available resources. (51 d Habitat II, 1996))

Provide data base on adverse environmental effects of building materials (51d Habitat II, 1996))

(21)

COUPLING-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

The coupling-avoidance principle involves the avoidance of coupling of a “clean-up environment” industry with a toxic, hazardous or atomic waste producer in order to justify the continuation of the production of toxic hazardous or atomic wastes.

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) states shall not accept the “environment-industry” being coupled with the toxic hazardous, and atomic waste production industry as a means of justifying the continuation of the toxic, hazardous and atomic waste producing activity.

(22)

SOLUTION-WORSE-THAN-PROBLEM-AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLE

This principle involves the avoidance of the advocating of a “solution” that is potentially worse than the problem to be addressed. For example, the civil nuclear power industry is promoting nuclear energy as the solution to climate change.

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall not accept a solution that is worse than the problem

(23)

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS AND ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES PRINCIPLE

States shall ensure environmental audits and the taking into account of all ecological consequences

23.1. INCLUDING OF ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES IN ANALYSIS OF COSTS

In international documents there is the recognition of the importance of environmental audits, and of the taking into consideration of ecological consequences:

Governments, should develop procedures for monitoring the application of the cradle to grave approach, including environmental audits (Agenda 21, 20.20 e)

Ensure that relevant decisions are preceded by environmental impact assessments and also take into account the costs of any ecological consequences (Agenda 21, 7.42)

23.2. INCORPORATING ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS WITHIN FULL COST METHODS.

The costs to the environment of continuing with ecologically unsound practices rather than the cost to industry of introducing ecologically sound practices shall be considered.

It is equally important to ensure that, in carrying out an environmental assessment on a particular substance or activity that could have potential adverse environmental effects, other ecologically sound alternative practices shall also be assessed. If the precautionary principle is to be applied in the assessment of costs, the full environmental costs have to be taken into consideration, as well as the full economic costs of monitoring and enforcement of legislation to regulate ecologically unsound practices, and the projected economic costs and environmental costs of accidents, and restoration if accidents occur. If the “ecological costs are horrendous”, no economic benefits will justify the costs.

23. 3. ASSESSING FULL ECONOMIC COSTS OF ECOLOGICALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES AND OF FULL ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PREVENTION:

The introduction of ecologically unsound practices have inordinate, extensive, unexpected short-term and long term economic costs, including the following:

- the cost of monitoring, investigation, enforcement, and conviction.;**
- the costs of subsidies—taking research dollars from developing ecologically sound alternatives;**
- the costs of inappropriate funding for attempts to rectify previous errors;**
- the costs to displaced disenfranchised indigenous peoples;**
- the costs of rehabilitation of ecologically devastated sites;**
- the costs of loss of biodiversity; costs of loss of resources— destruction of fish habitat;**
- the costs of health impacts on employees.**

• Financial benefits associated with toxics use reduction can include reduced raw material costs, reduced effluent and emissions monitoring and control costs, reduced energy use, reduced water use, reduced liability ... (from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau,

Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)

• Companies may be unaware of the benefits or may opt to limit short-term investments despite longer term savings. Thus, in the absence of regulations, they might continue to avoid very reasonable available technologies that protect the environment better by preventing pollution (from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau, Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)

- **It is incumbent upon society and government to strive towards high standards so that the segment of industry (prevention-technology or techniques industry—BEST industry) dedicated to developing ecologically sound alternatives will be at an economic advantage**
- **The technique of assessing the complexity of the multiple costs must be used. This technique could be extended to re-evaluate the totality of spending including the excessive costs of maintaining the global military (800 billion), when the money from the military could be transferred to assist in the conversion to an ecologically sound and equitable society.**
- **A full life-cycle analysis of the economic and environmental costs through time and space of each substance and activity shall be carried out.**
- **The independent assessment of full economic costs shall be carried out by the Auditor General's office**
- **The establishment of the highest possible mandatory standards, legal enforcement mechanism, and support structures for ensuring that prevention techniques are economically feasible.**

23.4. ASSESSING OF FULL ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH IMPACT COSTS OF INACTION OR NON-PREVENTION

B”

Ecological and equitable “back-casting” — “going to the future though the present “ moving from vision to measures to implement the vision — must be supported. If the vision is to adopt a prevention and precautionary approach to interventions into the ecosystem, anything that detracts or deters from that vision should be seriously questioned, and the justification of the continuing the questionable practices should come under serious scrutiny. In other words if unacceptable present and future ecological consequences are likely to occur, the activity shall not proceed and the substance shall not be used.

- **the enunciation of an “ecological imperative” as part of a long-term complex solution**
- “The difficulty of assessing environmental impacts cannot be used as an excuse for ignoring them. (from submission to Department of Ecology by Carol Dansereau, Director, Industrial Toxics Project, Washington Toxics Coalition, May 4, 1994)
- **The presence of ecological irreversible consequences shall be deemed to be beyond an acceptable risk, and thus not subject to the usual means of quantification. In this event, the anticipatory, precautionary, and reverse onus principle shall apply, and the activity or substance shall be banned or phased out**
- **Ecological, and equitable consequences, and health impact consequences must be examined in full complexity through time and space**
- **in the event that the activity or substance has been proven to have caused environmental degradation, or to be able to cause long term ecological consequences, the activity shall cease or the use of the substance shall be banned or phased out.**
- **No economic benefit shall be used to justify the violation of ecological rights—right to a safe environment and the right to an ecological heritage, and the integrity of the ecosystem. Economic benefits must be seen in the context of ecosystem primacy; otherwise, long term future ecological and humanitarian rights— right to food, safe water, health care and shelter will be compromised**
- In determining whether the [technology] emission limitation is sufficient to protect health, welfare and the environment, {governments] must consider all known and suspected impacts, including but not limited to mutagenicity, teratogenicity or neurological damage, development damage, immune suppression, organ damage, reproductive impairment, and hormone mimicry.
- **Procedures to ensure that an environmental assessment review of any practices or substances that could contribute to the loss or reduction of Biodiversity shall be in place**
- **Assessment of full costs of violating the rights of the disenfranchised shall be carried out. The groups bearing the greatest impact from ecologically unsound practices and disposal of toxic, hazardous, and atomic wastes are often the disenfranchised in society.**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW PRINCIPLE

24.1.

24.2 COMPLYING WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW PRINCIPLE

The essence of this principle can also be traced through the 1972 Stockholm Convention, and the UN Resolution 37/7, as well as in the UNCED documents, where it is enunciated in the following way:

ASSERTION OF THE AVOIDANCE OF ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE

Activities which are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided (UN Resolution 37/7 1982)

Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on Biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects, and where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures (Article 14, 1A, Convention on Biological Diversity)

24.3 REQUIRING A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Through mandatory international normative standards, states shall require a legitimate environmental assessment review of any practice, activity or substance that could have significant adverse environmental effects. An actual assessment of the short and long term potentially adverse environmental effects of existing and proposed projects and activities shall be carried out. It is understood that a review of a project or activity to assess the "environmental, economic, social, cultural, heritage, health effects of the reviewable projects" is not a legitimate environmental impact assessment.

23.7. REQUIRING COST RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOR MONITORING AND ENFORCING REGULATIONS

Industries that are permitted to engage in environmentally unsound practices that require regulations and enforcement shall bear the full cost of the additional charges incurring as a result of governments having to ensure compliance with

regulations. In addition, for all proposals, projects, activities that intervene in an environmentally unsound way in the ecosystem, and that are deemed to require an environmental assessment review governments shall recover the full costs of the review.

(25)

COST RECOVERY PRINCIPLE

23 bis 1. REQUIRING COST RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOR MONITORING AND ENFORCING REGULATIONS

Industries that are permitted to engage in environmentally unsound practices that require regulations and enforcement shall bear the full cost of the additional charges incurring as a result of governments having to ensure compliance with regulations. In addition, for all proposals, projects, activities that intervene in an environmentally unsound way in the ecosystem, and that are deemed to require an environmental assessment review governments shall recover the full costs of the review.

(26)

ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT PRINCIPLE

24.1. ENCOURAGING SOCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE COMMUNITY INVESTMENT

(Article * 157 e bis Encourage public-private partnerships in socially and environmentally responsible community investment and reinvestment in shelter and sustainable human settlements programmes and make publicly available and accessible the data and best practices developed through them Habitat II, 1996) ;

24.2. PROMOTING SOCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE CORPORATE INVESTMENT (31 D)

Strengthening regulatory and legal frameworks to enable markets to work, overcome market failure and facilitate independent initiative and creativity, as well as to promote socially and environmentally responsible corporate investment.... (31 d Habitat II)

(27)

POLLUTER PAY PRINCIPLE

States shall enforce the Polluter Pay Principle to ensure that those who may release polluting substances into the environment pay the full-cost of environmentally safe handling, treatment, disposal, and remediation; in addition, permits shall be suspended and canceled, if the polluter has caused serious irreversible ecological damage, and criminal charges laid. Mens Rea shall not have to be proven, executives and directors of the company shall be subject to potential criminal charges, and the excuse of due diligence is no longer acceptable.

25.1. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POLLUTER-PAY PRINCIPLE

In different section of Agenda 21, the polluter Pay principle is advocated:

' Governments should include in national planning and legislation an integrated approach to environmental protection, driven by prevention and source reduction criteria, taking into account the 'polluter pays' principle, and adopt programmes for hazardous waste reduction, including targets and adequate environmental control (20.20 b Hazardous Wastes, Agenda 21)

" Governments should ...(b) apply the 'polluter pays' principle, where appropriate, by setting waste management charges at rates that reflect the costs of providing the service and ensure that those who generate the wastes pay the full cost of disposal in an environmentally safe way (21.42 b Solid wastes, Agenda 21)

25.2. DEVISING ...NEW FISCAL INSTRUMENTS THAT PENALIZE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE FROM BOTH PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION ACTIVITIES

Develop efficient, equitable and buoyant sources of national and local revenues, including taxation, user charges, tariffs and betterment fees **levies** to promote national and local capacity for capital investment in housing, infrastructure and basic services; and devise, as appropriate, new financial instruments **which are conditional on mandatory international normative standards (MINS) including the penalizing** penalize **of environmental damage arising from both production and consumption of environmentally unsound activities (NGO Composite);**

* (c) Develop efficient, fair, equitable and buoyant sources of national and local revenue, including taxation, user charges, tariffs and betterment levies, to promote national and local capacity for capital investment in housing, infrastructure and basic services, and devise, as appropriate, new fiscal instruments that penalize environmental damage from both production and consumption activities (140 (c) Habitat II, 1996).

(28)

COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall require corporations including transnationals to pay compensation for environmental degradation, and for human rights violations.

Given that corporate-sympathetic government regimes have failed in the past both to ensure corporate compliance with international obligations, and to enforce their own statutory legislation, and given that there has been resultant environmental degradation and human rights violations, states shall now seek environmental compensation from companies that can be shown to have contributed to environmental degradation or human rights violations. The funds from environmental compensation shall be put into a restoration fund, into developing BEST (Best Ecologically Sound techniques) and into addressing human rights violations.

Often industries that have contributed to environmental degradation seek compensation from states when areas are taken out of production for environmental reasons. Any potential compensation shall be assessed against the estimate of previous ecological consequences.

States shall ensure that the cost of potential compensation is not used as justification for not fulfilling the duty to preserve, protect, and conserve the environment

(29)

REHABILITATION PRINCIPLE

27.1. ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

There exists a notion that environmental degradation is reversible; it can be restored, and rehabilitated. This notion shall never be used as a justification for the causing of environmental degradation

27.2. PROTECTING THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND RESTORING CONTAMINATED LAND

In cooperation with the international community, promote the protection of the living environment and strive to restore contaminated land, air and water to levels acceptable for **socially equitable and environmentally sound** sustainable human settlements (Habitat 97 (j) .

(30)

CHANGE THROUGH AWARENESS AND EDUCATION PRINCIPLE

Through international standards an educational program called principle-based education could be expanded. Principle-based education is based on a conceptual framework of international principles.

In chapter 36 of Agenda 21, a very important distinction is made between promoting "education," promoting "public awareness," and promoting "training." It appears to be clear in Agenda 21 that non-governmental organizations, community-based groups, women's groups and aboriginal groups are called upon to assist educational authorities in reorienting education. The role of industry is ascertained to be limited to specific areas of business and industrial and training programs.

Educational authorities, with appropriate assistance of non-governmental organizations, including women's and indigenous peoples' organizations should promote all kinds of adult education programmes for continuing

education in environment and development, basing activities around elementary/secondary schools and local problems. The authorities and industry should encourage business, industrial and agricultural schools to include such topics in their curricula. The corporate sector could include sustainable development in their education and training programmes. Agenda 21, Chapter 36.5 I

In the section of Agenda 21 that addresses the " promoting of public awareness " industry is included not as the dispenser of "education" but as the recipient of needed education.

“Countries and regional organizations should be encouraged, as appropriate, to provide public environmental and development information services for raising the awareness of all groups, the private sector and particularly decision makers. (Agenda 21, section 36.10 c)

In the section of Agenda 21, that addresses the "promoting of training, an important role for industry is envisioned.

To strengthen national capacities, in training, to enable governments, employers and workers to meet their environmental and development objectives and to facilitate the transfer and assimilation of new environmentally sound, socially acceptable and appropriate technology and know-how (Agenda 21, 36.13 c)

(31)

ARMS LENGTH RESEARCH PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that most of the current research that has been used to support the continuation of the current model of development has arisen from non-arm's length research by vested interests, and that if the urgency of the global situation is to be addressed arms-length non-vested interest research has to be relied on.

(32)

CULTURAL APPROPRIATENESS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall ensure that the rights of Indigenous peoples are guaranteed:

30.1. AFFIRMING OF POSITIVE-DUTY-TO PROTECT-INDIGENOUS-LANDS

the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate (16.3. ii, Agenda 21)

30.2. ACKNOWLEDGING THAT RURAL AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ENSURE THE...SUSTAINING SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

Rural populations, including indigenous people, play an important role in **demonstrating to urban populations practices of living within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, in providing evidence of BEST practices**, in ensuring food security and in sustaining the social and ecological balance over large tracts of land in many nations and thus contribute significantly to the task of protecting biodiversity and fragile ecosystems and to the sustainable use of biological resources. (Art 118 Habitat II)

30.3. DEVELOPING OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION OF LAND THROUGH INTEGRATING INDIGENOUS WOMEN ...

Integrate indigenous women, their perspectives and knowledge on an equal basis with men, in decision-making regarding human settlements, including sustainable resources management and the development of policies and programmes for sustainable development, including, in particular, those designed to address and prevent environmental degradation of land (Art 90, quart c Habitat II)

(33)

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE

31.1. RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

Through mandatory international standards, states shall respect intergenerational equity.

The obligation to future generation has been enunciated as a principle for over twenty years, and should be incorporated as a principle in the establishment of the international standards. This obligation to future generation can be traced in the following way:

In the United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage:

Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. (United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972)

In the Stockholm Convention of 1972, the requirement to preserve our environmental heritage and the requirement to save a representative sample of natural ecosystems for future generations were being recognized:

The natural resources of the earth including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations (Principle 2)

Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wild life and its habitat which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors (Principle 4),

In UN Resolution 37/7, 1982

Reaffirming that man [humans] must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,(UN Resolution 37/7, 1982)

In the Convention of Biological Diversity

"to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations (Biodiversity Convention, UNCED, 1992)

and in the Framework Convention on Climate Change:

" to protect the climate system for present and future generations"

The principle of considering the need to preserve ecological heritage for future generations, because of its continued inclusion in international documents, has become a principle of international customary law.

Continued depletion of resources upon which future generations depend are being depleted

Around the world many of the basic resources on which future generations will depend for their survival and well-being are being depleted and environmental degradation is intensifying, driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, unprecedented growth in population, widespread and persistent poverty, and social and economic inequality (Preamble, 1.2. International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

(34)

COMMON GOOD PRINCIPLE

32.1. CONTRIBUTING TO COMMON GOOD

All people have rights and must also accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others- including future generations and to contribute actively to the common good.... (Article 79 Habitat II)

(35)

EQUALITY and EQUITY PRINCIPLE

33.1. AFFIRMING FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

... faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in large freedom (Preamble, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)

(36)

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES

While decentralized, participatory planning are important features of a decision-making process, the planning should be grounded in fundamental principles related to the enshrining and guaranteeing of human rights, the ensuring of social justice, the preserving, protecting and conserving of the environment, and the promoting of peace. It should be acknowledged that although there has been some increased participation by individuals and groups of civil society in bringing about the necessary global changes for the establishment of socially equitable and environmentally sound development of communities, there is a long way to go to achieve the necessary access to and meaningful participation and involvement of civil society.

(37)

DOCTRINE OF LEGITIMATE EXPECTATIONS

The obligations undertaken by governments in

ratifying these instruments are the standards against which they should be held accountable, both by their own citizenry and by actors in the international arena (International Human Rights Safeguards, Document for the Summit of the Americas, 1994).

The above statement alludes to two key questions that the Charter of Obligations has been devised to address. One is “what constitutes obligations?” and “what constitutes ‘civil society’?” The use of the term “Obligations” in this Charter is based on a key doctrine called the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation. This doctrine could be enunciated as follows, and contains the following elements:

- **Not breaking and undertaking as one pleases**
- **Compatibility with public duty**
- **Public interest may be better served by honouring their undertaking than by breaking it**

But that principle does not mean that a corporation can give an undertaking and break it as they please. So long as the performance of the undertaking is compatible with their public duty, they must honour it. And I should have thought that this undertaking was so compatible.... The public interest may be better served by honouring their undertaking than by breaking it. (Lord Denning, *Central London Property Trust Ltd. v High Trees House Ltd.* [1947] KB 130, 594)

- **Fulfilling the expectation must assist in performing rather than inhibit the performance of its statutory duties**

If I thought that the effect of granting to the applicants the relief sought was to prevent the council validly using those powers which Parliament has conferred on it, I would refuse relief. But that is not the present case. It seems to me the relief claimed will in the end, as counsel for the corporation ultimately conceded assist the council to perform rather than inhibit the performance of its statutory duties" (Lord Roskill *Central London Property Trust Ltd. v High Trees House Ltd.* [1947] KB 130, 596)

- **Expectation must be based upon statements or undertaking on behalf of the public authority which has the duty of making the decision**

The expectation may be based upon statement or undertaking by or on behalf of the public authority which has the duty of making the decision, if the authority has through its officers, acted in a way that would make it unfair or inconsistent with good administration for him to be denied such an inquiry (Lord Fraser, [1983] 2 All. ER 350)

- **Expectation is based on an assurance given by a Minister of the Crown as to the way in which discretionary power. would be exercised.**
- **Assurance was given so as to induce this very expectation**

...it is upon an express assurance that the expectation is based: an assurance given by a Minister of the Crown as to the way in which the discretionary power conferred upon him by statute would be exercised. any fair reading... leads to the inference that assurance was given so as to induce this very expectation in the minds of...such as the Plaintiff, so that they might come forward and reveal to the authorities... (Stephen j. [1977])14 A.I.R., 1, p 34), cited in Young, R. (1986). 'Legitimate Expectations'. The Advocate. 44 (6): 803-815)

- **Unfettered discretion is wholly inappropriate to a public authority which possess powers solely in order that it may use them for the public good**

The powers of public authorities are...essentially different from those of private persons.... But a public authority may do neither [examples of 'unfettered discretion'] unless it acts reasonably and in good faith and upon lawful and relevant grounds of public interest. Unfettered discretion is wholly inappropriate to a public authority which possess powers solely in order that it may use them for the public good (H.W. R. Wade's Administrative Law, referred to by Mr. Justice Cook in (1983) 1 NZL R 646 cited in Young, R. (1986). 'Legitimate Expectations'. The Advocate. 44 (6): 803-815)

- **Expectation arising from Government holding itself out to do something legitimate expectation that Government will discharge this obligation**

If a government holds itself out to do something even if not legally required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence, and the citizens have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligation

- **Expectation that when public authorities establish procedures and publish policies, they are bound to follow them**

Where public authorities establish procedures and publish policies, they are bound to follow them. The concept of legitimate expectations has extended the requirements of natural justice to situations where citizens may legitimately be expected to be treated fairly (Ombudsman office, personal communication)

There does not have to be a specific legal right or interest affected for the concept to apply. "Legitimate expectation" means 'reasonable expectation' and it can be invoked where fairness and good administration justify a right to be heard or some other substantial procedural right (ombudsman office, personal communication)

- **When an expectation is created there must be the ability to fulfill the promise it implies**

To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, Ombudsman Annual Report, British Columbia, Canada, 1991)

Under this doctrine, it could be argued that the statements enunciated in international instruments — legally binding documents (conventions, Treaties, Covenants); globally adopted Convention Platforms of Action, and Action plans, and majority-passed General Assembly Resolutions and Declarations — could all reflect "promises" that create an "expectation" that citizens can demand to be fulfilled (see further section and diagram on international customary law in Chapter 4).

SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRINCIPLE

After a preliminary analysis of several key Chapters of Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration and the two Conventions a series of components of socially equitable and environmentally sound development have been discerned:

Component 1 (i). invoking of the precautionary principle and its associated measures:

The precautionary principle has been one of the key principles of sustainable development, and has been enunciated in the Convention on Biological Diversity in the following way

Where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat (Preamble, Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992).

The precautionary principle has been associated with various key measures and elements of the anticipatory principle such as “Ensuring preventive measures” (18.45); Embodying environmental care (6.1); Taking into account cradle to grave approach (20.21); Taking account of “live cycles of products” (19.15e); “Promoting a culture of safety” (7.60); “Developing responsible care” (19.51,b) etc.

Component 1 (ii) Including prevention programmes rather than relying ...on remediation

Particularly relevant is the inclusion of prevention programmes rather than relying solely on remediation and treatment. Countries ought to develop plans for priority actions, drawing on the programme areas in this chapter, which are based on cooperative planning by the various levels of government, non-governmental organizations and local communities. An appropriate international organization, such as WHO, should coordinate these activities. (Article 32, Chapter 6. Promoting Human Health Conditions, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 2: Respecting of the rights of future generations.

Undertaking to respect the rights of future generations has been evident in previous documents such as the UN Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), the UN Conventions on Humans and the Environment (1972), and in the General Assembly Resolution the World Charter for Nature (37/7 1982) where it appeared in the following form:

Reaffirming that man [humans] must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,(UN Resolution 37/7, 1982)

The rights of future generations is affirmed in the following way in Agenda 21 in Chapter 8

...Its goals [sustainable development strategy] should be to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for the benefit of future generations. It should be developed through the widest possible participation. It should be based on a thorough assessment of the current situation and initiatives (Article 7, Chapter 8. Integrating of Environment and Development, Agenda 21)

Component 3. Reducing inequalities

Contain a long-term strategy aimed at establishing the best possible conditions for sustainable local, regional and national development that would eliminate poverty and reduce the inequalities between various population groups. It should assist the most disadvantaged groups - in particular, women, children and youth within those groups - and refugees. The groups will include poor smallholders, pastoralists, artisans, fishing communities, landless people, indigenous communities, migrants and the urban informal sector (Article 5, Chapter 3. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21 UNCED)

Component 4. Pursuing development that is socially equitable and responsible and environmentally sound

The primary need is to integrate environmental and developmental decision-making processes. To do this, Governments should conduct a national review and, where appropriate, improve the processes of decision-making so as to achieve the progressive integration of economic, social and environmental issues in the pursuit of development that is economically efficient, socially equitable and responsible and environmentally sound. (Article 4, Chapter 8. Integrating Environment and Development, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 5. Linking of environment and health: (Environmental health and environmental health activities).

This component is linked with shelter in Article 32 of Chapter 6, The Promotion of Human Health:

Health and development are intimately interconnected. Both insufficient developments leading to poverty and inappropriate development resulting in over-consumption, coupled with an expanding world population, can result in severe environmental health problems in both developing and developed nations. (Article 32, Chapter 6. Promoting Human Health Conditions, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component: 6. Emphasizing multiple objectives

Special emphasis should be placed on those programmes that achieve multiple objectives Food security, access to secure tenure, basic shelter, and essential infrastructure, education, family welfare, women's reproductive health, family credit schemes, reforestation programmes, primary environmental care, women's employment should, as appropriate, be included among other factors. (Article 46, Chapter 5 Demographic Dynamic and Sustainability. , Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 7. Supporting community-driven approach to sustainability:

Sustainable development must be achieved at every level of society. Peoples' organizations, women's groups and non-governmental organizations are important sources of innovation and action at the local level and have a strong interest and proven ability to promote sustainable livelihoods. Governments, in cooperation with appropriate international and non-governmental organizations, should support a community-driven approach to sustainability... (Article 7, Chapter 3..Combating Poverty, , Agenda 21, UNCED).

Component 8. Establishing an effective consultative process and implements process with concerned groups of society

An effective consultative process should be established and implemented with concerned groups of society where the formulation and decision-making of all components of the programmes are based on a nationwide consultative process drawing on community meetings, regional workshops and national seminars, as appropriate. This process should ensure The poor and underprivileged should be priority groups in this process. (Article 45, Chapter 5. Demographic Dynamic and Sustainability, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 9. Adopting appropriate legal and regulatory instruments:

Adopting appropriate legal and regulatory instruments, including cross-subsidy arrangements, to extend the benefits of adequate and affordable environmental infrastructure to unserved population groups, especially the poor (Article 45, Chapter 7. Promoting Sustainable Human Settlements Development,, Agenda 21 d, UNCED) .

Component 10. Developing and integrating enforceable and effective laws and regulations

While there is continuous need for law improvement in all countries, many developing countries have been affected by shortcomings of laws and regulations. To effectively integrate environment and development in the policies and practices of each country, it is essential to develop and implement integrated, enforceable and effective laws and regulations that are based upon sound social, ecological, economic and scientific principles. It is equally critical to develop workable programmes to review and enforce compliance with the laws, regulations and standards that are adopted. (Article 14, Chapter 8 Integration Environment and Development in Decision Making, Agenda 21, UNCED)

Component 11. Basing laws, regulation and standards on sound principles:

(enforceable, effective laws, regulations and standards that are based on sound economic, social and environmental principles and appropriate risk assessment, incorporating sanctions designed to punish violations, obtain redress and deter

future violations (Article 21 a, Chapter 8 Integration Environment and Development in Decision Making. Agenda 21, UNCED).

Compound 12. Ensuring environmental soundness:

Throughout Agenda 21 the term "environmentally sound" means "environmentally safe and sound", in particular when applied to the terms "energy sources", "energy supplies", "energy systems", or "technology/technologies". (Article .7., Chapter 1, Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED)

ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT DERIVED FROM THE HABITAT II AGENDA

(The references in this section are from the June 12 and 13 versions of the Habitat II Agenda, along with changes made on the last night of the negotiation; it was brought to my attention today, September 26, that many of the sections agreed upon during the last days have been placed in different sections.

Component 1. Ensuring compliance of corporations, transnationals and private sector to national law and codes and to international law

At the United Nations Conference on Women, and the Habitat II Conference, members states have undertaken "to ensure that corporations including transnationals, comply with national laws and codes... applicable international agreements and conventions, including those related to the environment and other relevant laws" (Art 167). In Habitat II this undertaking was reaffirmed and then extended to include the "private sector" (Article 148). Underlying this undertaking is the assumption that each state government would itself comply with its own national codes and would discharge its own international obligations.

Component 2. Promoting "sustainable human settlements development" through the use of BEST Practices.

In Habitat II the promotion of BEST Practices has been advocated "through exchanging of regional and international experience of best practices and facilitate[ing] the transfer of planning, design and construction techniques (69c); Through setting up structures for the selection of the best practices with participation by non-governmental organizations active in the urban development field (142b); Through promoting best practices for community-based land management inhuman settlements (84(j)); Through cooperating

in south-south, north-south and south-north exchanges of best practices (145); Through exchanging experiences particularly on best practices, foster the development of technology and technical skills and to increase the efficiency of shelter and human settlements policies and management, with backing of coordinated and complimentary support from multilateral and bilateral arrangements; (152c). The component of BEST Practices was most clearly articulated in Article 153

To face the challenges of the rapidly urbanizing world, there is need to ensure that international and regional networks facilitate more effectively the exchange and transfer of knowledge and experience on institutional, legal and regulatory framework, and to disseminate best practices on sustainable human settlements in rural and urban areas including inter alia, those reflected in the outcome of the Dubai International Conference on Best Practices for Improving the Living Environment, held in November 1995. the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) should, within its mandate, act as a catalyst in the mobilization of technical cooperation. Opportunities for improved dissemination and exchange of ideas on technical cooperation at national and regional levels could be explored.]

Component: 3. Qualifying Best practices as a component of “sustainable human settlements:

Employment opportunities and social progress in harmony with the environment (Article 16, Habitat II Agenda); Establishing policies laws and regulation for both public and private activities (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda); Encouraging responsible private activities in all fields (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting and attaining the goals of universal and equal access to education highest attainable standards of physical, mental and environmental health (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12); Making efforts to rectify inequalities (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12) human health and quality of life are at the centre of the effort to develop sustainable human settlements (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12); Creating safe place to work and live, and to protect the environment (Article 22 ter, Habitat II Agenda, June 12); Accessing appropriate technology (Article 25 b, Habitat II Agenda); Providing sustainable livelihoods (Article 27 b, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting education in environmentally sound technologies (Article 27 f quart), Habitat II Agenda; Adopting...performance based mechanisms (Article 1 f, Habitat II Agenda); Promoting socially and environmentally responsible corporate investment (Article 31d, Habitat II Agenda).

Component 4. Promoting environmental measures

In the Habitat II Agenda new environmental measures associated with sustainable human settlements development were endorsed: Preserving of peri urban and urban biodiversity (Article 98 bis a, Habitat II Agenda); Providing “green spaces (Article 27 f, Habitat II Agenda);” Protecting Fragile ecosystems and environmentally vulnerable areas (Article 27e, Habitat II Agenda); Reducing the ecological footprint (Article 27b, Habitat II Agenda); Ensuring Green spaces (Article 83 bis, Habitat II Agenda); Knowing ecocycles (Article 134h, Habitat II Agenda) preventing environmental damage (Article 135, Habitat II Agenda); Preventing anthropogenic disasters (Article 27 i,(Habitat II Agenda).

Component: 5. Moving away from car-dependency, by instituting appropriate regulations and the adopting of environmentally sound transportation such as bicycle paths

Encourage the use of an optimal combination of modes of transport, including walking, cycling and private and public means of transportation, through appropriate pricing, spatial settlement policies and regulatory measures (Article 104 c, Habitat II Agenda)

Managing transport in human settlements should be done in a way that promotes good access for all to places of work, social interaction and leisure and facilitates important economic activities, including obtaining food and other necessities of life. This should be done while reducing the negative effects of transport on the environment. Transport-system priorities should be given to reducing unnecessary travel through appropriate land-use and communication policies, developing transport policies that emphasize mobility alternatives other than the automobile, developing alternative fuels and alternative fuel vehicles, improving the environmental performance of existing modes of transport, and adopting appropriate pricing

Component 6. Contributing to the common good

all people have rights and must accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others including future generations and contribute actively to the common good (Article 19, Habitat II Agenda).

TRANSFER OF MILITARY BUDGET TO SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLE

REDUCTION AND TRANSFER OF THE MILITARY BUDGET

Concerned that currently (1996) the Global Community spends \$800 billion on the military budget at a time when the right to housing, the right to food, the right to health care, the right to equality of all , the right to education, the right to safe drinking water, and the right to a safe environment have not been fulfilled.

Noting that the commitment was made to transfer a substantial proportion of the military budget to social programs (as undertaken through expectations created in general Assembly resolutions from 1981)

Noting also that in 1981, in general assembly resolution entitled the reduction of the military budget, the majority of the member states did the following:

(i) reaffirmed the urgent need to reduce the military budget, and agreed to freeze and reduce the military budget.

(ii) Recognised that the military budget constituted a heavy burden for the economies of all nations, and have extremely harmful consequences on international peace and security.

(iii) undertook to make a collective effort aimed at strengthening peace and international security by eliminating the threat of war.

(iv) Reiterated the appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the conclusion of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries

Reminded that this request for transfer of the funds from the military budget was further reinforced in a 1983 General Resolution on the Relationship between disarmament and development, that curbing the arms build-up would make it possible to release

additional resources for use in economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. Also, in this resolution state considered that the magnitude of military expenditures is now such that their various implications can no longer be ignored in the efforts pursued in the international community to secure the recovery of the world economy and the establishment of a new international economic order.

We call upon the member states of the United Nations

- to immediately reduce the military budget to 50% of what it currently is and to transfer these funds into socially equitable and environmentally sound development
- to embark on plans for military conversion with the remaining 50%, and with the setting up of alternative structures for preventing conflict and war through an international regime that respects the rule of international law, and through establishing an international court of compliance where citizens could take evidence of state non-compliance with international law

FEBRUARY FEBRUARY

() THAT in 1998, on February 2, at a local meeting in Victoria, I proposed that we launch a ban-in campaign

EXHIBIT

13.9. PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Increasingly, cities have a network of linkages that extends far beyond their boundaries. Sustainable urban development requires consideration of the carrying capacity of the entire ecosystem supporting such development including the prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts occurring outside urban areas. All transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances should be carried out in accordance with relevant international agreements by parties to those agreements. Rapid urbanization in coastal areas is causing the rapid deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996).

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Prevent or minimize pollution and exposure to pollution from industrial facilities, while also promoting urban planning, housing and industrial siting initiatives that discourage the disproportionate siting of polluting industrial facilities in areas inhabited by people living in poverty or those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (Article * 84 e ter Habitat II, 1996)

THE BAN-IN FEBRUARY 2 1998

TIME FOR REFLECTION: PREVENTION OF ANTHROPOGENIC DISASTERS

Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem on which we depend for our well-being (Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

The untold human misery and ecological damage that is occurring currently throughout the world necessitate actions to address the global urgency.

Ecological and food security is a necessity not a luxury.

Humanity cannot prevent natural disasters but there are actions that could be taken, if there were the political will, to minimize the impact of natural disasters, and to prevent anthropogenic —human-caused disasters.

At the United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) 1992, every member states of the United Nations made a commitment to promote a "culture of safety" by preventing disasters. This commitment was reaffirmed at Habitat II (1996) when member states of the United Nations undertook "to ensure adequate regulatory and other measures to avoid the occurrence of disasters...". At both the UN Conference on Women (1995) and the Habitat II Conference (1996), states made a commitment to "ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes... international law including international environmental law".

PROPOSED ACTIONS TO PREVENT ANTHROPOGENIC Environment and Health Disasters

Principles of adherence

- to require the "Reverse Onus Principle" which affirms that the proponent of an intervention that could be harmful to human health or the environment shall have to demonstrate the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent of the intervention having to demonstrate the harm (principle undertaken by the Federal Ministry of Environment, Canada in 1994).
- to invoke the "precautionary principle" which affirms that where there is the threat of environmental degradation [or a threat to human health] lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat (principle from the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992)

- .• to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or that cause environmental degradation (principle from the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992)
- to act upon a commitment in recent UN Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, reduce the ecological footprint and reject the notion that economic growth will solve the urgency of the global situation.
- .• to discourage the continued production and consumption of substances and continued activities that are harmful to human health and to the environment. The environmental and health impacts of the continued production and use of toxic, and hazardous (including nuclear substances) wastes are becoming more and more evident.
- to phase out of all substances and processes which have been clearly shown to be hazardous or deleterious to human health or to the environment, including genetically engineered foods, genetically modified organisms, including seeds and hormone treated meat.
- to redirect funding from research support for large-scale agribusiness chemical, pesticide and genetic and other bioengineering practices and to supporting the development of family and community scale ecological agriculture models, principles and practices such as biological soil and pest management approaches like soil rebuilding crop rotations, companion planting, inter-cropping, and perennial polycultures.
- to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma.
- to establish, monitor and enforce Eco-agriculture Standards, Certification and Labelling.
- to support the efforts of organic and ecological agriculture associations in establishing organic/ecological farm practice codes, standards and certification processes.
- to allocate significant research funding into preventing environmentally-induced diseases.
- to prevent pharmaceutical companies, along with other corporations involved with biotechnology, and with environmentally unsound practices from sponsoring and influencing the direction of research
- to revoke charters of corporations that violate human rights, deny social justice, cause environmental degradation, or contribute to conflict or war
- to ensure that principle and rule drive corporations rather than being overruled by corporations

- to strengthen the resolve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with time-bound and enforced targets by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by the year 2000.
- to ban
- to cease immediately all subsidies to fossil fuel and nuclear industry, and transfer funds into environmentally sound energy
- to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances
- to phase out the mining of uranium and the continued contribution by Canada to the development of nuclear weapons
- to discontinue the production and sale of nuclear reactors
- to immediately discontinue all circulating and berthing of nuclear powered or nuclear armed vessels
- to discontinue the production of arms
- to place a moratorium on salmon aquaculture
- to avoid and minimize the threat to biodiversity by banning ecologically unsound practices.
- to restructure the current environmental assessment review process so that it becomes a legitimate environmental assessment and less a project review mechanism.
- to ensure that states implement all international environmental agreements by enacting the necessary legislation for compliance and enforcement, and enforces all federal and provincial environmental acts and statutes.

In 1991, at a conference on Global Change organized by the Royal Society of Canada. Dr. Digby McLaren, president of the Royal Society stated "There is sufficient knowledge about global ecological change that inaction is negligence". One presenter after another referred to the extent of the global urgency related to anthropogenic causes.

Joan Russow (PhD) National Leader of the Green Party of Canada 1 250 5980071

JOAN RUSSOW (PhD)

() THAT in February 1998, from **February 3-8**

I attended the inaugural meeting of the Federation of the Green Parties leaders of the Americas. representatives from Uruguay representatives from Mexico (Jorge), Venezuela (Pedro); Brazil Marcos and Don Fisk and Anne Goeke from the US

COMMENT

• 1998 February Quito meeting of the Federation of Green parties of the Americas

Press conference. Gave my remarks in Spanish. Addressed the issue of Galapagos. Worked on resolutions. All the suggestions that I made were passed. Anne Goeke, and Don Fisk for the US. the meeting was carried on in Spanish. Don invited me to give a presentation at the Conference on Biodevastation in July in St Louis.

I was interviewed in Spanish on local Television. I mentioned that one thing that we were going to do was to set up a network to report on corporate activity by Canada in Latin America I discussed the MAI with Jorge and Jorge was interviewed on major Spanish television and spoke out strongly against the MAI.

() THAT in February 1998, I attended the preparatory meeting for the formation of the World Federation of Green Parties of America and presented, along with the United States representative, a resolution promoting Proportional Representation (PR) to replace the First Past the Post. I spoke about my experience'

COMMENT:

As a Green Party member and federal candidate, as well as a Green Party voter, I have been directly affected by the unfair rules of the Canada Elections Act. In the 1997 Federal election, the Liberal Party candidate in Victoria, David Anderson, won the riding with 34.8 percent of the vote. Although I received 5.4 percent of the vote, it was not possible to translate this support into any representation in Parliament because the First Past the Post system only gives seats to candidates who win the plurality of votes. Since voters who support the Green Party are a distinct minority of the population and are geographically dispersed across the country, they have less hope of winning any representation in Parliament. Many people who endorse the values and policies advocated by the Green Party vote, strategically for other parties for that reason. From my experience as a candidate and Leader of the party, I have no doubt that the 55,583 votes received by the Green Party in the 1997 Federal election does not reflect Canadians who support the Green Party platform. The number of votes won by the Green party would have been much higher but the system discourages citizens from voting for small parties. This is because many people think that they would waste their

votes by casting ballots for parties that are unlikely to obtain a plurality of votes. Citizens often vote for candidates that they do not actually support in order to prevent the election of a candidate they support even less.”

() THAT, in 1998 Ecuador, I proposed that the Latin American members undertake to monitor elections in Canada and the United States. I seem to remember this proposal was reported in the Canadian media.

COMMENT

(1998 in Ecuador I arrived at the Airport and was registered. Suddenly, a couple came up to me and ask for my ID. I refused and then they asked me why I had been in Ecuador I said that I was the Federal Leader of the Green Party of Canada and I have been at a meeting of the Federation of Green Parties of the Americas. They asked me to prove that I was the leader. I did not have any ID other than my passport which they took. dragged me behind the American Airline Counter and proceeded to search me with dogs and hand body search in crotch. I asked who had authorized the search and they said Ecuadorian government. I pressed further and the airline admitted that it was the US that required a search before flying into the US.

() THAT in February 8 I circulated Francis Boyle’s analysis of the 1998 military intrusion in Iraqi air space

EXHIBIT

() THAT in 1998 on 1998, I circulated the text of the agreement signed by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz and U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, obtained Monday by The Associated Press:

Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq

1. The Government of Iraq reconfirms its acceptance of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 687 (1991) and 715 (1991). The Government of Iraq further reiterates its undertaking to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

2. The United Nations reiterates the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

3. The Government of Iraq undertakes to accord to UNSCOM and IAEA immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access in conformity with the resolutions referred to in paragraph 1. In the performance of its mandate under the Security Council resolutions, UNSCOM undertakes to respect the legitimate concerns of Iraq relating to national security, sovereignty and dignity.

4. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree that the following special procedures shall apply to the initial and subsequent entries for the performance of the tasks mandated at the eight Presidential Sites in Iraq as defined in the annex to the present Memorandum:

a) A Special Group shall be established for this purpose by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and the Director General of IAEA. This Group shall comprise senior diplomats appointed by the Secretary-General and experts drawn from UNSCOM and IAEA. The Group shall be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary-General.

b) In carrying out its work, the Special Group shall operate under the established procedures of UNSCOM and IAEA, and specific detailed procedures which will be developed given the special nature of the Presidential Sites, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

c) The report of the Special Group on its activities and findings shall

be submitted by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.

5. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq further agree that all other areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation shall be subject to UNSCOM procedures hitherto established.

6. Noting the progress achieved by UNSCOM in various disarmament areas, and the need to intensify efforts in order to complete its mandate, the United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree to improve cooperation, and efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of work, so as to enable UNSCOM to report to the Council expeditiously under paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991). To achieve this goal, the Government of Iraq and UNSCOM will implement the recommendations directed at them as contained in the report of the emergency session of UNSCOM held on 21 November 1997.

7. The lifting of sanctions is obviously of paramount importance to the people and Government of Iraq and the Secretary-General undertook to bring this matter to the full attention of the members of the Security Council.

Signed this 23rd day of February 1998 in Baghdad in two originals in English.

For the United Nations

Kofi A. Annan

Secretary-General

For the Republic of Iraq

Tariq Aziz

Deputy Prime Minister

Annex to the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq of 23 February 1998

The eight Presidential Sites subject to the regime agreed upon in the present Memorandum of Understanding are the following:

1. The Republican Palace Presidential Site (Baghdad).
2. Radwaniyah Presidential Site (Baghdad)
3. Sijood Presidential Site (Baghdad).
4. Tikrit Presidential Site.
5. Tharthar Presidential Site.
6. Jabal Makhul Presidential Site.
7. Mosul Presidential Site.

8. Basrah Presidential Site.

The perimeter of the area of each site is recorded in the survey of the "Presidential sites" in Iraq implemented by the United Nations Technical Mission designated by the Secretary-General, as attached to the letter dated 21 February 1998 addressed by the Secretary-General to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

AP-NY-02-23-98 2002EST

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(Chut!)

From: "Boyle, Francis" <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>

To: "'Abolition Caucus List (E-mail)'" <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>,
"'a-days@motherearth.org'" <a-days@motherearth.org>,
"'msanews@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu'" <msanews@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu>,
"'Rich Winkel'" <MATHRICH@MIZZOU1.missouri.edu>,
"'peace@prairienet.org'"
<peace@prairienet.org>

Subject: GULF CRISIS BACKGROUND III

Date: Tue, 24 Feb 1998 14:06:45 -0600

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PLEASE FORWARD

Postscript to "International Crisis and Neutrality: United States Foreign Policy Toward the Iran-Iraq War, "originally published in Neutrality: Changing Concepts and Practices 59-96 (Alan T. Leonhard ed. 1988), and republished in 43 Mercer Law Review 523-62 (Winter 1992) (footnotes omitted):

> Postscript

>

> The author finished the research and writing for this Article as
> of February 1, 1986, when it was submitted in advance to the
> organizers of the University of New Orleans Symposium on Neutrality
> for distribution and delivery at the conference two weeks later.
> Hence, the Article did not take into account the numerous facts
> surrounding the Reagan Administration's foreign policy toward the
> Iran-Iraq War that have emerged into the public record since the
> outbreak of the Iran-contra scandal in October of 1986. The author
> believes that intellectual honesty requires him to deal with these
> subsequently revealed facts in a Postscript, rather than by revising
> an already delivered and publicly disseminated scholarly paper. This
> way, the readers are free to assess for themselves the merit and
> integrity of the author's analysis as of early 1986.
> Therefore, except for minor editorial corrections, the above
> section of this chapter contains the exact text of the paper which the

> author submitted to and delivered before the Symposium. Nevertheless,
> for the sake of completeness, this postscript offers a necessarily
> brief and highly impressionistic overview of the Reagan
> Administration's foreign policy toward the Iran-Iraq war in light of
> the Iran-contra exposé and subsequent developments. ... Facts that
> have emerged into the public record as of January 20, 1988 form the
> basis for the following analysis.

> At the 1986 Neutrality Symposium, the author stated that as
> events in Iran have demonstrated, arms sales can easily become
> counterproductive. Any United States arms transfer policy must be
> required by the legitimate defensive needs of these [Middle Eastern]
> countries as defined by international law and interpreted in good
> faith by the American government. These words were not written in
> reference to or with knowledge of the Iran-contra scandal, but they
> nevertheless, seem to have constituted the major lesson to be learned
> from it. For reasons better explained in chapter 8 of World Politics
> and International Law, the author saw nothing wrong with the Reagan
> Administration's attempt to negotiate and compromise for the release
> of American hostages who were being held in Lebanon by an Islamic
> fundamentalist group which was acting in sympathy with Iran over
> United States support for Iraqi aggression throughout the Gulf war.
> However, arms transfers by the Reagan Administration should not have
> employed the currency to purchase liberty for the hostages.

> An Islamic fundamentalist group seized the hostages in order to
> obtain the release of its comrades imprisoned in Kuwait--some of whom
> were and still are subject to execution--for bombing attacks
> perpetrated against Kuwaiti, French, and American political targets in
> Kuwait in opposition to their joint support for Iraq against Iran. A

> negotiated exchange of American hostages in Lebanon for the release of
> Lebanese prisoners in Kuwait would have been a proper policy for the
> Reagan Administration to pursue with the Iranian government, inter
> alia. Indeed, the Reagan Administration could have implemented such a
> policy if it genuinely wished to obtain the release of the American
> hostages in Lebanon.

> The Reagan Administration's provision of sophisticated weapons
> to some of the most radical elements in Iran was never part of a
> self-styled strategic opening to that country, but simply constituted
> a straight-out arms-for-hostages swap that basic norm of
> international law and United States domestic law could not justify.
> Iran did not require these weapons for the legitimate defence of its
> country which was no longer in jeopardy. Rather, Iran used the arms
> to continue the prosecution of its war against Iraq despite repeated
> calls by the international community for peaceful settlement.
> According to articles 2(3) and 33 of the United Nations Charter, Iran
> was under an obligation to pursue peaceful termination of its war with
> Iraq despite the undeniable fact that Iran was the original victim of
> Iraqi aggression. The sale of sophisticated weapons by the United
> States government to Iran at this penultimate stage in the Iran-Iraq
> War only exacerbated and compounded the already daunting political
> complexities of the situation.

> In any event, the exposure of the United States arms transfers
> to Iran revealed to the entire international community that the basis
> of the Reagan Administration's alleged neutrality policy toward the
> Iran-Iraq War had been thoroughly unprincipled, duplicitous, and
> hypocritical from the outset. The same can be said for the Reagan
> Administration's congenitally defective war against international

> terrorism that was the intended keystone of its bankrupt foreign
> policy toward the Middle East since 1981. Such unscrupulous policies
> violated the basic principles of international law as set forth in my
> 1986 paper, as well as several well-established prohibitions of United
> States constitutional, civil, and criminal law that are too numerous
> to list here but which the Independent Counsel/Special Prosecutor
> Lawrence Walsh will invoke when he indicts the principals in the
> Iran-Contra scandal. As argued in the last chapter of World Politics
> and International Law, the United States government's practice of
> Machiavellianism abroad will ineluctably subvert, if not destroy,
> constitutionalism and the rule of law at home.

> In the aftermath of the Iran-Contra revelations, starting in
> October of 1986, the Reagan Administration sought to undo the
> self-inflicted damage to its credibility with the American people and
> with Arab states in the Middle East by adopting an even more
> intransigent and overtly hostile stance against Iran. The Reagan
> Administration abandoned even the pretence of feigned neutrality
> toward the Iran-Iraq War and actively and directly intervened on the
> side of Iraq against Iran by means of United States military forces.
> This decision produced the so-called re-flagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers
> under the American flag in order to provide a thin veneer of legal
> respectability to justify to the American people and Congress the
> introduction of United States military forces directly into the war in
> overall support of Iraq's strategic objectives.

> However, after the destruction of the Stark by an Iraqi (not
> Iranian) jet fighter, the American people and Congress should have
> made it clear to the Reagan Administration that they would not
> tolerate the placing of United States sailors and airmen in harm's way

> to support the blood-thirsty dictatorship of Saddam Hussein for any
> reason. Nevertheless, after expressing some lukewarm reservations,
> Congress caved in to the Reagan Administration by refusing to insist
> that the Reagan Administration obey the terms of the War Powers Act
> when introducing United States naval and air forces to escort the
> re-flagged Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf War. How many United
> States servicemen could have been prevented from dying in the Gulf
> War? This is precisely the type of outcome the War Powers Act is
> designed to prevent--at least without formal Congressional
> authorization for direct United States military intervention into a
> situation of armed combat.

> Yet today, several otherwise sensible political leaders and
> public pundits have argued disingenuously that because the Reagan
> Administration successfully refused to obey the War Powers Act in the
> Persian Gulf, the Act itself has demonstrated its impracticability and
> should be repealed or eviscerated. To the contrary, the Reagan
> Administration's creeping military intervention into the Iran-Iraq War
> on the side of Iraq during the past seven years precisely demonstrates
> the need for more (not less) restrictive amendment to the Act that the
> author called for in 1986:

>

> Because of the Rapid Deployment Force's demonstrative
> susceptibility to abuse and to its impermissible use under
> international law, the American Congress should amend the War Powers
> Act of 1973 to provide that the President of the United States cannot
> order the introduction of RDF troops into hostilities or into
> situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly
> indicated by the circumstances without prior authorization by a joint

- > resolution of Congress.
- >
- > The RDF was renamed the United States Central Command, and direct
- > United States military intervention in the Iran-Iraq War took place
- > under this rubric.
- > No international legal significance was given to the Reagan
- > Administration's so-called re-flagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers. First,
- > the re-flagged Kuwaiti oil tankers lacked the "genuine link" to the
- > United States that is required by article 5 of the 1958 Geneva
- > Convention on the High Seas in order to establish United States
- > nationality for the tankers. Furthermore, pursuant to the ruling of
- > the International Court of Justice in the *Nottebohm* Case concerning
- > the meaning of a "genuine link" as involving the contrived alteration
- > of nationality by a person in contemplation of war, Iran would have
- > had the perfect right to disregard this sham transaction and continue
- > to treat the tankers as possessing Kuwaiti nationality. Moreover,
- > even if the change of nationality for the tankers was considered
- > effective under international law and opposable by the United States
- > against Iran, for the Reagan Administration to have undertaken this
- > admittedly partial type of activity in favor of one belligerent during
- > the course of an ongoing war, fatally compromised its alleged
- > neutrality and constituted a hostile act against Iran.
- > Finally, as discussed in my 1986 paper, Iran had a right under
- > international law to exercise its belligerent rights by stopping
- > merchant ships, searching the ships for contraband, confiscating any
- > contraband discovered or, in certain circumstances, destroying
- > merchant ships that proceeded through the Straits of Hormuz into and
- > out of the Persian Gulf on their way to and from Kuwait and the other

> Gulf states that were acting as de facto allies of Iraq throughout the
> War. Despite the Reagan Administration's disingenuous protestations
> to the contrary, Kuwait had never been neutral in the war against
> Iran. Rather, Kuwait has consistently sided with Iraq throughout the
> course of the war, though against its better judgment. Nevertheless,
> Kuwait's acts of belligerence included providing billions of dollars
> in loans to Iraq; shipping munitions, equipment, and supplies through
> Kuwait to and from Iraq; allocating a fixed percentage of Kuwaiti oil
> exports to account in order to finance the war; providing
> reconnaissance information and intelligence to Iraq; giving some
> degree of military cooperation and logistical support for Iraq, etc.

> Recall that it was Kuwait--Iraq's de facto ally--that had
> originally requested Soviet and American protection for its non-neutral
> merchant shipping. Perhaps somewhat foolishly, the Reagan
> Administration readily acquiesced to an Iraqi-Kuwaiti plan
> specifically designed to elicit direct United States military
> intervention on the side of Iraq against Iran under the flimsy pretext
> of protecting the passage of allegedly neutral ships through
> international straits and on the high seas. On the other hand, the
> author personally believes that the Reagan Administration probably
> orchestrated the Kuwaiti/Iraqi request to the United States and the
> Soviet Union in the full knowledge and expectation that the White
> House could then successfully manipulate the evanescent threat of a
> picayune Soviet naval presence in the Gulf for the purpose of
> convincing a reluctant American people and Congress to acquiesce in an
> already planned direct intervention by United States military forces
> into the war. The purpose of this plan would be to prevent a feared
> Iraqi defeat upon Iran's otherwise anticipated renewal of its annual

> offensive near Basra in the winter of 1988.

> In any event, it was completely and purposefully misleading for
> the Reagan Administration to have publicly characterized Kuwait as a
> neutral in the Iran-Iraq War. For all of the above reasons, the
> Kuwaiti tankers were never engaged in neutral shipping that would be
> entitled to the benefits of such a designation under the international
> laws of neutrality. This holds true irrespective of their so-called
> re-flagging by the United States government. Therefore, the United
> States Navy escorted non-neutral shipping in violation of United States
> obligations as neutral under international law, in direct
> contradiction to Iran's belligerent rights under the laws of war, and
> at the risk of precipitating an Iranian declaration of war or at least
> acts of hostility directed against the United States in the Gulf or
> elsewhere for such belligerent behaviour.

> In other words, the Reagan Administration proceeded to provide
> military assistance to Kuwait, which was an ally of Iraq against Iran,
> and thus rendered the United States a de facto ally of Iraq against
> Iran in the Gulf War. In no sense of the traditional meaning of the
> term, therefore, can it even be arguably said that the United States
> government was any longer neutral in the Iran-Iraq War. Hence, the
> Reagan Administration's claim that it introduced United States naval
> forces into the Iran-Iraq War for the twin purposes of (1) permitting
> neutral shipping to transit the Straits of Hormuz and the Persian
> Gulf, and (2) ensuring the free flow of Gulf oil through the Straits,
> becomes legal, factual, and political nonsense.

> For example, the State Department publicly admitted that it was
> Iraq which started the so-called tanker war in 1984. The State
> Department also generally agreed that Iraq, not Iran, perpetrated the

> vast majority of destruction that had been inflicted against any type
> of shipping in the Gulf. According to the supposed logic of the
> Reagan Administration's legal rationale (whose very premises the
> author completely rejects), if the purpose of direct United States
> military intervention was, either in fact or in law, intended to
> prevent the destruction of genuinely neutral shipping in the Gulf,
> then protective United States military activities should have been
> directed primarily against Iraq, not Iran. For reasons that will
> become clear below, the author does not advocate that course of
> conduct either.

> Well before direct United States military intervention into the
> Persian Gulf War, the Pentagon publicly stated that Iran was
> essentially respecting the international laws relating to the exercise
> of its belligerent rights regarding the search and seizure of merchant
> ships and contraband in the Persian Gulf and Straits of Hormuz. Iran
> had engaged in destruction of merchant tankers travelling to or from
> Iraq/Kuwait primarily in reprisal for Iraqi attacks against merchant
> shipping destined to and from Iran. Under the customary international
> law doctrine known as reprisal, what otherwise would be a violation of
> intentional law in time of war nevertheless can be excused if it is
> undertaken for the express purpose of bringing an original violator of
> the laws of war (that is, Iraq) into compliance therewith; provided
> that the reprisal is essentially proportionate to the original
> violation and that people and property who are afforded special
> protections by international law are respected. Under the current
> circumstances of the Gulf War, the latter restriction could not apply
> to protect non-neutral merchant ships in the Gulf, especially when they
> voluntarily decided to enter exclusion zones proclaimed by either

> side, frequently carried contraband of war anyway, and were fully
> aware of the Iranian reprisal policy.

> Moreover, Iran had publicly taken the position that the primary
> reason it attacked merchant tankers destined to or from Iraq/Kuwait
> was to react to and discourage further Iraqi attacks on merchant
> shipping to or from Iran. It has consistently been in the national
> interest of Iran to maintain the free flow of oil through the Straits
> of Hormuz to continue financing its war effort. By contrast, with the
> closure of Iraqi ports on the Shattal-Arab estuary and the diversion
> of its oil exports by pipelines running through Syria and Turkey to
> the Mediterranean and through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea, it has been
> in Iraq's interest to close the Straits of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf
> to oil tanker shipping from Iran.

> Therefore, between Iran and Iraq, it was Iraq that did far more
> damage to the free flow of oil from the Gulf. Once again, if the
> Reagan Administration had really intended to intervene in order to
> maintain the flow of oil from the Gulf through the Straits, it should
> have intervened against Iraq, not Iran. Just like the neutrality
> argument, therefore, this oil rationale was totally spurious to begin
> with and quite cynically manipulated by the Reagan Administration as
> another pretext in order to justify overt and direct United States
> military intervention in favour of Iraq against Iran to the American

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Subject: GULF CRISIS BACKGROUND III

Date: Tue, 24 Feb 1998 14:06:45 -0600

> people and Congress. As a direct result of the Iraqi attack upon Iran
> in 1980, as well as the institution of the tanker war by Iraq in 1984,
> only a minuscule percentage of annual world oil supplies actually
> transit the Straits of Hormuz by tanker, and a good deal of that is
> Iranian oil anyway.

> Ironically, but not surprisingly, it was Iran, not Iraq, that
> demonstrated the greater degree of respect for the rules of
> international law concerning neutrality and belligerency in the Gulf
> and the Straits. Furthermore, it was the United States that is
> engaged in hostile and provocative military manoeuvres and actions
> against Iran--not vice versa--and was illegally preventing Iran from
> exercising its belligerent rights under well-recognized principles of
> international law. Thus, when United States naval forces attacked
> Iranian ships and Iranian oil drilling platforms in the Gulf, it was
> not a legitimate act of self-defence as recognized by article 51 of
> the United Nations Charter.

> Indeed, these actions were specifically designated to be
> measures of retaliation by President Reagan. Yet until the advent of
> the Reagan Administration, the United States government had never
> taken the position that retaliation is a legitimate act of
> self-defence under article 51 of the United Nations Charter. To the
> contrary, even during the darkest days of the Vietnam War, the United
> States government had always argued that retaliation was not

> self-defence and therefore was prohibited by the terms of article 51.

> The Reagan Administration's interpretation of the right of

> self-defence to include retaliation in the Gulf (as well as in

> Lebanon, Libya, and its so-called war against international terrorism)

> represents a truly perverse innovation in the universally accepted

> corpus of both customary and conventional international law on

> self-defence which goes back to the famous 1837 case of the good ship

> Caroline. There, United States Secretary of State Daniel Webster took

> the official position on behalf of the United States government that

> alleged measures of self-defence can only be justified when the

> "necessity of that self-defence is instant, overwhelming, and leaving

> no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation." The Caroline

> test for the validity of any act of alleged self-defence was later

> adopted and approved by the International Military Tribunal convened

> at Nuremberg in 1945 for the purpose of trying the major Nazi war

> criminals.

> More recently came the World Court's seminal Corfu Channel Case

> that, interestingly enough, involved a state's use of force to remove

> mines from an international strait by entering another state's

> territorial waters. In that case a squadron of British warships

> traversing the North Corfu Strait struck some mines with resulting

> loss of lives and ships. Three weeks later, British minesweepers

> swept the North Corfu Channel under the protection of a British armada

> and entered Albanian territorial waters for the purpose of removing

> and later examining moored mines. All fifteen members of the

> International Court of Justice, together with a judge ad hoc appointed

> by Albania, unanimously held that by reason of the acts of the British

> Navy in Albanian territorial waters in the course of the minesweeping

> operation, the United Kingdom had violated the sovereignty of Albania.
> In this regard, the World Court emphatically rejected all grounds of
> alleged defence under customary international law that were proffered
> by the British government:

>

> The Court cannot accept such a line of defence. The
> Court can only regard the alleged right of intervention as the
> manifestation of a policy of force, such as has, in the past, given
> rise to most serious abuses and such as cannot, whatever be the
> present defects in international organization, find a place in
> international law. Intervention is perhaps still less admissible in
> the particular form it would take here; for, from the nature of
> things, it would be reserved for the most powerful States, and might
> easily lead to perverting the administration of international justice
> itself.

> The United Kingdom Agent, in his speech in reply, has
> further classified [the minesweeping operation] among methods of
> self-protection or self-help. The Court cannot accept this defence
> either. Between independent States, respect for territorial
> sovereignty is an essential foundation of international relations.
> The Court recognizes that the Albanian Government's complete failure
> to carry out its duties after the explosions, and the dilatory nature
> of its diplomatic notes, were extenuating circumstances for the action
> of the United Kingdom Government. But to ensure respect for
> international law, of which it is the organ, the Court must declare
> that the action of the British Navy constituted a violation of
> Albanian sovereignty.

>

- > Even more significantly, the World Court repudiated these
- > vagarious doctrines without explicitly relying upon the United Nations
- > Charter because Albania was not yet a party while Great Britain was.
- > Hence, one can construe the Court's holding on this point to
- > constitute an authoritative declaration of the requirements of
- > customary international law, binding upon all members of the
- > international community irrespective of the Charter, on the use of
- > force. A fortiori, therefore, when both parties to an international
- > conflict are United Nation members, such as the United States and
- > Iran, articles 2(3), 2(4), and 33 absolutely prohibit any threat or
- > use of force not specifically justified by the article 51 right of
- > individual or collective self-defence. Furthermore, pursuant to
- > article 38(1)(c) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,
- > under "the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations,"
- > retaliation is not self-defence but murder and aggression.
- > The Corfu Channel Case invokes the memory of one of history's
- > great conflagrations that started as a simple dispute over the
- > colonial status of Epidamnus between ancient Corinth and Corcyra, then
- > a city-state on the island of Corfu. The Reagan Administration's
- > demented interpretation of self-defence to include retaliation was a
- > throwback to the Athenian position taken at the Melian Conference in
- > Book 5 of Thucydides' The Peloponnesian War: The strong do what they
- > will, and the weak suffer what they must!" Not coincidentally, the
- > Athenians had rejected a Melian offer of neutrality in their war
- > against Sparta as incompatible with their imperial destiny:
- >
- > Melians.--"So that you would not consent to our being
- > neutral, friends instead of enemies, but allies of neither side."

> Athenians.--"No; for your hostility cannot so much hurt
> us as your friendship will be an argument to our subjects of our
> weakness, and your enmity of our power."

> Melians. --"Is that your subjects' idea of equity, to put
> those who have nothing to do with you in the same category with
> peoples that are most of them your own colonists, and some conquered
> rebels?"

> Athenians. --"As far as right goes they think one has as
> much of it as the other, and that if any maintain their independence
> it is because they are strong, and that if we do not molest them, it is
> because we are afraid; so that besides extending our empire we should
> gain in security by your subjection; the fact that you are islanders
> and weaker than others rendering it all the more important that you
> should not succeed in baffling the masters of the sea."

>

> Twenty-five hundred years later, today's master of the sea is another
> self-styled democracy with a belligerent populace and truculent
> leaders who imperiously threatened to engulf the civilized world in a
> cataclysm of unpredictable dimensions if a small power did not
> capitulate to its diktat.

> An alternative solution existed, however, to the Reagan
> Administration's fictitious dilemma of choosing between further
> escalation of direct United States military intervention in support of
> Iraq, or installing a puppet regime in Baghdad acting at the behest of
> Iran. This third option could be constructed on the basis of
> international law and organizations if the Reagan Administration or
> its successor really desired to do so in good faith. Pursuing this
> third alternative essentially would have required that the United

- > States government indicate a willingness to satisfy those reasonable
- > Iranian conditions for terminating the war that can be fully justified
- > by the principles of international law.
- > The basic components of and reasons for a practicable peace plan
- > that merit support by the United States government and endorsement by
- > the U.N. Security Council are: (1) the condemnation of Iraq as the
- > original aggressor in the war; (2) the removal of Saddam Hussein from
- > power; (3) the payment of war reparations to Iran; (4) the
- > interposition of a United Nations peacekeeping force along the
- > Iraq-Iran border to facilitate a withdrawal of forces; and, (5) the
- > restoration of the 1975 border between the two countries. Iran gave
- > every indication that it would be prepared to terminate the Iran-Iraq
- > War on essentially these terms.
- > Instead of working along these lines, however, the Reagan
- > Administration sponsored and obtained the passage of United Nations
- > Security Council Resolution 598 (1987) that did not meet any of the
- > minimal Iranian demands for the termination of the war, but rather
- > seems to incorporate the maximalist Iraqi position. In particular,
- > Resolution 598 required that Iran must first withdraw from all Iraqi
- > territory before steps are taken by the Security Council to satisfy
- > any of the legitimate Iranian conditions under international law. The
- > United States government's stubborn insistence that the terms of
- > Resolution 598 be implemented in this precise sequence of events was
- > an obvious nonstarter in the first place and was thus probably
- > designed to produce Iranian noncompliance in order to serve as a
- > pretext for imposing United Nations Security Council sanctions against
- > Iran to stave off an Iraqi defeat.
- > It was seriously doubtful that after seven years of being on the

> receiving end of incredible bloodshed and devastation, Iran would
> withdraw from Iraq upon the mere promise by the Security Council that
> the inequities of the situation might be redressed somewhat
> afterwards. Recall that due to the influence of the United States
> government, the United Nations Security Council had yet to pass a
> resolution even condemning Iraq for initiating aggression against Iran
> in 1980, with all its incalculable consequences for the Iranian and
> Iraqi peoples. Under the pernicious influence of the Reagan
> Administration, Resolution 598 also failed to accomplish this. The
> supposed reason was that the Security Council must be balanced and
> even-handed between both belligerents when passing resolutions on the
> Persian Gulf War. Nothing should be further from the truth.
> The Security Council was never designed to be neutral in the
> face of outright aggression. If the Security Council purported to be
> so far any reason, then the Security Council and its
> membership--especially the five permanent members possessing veto
> power (i.e., United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet
> Socialist Republics, France, and China) --simply betrayed their
> partiality in favour of an aggressor against its victim and thus
> seriously undermined, if not permanently abnegated, their "primary
> responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and
> security" under United Nations Charter article 24(1). So long as the
> Security Council continued to act at the behest of the United States
> government and Iraq in this matter, it would probably have had little
> positive effect upon the ultimate outcome of the Iran-Iraq War.
> Despite these inherent defects, Iran nevertheless demonstrated a
> considerable amount of flexibility on the terms and the timing for the
> implementation of Resolution 598. The Iranians indicated that they

> would be prepared to declare and observe an informal cease-fire that
> should be followed by the establishment of an international commission
> to examine responsibility for the outbreak of the war. Once that
> commission had made its report--presumably determining that Iraq was
> responsible for committing aggression--and the logical consequences
> from that determination were implemented (that is, the departure of
> Saddam Hussein and at least a promise by Iraq and/or the Gulf states
> to pay war reparations to Iran), then Iran indicated that it would be
> prepared to engage in a complete withdrawal from Iraqi territory. The
> United States government should have taken the Iranians' word and
> immediately proceeded to implement this promising procedure for ending
> the war.

> Instead, the Reagan Administration continued to work at the
> Security Council to obtain the latter's full support for the
> maximalist Iraqi position that Iran must first withdraw completely
> from Iraqi territory before meeting any Iranian terms for ending the
> war. Later, the Reagan Administration demonstrated its own gross
> disrespect for and rank hypocrisy toward Resolution 598 by
> specifically violating the terms of paragraph 5 thereof when it
> decided to use the United States Navy to escort the Kuwaiti tankers
> and to engage in acts of hostility against Iranian ships and oil
> drilling platforms in the Gulf: "The Security Council . . . 5.
> Calls upon all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to
> refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening
> of the conflict, and thus to facilitate the implementation of the
> present resolution" Direct United States military
> intervention in support of the Kuwaiti tankers and retaliatory acts
> against Iranian ships and oil drilling platforms did the exact

> opposite of what the Security Council had ordered. Next, the Reagan
> Administration sanctimoniously demanded that the Security Council
> impose an arms embargo against Iran because it had failed to comply
> with Resolution 598.

> Even if the Reagan Administration was ultimately successful in
> its quest for Security Council sanctions against Iran, the sanctions
> would probably have had a limited impact upon Iranian calculations
> because the Security Council had no credibility in Iran's eyes.
> Furthermore, any additional forms of unilateral direct United States
> military intervention into the Persian Gulf War were probably doomed
> to fail. The same can be said for the American-orchestrated
> multilateral naval force consisting of warships drawn from NATO
> countries but operating without any type of imprimatur by the United
> Nations Security Council in the Persian Gulf. Their propulsion into
> the Gulf War simply raised the spectre of the multilateral force that
> the Reagan Administration had cajoled into Lebanon without United
> Nation's approval in order to provide a thin veneer of multilateral
> protective cover to seduce the American people and Congress into
> supporting the interjection of United States Marines into the Lebanese
> Civil War on the side of the Gemayel family.

> The Reagan Administration surrendered the initiative for war and
> further acts of hostility to Iran as part of some cosmic game of
> "chicken," wherein the United States government publicly admitted that
> its military calculations were based upon the assumption that Iran
> would not do something foolish or irrational as the Reagan
> Administration defined those terms. In other words, the American
> people must have depended upon the good sense of Iran to keep the
> United States out of further involvement in the Iran-Iraq War. Only

> time will tell whether or not the Reagan Administration's reckless
> gamble with the lives of United States sailors and airmen and with the
> destiny of this country and its people will pay off.

> The Reagan Administration's apparent resurrection of Thomas
> Schelling's discredited and dangerous theory propounding "the
> rationality of irrationality" as the basis for its intervention
> policy in the Iran-Iraq War could have been an incredible disaster for
> everyone concerned. As of this writing, the disaster has not yet
> materialized--assuming that one is prepared to write off the
> thirty-seven dead crewmen of the U.S.S. Stark as an "accident," which
> the author is not willing to do. One would hope that the American
> people had seen quite enough of President Reagan on national
> television shedding crocodile tears over the bodies of American
> servicemen whom he had needlessly ordered to their deaths because of
> his penchant to send in the Marines, Navy, Army, or Air Force,
> whenever his illegal and bankrupt foreign policies have finally
> demonstrated their genetic futility. But as Machiavelli said in
> Chapter XVIII of The Prince: ". . . men are so simple-minded and so
> dominated by their present needs that one who deceives will always
> find one who will allow himself to be deceived." This maxim seems to
> have been the guiding principle of the Reagan Administration
> throughout its years in office. We will have to live with it until
> the bitter end--whenever and whatever that might be.

>

Ditto Clinton, Albright, Cohen, Berger, et al. Plus ca change, plus ca
reste la meme chose. FAB

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() THAT in 1998, I found out that in February while I was away in Ecuador, there was a statement from the Green Party shadow cabinet **Jean Gueron who was elected at the 1996 Green Party AGM meeting of Council as foreign affairs Critic issued a press release supporting the bombing. I was horrified and re-issued a statement and began to question having become the leader of the Green party**

cabinet foreign affairs critic of Green Party of Canada, of support for Canada to join the US in the Bombing or Iraq [what did he not understand about the Green Party value of "nonviolence"]

() THAT in 1998 on February 9, I wrote and circulated a "Condemnation of the US bombing of Iraq and the Canadian government's complicity

EXHIBIT

THE UNITED STATES MUST BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

The bombing of Iraq is a unilateral flagrant abuse of international law. The year 1999 is the culmination of the decade devoted to the furtherance of respect international law. The US has continually shown disregard of the international rule of law.

The US was one of the strongest opponents to the establishment of a International Criminal Court. This opposition was clearly to protect its own military against charges of international criminal acts. This current unilateral act in Iraq is one more attempt to undermine the rule of international law and the United Nations.

The US continually with deep conviction proclaims its obligation not to international agreements for guaranteeing human rights, protecting and preserving the environment, and preventing war and conflict but to maintaining and furthering its military and corporate interests.

[Later on December 16, 1998, Clinton revealed the US's "commitment" to furthering of its vital interests: "But once more, the United States has proven that although we are never eager to use force, when we must act in America's vital interests, we will do so."]

The Global community must use the power of international law through the International Court of Justice to prevent the United States from continuing to further America's "vital interests":

BACKGROUND RELATED TO ALTERNATIVE BUDGETS

() in 1997 and in 1998 again, I had been invited by the Canadian Centre of policy Alternatives (CPA) to have input into the environment section of an alternative Federal budget

EXHIBIT

I suggested that this statement be included in the preamble to the budget

In the Platform of Action from the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda from the Habitat II Conference (1996) member states have undertaken "to ensure that corporations, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws. (Article 167). In Habitat II this undertaking was reaffirmed and then extended to include the undertaking by states to ensure that the "private sector" also comply (Article 148).

Suggestions related to the environment section. of the alternative budget

EXHIBIT:

NEED FOR AN OVERARCHING STATEMENT SUCH AS THE FOLLOWING:

Conserving natural ecosystem integrity and life support systems—air, water, and soil—takes primacy in all economic decision making. A series of international treaty obligations already exist to guide decision making in these areas in Canada and the Provinces. A responsible long-term economic program must have as its central pillar, the protection of the environment and the prevention of environmental degradation. This pillar shall be based on the adherence to fundamental principles that have been agreed to internationally such as the precautionary principle, the pollution prevention principle,

the environmental assessment review principle and the “reducing of the ecological footprint” principle.

DELETE THE PARAGRAPH STARTING WITH THE ONLY JUSTIFICATION AND REPLACE WITH

Socially equitable and environmental sound principles will be achieved through the following processes:

1. Developing alternative indicators based not on economic growth but on equitable and environmentally sound principles
2. Fostering locally-based economies within an overarching framework of socially equitable and environmentally sound principles.
3. Strengthening environmental regulatory regimes, including setting performance-based standards, reporting and monitoring, and ensuring compliance and enforcement with significant penalties.
- 4.. Providing international leadership on environmental policy issues. [Canada signs and ratifies agreements but fails to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance]
- 5.. Developing achievable strategies for meeting Canada’s international obligations incurred through conventions such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Montreal protocol (eliminating the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances), the Basel Convention and the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, Convention on the Prevention of Disasters, and other relevant conventions. In addition, Canada shall fulfill expectations created through General Assembly Resolutions, Declarations and Conference Action plans.

[note the above statement that governments have undertaken to ensure that corporations, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws. (platform of action, article 167).

7. AS IS

7 AS IS

8. Removing the tax and direct subsidies for resource depletion, for environmentally unsound transportation (fossil fuels and other non-renewable sources), for environmentally unsound energy (fossil fuel and other non-renewable sources and nuclear] and for other environmentally unsound technologies. Promoting and funding BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices.

9. Endorsing the polluter pay principle (Agenda 21, UNCED) NOT FULLY DISCUSSED FELT THIS NEEDED WORK

10. Promoting research on means to prevent climate change, ozone depletion, and reduction and loss of biodiversity and other ecological effects of production process

(re-establish funding for the Freshwater Institute...)

() THAT In 1997, I was told that the Unions that were Involved with the CPA **ALTERNATIVE BUDGET** did not accept my suggestions for the environment so I decided both to try again in 1998, also to draft a Green Party alternative budget . I was sorry to hear that my submission was not supported by the union. I have always supported the unions and especially the principle of fair and just transition from fossil fuels and nuclear energy to socially equitable and environmentally sound energy)

10. Promoting research on means to prevent climate change, ozone depletion, and reduction and loss of biodiversity and other ecological effects of production process

(re-establish funding for the Freshwater Institute...)

11. Reducing waste and energy use at all stages of the production process, treating waste as a resource, and reducing the transport of goods via shorter-loop systems. In addition, preventing relocation and transfer to other states of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health or that cause environmental degradation (Principle, Rio Declaration **UNCED**)

() THAT in 1998.in February, I discussed with Brian Emmett, the Commissioner on Sustainable Development, in the Auditor General's office, Canada's failure to live up to its international obligations and Commitments, and to even enforce its own statutory legislation he issued in his next report <https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/laws.html>

() THAT in 1997, I sent the request to Council about my being willing to draft an alternative Green Party budget

And received a supportive response from Harvey Scott the chair of GPC council

Joan

Hi Joan,

I agree with your proposition that an Alternative budget must be rooted in the ecological/environmental realities/ carrying capacities/ecological Footprints available to humans as part of the larger ecological scheme of

things. I looked quickly at your proposal and would support it. we could perhaps say a bit more explicitly about the 'rights' and energy/ budgets >required by other plant and animal members in developing human economies and budgets. I suppose this could all be subsumed under' biodiversity' as >a more palatable/ anthropocentric way of building this 'externality' >into labour's budget. I can't see Greens signing onto an 'alternative' >budget Nature-founded even to build bridges with labour and >other 'human-cantered' groups- as much as I and other Greens support >human social justice-oriented budgets. I like your points. Regards,
Harvey Scott Chair of National Council.

() THAT IN 1997, I responded to Harvey: "It will be a major undertaking to do a really good job of a non-economic growth budget. But I will try to come up with a draft For example, we will have to calculate how much we will save if we do not continue to sell CANDU reactors, or mine uranium, or clear-cut logging, use pesticides etc. enshrine, rights and energy budgets I realized that given that at this time there are no elected green party members, I would not be allowed to attend the budget lock down so I I will build on the Treasury Board estimates that delineated the federal government spending priorities"

During the 1997 election, I continually used a summary copy of the Treasury Board estimates that gives an estimate of the federal government spending priorities related to the various departments."

() THAT in 1998, with input from the members of the shadow cabinet I prepared the following: Green Party Budget

FRAMEWORK FROM THE TREASURY BOARD REPORT

TOTAL MAIN ESTIMATES \$149,194,229, 000

Overview

1 GREEN PARTY SUBMISSION TO THE 1998 FEDERAL BUDGET WITH INPUT FROM THE GREEN PARTY SHADOW CABINET

A GREEN PARTY Would continue to lobby for the charter challenge of the first past the post electoral system and replace the system with some form of proportion representation as outlined in the 1997 charter challenge Joan Russow and the Green Party of Canada Charter challenge case

NOTE THE SUBMISSION WAS MADE IN THE FORM OF A LARGE DIAGRAM [AN 'ideograph NOT IN A LINEAR FORM

FRAMEWORK FROM THE TREASURY BOARD REPORT

TOTAL MAIN ESTIMATES \$149,194,229, 000

ELECTIONS CANADA IS AN AGENCY

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DEPARTMENTS

AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD

Department 1,502,608,000) **487,611,000**

Canadian Dairy Commission 2,379,000 (same)

Department of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*** AGRI-FOOD (1,976, 310,000) AND**

A Green party would rename the department

THE ECO-AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Citizens have a human right to unadulterated healthy food. The human right to unadulterated healthy food is essential and must be based on the precautionary principle. The Food Inspection Branch in the Department of Agriculture has been derelict in the exercising of its duty to protect the food supply in Canada.

Funds from the Department of Agriculture must be redirected from "working with the Agribusiness sector to develop and produce competitive products and processes, to increase production...to help position the Canadian agri-food sector to meet its objectives."

to promoting and supporting organic farming and other ecologically sound farming practices, and to assisting farmers and communities to ban GE foods and crops and convert from pesticide-dependent and GE-dependent farming and communities.

- to develop and communicate eco-agricultural models and practices from studying and synthesizing principles from the diversity of sustainable, natural and eco-community-centred agricultural approaches created by indigenous peoples and traditional subsistence mixed farmers together with modern sustainable, organic agriculture, regenerative agriculture, permaculture, agroecology, and other approaches to farming the natural way in nature's image.
- to phase out Agriculture Canada and other federal research support for large-scale agribusiness chemical, pesticide and genetic and other bioengineering practices and refocus support on the development of family and community scale ecological agriculture models, principles and practices such as biological soil and pest management approaches like soil rebuilding crop rotations, companion planting, intercropping, and perennial polycultures.
- to support basic and field research in the natural breeding, field trials, propagation and protection of alternative ecologically adaptable crops such as native perennials, 'heritage' vegetables, grains, legumes and fruits, hemp and quinoa.
- to support the establishment of a diversity of public and farm-based model demonstration and experimental stations for extension and education in each of Canada's natural regions.
- to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness educational programmes and refocus supports for family farm and community scale eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma.

To ban genetically engineered food an crops

- to establish, monitor and enforce Eco-agriculture Standards, Certification and Labeling.
- to support the efforts of organic and ecological agriculture associations in establishing organic/ecological farm practice codes, standards and certification processes. Included in the principles and standards would be: the use of naturally bred, nongenetically manipulated plant or animal seedstock; soils, plants and pests managed and grown without synthetic pesticides or significant soil loss or deterioration; farmstead and fields planned and worked as part of an integral preserved or restored eco-community of native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watershed protecting native plant and animal habitat; livestock provided with species-appropriate shelter, space and freedom of movement, clean water, natural foods free of antibiotics, no growth or lactation stimulants and humane treatment and transport.
- to establish, monitor and enforce a system of labeling for both domestic and imported foods as to contents, chemicals utilized in cultivation and pest management, seedstock breeding history, livestock husbandry practices. An 'organic audit trail' and a regularly monitored and enforced food pesticide residue level process would be required components of this certification system.

- to inform consumers of the excessive amounts of protein, particularly meat protein used by Canadians
- to revise the Canada Food Guide to present legumes, vegetables, fruits and grains as a complete alternative to a meat-based diet and one which will meet all nutritional needs, including all proteins, while reducing health hazards such as heart, stroke, kidney, urinary, osteoporosis and certain cancers.
- to abrogate NAFTA which distort and limit Canada's ability to restore a community and regionally based self-sufficient and sustainable ecological agriculture and food provision system.
- to support each people's right to food self-sufficiency. Where climatic and other natural limitations restrict the growing of food necessities by Canadians or other peoples, equitable trade will be established directly between producer and consumers. Cooperatives or similar green structures would replace transnational food cartels.
- to complete a national Environment Canada/Agriculture Canada GIS Canada Land Inventory-based map zoned for agricultural and ecological integrated use planning and protection
- to develop, cooperatively with the provinces, a programme of land use and protection standards and practices, education, incentives, disincentives and expropriation compensation to ensure that land managers utilize and/or protect their lands as per its zoning such that: prime farmland is protected for agriculture from industrial or residential development; endangered plant and animal habitat, and special eco-communities are given perpetual protection; farms are generally developed and operated as part of a sustainable natural eco community by protecting and /or restoring native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds.

A Green party government would undertake:

- to invoke the precautionary principle in relation to practices that could contribute to loss or reduction of biodiversity. Where there is a threat of loss or reduction of Biodiversity it is not necessary "to wait until there is "scientific certainty" that clear-cut logging and other ecologically unsound practices "contribute to the reduction and loss of biodiversity."
- to avoid and minimize the threat to biodiversity by banning ecologically unsound practices.
- to ensure the stability of animal populations.
- to ensure that all biosphere reserves have an extended core area with conservation corridors where no commercial intrusion can take place, and have all practices in buffer and transition zones linked to the convention on biological diversity
- to discontinue the current practice of privatization of parks services.

- to produce a "Green Forest Field Guide" for the public on forest issues as a critique of, and interpretive guide to, pulp and lumber companies' public relations statements. This will give the public an opportunity to carefully consider information disseminated by the forest industries.
- to fulfill the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity by: (a) establishing a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity (b) protecting ecosystems (c) promoting the protection of natural habitats (d) promoting the maintenance of viable populations
- to recognize that all of the species of plants and animals in Canada are part of Canada's heritage, and if their continued existence becomes threatened or endangered, then part of the heritage of Canada similarly becomes threatened or endangered.
- to enact a Code detailing the Rights of Species in Canada. These Rights will include the right to life, to habitat and to areas large enough to support species in their natural habitat. It will be in the form of an Act and will apply to all of Canada -- its lands, waters and air space.
- to negotiate with provinces having similar Acts; since these Acts differ among the provinces, the aim of negotiations will be to place the responsibility for all of Canada's species with the federal government. The Federal government will cooperate with provincial jurisdictions to satisfy both the letter and the spirit of the federal Act.
- to cooperate closely with First Nations in the development of and implementation of an Act Respecting the Rights of Species in Canada. A Green Party government would: ensure protection of all Canadian animal and plant species in their natural habitat through creation of legislation that would maintain wilderness areas and interconnected wildlife corridors through preserving all remaining old growth forest areas and other critical habitat.
- to seek advice of scientists working in the field in any decisions made about listing endangered or threatened species of plants or animals.
- to automatically include the habitat of any species on the list, and to be required (a) to protect the habitat of any and all endangered species; give the force of law to recovery plans for threatened or endangered species;(b) subject to an advance review comprising of a thorough environmental impact assessment any development projects proposed for areas containing, or found to contain, threatened or endangered species and will
 - require the Minister of Canadian Heritage to bring to the attention of the Cabinet and of the Minister of Environment evidence presented by the scientific community that a species is facing imminent threats to its survival,
 - enable any citizen to bring private enforcement actions in court where the government is not enforcing the law upholding the rights of species,

- act immediately when there is an immediate threat to a species' survival.

CANADIAN HERITAGE	995,055	+77,015,000
Department		995,045,000
Canada Council		88,668,000
Canada Information Office		19,916,000
CBC		857,894,000 DOWN 106,264,000
Canadian Film Development Corporation		81,063,000
Canadian Museum of Civilization		45,568,000
Canadian Museum of Nature		20,558,000
CRTC		3,769,000
TO INVESTIGATE THE ROLE OF CRTC IN PERPETUATING THE UNFAIRNESS IN MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE SMALLPARTIES		
National Archives of Canada		46,163,000
National Arts Centre		16,393,000
National Battlefields Commission		6,393,000
National Capital Commission		71,109,000
National Film Board		57,690,000
National Gallery of Canada		32,483,000
National Library		29,661,000
National Museum of Science and Technology		19,187,000
Public Service Commission		112,206,000

17,111,000**UP 1,548,000**

Status of Women

A GREEN PARTY WOULD DO THE FOLLOWING

*IMPLEMENT THE COMMITMENTS MADE TO WOMEN AT THE BEIJING CONFERENCE AND FULFIL THE COVENANT OF IMPLEMENTATIONS SCROLL MADE ALL THE STATEMENTS GOVERNMENTS UNDERTOOK TO IMPLEMENT EXHIBIT

A SCROLL THAT I MADE TO PRESENT AT BEIJING +5

Arts and Culture

A Green party government would undertake:

- to increase the share of Canadian programming watched by Canadians beyond the present figure of 4.4%.

Agreen party would undertake

- ***to require the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to promote the cultural diversity of Canadian music, literature, dance and drama, many of which are already funded by Canadian taxpayers.***
- to maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities.
- to eliminate the Goods and Services Tax on books, magazines, newspapers, films, videotapes, audiotapes, compact disks and all other means of artistic expression.
- to ensure that CBC-TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.
- to provide stable funding for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation -- both radio and television services.

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Department 575,169,000**DOWN40,832,000**

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 77,027, 000

A green Party would Canada would discontinue socially inequitable and environmentally unsound international investment that contributes to the development of economic and ecological refugees. It would be important for the Department to acknowledge the role that Canada plays in contributing to the displacement of people. The Department must ensure that the Citizenship Act is not unjust and discriminatory and is in compliance with international law. and that the Act incorporates the recommendations of the Coalition for the rights of Immigrants and Refugees. The Act must not (i) discriminate on the grounds of social condition by giving priority to privileges of affluent applicants by bringing government policies in line with "the forces of globalization" (ii) penalize immigrants who may have inadvertently misrepresented her/himself on an application; (iii) discount the time spent in Canada as being counted for residence status; (iv) continue the use of terms such as "crime", "abuse" and "maintaining the safety of society" which send a message that immigrants are dangerous; similarly or such as "illegal" being used to designate refugees; (v) permit excessive new powers of the Minister to annul citizenship or of the Cabinet to refuse citizenship on the basis of undefined 'national interest'; (vi) download the costs of language and skills training to community groups and individual immigrants and refugees and their sponsors; (vii) intimidate potential sponsors with threats of law suits when failure to support sponsored immigrants occurs. The Government must implement the Convention for the Protecting of Refugees, and must sign and ratify and implement the Convention for the Protection of Migrant workers and their families.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

Department 507,511,000 **DOWN 38,845,000**

Operating expenditures etc.	407,212,000
Environment capital expenditures	26,175,000
Environment the grants listed	33,687,500
Canadian environmental assessment Agency	9,143,000
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	9,842,000 PLUS 1,850,000

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to provide preventive and restorative solutions to problems of environmental and social instability thus moving government and society away from the current "clean up after-the-fact" approach.

- to address the fact that we are among the 20% of the world's population who consume 80% of the world's resources, and thus reduce the Canadian ecological footprint.
- to promote an amendment to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to ensure the right to an ecological heritage and to a clean and safe environment, and to require political decisions to be made on the basis of ecological integrity.
- to restructure the current environmental assessment review process so that it becomes a legitimate environmental assessment and less a project review mechanism.
- to ensure that Canada implements all international environmental agreements by enacting the necessary legislation for compliance and enforcement, and enforces all federal and provincial environmental acts and statutes.
- to strengthen the current Canadian Environmental Protection Act., and to incorporate into the Act an Environmental Bill of Rights.
- to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.
- to strengthen the resolve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with time-bound and enforced reduction targets.
- to introduce legislation to promote the reuse or replacement of minerals in industrial production
- to ban the use of cyanide leaching process for mineral extraction.
- to require the double hulling of all vessels carrying petroleum products in Canadian waters.
- to discourage the continued production and consumption of substances and continued activities that are harmful to human health and to the environment. The environmental and health impacts of the continued production and use of toxic, and hazardous (including nuclear substances) wastes are becoming more and more evident.
- to phase out of all substances and processes which have been clearly shown to be hazardous or deleterious to human health or to the environment, including genetically engineered foods.
- to require the “Reverse Onus Principle” where the proponent of an intervention that could be harmful to human health or the environment shall have to demonstrate the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent of the intervention having to demonstrate the harm.
- to allocate significant research funding into preventing environmentally-induced diseases.
- to establish a policy across Canada to prevent pharmaceutical companies, along with other corporations involved with biotechnology, and with environmentally unsound practices from sponsoring and influencing the direction of research

- to increase support for research into ecological interrelationships, social structures and their reciprocal effects one another by independent scientific bodies.
- to encourage efforts and initiatives which promote free political and scientific activity in universities and a science in the service of humanity and nature.

RECALLING THAT In 1988, at the Climate Change Conference in Toronto, three hundred global scientists, along with other participants concluded:

Humanity is conducting an unintended, uncontrolled, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequence could be second only to a global nuclear war. the Earth's atmosphere is changed at an unprecedented rate by pollutants resulting from depositions of hazardous, toxic and atomic wastes and from wasteful fossil fuel use. These changes represent a major threat to international security and are already having harmful consequences over many parts of the globe.... it is imperative to act now."

In the Conference statement, Changing Atmosphere Conference in 1988 and they called for the global community, to Reduce CO2 emissions by approximately 20% of 1988 levels by the year 2005 as an initial global goal. Clearly the industrialized nations have a responsibility to lead the way both through their national energy policies and their bilateral multilateral assistance arrangement

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Department 65,977,574,000

Financial and Economic Policies

Financial and economic Policies 49,004,000

Financial and Economic Policies -in accordance with the Bretton Woods and related Agreements Act, the issuance of non-interest bearing, non-negotiable demand notes in an amount not to exceed \$196,000,000 \$280,000,000

Federal-Provincial Transfer Payments

payment to Territorial governments 1,120,000,000

Special Program

Payments in respect of Canada's

equity interest in the Hibernia Project 58,000,000

Auditor General 50,688,000 **UP1,850,000**

Canadian International Trade Tribunal 7,949,000

Objective. In an economically and legally sound manner, to conduct investigations and inquires and to make findings as direct, recommendations on matters affecting Canada's commerce and international trade, and to decide on taxpayers appears from government customs and excise tax assessments and determinations.

Activity Description

Canadian International Trade Tribunal

The conduct of research and investigation the receipt of evidence and the holding of public hearings so as to made adjudications, findings, determinations or recommendations in response to:

- inquiries under the Special Import Measures Act (SIMA) into whether or not the dumping and /or subsidizing found by the Department of National Revenue cause material injury to a domestic industry;
- investigations under the Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act (CITT Act) complaints, by Canadian producers of goods, of serious injury caused by imports;
- appeals from decision made by the Minister of Deputy Minister of National revenue under the Customs Act, the Excise Tax Act and SiMA, including new appeals under the Customs Act as a result of the Tribunal's new jurisdiction under the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act;
- request from domestic producers for tariff relief on imported textile inputs for production

- compliant from potential suppliers concerning any aspect of the procurement process under NAFTA, the Agreement on International Trade (AIT) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement on Government Procurement
- references under the CITT Act by the Governor in Council on any economic trade or commercial matters including injury to Canadian producers of goods and services, ...

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions 1,687,000

Objective

To maintain public confidence in the Canadian financial services system through development and administration of a supervisory framework which seeks to ensure that federally regulated financial institutions and pension plans are able to meet their obligations as they fall due; and to provide actuarial services and advice to the government with respect to programs in operation or under development.

FISHERIES AND OCEANS (budget \$1,076,749,000) **DOWN246,720,000**

Objective

The objective of the Program is to undertake policies and programs in support of Canada's economic, ecological and scientific interests in the oceans and inland waters; to provide for the conservation, development and sustained economic utilization of Canada's fisheries resources in marine and inland waters for those who derive their livelihood or benefit from those resources; to provide safe, effective, and environmentally sound marine services responsive to the needs of Canadians in a global economy; and to coordinate the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting oceans.

Fisheries and Oceans Science

Aquaculture science is focused on making new fish species viable for culture in Canada and improving the efficiency of culture of existing species. The introduction and spread of fish diseases to wild and cultured stocks is combated through fish health protection regulations requiring certification of fish production facilities before fish may be transported from such facilities into Canada or across provincial boundaries.

Habitat Management and Environmental Science

The development and implementation of policies, plans and programs and the administration of statutes related to the protection and conservation of aquatic habitats

and the environment. It also involves investigating and monitoring chemical and physical conditions which affect the quality of aquatic environment as well as the collection, analysis and interpretation of information to support the sustained economic utilization of Canada's renewable aquatic resources and to assess, approve and monitor activities which affect the quality and quantity of fish habitat.

Fisheries Management

Fisheries Management is responsible for fisheries management functions in all provinces and territories in Canada, and within and adjacent to Canada's 200-mile fisheries zones. This includes the inland river systems and lakes in all provinces except where authority for the management of inland fisheries has been delegated to the province or territory. This includes management in Canadian portions of transboundary rivers, shared management of interception fisheries in international waters and management of the Aboriginal, recreational and commercial fishing effort in Canadian coastal waters. Fisheries Management is also responsible for negotiating international arrangements to advance Canada's fisheries conservation interests in cooperation with other Government departments, and the negotiation and administration of international treaties and agreements affecting bilateral and multilateral fisheries relations with other countries. The objectives of Fisheries Management are complemented through the delivery of capacity-reduction programs such as the Atlantic Groundfish Strategy and the Northern Cod Adjustment and Recovery Program. These special programs address specific needs for a specified period of time.

Department of fisheries

Fisheries and oceans-Operating expenditures and

(a) Canada's share of expenses of the International Fisheries Commissions...

(b) authority to make recoverable advances...

(c) authority to expend revenue received during the fiscal year in the course of coast guard

845,510,000

Fisheries and oceans Capital expenditures and authority to make payments to provinces, municipalities, local or PRIVATE Authorities as contributions toward construction done by those bodies and authority for purchase and disposal of commercial fishing vessels 113,254,000

Fisheries and Oceans -the grants listed in the estimates 41,103,100

A Green Party government would undertake: at the international level has to discharge obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, to no longer fail to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. And under the Convention on Biological Diversity to conserve biodiversity and. The funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming, to restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal and provincial governments to protect the wild stocks. Revise the Vessel Operator Licence to ensure that it sufficiently addresses enhanced safe vessel operation. There has to be greater hands-on education in respect to safe vessel operation and navigation, and the immediate commitment to having this licence be a requirement for navigation of vessels in Canadian waters. Require mandatory holding tanks in all Canadian waters. Increase Coastguard funding in collaboration with the Disaster Prevention Fund in Department of Defence.

Canada at the international level has incurred obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, the federal government has failed to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. In addition, the federal government under the Convention on Biological Diversity has undertaken to conserve biodiversity and not create "megadiversity" through fish farming the funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming, to restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal government to protect the wild stocks

- to ratify the Law of the Sea treaty
- to establish a network of Marine parks, and ecological reserves.
- to prevent risks of disease transfer from net cage fish to wild stocks, such as black cod, herring, and salmon
- to address the following outstanding issues in aquaculture, and maintain a moratorium on increased fish farming: (a) Risks of introduction of exotic diseases from the continued importation of Atlantic salmon into Pacific waters; (b) Pollution from fish sewage, contamination of shellfish, and loss of habitat; (c) Death, wounding, and harassment of mammal and bird populations due to shootings, net entanglements, and acoustic deterrent devices; (d) Loss of access to traditional fisheries for First Nations people, with increased risks to their health from exposure to drug residues from food collected near net cage operations; (e) Competition for spawning beds and genetic interaction between wild and escaped salmon in fresh and salt water; (f) Decline of wild stocks Losses of wild fish, such as herring and juvenile salmon, consumed by net cage fish; (g) Endangered human health from the increased use of antibiotics and other drugs,

which have already led to the spread of fish diseases that are fully resistant to three types of antibiotics.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OR AFFAIRS)

Objective

To provide an effective, responsive government-to-government export contracting service to the private and public sectors in Canada, at the least Ost to the Canadian taxpayer; and to provide an efficient and effective contract management service to foreign government customers.

Department 1.299,301.000 **DOWN77,382,000**

Embassies etc.

PARA 29.1(2)(A) OF THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION ACT, AUTHORITY TO SPEND MONIES RECEIVED DRUING THE YEAR FROM CANADIAN BUSINESS CENTRES AND CANADIAN EDUCATION CENTRES 817,428,000

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Capital expenditures 69,385,000

Foreign Affairs and International Trade to make commitments for the current fiscal year not exceeding 50,000,000 in respect of contributions to persons, groups of persons, councils and associations to promote development of Canadian export sales and authority to pay assessments in the amounts and in the currencies in which they are levied...not withstanding such payments may exceed the equivalent in Canadian dollars. 338,626,000

Canadian Commercial Corporation 10,742,000

The obtaining and processing of invitations to tender from foreign governmental customers; the calling and evaluation of tenders and proposals from Canadian suppliers; the negotiating and signing of contracts with foreign customers and the letting or arranging of contracts with Canadian suppliers; the payment to Canadian suppliers and the collection of receivables from foreign customers.

CIDA 1,683,782,000 **DOWN143,771,000**

CIDA operating 94,293,355

CIDA grants International Development (Financial Institutions) ...

1,445,321,000

Issuance of non-interest-bearing non-negotiable demand notes...International Financial Institution Fund. Payment not to exceed US 4,465,910 to Multilateral Development Banks 6,037,910

Export Development Corporation, 135,000,000 **DOWN 45,700,000**

IDRC 88,111,000 **DOWN 8,089**

International Joint Commission 4,461,000

Canada/US Agreement on Great lakes Water Quality

NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section 2,180,000 (2,063,000) **DOWN 4,000**

Northern Pipeline Agency. 254,000

A green party government would rename the department as

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND FAIR TRADE

A Green party government would call upon the member states of the United Nations:

- to sign and ratify international agreements that they have not yet signed and ratified, and to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance and enforcement.
- to undertake to fulfill expectations created through General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans.
- to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with national codes, social security... international laws, including international environmental law.
- to establish mandatory international normative standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.
- to recommend to the OECD to cease deliberations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) which if implemented would undermine the United Nations, and the ability of nation states to harmonize social and environmental standards upwards.
- to abrogate NAFTA
- to revoke charters of corporations that violate human rights, cause environmental degradation, or contribute to conflict or war

- to act upon the Malaysian General Assembly resolution which affirmed that “the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity.”
- to embark immediately and conclude before the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time bound framework with provisions for effective verification and enforcement
- to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.
- to prevent further environmental degradation and human rights violation and thus to fully act upon the commitment under principle 14 of the Rio Declaration which calls for the prevention of the transfer to other states of substances or activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health. This principle would presumably include toxic, hazardous, and atomic substances and wastes and associated activities.

Prior informed consent by the receiving country does not absolve the export state from the commitment to not transfer these substances.

- to extend this principle to include transfer within states to lands of indigenous peoples, or to communities of marginalized citizens.
- to act upon a commitment in recent UN Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, reduce the ecological footprint and reject the notion that economic growth will solve the urgency of the global situation.
- to invoke the Precautionary Principle found in the Rio Declaration, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Framework Convention on Climate Change Convention) and not wait until there is scientific certainty that environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change will occur for current practices causing environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change to be banned, discontinued, or phased out.
- to adhere to the Prevention of Disasters Principle as enunciated in the Habitat II Agenda, and ban, discontinue and phase out the use of substances and activities that could potentially cause disasters.
- to address the issue of pharmaceutical corporations dictating changes into the Codex Alimentarius.

- to institute an International Court of Compliance where citizens can take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance

GOVERNOR 058GENERAL 10,488,000 **UP658,000**

HEALTH

Department 1534,.000 , **DOWN42,791,000**

Health operating expenditures...

provision of services or the sale of products related to health protection,
regulatory activities and medical services 912,450,000

Health Capital expenditures **11,417,000**

Health-The grants listed

in the Estimates and contributions **562,041,000**

Hazardous Materials Information

Review Commission 1,163,000 DOWN55,000

Medical Research Council 237,566,000 **DOWN143,771•**

Medical research council Operative expenditures 8,330,000

Medical Research Council grants 228,620,000

Patented Medicine Prices Review Board 2,817,000 DOWN152,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

:: Green party government would **maintain a universal accessible non-two tier non-privatized, public health system with an emphasis on preventive medicine. Redirect 3 billion from the current military budget into Department of Finance for transfer payments for health. Instituting a health promotion and disease prevention program through invoking the precautionary principle including eliminating environmentally induced health risks. Funding must be redirected to research into prevention of environmentally induced illnesses. Replace the current food guide with a new Canada food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians committee for responsible Medicine (PCRM) as a model. The current Canada Food Guide should be replaced by a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health. Human right to safe, unadulterated food must be guaranteed.**

: A Green Party government would undertake

Maintain a universal accessible non-two tier non privatized, public health system with an emphasis on preventive medicine.

- to work co-operatively to address First Nations' health concerns.
- to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.
- to endorse a program of reproductive health including right to .an abortion
- to respect the wishes of patients who are of sound mind as to the manner and duration of their treatments.
- to reorient the priorities of the Health Protection Branch to provide a more stringent and holistic review process for new and existing human-made chemicals, technologies, genetic manipulation and electromagnetic disruption.
- to take a friendlier approach to the views of herbalists and citizens who use time-tested, naturally occurring substances in health care.
- to evaluate policies by considering the well-being of future generations rather than relying only on short term indicators of progress.
- to ensure the availability of less expensive generic prescription drugs

- to replace the current Canada Food Guide with a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M.) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food

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- to build on the strong foundation of the Canada Health Act by providing research funding for healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery, and by including reportedly effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.
- to establish channels to align Canada's research excellence more closely with effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.
- to ensure an admonitory labeling strategy for all non-nutritive substances and processes affecting food (e.g.. genetic engineering).
- to address the concern that the health of Canadians is currently under threat from decisions that are made both inside and outside Canada. Governments have cut health care spending and have contemplated privatization or a two-tier system.
- to allocate significant research funding to healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery
- to initiate an effective program of public education about the health benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air
- to establish environmental standards to protect health rather than just promote trade
- to include the health status of the human population and the ecosystem as criteria in any scale or method for assessing prosperity
- to encourage research that factors in all the determinants of health (the medical equivalent of "full cost accounting).

- to ensure that doctors and hospitals continue to serve their valuable role in our communities while also engaging resources for the health promotion and disease prevention.
- to work co-operatively to address First Nations' health concerns.
- to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.
- to endorse a program of reproductive health.
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HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Department

24,893,732,000 **DOWN 1,724,660,000**

Corporate Services Program. Program expenditures and authority to make recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan Account and employment Insurance Account 42,901,000

Human Resources Investment and Insurance Program

Human Resources Investment and Insurance-Operating expenditures and authority to make recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Employment Insurance 108,044,000

Human Resources Investment and Insurance—the grants listed in the estimates, contributions and payments to provinces, municipalities, other public bodies, community organizations, private groups corporations, partnerships and individuals or other bodies, in accordance with agreements entered into between the Minister and such bodies in respect of

(a) projects undertaken by such bodies for the purposes of providing employment or employment assistance to workers and contributing to the betterment of the community; or

(b) payments made, or costs incurred by such bodies in respect of such works 1,436,788,000

Labour program

Labour-Program expenditures, the expenses of delegates engaged in activities related to Canada's role in international labour affairs and the grants listed in the estimates and contributions 44,760,000

Canada Labour Relations Board

8,901,000 (7,927,000)

Canadian Artists and Producers Professional Relations Tribunal

1,726,000 (1,580,000)

Canadian Centre for occupational

Health and Safety

1,356,000 DOWN 400,000

Department of human resources and development (human rights)

A Green Party government would undertake:

To rename the department to **Human rights and social development**

- to ensure that the protection from discrimination should be inclusive of additional grounds that have been recognized since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. In this Declaration, there were listed a series of grounds concluding with the expression “other status” which indicated the intention to include other grounds as they arose. Through various human rights instruments, states have recognized the following grounds of discrimination: race, sex, gender, gender identity, tribe, culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality of birth, refugee or immigrant status, marital status, different forms of the family, disabilities, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, nature of residency or other status.
- to include sexual orientation as a listed ground of discrimination. in all Canadian human rights documents, and to lobby for its inclusion in all international human rights documents.
- to ensure the right to shelter, the right to food, the right to social security, the right to universal affordable quality education including the option of repaying student loans through community service, and the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.
- to enact a Social Security Act to provide national standards for welfare.

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Department INDIAN AFFAIRS **UP125,489,000**

Canadian Polar Commission 929,000 DOWN57,000

Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

A Green party government would undertake:

- to recognize the Royal Proclamation of 1763 in its confirmation of original nations as sovereign peoples with inherent rights.
- to act on the commitment made at the United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, 1992) to not carry out any activities on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental degradation or that would be culturally inappropriate.
- to prevent the deposit on the land of first nations peoples of toxic, hazardous, and atomic wastes, and disallow all testing of weapons over the lands of indigenous peoples.

- to seek honourable settlements with the successors of original nations that will lead to the creation of culturally and economically self-governing successors of original nations throughout Canada.
- to seek nation-to-nation partnerships with the original nations of North America
- to not impose a form of self-government or a frame work of nationhood on the successors of the original nations. Original peoples can best choose the forms of governance appropriate for themselves;
- to ensure that no resource extraction, economic activity, or settlement occurs on land which is in dispute, unless the successors of the original nations involved consent to such activity In the absence of consent, interim measure shall be in place.

The fiduciary obligations of the Federal Government to the successors of the original nations, wherever they live in Canada, must be increased during this healing and transition process. Programs flowing from these obligations need to be planned, operated, and controlled by original peoples in their local communities in order to be culturally appropriate and responsive to needs.

- to call a national meeting in 1997 to discuss the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission Report on Aboriginal Peoples
- to apologize to First Nations for the Indian Act, and for residential schools.

A Green Party government would rename the department as the department of indigenous rights

department should Canada to allow First Nations to manage their own affairs within a framework of public trust principles so that the following Department commitment will be acted upon:

"We will be guided by the findings and recommendations of the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples which provides eloquent testimony to the need for fundamental changes in relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians". Redirect funding away from promoting corporate/First Nations exploitative development into the implementing the Royal Commission report on First Nations.

To not do anything on indigenous land that is culturally inappropriate (agenda 21 chapter 26 to implement the commitments in chapter 26 of agenda 21

AFFIRMATION OF POSITIVE-DUTY-TO PROTECT-INDIGENOUS-LANDS PRINCIPLE.

recognition that the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate (Agenda 21, 26.3. ii)

to implement

Department First nations rights

BASIS FOR ACTION FROM AGENDA 21 UNCED

26.1. Indigenous people and their communities have an historical relationship with their lands and are generally descendants of the original inhabitants of such lands. In the context of this chapter the term "lands" is understood to include the environment of the areas which the people concerned traditionally occupy. Indigenous people and their communities represent a significant percentage of the global population. They have developed over many generations a holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment. Indigenous people and their communities shall enjoy the full measure of human rights and fundamental freedoms without hindrance or discrimination. Their ability to participate fully in sustainable development practices on their lands has tended to be limited as a result of factors of an economic, social and historical nature. In view of the interrelationship between the natural environment and its sustainable development and the cultural, social, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people, national and international efforts to implement environmentally sound and sustainable development should recognize, accommodate, promote and strengthen the role of indigenous people and their communities.

26.2. Some of the goals inherent in the objectives and activities of this programme area are already contained in such international legal instruments as the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169) and are being incorporated into the draft universal declaration on indigenous rights, being prepared by the United Nations working group on indigenous populations. The International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1993), proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990, presents a timely opportunity to mobilize further international technical and financial cooperation.

OBJECTIVES OF AGENDA21

26.3. In full partnership with indigenous people and their communities, Governments and, where appropriate, intergovernmental organizations should aim at fulfilling the following objectives:

(a) Establishment of a process to empower indigenous people and their communities through measures that include:

- i. **Adoption or strengthening of appropriate policies and/or legal instruments at the national level;**
- ii. **Recognition that the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate;**
- iii. **Recognition of their values, traditional knowledge and resource management practices with a view to promoting environmentally sound and sustainable development;**
- iv. **Recognition that traditional and direct dependence on renewable resources and ecosystems, including sustainable harvesting, continues to be essential to the cultural, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people and their communities;**
- v. **Development and strengthening of national dispute-resolution arrangements in relation to settlement of land and resource-management concerns;**
- vi. **Support for alternative environmentally sound means of production to ensure a range of choices on how to improve their quality of life so that they effectively participate in sustainable development;**
- vii. **Enhancement of capacity-building for indigenous communities, based on the adaptation and exchange of traditional experience, knowledge and resource-management practices, to ensure their sustainable development;**

(b) Establishment, where appropriate, of arrangements to strengthen the active participation of indigenous people and their communities in the national formulation of policies, laws and programmes relating to resource management and other development processes that may affect them, and their initiation of proposals for such policies and programmes;

(c) Involvement of indigenous people and their communities at the national and local levels in resource management and conservation strategies and other relevant programmes established to support and review sustainable development strategies, such as those suggested in other programme areas of Agenda 21.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

Department 922,667,000 **DOWN44,242,000**

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency 308,902,000

Business Development Bank of Canada ...?? NO FIGURE

Canadian Space Agency 184,537,000

Competition Tribunal 1,258,000

copyright Board 841,000

Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation 8,654,000

Federal Office of Regional Development -Quebec 296,407,000

National Research Council of Canada 462,440,000 **UP54,689,000**

Natural Science and Engineering Research Council

433,855,000 **DOWN5,771,00**

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

94,422,000 **UP3,177000**

Standards Council of Canada 5,111,000

Statistics Canada 262,268,000

Western Economic Diversification 255,938,000 **UP5,990,000**

AGREEN PARTY GOVERNMENT WOULD RENAME THE DEPARTMENT

Rename the department of industry to the Department of "Just Transition"

Redirect 2,000,000,000 to fair and just transition programs for workers and communities affected by conversion of sunset industries to socially equitable and environmentally sound development and employment. In the 1998 Public Trust Green Budget there was a recommendation to relocate the funds in the Department of Industry away from subsidizing corporations and corporate-beneficial research. To address the challenges of the 21st century, Canada must move away from policies of economic growth at any cost. In the future, the Canadian government must act with foresight to prevent the entrenchment of socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices. Canada is in a situation where a transition and conversion policy is necessary to phase out, or ban socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices. Public policies must direct public funding to ensuring a just transition for workers and communities economically affected by these transition policies. There must be a national commitment to implementing the public trust throughout the country with a fair distribution of the effects, and an obligation to communities and to maintain full income and all-inclusive targeted transition assistance for working people who are dislocated as a result of the implementation of specific policies until they can find comparable work. Workers and the communities affected by the policy must be involved in the decision-making process from the development of the terms of reference and throughout the process, and that the decision-making process must be based on the fundamental principles of Just Transition supported by respective unions. Redirect 1,502,284,000 from the

National Research Council and Natural Science and Social Science and humanities research to socially equitable and environmentally sound projects. The research must not be linked to industry or "partner-shipped with industry".

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS 255938000

Department of intergovernmental affairs

A Green party government would undertake:

- to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles.
- to advocate amending the Constitution to include Quebec and by doing so would directly address the concerns of those Quebecois (of which there are many) who wish a partnership with Ottawa that would allow for basic protections of the French language and culture in Quebec.
 - to observe the expressed desire of Quebec in the following five areas: (a) Provincial veto over future Constitutional amendments; (b) Limiting federal spending powers in programs falling under the exclusive jurisdiction of Quebec;(c) Appointment of judges from Quebec to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada;(d) Broader immigration powers; (e) Constitutional recognition of Quebec as a distinct society
- to constitutionally entrench "opt-out" powers in terms of federal spending in Quebec.

That is to say that Quebec would enjoy the same opt-out powers that it has now, but that they would irrevocably be entrenched in the Constitution.

- to permit Quebec to submit to the federal government of the day a list of nine Supreme Court judge candidates, from which the federal government would select three to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada, recognizing Quebec's need to be involved in the process with respect to the province's particular judicial character.
- to ensure the constitutional entrenchment of power over immigration for Quebec, recognizing that Quebec's demographics are such that it has (since the mid-1970's) been unable to maintain its population due to both lower birth rates and mass sovereignty-induced emigration to other provinces. Thus, immigration in Quebec has been centred around maintaining and perpetuating the French language and culture in that province and its immigration policies should provide for that.
- to recognize that protection of the French language and culture in Quebec is essential to its identity as a nation, constitutional protection is unequivocally necessary insofar as Quebec finds itself surrounded by a continent which is primarily Anglo-centred.
- to clarify and redefine the phrase "distinct society," it is necessary to clearly define the terms and conditions involved in the constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec.

- to support constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec on the condition that its definition be clearly defined by Quebecers and the Quebec governments with a view towards avoiding any alienation of the non-French-Canadian population of Quebec."

Department of JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT 433,926,000 **DOWN 17,707,000**

Canadian Human Rights Commission 14,175,000 ***DOWN 1,542,000**

Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs 224,343,000 **UP 8,485,000**

Federal Court of Canada 30,074 **UP 8,485,000**

Human Rights Tribunal Panel • **1,927,000 NEW**

Offices of the Information and Privacy Commissioners of Canada of Canada

6,120,000 **DOWN 142,000**

Tax Court of Canada 1,916,000 **DOWN 76,000**

Department of justice.

A Green party government would undertake:

- to institute substantial reforms to the administration of justice within Canada, in terms of human rights, electoral and government reform, law enforcement and reform of the criminal code.
- to institute a system of justice which fairly balances the right to due process with collective security and works to reduce crime through prevention, deterrence and rehabilitation.
- to institute an inclusive electoral political process which represents both minority and mainstream views effectively.
- to hold a referendum (either by preferential ballot or followed by a series of runoffs) giving Canadians the opportunity to set the direction senate reform should take.
- to implement anti-SLAPP legislation strictly limiting the rights of corporations to sue groups and individuals for pecuniary loss.
- to guarantee through legislation: a) the right to clean air; b) the right to clean water; c) the right to uncontaminated food
- to empower Canadians whose environmental rights have been violated to take governments, corporations and individuals to court for violation of these rights.

- to closely examine the use of sentencing circles, house arrest for non-violent crime, increased community service and civil suits for punitive damages to keep non-violent first offenders out of prison facilities.
- to keep non-violent individuals who are employed while under house arrest, on parole or performing community service.
- to regulate alcohol, tobacco and currently prohibited opiates, hallucinogens, stimulants and depressants (such as marijuana, heroin, cocaine, MDA, MDMA, LSD etc.) under the same legislation as one another.
- to enact a bill of inter-species rights which would guarantee all species native to Canada the following rights:(a) the right to exist; (b) the right to exist in at least one geographical location without human interference; (c) the right to access to food, clean water and clean air
- to conduct a full review of government contracts, procedures, statutes and regulations to address other areas in which same-sex couples face systematic discrimination.
- to redirect government gun control efforts as follows: (a) a ban on all assault weapons;(b) clearer regulation of gun storage; (c) a program to phase-out handguns by tightening eligibility requirements over time; (d) a ban on large capacity magazines.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Department 9,916,518,000 •**DOWN538,482**

Department of Defence

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to enforce the World Court decision which affirmed that the use or threat of nuclear weapons is contrary to international humanitarian law.
- to terminate international training exercises with offensive purposes on Canadian soil. This includes low-level flying exercises in Goose Bay, Labrador, cruise missile testing in Cold Lake, Alberta and submarine training in Nanoose Bay, British Columbia.
- to Convert the manufacturing of arms to sustainable and useful production including worker co-op

To institute a fair and just transition for workers and communities impacted negatively by the transition

- to reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings into achieving a culture of peace—the guaranteeing of human rights, the protecting of the environment, the preventing of conflict, and the creating of socially equitable and environmentally sound

work. to act on international commitments to reduce the military budget see 1996 presentation in conference B for the peace caucus at habitat II Istanbul

- Joan Russow Global Compliance Research Project June 1996

1996 presentation on behalf on the Peace Caucus at Habitat II - Time to implement past commitments to reduce military expenses

For over 50 years since the formation of the United Nations, member states have incurred obligations through the founding Charter of the United Nations, through treaties, conventions and covenants; and member states have created expectations through declarations, conference action plans and General Assembly resolutions. These obligations and expectations have been reflected in international instruments undertaking to guarantee respect of human rights; to preserve, protect and conserve the environment, to prevent conflict and war, to achieve social justice and to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development and communities.

Through the United Nations process the course for the necessary global change has been set. At the conjunction of the decade devoted to the respect and furtherance of international law, and the Habitat Conference as the culmination of a significant series of conferences is a unique opportunity for states to summon up the political will, with the assistance of civil society, to move beyond the recipes and constraints of the past.

Currently the Global Community spends \$800 billion on the military budget at a time when the right to housing, the right to food, the right to universal health care, the right to be free from discrimination, the right to education, the right to safe drinking water, and the right to a safe environment have not been fulfilled.

Twenty-five years ago, in General Assembly resolutions the majority of states of the world expressed deep concern about the military budget which at that time was 50% of what it is now.

In 1981, in a General Assembly resolution entitled the Reduction of the Military Budget, the majority of the member states reaffirmed the urgent need to reduce the military budget, and agreed to freeze and reduce the military budget. Also, in 1981, the majority of states recognised that the military consequences on international peace and security. In addition, in 1981 the majority of states undertook to make a collective effort aimed at strengthening peace and international security by eliminating the threat of war.

In 1981 the majority of states through the general assembly resolution on the Reduction of Military Budgets, reiterated the appeal to all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, pending the concluding of agreements on the reduction of military expenditures, to exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures with a view to reallocating the funds thus saved to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

This requires was further reinforced in a 1983 General Resolution on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, that curbing the arms build-up would make it possible to release additional resources for use in economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. Also, in these resolutions, states considered that the magnitude of military expenditures is now such that their various implications can no longer be ignored in the efforts pursued in the international community to secure the recovery of the world economy and the establishment of a new international economic order.

This establishment of a new international economic order was promoted in Habitat I. With this new international economic order proposed in 1974 states agreed to achieve universal progress in the quality of life, a fair and balanced structure of the economic relations and agreed with united determination to work urgently for the establishment of a new international order based on equity...interdependence, common interest and co-operation with systems which shall correct inequalities and address existing injustices ...and to ensure steadily social development and peace and justice for present and future generations.

Habitat II should strive to fulfil the expectation of Habitat I for a new international order based on equity, and the states should fulfil the expectations from the General Assembly resolutions calling for the reduction of the military budget and the transferring of the increased funds to guaranteeing the enshrining and respect of human rights, to preserving, protecting and conserving the environment, to preventing conflict and war, to achieving social justice and to enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound development and communities.

Article 139 in the Habitat II Agenda should include this commitment of member states to fulfil this 25-year-old expectation. Yet it is those who have the power to bring about change that benefit most from the perpetuation of the recipes of the past.

- to withdraw from the global arms race, including through the phasing out of uranium mining
- to promote the banning of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and land mines.
- to close Canadian waters and ports to nuclear armed and/or powered warships;
- to establish a civilian-based national defence program that would train citizens in unarmed national defence initiatives.
- to permit the redirection of taxes from the military to promote peace initiatives.

NATIONAL REVENUE

National Revenue 2,268,861,000 •**UP64,639,000**

Department of finance

A Green Party government would undertake:

To REDIRECT, RELOCATE OR REASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS:

1. Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights, including labour rights, the human right to unadulterated, healthy food, housing and health care, and social justice;
2. Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and The Public Trust Green Budget Public Trust Green Budget which stressed the need to redirect, relocate or reassign funds from subsidizing military, industrial and financial wants to fulfilling human rights and needs within a socially equitable and environmentally sound economy. In the 1998 Budget a distinction is made among "redirecting" "relocating" or "reassigning" funds. "Redirecting" would be moving funds within the same department but allocating the funds for different purposes. . For example, funds in the Department of Agriculture would be redirected from subsidizing genetic engineering and chemical dependence to promoting organic farming and other forms of ecologically sound farming. Similarly, funds in the Department of Natural Resources would be redirected away from subsidizing the fossil fuel and nuclear industry to promoting environmentally sound alternative energy. In the department of Fisheries, funds would be redirected from promoting aquaculture to preventing destruction of fish habitat and preserving wild stocks. Likewise in the Department of Transport funds would be redirected away from subsidizing the automobile use to promoting systems that facilitate the moving away from car-dependency. Proposing a guaranteed annual income law

On the other hand, "Relocating" of funds means either allocating funds from one department to another department, or to a newly designated department. An example of "relocating funds" would means either allocating funds from one department to another department, or to a newly designated department. An example of "relocating funds" would be the relocation of funds from human resources to a newly named department FAIR AND JUST TRANSITION

A Green party would undertake to do the following:

To promote a co-operative rather than a competitive system

- to reduce the current 10.6 billion military budget by 50%, and transfer a significant proportion of the savings into restoring transfer payments to the provinces.
- to institute a Community Economic Development (CED) that promotes local sourcing, revolving community loans, development of bioregional social and material needs inventories, and matching of those needs with local suppliers. A study of the feasibility of developing local alternative currencies would be encouraged.
- to support the LETS or similar community-based programs.
- to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.

- to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels
- to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.
- to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.
- to enact product stewardship legislation that would require producers to increase the life span of their products and to assume the full recycling and disposal costs.
- to enforce the "Polluter, Pay Principle", to raise corporate taxes to OECD levels.
- to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally
- to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors
- to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.
- to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.
- to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.
- to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.
- to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.
- to stop all foreign energy assistance related to energy mega-projects by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all foreign energy assistance related to nuclear and fossil fuel projects by the year 2000.
- to make energy efficiency and renewable energy supply from appropriately sized community planned and driven projects a key focus of overseas development assistance.

- to advocate the creation of a jointly administered federal/provincial Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) which would replace all current income support programs. A GIS would provide a subsistence income to those who are unable to work and top up the incomes of the under-employed and unemployed by 50% of the gap toward a target income at, or slightly above the, poverty line.
- to prevent the situation where states that wish to raise their standards and regulations are prevented from doing so through GATT, or Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), or through threats from the corporate sector to relocate elsewhere by establishing Mandatory International Normative Standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.
- to require corporations to increase corporate % contributions to public revenue. (Currently corporations in Canada make the least % contribution of the G7 countries).

NATURAL RESOURCES 472172000

Department 472,172,000 **DOWN99,598,000**

Atomic Energy Control Board 42,243,000 **DOWN1,680,000**

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited 132,215,000 **DOWN41,839**

Cape Breton Development Corporation 22,105,000 **•NEWNEW**

National Energy Board 28,014,000 **DOWN2,093,000**

Department of natural resources

A Green Party would rename the department as department of ECOLOGICAL ALTERNATIVES

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to eliminate subsidies for nuclear and fossil fuels and to raise taxes on them to reflect environmental costs.
- to accelerate investment in socially equitable and environmentally sound energy infrastructure.
- to redirect research and development spending to focus on socially equitable environmentally sound energy technologies.
- to change the focus of international energy assistance away from mega projects towards appropriately sized community planned and driven projects.
- to immediately revise tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments to make them at least as attractive to investors as investments in

conventional energy sources (such as oil and gas) including changes to flow-through share eligibility to include development costs and elimination of the Specified Energy Property rules.

- to provide incentives to renewable energy producers and investors with a production credit of \$0.05 per kilowatt hour.
- to implement an Energy Research & Development Act to divert in excess of \$1 billion in annual federal research and development spending to fund sustainable energy research and development.
- to allocate a significant portion of energy research and development spending to support field trials and commercialization of renewable energy technologies to improve their reliability, efficiency and competitiveness in Canadian and international markets and thereby accelerate their adoption by clients.
- to ensure that water is not declared to be an "economic good"
- to prevent any privatization of community water systems.

PARLIAMENT 213,600,000

The Senate 40,675,000 **down38,000**

House of Commons 213,600,000 **DOWN2,948,000**

Library of Parliament 17,599,000

PRIVY COUNCIL

Department 64,007,000 **DOWN7597,000**

Canadian Centre for Management Development 16,958,000

Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat 3,104,000

Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board 22,107,000

Chief Electoral Officer 23,854,000

Commissioner of Official Languages 9,962,000

National Round Table on the

Environment and the Economy 3,310,000 ***UP40,000**

Public Services Staff Relations Board 5,556,000 **DOWN67,000**

Security Intelligence Review Committee 1,406,000 ***UP3,000**

PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Department 1,708,634,000 **DOWN349,804**

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporations

build houses with consideration of impact on climate change

1,863,667.000 **DOWN68,836,000**

Canada Post Corporation 14,000,000 **UP3,000**

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Department 72,534,000 **DOWN1,208,000**

Canadian Security Intelligence Service

1,161,380,000 **DOWN4,174,000**

Correctional Service 1,153,018,000 **UP60,740,000**

National parole Board 23,656,000

Office of the Correctional Investigator 1,284,000

Royal Canadian Mounted Police 1,118,411,000 **DOWN102,629,000**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police External Review Committee 788,000

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Public Complaints Commission 3,545,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Department 1,731,083,000 **DOWN9,873,000**

Canadian Transportation Agency 21,744,000 **DOWN253,000**

Civil Aviation Tribunal 901,000

Department of transport

A Green government would undertake:

- to move away from car-dependency as agreed to at the Habitat II Conference (1996).
- to tax all vehicles to pay for the damage they do to the roads and environment.

- to design all highways to serve first walkers, then cyclists, then public transport, then other forms of transport.
- to design taxes and support research to build an efficient, cheap automobile, suitable for rural use, the range to be suitable for the user to travel to the nearest rail station;
- to actively promote the use of rail for all heavy loads, and extend the rail network to serve all urban locations conveniently.
- to actively promote and extend light rail transport for all city and inter-city travel
- to adopt the green transportation hierarchy: walking, bicycles, transit, and lastly private automobiles.
- to promote the reformation of cities to an aggregate of neighbourhoods, to minimize the need for travel.
- to advocate that the heaviest loads should be, where possible, carried by water;
- to de-emphasize the use of air transport or eliminate it if surface transportation is faster.
- to promote environmentally-sound transportation systems that contribute to the development of Ecocities.

Redirect funds to promote environmentally sound alternative transportation. At Habitat II (1996), Canada made a commitment to move away from car-dependency; the question is no longer whether or not to move away from car-dependency but how. At UNCED (1992), Canada made a commitment to promote environmentally sound public transportation. Substantial funding should be redirected to preventing harm through regulation not through “clean-up and mitigation’s”, and to enacting legislation across Canada to ensure compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, including Endangered Species legislation and with the previous obligation incurred in response to the Framework Convention on Climate Change--reduction of CO2 emissions 20% from 1990 levels by the year 2000= through removing subsidies to fossil fuel companies and through moving away from car dependency.

Redirect funding to developing environmentally sound transportation across Canada and to revitalize the railway system.

TREASURY BOARD 1,481,295,000 •UP48,949,000

ELECTIONS CANADA

A Green Party government would undertake

- to reform our current electoral system along the principles of proportional representation where a party receives a number of seats equal to their share of the vote.
- to promote proportional representation for its positive effect in electing more women and minorities to parliaments around the world.
- to recommend a Promotional Representative system similar to that used in Germany and New Zealand, where political parties hold seats after passing a 5%-threshold of the popular vote.
- to encourage the use of the mixed-member-proportional system where Canadians would vote twice: once for their local representative (as they do now) and once for the party of their choice (which would determine how many seats a party can have). Such a system would ensure Canadians have both personal and political representation.
- to phase out limits to democratic participation such as \$1000 deposits required for federal candidates.
- to impose strict limits upon election campaign spending, and particularly limit amounts raised from vested economic interests such as corporations and unions, and eliminate refund of 22.5%
- to ensure equal access by all registered political parties to publicly regulated media during elections
- to eliminate the use of funds by incumbent and government parties during the pre-election writ period.

() THAT in 1998 February 12 I went Laurel Point Inn 5:30-7:30 to the MEETING OF UBC ALUMNI

COMMENT

The president of the University was predicting what would be the growth areas of the University: Interdisciplinary and awareness of global issues. I proposed that the current practice of condoning corporate intrusion, control of the universities, would contravene the determination of the university to seriously address global issues. There was a dead FEBRUARY silence and a man beside me rose to the occasion and raised serious objections to my comment.

A handler came over to me after trying to silence me.

I have not been invited back since. It is my understanding that there is a reunion every two years.

() THAT in 1998 on February 19, I was interviewed about the MAI by Ted Horlick CFUV

() THAT IN 1998 on February 19, I wrote and circulated the following;

EXHIBIT

1998 REDEFINITION OF “DEVELOPMENT”

IN ETHICAL MEQUITABLE AND ECOLOGICAL TERMS

There is a need to redefine development in equitable and ecological terms. The following is an attempt to outline what would constitute a “developed” state in equitable and ecological terms:

4.1. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

- (i) the degree to which there is an equitable distribution of resources
- (ii) the degree to which there is the provision for sufficient income to meet basic needs
- (iii) the degree to which the right to food, right to education shelter, and universal health care is guaranteed and assured

4.2. SOCIAL EQUALITY/EQUITY

- (i) the degree to which cooperation supersedes competition
- (ii) the extent to which there is the political will to promote development in such a way ... to alter the current unequal conditions and structures that continue to define women as secondary persons and give gender issues a low priority. Development should shall now move to another plane in which both women and men’s pivotal roles in society are recognized and given their true value. This plane will allow both women and men to assume their legitimate and core positions in the strategies for effecting the changes necessary to promote and sustain socially equitable and environmentally-sound development,_(Para 21, ICPD] Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies, 1985)

4.3. ENVIRONMENT

- (i) the degree to which a state has been able to integrate ecologically sound practices in policy
- (ii) the degree to which biodiversity is protected and the degree to which a biocentric rather than an anthropocentric view of society is adopted
- (iii) the degree of condemnation and avoidance of over- consumption
- (iv) the ability to live within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem and to refrain from contributing to global ecological harm

- (v) the degree to which a state has recognized “ecosystem integrity”, the “anticipatory principle”, the “precautionary principle”, the “reverse-onus principle”, the “polluter pay” principle, the “compensatory principle”, the “assessment of environmental costs” principle; the “non-transference of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment” principle

4.4. HUMAN RIGHTS

- (i) the degree to which there is the absence of discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, disabilities, refugee or immigrant status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socio-economic conditions (age) and other status
- (ii) the degree to which there is affirmative action and equal access to [employment]
- (iii) the extent to which a state guarantees the rights of indigenous peoples
- (iv) the ability to minimize the human impact on the environment while fulfilling obligations to human rights
- (v) the degree of enshrining and implementing of the right to socially equitable and environmentally-sound development which includes the right to food, potable water, universal health care, education and shelter, as well as the right to civil and political rights (security, freedom of speech etc.) as well as the right to full and meaningful participation in the decision-making processes that affect people’s lives.
- (vi) the extent to which there is the absence of religious fanaticism and intolerance

4.5. PEACE

- (i) the degree to which support is given to non-aggressive, peaceful ways to resolve conflict
- (ii) the degree to which no or little funds are spent on the military and on arms production
- (iii) the degree to which the state has frozen the military budget at the 1981 level and transferred funds to socially equitable and environmentally sound development as agreed in the UN General Assembly Resolution 1981,
- (iv) the degree to which citizens can be conscientious objectors in time of war
- (v) the degree to which citizens can transfer the proportion of the military budget to socially equitable and environmentally sound development

- (vi) the degree to which the state is not involved indirectly or directly in the development of conventional weapons or of weapons of mass destruction

4.6. ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

- (i) the degree to which a state has signed and ratified international conventions, treaties and covenants
- (ii) the degree to which a state has enacted the necessary legislation to discharge these obligations
- (iii) the degree to which these laws are enforced
- (iv) the degree to which a state has fulfilled obligations under globally adopted conference action plans or platforms of action, and under General Assembly Resolutions
- (v) the degree to which laws are enacted and enforced on a national, regional and local level to protect human rights and the environment, and promote social equality/equity, justice and peace
- (vi) the degree to which those who violate the law are held accountable

4.7. DECISION MAKING

- (i) the degree of participatory decision-making opportunities for the citizenry
- (ii) the degree to which citizens are involved in the decision-making process from the formulation of the terms of reference
- (iii) the recognition of the importance of grass-root decision making and implementation
- (iv) the degree to which decision-making bodies draw upon varying areas of expertise and experience rather than upon those with a vested economic interest

(From Russow, J, and D. White and F. Knelman. (1994) "Redefinition of Development in Equitable and Ecological Terms" Panel on Ecojustice. An environmental Law Conference, Faculty of Law, University of Victoria, Canada, Extended, as part of Brazil/Canada Project on the Interdependence of Issues.

() THAT in 1998 on February 20, I wrote a brief on replacing the GDP

EXHIBIT

1998 February 20 I wrote and circulated

PRINCIPLES OF CRITERIA OF PUBLIC TRUST (CPT) REPLACING THE GDP

Joan Russow (PhD)

THE POLITICS OF PUBLIC TRUST REPLACING THE POLITICS OF VESTED ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created international obligations, commitments and expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment.
2. to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights and social justice;
3. to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
4. to achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
5. to create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and

The above obligations, commitments and expectations comprise a body of principles related to public trust international law.

PRINCIPLE-BASED DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK

REDEFINITION OF "DEVELOPMENT" IN EQUITABLE AND ECOLOGICAL TERMS

There is a need to redefine "development" in equitable and ecological terms. The following is an attempt to outline what would constitute a "developed" state in equitable and ecological terms, and what would constitute "Criteria of Public Trust" (CPT):

ENVIRONMENT

- (i) the degree to which a state has been able to integrate ecologically sound practices into policy
- (ii) the degree to which biodiversity is protected and the degree to which a biocentric rather than an anthropocentric view of society is adopted
- (iii) the degree of condemnation and avoidance of over-consumption
- (iv) the ability to live within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem and to refrain from contributing to global ecological harm
- (v) the degree to which a state has recognized “ecosystem integrity”, the “anticipatory principle”, the “precautionary principle”, the “reverse-onus principle”, the “polluter pay” principle, the “compensatory principle”, the “assessment of environmental costs” principle; the “non-transference of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment” principle, the disaster prevention principle and the ecological footprint reduction principle
- (vi) the degree to which there is exclusive public control of parks
- (vii) the degree to which ecological rights have been enshrined in constitution
- (viii) the degree to which harmful substances have been banned, eliminated or phased out
- (ix) the degree to which socially equitable and environmentally sound alternatives to energy and transportation have been subsidized and promoted
- (x) the degree to which conservation practices have preserve wild stocks of fish, and the degree to which fish farming has been discouraged or banned
- (xi) the degree to which nature is respected beyond human purpose as agreed to in the "World Charter of Nature"

ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

- (i) the degree to which environmentally induced health problems have been primarily prevented and but if present have been eliminated
- (ii) the extent to which prevention of health problems is paramount and all research has been primarily dedicated to that purpose, and to which curative medicine respects natural environmentally sound remedies
- (iii) the degree to which hormone-treated and genetically engineered practices have been banned

HEALTH

- (i) the degree to which there has not been a two-tier health care system
- (ii) the degree to which the state supports preventive medicine
- (iii) the degree to which the state supports alternative medicine
- (iv) the degree to which the state encourages the use of natural remedies
- (v) the degree to which the state funds research into alternative medicine
- (vi) the degree to which admonitory labeling exists for all non-nutritive substances
- (vii) the degree to which reproductive health is provided for women
- (viii) the extent to which generic medicines are made available
- (ix) the extent to which the state is counteracting the pharmaceutical control of the Codex

Alimentarius

EDUCATION

- (i) the degree of public funding for secondary education, and of refusal of corporate control of universities
- (ii) the degree to which students have the option to repay their loans through community service
- (iii) the degree to which competitiveness is reduced within in the school system through interaction rather than evaluation
- (iv) to what extent is the use of scientific technology in peace and for the benefit of humanity

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

- (i) the degree to which there is an equitable distribution of resources
- (ii) the degree to which there is the provision for sufficient income to meet basic needs, and to provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment
- (iii) the degree to which the right to food, shelter, education and universal health care is guaranteed and assured
- (iv) the degree to which poverty has been eliminated

SOCIAL EQUALITY/EQUITY

- (i) the degree to which cooperation supersedes competition
 - (ii) the extent to which there is the political will to promote development in such a way to alter the current unequal conditions and structures that continue and to promote and sustain socially equitable and environmentally-sound development
- employment is ensured

HUMAN RIGHTS

- (i) the degree to which there is the absence of discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, form of the family, disabilities, refugee or immigrant migrant workers status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socio-economic conditions (age) and other status
- (ii) the degree to which there is affirmative action and equal access to socially equitable and environmentally sound employment
- (iii) the extent to which a state guarantees the sovereign rights of indigenous peoples, and ensures that interim measures will be in place to prevent the destruction of lands of indigenous peoples during any treaty negotiations
- (iv) the extent to which the human impact on the environment is minimized and the obligations to human rights discharged
- (v) the degree of enshrining and implementing of the right to socially equitable and environmentally-sound development which includes the right to food, potable water, universal health care, education and shelter, as well as the right to civil and political rights (security, freedom of speech etc.) as well as the right to full and meaningful participation in the decision-making processes
- (vi) the extent to which there is the absence of religious fanaticism and intolerance

CULTURE

- (i) the extent to which publicly owned media has been supported
- (ii) the degree to which cultural diversity is promoted and supported

ECONOMICS

(i) the degree to which governments ensure that all corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes and international law

(ii) the degree to which governments are prepared to seek compensation from corporations that have violated human rights, caused environmental degradation, and contributed to conflict and war

(iii) the degree to which a state is willing to forgive third world debt

(iv) the degree to which the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment

(v) the degree to which a state has based its economic system on socially equitable and environmentally sound criteria such as on CPT (Criteria of Public Trust) rather than GNP or GDP

EXCHANGE

DEVELOPMENT

(i) the extent to which a state contributes over .7% of its Criteria of Public Trust (CPT) to assist socially equitable and environmentally sound development in other countries

(ii) the extent to which a state promotes environmentally sound development in other countries rather than promoting its own environmentally unsound technology

PRINCIPLE-BASED ECONOMICS

(i) the degree to which a state has discarded the notion of the Gross National Product, and embraced Criteria of Public Trust (CPT)

(ii) the degree to which investors invest in socially equitable and environmentally sound development

(iii) the degree to which the state ensures that corporations comply with national statutes and with international law including international environmental law

(iv) the degree to which principal rules industry rather than be overruled by industry

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

- (i) the extent to which organic agriculture is practiced
- (ii) the extent to which the use of chemical pesticides has been banned and discontinued
- (iii) the degree to which the right to food self-sufficiency is made possible and supported
- (iv) the extent to which agricultural land has been maintained and not developed
- (v) the extent to which legumes vegetables, fruits and grains has been recognized as a complete alternative to a meat-based diet

PEACE

- (i) the degree to which support is given to non-aggressive, peaceful ways to resolve conflict
- (ii) the degree to which no funds or little funds are spent on the military and on arms production
- (iii) the degree to which the state has frozen the military budget at the 1981 level and transferred funds to socially equitable and environmentally sound development as agreed in the UN General Assembly Resolution 1981,
- (iv) the degree to which citizens can be conscientious objectors in time of war
- (v) the degree to which citizens can transfer the military proportion of taxes of the budget to socially equitable and environmentally sound development and to the promotion of peace
- (vi) the degree to which the state is not involved indirectly or directly in the development of conventional weapons or of weapons of mass destruction
- (vii) the degree to which a state does not intervene militarily in another state
- (viii) the degree to which a state does not transfer to other states substances or activities that are harmful to human health or that cause environmental degradation
- (ix) the degree to which a state has not been involved either directly or indirectly in the production of weapons of mass destruction
- (x) the degree to which a state supports the discontinuance of all further testing of weapons of mass destruction
- (xi) the degree to which a state prevents the circulation and berthing of nuclear-powered vessels

(xii) the degree to which a state endorses a treaty to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction

(xiii) the degree to which a state has never been involved with producing and planting land mines

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

(i) the degree to which a state has signed and ratified international conventions, treaties and covenants

(ii) the degree to which a state has enacted the necessary legislation to discharge these obligations

(iii) the degree to which these laws are enforced

(iv) the degree to which a state has discharged its obligations under Conventions, Treaties, and covenants; has acted on commitment under globally adopted conference action plans or platforms of action, and has fulfilled expectations under General Assembly Resolutions

(v) the degree to which laws are enacted and enforced

(vi) the degree to which those who violate the law are held accountable

DECISION MAKING

(i) the degree of participatory decision-making opportunities for the citizenry

(ii) the degree to which citizens are involved in the decision-making process from the formulation of the terms of reference

(iii) the recognition of the importance of grass-root decision making and implementation

(iv) the degree to which decision-making bodies draw upon varying areas of expertise and experience rather than upon those with a vested economic interest

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

(i) the degree to which citizens participate in genuine democracy including the accommodation of the rights of small political parties through Proportional representation.

COMMUNICATION

- (i) the degree to which the media in the state respond to community concern
- (ii) the extent to which the media in the state serves the public trust
- (iii) the extent to which the state makes possible accessibility to forms of communication

Updated version of redefinition of Development in the context of SOCIALLY
EQUITABLE AND ECOLOGICALLY SOUND CRITERIA SEES

EVALUATION REPORT OF CANADA

HOW DEVELOPED IS CANADA

ommunicationraphael@ecobio.com, Gpc-shad@alternatives.com,
czfo@MUSICA.MCGILL.CA, cutsjpr@jp1.vsnl.net.in, MValli@aol.com,
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L@PGS.CA

SIGN-ON

NAME

ADDRESS

PLEASE SEND COPY TO jrussow@coastnet.com

TREATY OF CORPORATE AND STATE COMPLIANCE

[proposed General Assembly Resolution to be circulated to governments by
their citizens]

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the
United Nations have created international obligations, commitments and
expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights and social

justice;

2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment.

Concerned that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) proposed by the member states of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), undermine the work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above; Recalling the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations in the Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda, "to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law";

WE THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING:

1. (a) To sign and ratify those existing international agreements that have not yet been signed and ratified,
 - (b) to enact the domestic legislation necessary to implement them and to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and
 - (c) to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans;

2. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations from member states with respect to

- (a) Human rights and social justice,
 - (b) Socially equitable and environmentally sound development, and
 - (c) Protection and preservation of the environment,
- and to harmonize standards continually upwards;

3. To demand compensation and reparations from corporations, and from administrations that have permitted corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment or violating fundamental human rights, especially where those actions occurred:

- (a) in developed and developing countries, or
- (b) on the lands of indigenous peoples or in the communities of marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries;

4. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights,
- (b) caused environmental degradation,
- (c) disregarded labour rights, or
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements;

5. To reduce military budgets and use the savings:

- (a) to guarantee:
 - the right to adequate food,

- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound work; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control;

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control;

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure the exclusion of corporations from such a partnership if in any part of their operation they have violated human rights, caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound development;

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market", and to define civil society as those elements of society that serve to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound development;

9. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to

human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration; this prohibition would cover activities such as those related to:

- (a) the import or export of toxic, hazardous, or atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) production or consumption of ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extraction of resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) production or distribution of questionable genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms,
- (e) the questionable production or distribution of genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems,
- (f) increased greenhouse gas emissions;

10. To act upon the commitment made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to reduce the ecological footprint, and to reject the economic dogma that maximum economic growth will resolve the urgency of the global situation;

11. To prohibit all trade zones that have the effect of circumventing obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

12. To work with banking and finance institutions to terminate all Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) which prescribe:

- (a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,
- (b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,
- (c) and the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,
- (d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign

investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets and offering low wages, high interest rates, and little or no environmental protection, or

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement of producing of goods for export at the expense of traditional crops, products and services which serve the needs of domestic peoples;

13. To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in:

(a) practices that are unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin,

(b) activities that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin, or

(c) manufacturing or transferring substances that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance where citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with all states' overriding obligations and commitments to:

(a) protect and advance human rights,

(b) foster social justice,

(c) protect and conserve the environment,

(d) prevent war and conflict, and

(e) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

Contacts:

Joan Russow (PhD) (250) 598-0071, e-mail jrussow@coastnet.com

Caspar Davis (LLB), prana@coastnet.com

() THAT i 1998 on February 20, I attended a meeting on the Slocan at Susan Gage's HOUSE

() THAT in 1998 on February 21, I Gave a presentation at the local UNICEF on compliance with international law

() THAT in 1998 on February 21, I made a presentation on the MAI to Oak Bay Council

() THAT in 1998 in February in Victoria, I presented my submission to the Panel on Unity issues in Victoria

() THAT in 1998 on February 22 in 1-3 Coop common Room I discussed the above alternative budget with members of the Green Party

() THAT in Feb 1998 , I circulate text by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz

EXHIBIT

Text of the agreement signed by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz

and U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, obtained Monday by The Associated Press:

Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq

1. The Government of Iraq reconfirms its acceptance of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 687 (1991) and 715 (1991). The Government of Iraq further reiterates its undertaking to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

2. The United Nations reiterates the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

3. The Government of Iraq undertakes to accord to UNSCOM and IAEA immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access in conformity with the resolutions referred to in paragraph 1. In the performance of its mandate under the Security Council resolutions, UNSCOM undertakes to respect the legitimate concerns of Iraq relating to national security, sovereignty and dignity.

4. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree that the following special procedures shall apply to the initial and subsequent entries for the performance of the tasks mandated at the eight Presidential Sites in Iraq as defined in the annex to the present Memorandum:

a) A Special Group shall be established for this purpose by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and the Director General of IAEA. This Group shall comprise senior diplomats appointed by the Secretary-General and experts drawn from UNSCOM and IAEA. The Group shall be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary-General.

b) In carrying out its work, the Special Group shall operate under the established procedures of UNSCOM and IAEA, and specific detailed procedures which will be developed given the special nature of the Presidential Sites, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

c) The report of the Special Group on its activities and findings shall be submitted by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.

5. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq further agree that all other areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation shall be subject to UNSCOM procedures hitherto established.

6. Noting the progress achieved by UNSCOM in various disarmament areas, and the need to intensify efforts in order to complete its mandate, the United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree to improve cooperation, and efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of work, so as to enable UNSCOM to report to the Council expeditiously under paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991). To achieve this goal, the Government of Iraq and UNSCOM will implement the recommendations directed at them as contained in the report of the emergency session of UNSCOM held on 21 November 1997.

7. The lifting of sanctions is obviously of paramount importance to the people and Government of Iraq and the Secretary-General undertook to bring this matter to the full attention of the members of the Security Council.

Signed this 23rd day of February 1998 in Baghdad in two originals in

For the United Nations

1998 BUDGET

On CPAC

parliament

EXHIBIT

circulated a Brief on replacement of Gross Domestic Product FIND FINDFIND

GRANTS

Management of Risks to Health

National Food Distribution Centre

World Health Organization

International Commission on Radiological Protection

Canadian Blood Services

Promotion of Population Health

Persons and agencies for health promotion

National Cancer Institute of Canada Breast Cancer

Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS

Health Policy, Planning and Information

Eligible non-profit international organization

CONTRIBUTIONS

Management of Risks to Health

Tobacco control enforcement programs

Toxic Substances Research Initiative

Canadian Blood Services

Promotion of Population Health

Persons and agencies to support activities re:

research and demonstrations for public health

Persons and agencies for health promotion

Provinces and territories and to national non-profit

for alcohol and drug rehabilitation

Non-profit community organization for

development of preventive and early

intervention for young children at risk

Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS

Aboriginal health

including (head start)

Health System Support and Renewal

Provincial and Territorial governments and

non-profit for ways to improve the

health care system

Health Policy Planning and Information

Women's Health Contribution

Canadian Institute for Health Information

Persons and agencies to support activities for
improvements through research and
demonstration in public health

Canadian Blood Services and other designated
transfusion etc.

Corporate Services

Integrated Indian and Inuit community
based Health care

Indians or Inuit for cost of construction and
extension or renovation hospitals

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Article 12 International Covenant Economic, Social & Cultural Covenant, 1966)

to endorse...attainment of world-wide social goal of health for all by the year 2000

Endorses the Global Strategy for Health for All by the

Year 2000 1995 [Global Compliance Research Project] as a major contribution of Member States to the attainment of the world-wide social goal of health for all by the year 2000 and to the fulfillment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (Art. UN General Assembly Resolution 36/43, 1981)

- to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations.. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and

the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

- to implement programs to establish and strength preventive and curative health
- to implement programs to establish and strengthen women centred health care
- “Health is a fundamental human right. we must uphold this right we must fight for it. Health is inseparable from individual rights and freedoms and from the rights to development (Hiroshima, WHO, cited in Women’s Health in Women’s hands). There needs to be a clear understanding that the human rights norms should be used in a proactive manner to promote health policies and practices that validate all people and enhance the health of all (Women’s Health in Women’s hands, 1995)

well-being will be more efficient and cost effective than a system which emphasizes illness and technological intervention.

B. We will develop a decentralized model for health care service delivery, assuring local accountability and community participation. 1997)

C. We will encourage dialogue among health care consumers and providers about the allocation of health care resources

D. We will give a higher priority to investment in appropriate low-technology interventions that serve large numbers of people rather than expensive, high-risk, high-

A Green Party government would undertake:

* To build on the strong foundation of the Canada Health Act by providing research funding for healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery, and by including reportedly effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.

* To establish channels to align Canada's research excellence more closely with effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.

* To ensure an admonitory labeling strategy for all non-nutritive substances and processes affecting food (e.g. genetic engineering).

• TO INVOKE THE DISASTER PREVENTION, THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, THE PRECAUTIONARY AND REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLES

• TO BAN GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS

RESOLUTION: PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE

Concurring with Women's Health in Women's Hands that "Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

Concurring also with the Women's Action Agenda that Aware "the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right of all individuals, we point out that the World Fertility Survey estimates that there are 500 million couples who wish to plan their family size but have no access to the means to do so (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

Convinced that Any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom or the knowledge to exercise that freedom shall be condemned (drawn from Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

We call upon the member states of the United Nations:

Ensuring the right to accessible and safe abortions

- To ensure the right to accessible and safe abortions, as unsafe abortions are a leading cause of mortality (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To provide full information on the possible side effects of contraceptives

It is essential that extensive research is carried out on the potential side effects of contraceptives, and that this information is widely distributed

* to initiate an effective program of public education about the health

benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air (Alberta, 1997)

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- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- to Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and practices that eliminate discrimination against women and

encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

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ABORTION

The Green Party of Ontario supports the right of women to decide whether or not to have an abortion.

- to LIMIT, REGULATE AND MONITOR REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES)

- * To respect the wishes of patients who are of sound mind as to the manner and duration of their treatments.

- * To reorient the priorities of the Health Protection Branch to provide a more stringent and holistic review process for new and existing human-made chemicals, technologies, genetic manipulation and electromagnetic disruption.

- * To take a friendlier approach to the views of herbalists and citizens who use time-tested, naturally occurring substances in health care.

- * To evaluate policies by considering the well-being of future generations rather than relying only on short term indicators of progress.

- * To ensure the availability of less expensive generic prescription drugs.

- * To replace the current Canada Food Guide with a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M.) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes, with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health.

- * TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL EMPHASIZING

FOOD COMBINATIONS THAT STRESS COMPLETE PROTEINS (DEFFERED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

- * TO ESTABLISH "Help Centres" be established (Drug and Alcohol Abuse Centres, education and social upgrading) (DEFFERED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

388,000,000 should be relocated to the Department of Canadian Culture for the promotion of "Safe Anti-racism Sites" and implementation of the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Funds should be redirected from subsidizing international vested economic agreements to implementing international public trust agreements. Rather than acknowledging obligations, commitments and expectations under International public trust agreements, the Canadian government only appears to adhere to perceived privileges and demands under international vested interest agreements or institutions such as WTO, NAFTA, GATT, APEC, NATO. The Canadian government has failed to sign and ratify significant conventions such as the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families. When Canada does sign and ratify international public trust agreements, it often has failed to implement the necessary legislation to ensure compliance. Canada has also made commitments through UN Conference Action plans. The funds in Foreign Affairs must be relocated to and redirected towards the promotion of and compliance with the public trust international law. The Canadian government should support the call for the dismantling of NATO for violation of international law, and should work towards the Dismantling of the WTO and APEC and other vested economic interest international agreements for contravening international Public Trust law. Funds in CIDA must be redirected away from subsidizing the vested economic interests of Canadian industries to supporting the public trust. While continued levels of funding for CIDA should be at current rates, funding to support Canadian corporations in developing countries should be terminated immediately and redirected to projects that are socially equitable and environmentally sound and that have been conceived in consultation with marginalized citizens of partner countries. The funding for IDRC should be maintained but its mandate revised to include the examination of the failure of international agreements to be implemented in Canada.

DEPARTMENT

CIDA

Export Development Corporation

International Development Research Centre

International Joint Commission

NAFTA Secretariat

GRANTS

International Business Development

- Asia Pacific International Business Development

- Program for Export Market Development

International Security and Cooperation

- United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Public Diplomacy

- Aid of academic relations

- Aid of cultural relations

- International Baccalaureate Office

Corporate Services

- Foreign Service Community Association

- Payments under Diplomatic Service

 - superannuation Act

CONTRIBUTIONS

International Business Development

- Technology development with Europe

- Program for Export Market Development

- Asia-Pacific International Business Development

- Trade and Economic Policy

- International Commodity Organizations

- International Energy Agency

- World Trade Organization

* to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care, the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.

* To prevent further environmental degradation and human rights violation and thus to fully act upon the commitment under principle 14 of the Rio Declaration which calls for the prevention of the transfer to other states of substances or activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health. This principle would presumably include toxic, hazardous, and atomic substances and wastes and associated activities. Prior informed consent by the receiving country does not absolve the export state from the commitment to not transfer these substances.

- TO RECOGNIZE THAT TRANSFER OF WASTES IS SOCIALLY UNJUST

IT SHOULD BE REALIZED THAT TRANSFER OF WASTES (TOXIC, HAZARDOUS, AND ATOMIC) IS SOCIALLY UNJUST. HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT RESULT FROM PRODUCTION IS PART OF THE COST OF PRODUCTION SO TRANSFERRING IT TO ANOTHER COUNTRY IS THE SAME AS TRANSFERRING COSTS TO A COUNTRY THAT DID NOT INCUR THEM. CONSEQUENTLY, NO STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPORT HAZARDOUS WASTES TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY EVEN IF THE IMPORTING COUNTRY HAS NO LEGISLATION THAT PROHIBIT SUCH IMPORTATION. FURTHERMORE, EXPORTING STATES SHALL NOT WITHHOLD INFORMATION ON THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THEIR EXPORTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ON THE ENVIRONMENT AS A WHOLE. (1998)

- TO REFUSE TO ACCEPT PERMISSION TO BE HARMED

NO SUPPORT SHALL BE GIVEN FOR THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE TRANSFER OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES TO HUMAN HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE RECIPIENT STATE HAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR THIS TRANSFER.

- TO NOT ACCEPT OR AGREE TO ACCEPT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, OR ATOMIC WASTES FROM ANOTHER STATE. ALSO, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL A STATE THAT HAS LESS STRINGENT REGULATIONS BE CALLED UPON TO ACCEPT ACTIVITIES OR SUBSTANCES THAT ARE DEEMED TO BE ECOLOGICALLY UNSAFE AND UNSOUND IN ANOTHER STATE THAT HAS MORE STRINGENT REGULATIONS. SIMILARLY, THIS PRINCIPLE SHALL ALSO APPLY WITHIN A STATE WHERE INDUSTRY OR A GOVERNMENT WITHIN A STATE SEEKS TO DEPOSIT TOXIC, HAZARDOUS OR ATOMIC WASTES IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE STATE, IN PARTICULAR ON INDIGENOUS LANDS OR IN AREAS IN WHICH THE DISENFRANCHISED MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION LIVE. (1998)

STRESSING THE AFFIRMATION OF STATE RESPONSIBILITY ENUNCIATED IN THE BASEL CONVENTION: "STATES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THEIR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AND ARE LIABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW" (PREAMBLE, CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL, BASEL 1992) (1998)

- TO ACT UPON THE ASSESSMENT IN THE BASEL CONVENTION OF THE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND OF THE INCREASED ADVERSE HEALTH IMPACTS OF THESE WASTES, AND THE NEED TO MOVE TOWARDS PREVENTION (1998)

- TO RESPECT THE INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE AND TO ETHICALLY BY ENDORSING THE PRINCIPLE ENUNCIATED IN THE WORLD CHARTER OF NATURE

(A) EVERY FORM OF LIFE IS UNIQUE, WARRANTING RESPECT REGARDLESS OF ITS WORTH TO MAN [HUMAN], AND TO ACCORD OTHER ORGANISMS SUCH RECOGNITION'S, MAN [MUST BE GUIDED BY A MORAL CODE OF ACTION. (1982)

-

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN

AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (4,523,617,000)

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

(1,314,065,000)

Canada at the international level has incurred obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, the federal government has failed to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime with strict liability the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. In addition, the federal government under the Convention on Biological Diversity has undertaken to conserve biodiversity and not create "megadiversity" through fish farming and genetically engineered fish. The funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming and genetically engineered fish, to restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal government to protect the wild stocks.

DEPARTMENT

Personnel

Goods and services

transfer payments

Marine Navigation services

Marine Communications and Traffic Services

Icebreaking Operations

Rescue, Safety and Environmental response

Fisheries and Oceans Science

Habitat Management and Environment Science

Hydrography

Fisheries Management

Harbours

•

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance (Ontario)

Further aware that fish, reptiles, birds and mammals, including humans are all affected by POPs via a growing list of actual and suspected effects that include cancer, damage to immune and reproductive systems and developmental problems. IUCN, 1996

* TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL predator control measures for the support of grazing operations and commercial fisheries also be ceased immediately B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Of the 34 Chemicals commonly used to kill dandelions 62% are toxic to fish and the nervous system of humans, 35% cause birth defects in humans and are toxic to bees and birds, 29% cause cancer and kidney damage, and 85% are sensitizers, that means they cause people to develop allergic type reactions to the chemical.

Ontario soils have lost as much as 50% of their organic content since cultivation began. This has led soils to be highly susceptible to erosion and compaction. A fundamental component of soil degradation is the suppression of biological activity. Healthy soil is teeming with life, from earthworms to microorganisms. The situation is approaching critical as local instances of soil burnout is occurring. If conventional agriculture is continued Ontario's agricultural soils will reach a threshold beyond which productivity cannot be easily restored.

To this end we recommend:

1: A total ban on the use of pesticides and herbicides for private

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES/OCEANS (1,314,065,000)

6. Innovative financing. New ways of generating new public and private financial resources should be explored, in particular:
- a. Various forms of debt relief, apart from official or Paris Club debt, including greater use of debt swaps;
 - b. The use of economic and fiscal incentives and mechanisms;
 - c. The feasibility of tradeable permits;
 - d. New schemes for fund-raising and voluntary contributions through private channels, including non-governmental organizations;
 - e. The reallocation of resources at present committed to military purposes.

A Green Party government would undertake:

* To ratify the Law of the Sea treaty.

* To establish a network of Marine parks, and ecological reserves.

* To address the following outstanding issues in aquaculture, and maintain a moratorium on increased fish farming: (a) Risks of introduction of exotic diseases from the continued importation of Atlantic salmon into Pacific waters; (b) Pollution from fish sewage, contamination of shellfish, and loss of habitat; (c) Death, wounding, and harassment of mammal and bird populations due to shootings, net entanglements, and acoustic deterrent devices; (d) Loss of access to traditional fisheries for First Nations people, with increased risks to their health from exposure to drug residues from food collected near net-cage operations; (e) Competition for spawning beds and genetic interaction between wild and escaped salmon in fresh and salt water; (f) Decline of wild stocks Losses of wild fish, such as herring and juvenile salmon, consumed by net-cage fish; (g) Endangered human health from the increased use of antibiotics and other drugs, which have already led to the spread of fish diseases that are fully resistant to three types of antibiotics.

* To invoke the precautionary principle which reads that where there is the possibility of loss of fish habitat and species, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used to postpone measures to prevent the threat (submission passed by cabinet to aquaculture commission)

() THAT in 1998 on February 19 1 noon on Ted Horlick CFUV RE MAI

() THAT in 1998 on February 20, I wrote an circulated the following nationally and internationally:

PRINCIPLES OF CRITERIA OF PUBLIC TRUST (CPT)

REPLACING THE GDP

Joan Russow (PhD)

jrussow@coastnet.com

THE POLITICS OF PUBLIC TRUST REPLACING THE POLITICS OF VESTED ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created international obligations, commitments and expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment.
2. to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights and social justice;
3. to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
4. to achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
5. to create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and

The above obligations, commitments and expectations comprise a body of principles related to public trust international law.

PRINCIPLE-BASED DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK

REDEFINITION OF "DEVELOPMENT" IN EQUITABLE AND ECOLOGICAL TERMS

There is a need to redefine "development" in equitable and ecological terms. The following is an attempt to outline what would constitute a "developed" state in equitable and ecological terms, and what would constitute "Criteria of Public Trust" (CPT):

ENVIRONMENT

- (i) the degree to which a state has been able to integrate ecologically sound practices into policy
- (ii) the degree to which biodiversity is protected and the degree to which a biocentric rather than an anthropocentric view of society is adopted
- (iii) the degree of condemnation and avoidance of over-consumption
- (iv) the ability to live within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem and to refrain from contributing to global ecological harm

- (v) the degree to which a state has recognized “ecosystem integrity”, the “anticipatory principle”, the “precautionary principle”, the “reverse-onus principle”, the “polluter pay” principle, the “compensatory principle”, the “assessment of environmental costs” principle; the “non-transference of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment” principle, the disaster prevention principle and the ecological footprint reduction principle
- (vi) the degree to which there is exclusive public control of parks
- (vii) the degree to which ecological rights have been enshrined in constitution
- (viii) the degree to which harmful substances have been banned, eliminated or phased out
- (ix) the degree to which socially equitable and environmentally sound alternatives to energy and transportation have been subsidized and promoted
- (x) the degree to which conservation practices have preserve wild stocks of fish, and the degree to which fish farming has been discouraged or banned
- (xi) the degree to which nature is respected beyond human purpose as agreed to in the "World Charter of Nature"

ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH

- (i) the degree to which environmentally induced health problems have been primarily prevented and but if present have been eliminated
- (ii) the extent to which prevention of health problems is paramount and all research has been primarily dedicated to that purpose, and to which curative medicine respects natural environmentally sound remedies
- (iii) the degree to which hormone-treated and genetically engineered practices have been banned

HEALTH

- (i) the degree to which there has not been a two-tier health care system
- (ii) the degree to which the state supports preventive medicine
- (iii) the degree to which the state supports alternative medicine
- (iv) the degree to which the state encourages the use of natural remedies
- (v) the degree to which the state funds research into alternative medicine
- (vi) the degree to which admonitory labeling exists for all non-nutritive substances
- (vii) the degree to which reproductive health is provided for women
- (viii) the extent to which generic medicines are made available

(ix) the extent to which the state is counteracting the pharmaceutical control of the Codex Alimentarius

EDUCATION

(i) the degree of public funding for secondary education, and of refusal of corporate control of universities

(ii) the degree to which students have the option to repay their loans through community service

(iii) the degree to which competitiveness is reduced within in the school system through interaction rather than evaluation

(iv) to what extent is the use of scientific technology in peace and for the benefit of humanity

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

(i) the degree to which there is an equitable distribution of resources

(ii) the degree to which there is the provision for sufficient income to meet basic needs, and to provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment

(iii) the degree to which the right to food, shelter, education and universal health care is guaranteed and assured

(iv) the degree to which poverty has been eliminated

SOCIAL EQUALITY/EQUITY

(i) the degree to which cooperation supersedes competition

(ii) the extent to which there is the political will to promote development in such a way to alter the current unequal conditions and structures that continue and to promote and sustain socially equitable and environmentally-sound development

employment is ensured

HUMAN RIGHTS

(i) the degree to which there is the absence of discrimination based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, form of the family, disabilities, refugee or immigrant migrant workers status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socio-economic conditions (age) and other status

(ii) the degree to which there is affirmative action and equal access to socially equitable and environmentally sound employment

(iii) the extent to which a state guarantees the sovereign rights of indigenous peoples, and ensures that interim measures will be in place to prevent the destruction of lands of indigenous peoples during any treaty negotiations

(iv) the extent to which the human impact on the environment is minimized and the obligations to human rights discharged

(v) the degree of enshrining and implementing of the right to socially equitable and environmentally-sound development which includes the right to food, potable water, universal health care, education and shelter, as well as the right to civil and political rights (security, freedom of speech etc.) as well as the right to full and meaningful participation in the decision-making processes

(vi) the extent to which there is the absence of religious fanaticism and intolerance

CULTURE

(i) the extent to which publicly owned media has been supported

(ii) the degree to which cultural diversity is promoted and supported

ECONOMICS

(i) the degree to which governments ensure that all corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes and international law

(ii) the degree to which governments are prepared to seek compensation from corporations that have violated human rights, caused environmental degradation, and contributed to conflict and war

(iii) the degree to which a state is willing to forgive third world debt

(iv) the degree to which the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment

(v) the degree to which a state has based its economic system on socially equitable and environmentally sound criteria such as on CPT (Criteria of Public Trust) rather than GNP or GDP

EXCHANGE

DEVELOPMENT

(i) the extent to which a state contributes over .7% of its Criteria of Public Trust (CPT) to assist socially equitable and environmentally sound development in other countries

(ii) the extent to which a state promotes environmentally sound development in other countries rather than promoting its own environmentally unsound technology

PRINCIPLE-BASED ECONOMICS

(i) the degree to which a state has discarded the notion of the Gross National Product, and embraced Criteria of Public Trust (CPT)

(ii) the degree to which investors invest in socially equitable and environmentally sound development

(iii) the degree to which the state ensures that corporations comply with national statutes and with international law including international environmental law

(iv) the degree to which principle rules industry rather than be overruled by industry

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

(i) the extent to which organic agriculture is practiced

(ii) the extent to which the use of chemical pesticides has been banned and discontinued

(iii) the degree to which the right to food self-sufficiency is made possible and supported

(iv) the extent to which agricultural land has been maintained and not developed

(v) the extent to which legumes vegetables, fruits and grains has been recognized as a complete alternative to a meat-based diet

PEACE

(i) the degree to which support is given to non-aggressive, peaceful ways to resolve conflict

(ii) the degree to which no funds or little funds are spent on the military and on arms production

(iii) the degree to which the state has frozen the military budget at the 1981 level and transferred funds to socially equitable and environmentally sound development as agreed in the UN General Assembly Resolution 1981,

(iv) the degree to which citizens can be conscientious objectors in time of war

(v) the degree to which citizens can transfer the military proportion of taxes of the budget to socially equitable and environmentally sound development and to the promotion of peace

(vi) the degree to which the state is not involved indirectly or directly in the development of conventional weapons or of weapons of mass destruction

(vii) the degree to which a state does not intervene militarily in another state

(viii) the degree to which a state does not transfer to other states substances or activities that are harmful to human health or that cause environmental degradation

(ix) the degree to which a state has not been involved either directly or indirectly in the production of weapons of mass destruction

(x) the degree to which a state supports the discontinuance of all further testing of weapons of mass destruction

(xi) the degree to which a state prevents the circulation and berthing of nuclear-powered vessels

(xii) the degree to which a state endorses a treaty to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction

(xiii) the degree to which a state has never been involved with producing and planting land mines

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

(i) the degree to which a state has signed and ratified international conventions, treaties and covenants

(ii) the degree to which a state has enacted the necessary legislation to discharge these obligations

(iii) the degree to which these laws are enforced

(iv) the degree to which a state has discharged its obligations under Conventions, Treaties, and covenants; has acted on commitment under globally adopted conference action plans or platforms of action, and has fulfilled expectations under General Assembly Resolutions

(v) the degree to which laws are enacted and enforced

(vi) the degree to which those who violate the law are held accountable

DECISION MAKING

(i) the degree of participatory decision-making opportunities for the citizenry

(ii) the degree to which citizens are involved in the decision-making process from the formulation of the terms of reference

(iii) the recognition of the importance of grass-root decision making and implementation

(iv) the degree to which decision-making bodies draw upon varying areas of expertise and experience rather than upon those with a vested economic interest

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

(i) the degree to which citizens participate in genuine democracy including the accommodation of the rights of small political parties through Proportional representation.

COMMUNICATION

(i) the degree to which the media in the state respond to community concern

(ii) the extent to which the media in the state serves the public trust

(iii) the extent to which the state makes possible accessibility to forms of communication

Updated version of redefinition of Development in the context of SOCIALLY
EQUITABLE AND ECOLOGICALLY SOUND CRITERIA SEES

EVALUATION REPORT OF CANADA

HOW DEVELOPED IS CANADA

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SIGN-ON

NAME

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PLEASE SEND COPY TO jrussow@coastnet.com

TREATY OF CORPORATE AND STATE COMPLIANCE

[proposed General Assembly Resolution to be circulated to governments by
their citizens]

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the
United Nations have created international obligations, commitments and
expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights and social

justice;

2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment.

Concerned that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) proposed by the member states of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), undermine the work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above; Recalling the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations in the Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda, "to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law";

WE THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING:

1. (a) To sign and ratify those existing international agreements that have not yet been signed and ratified,
 - (b) to enact the domestic legislation necessary to implement them and to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and
 - (c) to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans;

2. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations from member states with respect to

- (a) Human rights and social justice,
 - (b) Socially equitable and environmentally sound development, and
 - (c) Protection and preservation of the environment,
- and to harmonize standards continually upwards;

3. To demand compensation and reparations from corporations, and from administrations that have permitted corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment or violating fundamental human rights, especially where those actions occurred:

- (a) in developed and developing countries, or
- (b) on the lands of indigenous peoples or in the communities of marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries;

4. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights,
- (b) caused environmental degradation,
- (c) disregarded labour rights, or
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements;

5. To reduce military budgets and use the savings:

- (a) to guarantee:
 - the right to adequate food,

- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound work; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control;

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control;

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure the exclusion of corporations from such a partnership if in any part of their operation they have violated human rights, caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound development;

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market", and to define civil society as those elements of society that serve to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound development;

9. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to

human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration; this prohibition would cover activities such as those related to:

- (a) the import or export of toxic, hazardous, or atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) production or consumption of ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extraction of resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) production or distribution of questionable genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms,
- (e) the questionable production or distribution of genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems,
- (f) increased greenhouse gas emissions;

10. To act upon the commitment made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to reduce the ecological footprint, and to reject the economic dogma that maximum economic growth will resolve the urgency of the global situation;

11. To prohibit all trade zones that have the effect of circumventing obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

12. To work with banking and finance institutions to terminate all Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) which prescribe:

- (a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,
- (b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,
- (c) and the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,
- (d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign

investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets and offering low wages, high interest rates, and little or no environmental protection, or

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement of producing of goods for export at the expense of traditional crops, products and services which serve the needs of domestic peoples;

13. To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in:

(a) practices that are unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin,

(b) activities that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin, or

(c) manufacturing or transferring substances that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance where citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with all states' overriding obligations and commitments to:

(a) protect and advance human rights,

(b) foster social justice,

(c) protect and conserve the environment,

(d) prevent war and conflict, and

(e) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

Contacts:

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Caspar Davis (LLB), prana@coastnet.com

() THAT in 1998 on February 20 I attended a meeting on the Slocan at Susan Gage's

() THAT in 1998 on February 21, I Gave a presentation at the local UNICEF on compliance with international law

() THAT in 1998 on February 22 in 1-3 in an Ottawa Coop common Room, I discussed the alternative Green Party budget with members of the Green Party

() THAT in 1998 on February 23, I gave a pre-budget Press Conference in the Charles Lynch press room

EXHIBIT • 1998 in. 4pm Charles Lynch Conference Room

I placed my graphic budget [an Ideagraph} on an easel and with a pen, I demonstrated how the budget funding allocations could be reassigned to support an Ecological, Peaceful, Socially equitable Budget promoting citizens needs not corporate wants

DRAFT OF A POTENTIAL PEACEFUL, ECOLOGICAL' HUMAN RIGHTS, AND SOCIAL JUSTICE BUDGET

To REDIRECT, RELOCATE OR REASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS:

1. Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights, including labour rights, the human right to unadulterated, healthy food, housing and health care, and social justice;
2. Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and The Public Trust Green Budget Public Trust Green Budget which stressed the need to redirect, relocate or reassign funds from subsidizing military, industrial and financial wants to fulfilling human rights and needs within a socially equitable and environmentally sound economy. In the 1998 Budget a distinction is made among "redirecting" "relocating" or "reassigning " funds. "Redirecting" would be moving funds within the same department

but allocating the funds for different purposes. . For example, funds in the Department of Agriculture would be redirected from subsidizing genetic engineering and chemical dependence to promoting organic farming and other forms of ecologically sound farming. Similarly, funds in the Department of Natural Resources would be redirected away from subsidizing the fossil fuel and nuclear industry to promoting environmentally sound alternative energy. In the department of Fisheries, funds would be redirected from promoting aquaculture to preventing destruction of fish habitat and preserving wild stocks. Likewise in the Department of Transport funds would be redirected away from subsidizing the automobile use to promoting systems that facilitate the moving away from car-dependency.

from the salaries of MPs, Senators and the Governor General into an Anti-poverty Fund for poor children and their fund from the Department of Defence to Department of Finance for Transfer payments for health care 3 billion to Finance for transfer payments for education, 1 billion to the Department of Human Resources, for Anti-poverty fund, and .34 billion to the Department of Environment. Similarly, "relocating funds" would be the relocation of 10,000 families. [transfer payments to the provinces in the Department of Finance to assist in the eradication of child poverty.]

An example of "relocating" to a newly designated department implementing would be the relocation of funds from the Department of Industry to a new Department responsible for "Fair and Just Transition and Conversion "

Finally, "Reassigning of funds would be the elimination of a department and its budget and reassigning the allocated funds to a similar or different purpose. For example, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs should be dismantled and the funds in the Department reassigned and transferred to First Nations communities for them to create and implement their own policies within a framework of international principles.

Few will deny that there is an urgent need for change. Political action happens when it does not conflict with vested economic interests. The political response to issues - like erosion of health care, environmental degradation, disintegration of communities, over-consumptive models of development, globalization through corporate control, and privatization of essential services - has been mostly ineffectual.

If positive change is to occur, it must come as a reflection of global public trust, rather than at the whim of vested economic interests. For over fifty years, through international agreements, member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties and covenants. Member states of the United Nations have also made commitments through UN. Conference action plans, and created expectations through General Assembly resolutions.

The Year 2000 begins the official UN Decade Promoting the Culture of Peace. The Culture of Peace will be in place when there is global implementation of the Public Trust international law Canada and other member states of the United Nations have undertaken, but not implemented, the following actions within public trust international law

On the other hand, "Relocating" of funds means either allocating funds from one department to another department, or to a designated department. An example of "relocating funds" would be either allocating funds from one department to another

department, or to a newly designated department. An example of "relocating funds" would be the relocation of funds from human resources to a newly named department
FAIR AND JUST TRANSITION

A Green party would undertake to do the following:

To promote a co-operative rather than a competitive system

- to reduce the current 10.6 billion military budget by 50%, and transfer a significant proportion of the savings into restoring transfer payments to the provinces.
- to institute a Community Economic Development (CED) that promotes local sourcing, revolving community loans, development of bioregional social and material needs inventories, and matching of those needs with local suppliers. A study of the feasibility of developing local alternative currencies would be encouraged.
- to support the LETS or similar community-based programs.
- to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.
- to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels
- to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.
- to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.
- to enact product stewardship legislation that would require producers to increase the life span of their products and to assume the full recycling and disposal costs.
- to enforce the Polluter, Pay Principle", to raise corporate taxes to OECD levels.
 - to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally
 - to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors
 - to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.
 - to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.

- to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.
- to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.
- to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.
- to stop all foreign energy assistance related to energy mega-projects by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all foreign energy assistance related to nuclear and fossil fuel projects by the year 2000.
- to make energy efficiency and renewable energy supply from appropriately sized community planned and driven projects a key focus of overseas development assistance.
- to advocate the creation of a jointly administered federal/provincial Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) which would replace all current income support programs. A GIS would provide a subsistence income to those who are unable to work and top up the incomes of the under-employed and unemployed by 50% of the gap toward a target income at, or slightly above the, poverty line.
- to prevent the situation where states that wish to raise their standards and regulations are prevented from doing so through GATT, or Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), or through threats from the corporate sector to relocate elsewhere by establishing Mandatory International Normative Standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.
- to require corporations to increase corporate % contributions to public revenue. (Currently corporations in Canada make the least % contribution of the G7 countries).

1 GREEN PARTY SUBMISSION TO THE 1998 FEDERAL BUDGET

FRAMEWORK FROM THE TREASURY BOARD REPORT

TOTAL MAIN ESTIMATES \$149,194,229, 000

AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD

Department	1,502,608,000) 487,611,000
Canadian Dairy Commission	2,379,000 (same)

Department of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

* AGRI-FOOD (1,976, 310,000) AND

AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD

Department	1,502,608,000)
Canadian Dairy Commission	2,379,000

A Green party would rename the department

THE ECO-AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Citizens have a human right to unadulterated healthy food. The human right to unadulterated healthy food is essential and must be based on the precautionary principle. The Food Inspection Branch in the Department of Agriculture has been derelict in the exercising of its duty to protect the food supply in Canada. Funds from the Department of Agriculture must be redirected from "working with the Agribusiness sector to develop and produce competitive products and processes, to increase production...to help position the Canadian agri-food sector to meet its objectives." to promoting and supporting organic farming and other ecologically sound farming practices, and to assisting farmers and communities to ban GE foods and crops and convert from pesticide-dependent and GE-dependent farming and communities.

- to develop and communicate eco-agricultural models and practices from studying and synthesizing principles from the diversity of sustainable, natural and eco-community-centred agricultural approaches created by indigenous peoples and traditional subsistence mixed farmers together with modern sustainable, organic agriculture, regenerative agriculture, permaculture, agroecology, and other approaches to farming the natural way in nature's image.

- to phase out Agriculture Canada and other federal research support for large-scale agribusiness chemical, pesticide and genetic and other bioengineering practices and

refocus support on the development of family and community scale ecological agriculture models, principles and practices such as biological soil and pest management approaches like soil rebuilding crop rotations, companion planting, intercropping, and perennial polycultures.

- to support basic and field research in the natural breeding, field trials, propagation and protection of alternative ecologically adaptable crops such as native perennials, 'heritage' vegetables, grains, legumes and fruits, hemp and quinoa.
- to support the establishment of a diversity of public and farm-based model demonstration and experimental stations for extension and education in each of Canada's natural regions.
- to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma.
- to establish, monitor and enforce Eco-agriculture Standards, Certification and Labelling.
- to support the efforts of organic and ecological agriculture associations in establishing organic/ecological farm practice codes, standards and certification processes. Included in the principles and standards would be: the use of naturally bred, nongenetically manipulated plant or animal seed-stock; soils, plants and pests managed and grown without synthetic pesticides or significant soil loss or deterioration; farmstead and fields planned and worked as part of an integral preserved or restored eco-community of native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watershed protecting native plant and animal habitat; livestock provided with species-appropriate shelter, space and freedom of movement, clean water, natural foods free of antibiotics, no growth or lactation stimulants and humane treatment and transport.
- to establish, monitor and enforce a system of labeling for both domestic and imported foods as to contents, chemicals utilized in cultivation and pest management, seed-stock breeding history if genetically engineered, livestock husbandry practices. An 'organic audit trail' and a regularly monitored and enforced food pesticide residue level process would be required components of this certification system.
- to inform consumers of the excessive amounts of protein, particularly meat protein used by Canadians
- to revise the Canada Food Guide to present legumes, vegetables, fruits and grains as a complete alternative to a meat based diet and one which will meet all nutritional needs, including all proteins, while reducing health hazards such as heart, stroke, kidney, urinary, osteoporosis and certain cancers.

- to abrogate NAFTA which distort and limit Canada's ability to restore a community and regionally based self-sufficient and sustainable ecological agriculture and food provision system.
- to support each people's right to food self-sufficiency. Where climatic and other natural limitations restrict the growing of food necessities by Canadians or other peoples, equitable trade will be established directly between producer and consumers. Cooperatives or similar green structures would replace transnational food cartels.
- to complete a national Environment Canada/Agriculture Canada GIS Canada Land Inventory-based map zoned for agricultural and ecological integrated use planning and protection
- to develop, cooperatively with the provinces, a programme of land use and protection standards and practices, education, incentives, disincentives and expropriation compensation to ensure that land managers utilize and/or protect their lands as per its zoning such that: prime farmland is protected for agriculture from industrial or residential development; endangered plant and animal habitat, and special eco-communities are given perpetual protection; farms are generally developed and operated as part of a sustainable natural eco community by protecting and /or restoring native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds.

CANADIAN HERITAGE	995,055	+77,015,000
Department		995,045,000
Canada Council		88,668,000
Canada Information Office		19,916,000
CBC in		857,894,000 DOWN 106,264,000
Canadian Film Development Corporation		81,063,000
Canadian Museum of Civilization		45,568,000
Canadian Museum of Nature		20,558,000
CRTC		3,769,000

National Archives of Canada	46,163,000
National Arts Centre	16,393,000
National Battlefields Commission	6,393,000
National Capital Commission	71,109,000
National Film Board	57,690,000
National Gallery of Canada	32,483,000
National Library	29,661,000
National Museum of Science and Technology	19,187,000
Public Service Commission	112,206,000
Status of Women	17,111,000 UP 1,548,000

Department of Canadian heritage

Arts and Culture

To u

A Green party government would undertake:

To implement the commitments made to women at the 1995 he Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace Conference including the Beijing action plan

The commitments also include commitments to implement the comments

- to increase the share of Canadian programming watched by Canadians beyond the present figure of 4.4%.
- to require the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to promote the cultural diversity of Canadian music, literature, dance and drama, many of which are already funded by Canadian taxpayers.
- to maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities.
- to eliminate the Goods and Services Tax on books, magazines, newspapers, films, videotapes, audiotapes, compact disks and all other means of artistic expression.

- to ensure that CBC-TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.
- to provide stable funding for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation -- both radio and television services so that CBC would not be required to have advertisements

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Department 575,169,000 **DOWN 40,832,000**

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 77,027, 000

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (758,325,000)

**DEPARTMENT OF
CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION**

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (758,325,000)

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 77,027, 000

A green party of Canada government would undertake to discontinue socially inequitable and environmentally unsound international investment that contributes to the development of economic and ecological refugees.

to acknowledge the role that Canada plays in contributing to the displacement of people.

to ensure that the Citizenship Act is not unjust and discriminatory and is in compliance with international law. and that the Act incorporates the recommendations of the Coalition for the rights of Immigrants and Refugees. The Act must not (i) discriminate on the grounds of social condition by giving priority to privileges of affluent applicants by bringing government policies in line with "the forces of globalization" (ii) penalize immigrants who may have inadvertently misrepresented her/himself on an application; (iii) discount the time spent in Canada as being counted for residence status; (iv) continue the use of terms such as "crime", abuse" and maintaining the safety of society which send a message that immigrants are dangerous; similarly or such as "illegal" being used to designate refugees; (v) permit excessive new powers of the Minister to annul citizenship or of the Cabinet to refuse citizenship on the basis of undefined 'national interest; (vi) download the costs of language and skills training to community groups and individual immigrants and refugees and their sponsors; (vii) intimidate potential sponsors with threats of law suits when failure to support sponsored immigrants occurs. The Government must implement the Convention for the Protecting of Refugees, and must sign and ratify and implement the Convention for the Protection of Migrant workers and their families, and facilitate the path to citizenship

(viii)To ensure that Canada will be a sanctuary for those fleeing militarism, and ensure that war resisters will be able to stay in Canada.

ELECTIONS CANADA

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada, also called Elections Canada, is an independent agency set up by Parliament to administer

A green Party government would undertake to encourage other political parties to join in the Charter challenge of first past the post , a challenge initiated by the party in 1997.

<https://library.law.utoronto.ca/green-party-case>

Canada has a flawed

electoral system: the first past the post system rather than some form of proportional representation. Governments can be elected with as little as 33% support from the electorate; and function as though they have a majority

A Green Party government would undertake

- to strive to reform our current electoral system along the principles of proportional representation where a party receives a number of seats equal to their share of the vote.
- to promote proportional representation for its positive effect in electing more women and minorities to parliaments around the world.
- to recommend a Promotional Representative system similar to that used in Germany and New Zealand, where political parties hold seats after passing a 5%-threshold of the popular vote.
- to encourage the use of the mixed-member-proportional system where Canadians would vote twice: once for their local representative (as they do now) and once for the party of their choice (which would determine how many seats a party can have). Such a system would ensure Canadians have both personal and political representation.
- to phase out limits to democratic participation such as \$1000 deposits required for federal candidates.
- to impose strict limits upon election campaign spending, and particularly limit amounts raised from vested economic interests such as corporations and unions, and eliminate refund of 22.5%
- to ensure equal access by all registered political parties to publicly regulated media during elections
- to eliminate the use of funds by incumbent and government parties during the pre-election writ period.

To support a recall procedure An elector who is a resident of an electoral district may submit to the Clerk a proposal to promote a recall petition seeking the holding of a recall election in that electoral district in accordance with this Act. (b) an address in Canada at which the proposer may be contacted in relation to the proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT Department 507,511,000

Operating expenditures etc.	407,212,000
Environment capital expenditures	26,175,000
Environment the grants listed	33,687,500
Canadian environmental assessment Agency	9,143,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

A Green Party government would undertake:

A Green party government would undertake:

- to invoke the precautionary principle in relation to practices that could contribute to loss or reduction of biodiversity. Where there is a threat of loss or reduction of Biodiversity it is not necessary "to wait until there is "scientific certainty" that clear-cut logging and other ecologically unsound practices "contribute to the reduction and loss of biodiversity."
- to avoid and minimize the threat to biodiversity by banning ecologically unsound practices.
- to ensure the stability of animal populations.
- to ensure that all biosphere reserves have an extended core area with conservation corridors where no commercial intrusion can take place, and have all practices in buffer and transition zones linked to the convention on biological diversity
- to discontinue the current practice of privatization of parks services.
- to produce a "Green Forest Field Guide" for the public on forest issues as a critique of, and interpretive guide to, pulp and lumber companies' public relations statements. This will give the public an opportunity to carefully consider information disseminated by the forest industries.
- to fulfill the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity by: (a) establishing a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity (b) protecting ecosystems (c) promoting the protection of natural habitats (d) promoting the maintenance of viable populations
- to recognize that all of the species of plants and animals in Canada are part of Canada's heritage, and if their continued existence becomes threatened or endangered, then part of the heritage of Canada similarly becomes threatened or endangered.
- to enact a Code detailing the Rights of Species in Canada. These Rights will include the right to life, to habitat and to areas large enough to support species in their natural habitat. It will be in the form of an Act and will apply to all of Canada -- its lands, waters and air space.
- to negotiate with provinces having similar Acts; since these Acts differ among the provinces, the aim of negotiations will be to place the responsibility for all of Canada's species with the federal government. The Federal government will cooperate with provincial jurisdictions to satisfy both the letter and the spirit of the federal Act.

- to cooperate closely with First Nations in the development of and implementation of an Act Respecting the Rights of Species in Canada. A Green Party government would: ensure protection of all Canadian animal and plant species in their natural habitat through creation of legislation that would maintain wilderness areas and interconnected wildlife corridors through preserving all remaining old growth forest areas and other critical habitat.
- to seek advice of scientists working in the field in any decisions made about listing endangered or threatened species of plants or animals.
- to automatically include the habitat of any species on the list, and to be required (a) to protect the habitat of any and all endangered species; give the force of law to recovery plans for threatened or endangered species;(b) subject to an advance review comprising of a thorough environmental impact assessment any development projects proposed for areas containing, or found to contain, threatened or endangered species and will
 - require the Minister of Canadian Heritage to bring to the attention of the Cabinet and of the Minister of Environment evidence presented by the scientific community that a species is facing imminent threats to its survival,
 - enable any citizen to bring private enforcement actions in court where the government is not enforcing the law upholding the rights of species,
 - act immediately when there is an immediate threat to a species' survival.
- to provide preventive and restorative solutions to problems of environmental and social instability thus moving government and society away from the current "clean up after-the-fact" approach.
- to address the fact that we are among the 20% of the world's population who consume 80% of the world's resources, and thus reduce the Canadian ecological footprint.
- to promote an amendment to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to ensure the right to an ecological heritage and to a clean and safe environment, and to require political decisions to be made on the basis of ecological integrity.
- to restructure the current environmental assessment review process so that it becomes a legitimate environmental assessment and less a project review mechanism.
- to ensure that Canada implements all international environmental agreements by enacting the necessary legislation for compliance and enforcement, and enforces all federal and provincial environmental acts and statutes.
- to strengthen the current Canadian Environmental Protection Act., and to incorporate into the Act an Environmental Bill of Rights.

- to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.
- to strengthen the resolve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with time-bound and enforced reduction targets.
- to introduce legislation to promote the reuse or replacement of minerals in industrial production
- to ban the use of cyanide leaching process for mineral extraction.
- to require the double hulling of all vessels carrying petroleum products in Canadian waters.
- to discourage the continued production and consumption of substances and continued activities that are harmful to human health and to the environment. The environmental and health impacts of the continued production and use of toxic, and hazardous (including nuclear substances) wastes are becoming more and more evident.
- to phase out of all substances and processes which have been clearly shown to be hazardous or deleterious to human health or to the environment, including genetically engineered foods.
- to require the “Reverse Onus Principle” where the proponent of an intervention that could be harmful to human health or the environment shall have to demonstrate the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent of the intervention having to demonstrate the harm.
- to allocate significant research funding into preventing environmentally-induced diseases.
- to establish a policy across Canada to prevent pharmaceutical companies, along with other corporations involved with biotechnology, and with environmentally unsound practices from sponsoring and influencing the direction of research
- to increase support for research into ecological interrelationships, social structures and their reciprocal effects one another by independent scientific bodies.
- to encourage efforts and initiatives which promote free political and scientific activity in universities and a science in the service of humanity and nature.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

A Green Party government would undertake:

To REDIRECT, RELOCATE OR REASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS:

1. Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights, including labour rights, the human right to unadulterated, healthy food, housing and health care, and social justice;

2. Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and The Public Trust Green Budget Public Trust Green Budget which stressed the need to redirect, relocate or reassign funds from subsidizing military, industrial and financial wants to fulfilling human rights and needs within a socially equitable and environmentally sound economy. In the 1998 Budget a distinction is made among "redirecting" "relocating" or "reassigning" funds. "Redirecting" would be moving funds within the same department but allocating the funds for different purposes. . For example, funds in the Department of Agriculture would be redirected from subsidizing genetic engineering and chemical dependence to promoting organic farming and other forms of ecologically sound farming. Similarly, funds in the Department of Natural Resources would be redirected away from subsidizing the fossil fuel and nuclear industry to promoting environmentally sound alternative energy. In the department of Fisheries, funds would be redirected from promoting aquaculture to preventing destruction of fish habitat and preserving wild stocks. Likewise in the Department of Transport funds would be redirected away from subsidizing the automobile use to promoting systems that facilitate the moving away from car-dependency

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

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To REDIRECT, RELOCATE OR REASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS:

1. Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights, including labour rights, the human right to unadulterated, healthy food, housing and health care, and social justice;
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TODO

Department 65,977,574,000 **DOWN5,143,720,000**

Financial and Economic Policies

Financial and economic Policies 49,004,000

Financial and Economic Policies -in accordance with the Bretton Woods and related Agreements Act, the issuance of non-interest bearing, non-negotiable demand notes in an amount not to exceed \$196,000,000
280,000,000

Federal-Provincial Transfer Payments

payment to Territorial governments 1,120,000,000

Special Program

Payments in respect of Canada's

equity interest in the Hibernia Project 58,000,000

Auditor General 50,688,000 **UP1,850,000**

Canadian International Trade Tribunal 7,949,000

Objective. In an economically and legally sound manner, to conduct investigations and inquires and to make findings as direct, recommendations on matters affecting Canada's commerce and international trade, and to decide on taxpayers appears from government customs and excise tax assessments and determinations.

Activity Description

Canadian International Trade Tribunal

The conduct of research and investigation the receipt of evidence and the holding of public hearings so as to made adjudications, findings, determinations or recommendations in response to:

- inquiries under the Special Import Measures Act (SIMA) into whether or not the dumping and /or subsidizing found by the Department of National Revenue cause material injury to a domestic industry;

- investigations under the Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act (CITT Act) complaints, by Canadian producers of goods, of serious injury caused by imports;
- appeals from decision made by the Minister of Deputy Minister of National revenue under the Customs Act, the Excise Tax Act and Sima, including new appeals under the Customs Act as a result of the Tribunal's new jurisdiction under the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act;
- request from domestic producers for tariff relief on imported textile inputs for production
- complaint from potential suppliers concerning any aspect of the procurement process under NAFTA, the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement on Government Procurement
- references under the CITT Act by the Governor in Council on any economic trade or commercial matters including injury to Canadian producers of goods and services, ...

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions 1,687,000

Objective

To maintain public confidence in the Canadian financial services system through development and administration of a supervisory framework which seeks to ensure that federally regulated financial institutions and pension plans are able to meet their obligations as they fall due; and to provide actuarial services and advice to the government with respect to programs in operation or under development.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS (budget \$1,076,749,000)
DOWN 246,720,000

Objective

The objective of the Program is to undertake policies and programmes in support of Canada's economic, ecological and scientific interests in the oceans and inland waters; to provide for the conservation, development and sustained economic utilization of Canada's fisheries resources in marine and inland waters for those who derive their livelihood or benefit from those resources; to provide safe, effective, and environmentally sound marine services responsive to the needs of Canadians in a global economy; and to coordinate the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting oceans.

Fisheries and Oceans Science

Aquaculture science is focused on making new fish species viable for culture in Canada and improving the efficiency of culture of existing species. The introduction and spread of fish diseases to wild and cultured stocks is combated through fish health protection regulations requiring certification of fish production facilities before fish may be transported from such facilities into Canada or across provincial boundaries.

Habitat Management and Environmental Science

The development and implementation of policies, plans and programs and the administration of statutes related to the protection and conservation of aquatic habitats and the environment. It also involves investigating and monitoring chemical and physical conditions which affect the quality of aquatic environments as well as the collection, analysis and interpretation of information to support the sustained economic utilization of Canada's renewable aquatic resources and to assess, approve and monitor activities which affect the quality and quantity of fish habitat.

Fisheries Management

Fisheries Management is responsible for fisheries management functions in all provinces and territories in Canada, and within and adjacent to Canada's 200-mile fisheries zones. This includes the inland river systems and lakes in all provinces except where authority for the management of inland fisheries has been delegated to the province or territory. This includes management in Canadian portions of transboundary rivers, shared management of interception fisheries in international waters and management of the Aboriginal, recreational and commercial fishing effort in Canadian coastal waters. Fisheries Management is also responsible for negotiating international arrangements to advance Canada's fisheries conservation interests in cooperation with other Government departments, and the negotiation and administration of international treaties and agreements affecting bilateral and multilateral fisheries relations with other countries. The objectives of Fisheries Management are complemented through the delivery of capacity-reduction programs such as the Atlantic Groundfish Strategy and the Northern Cod Adjustment and Recovery Program. These special programs address specific needs for a specified period of time.

Department of fisheries

Fisheries and oceans-Operating expenditures and

- (a) Canada's share of expenses of the International Fisheries Commissions...
- (b) authority to make recoverable advances...

(c) authority to expend revenue received during the fiscal year in the course ..coast guard

845,510,000

Fisheries and oceans Capital expenditures and authority to make payments to provinces, municipalities, local or PRIVATE Authorities as contributions toward construction done by those bodies and authority for purchase and disposal of commercial fishing vessels 113,254,000

Fisheries and Oceans -the grants listed in the estimates 41,103,100

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to ratify the Law of the Sea treaty
- to establish a network of Marine parks, and ecological reserves.
- to prevent risks of disease transfer from net cage fish to wild stocks, such as black cod, herring, and salmon
- to address the following outstanding issues in aquaculture, oppose fish farming: (a) Risks of introduction of exotic diseases from the continued importation of Atlantic salmon into Pacific waters; (b) Pollution from fish sewage, contamination of shellfish, and loss of habitat; (c) Death, wounding, and harassment of mammal and bird populations due to shootings, net entanglements, and acoustic deterrent devices; (d) Loss of access to traditional fisheries for First Nations people, with increased risks to their health from exposure to drug residues from food collected near net cage operations; (e) Competition for spawning beds and genetic interaction between wild and escaped salmon in fresh and salt water; (f) Decline of wild stocks Losses of wild fish, such as herring and juvenile salmon, consumed by net cage fish; (g) Endangered human health from the increased use of antibiotics and other drugs, which have already led to the spread of fish diseases that are fully resistant to three types of antibiotics.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OR AFFAIRS)

Objective

To provide an effective, responsive government-to-government export contracting service to the private and public sectors in Canada, at the least cost to the Canadian taxpayer; and to provide an efficient and effective contract management service to foreign government customers.

Department 1.299,301.000 **DOWN 77,382,000**

Embassies etc.

PARA 29.1(2)(A) OF THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION ACT, AUTHORITY TO SPEND MONIES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR FROM CANADIAN BUSINESS CENTRES AND CANADIAN EDUCATION CENTRES 817,428,000

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Capital expenditures 69,385,000

Foreign Affairs and International Trade to make commitments for the current fiscal year not exceeding 50,000,000 in respect of contributions to persons, groups of persons, councils and associations to promote development of Canadian export sales and authority to pay assessments in the amounts and in the currencies in which they are levied...notwithstanding such payments may exceed the equivalent in Canadian dollars. 338,626,000

Canadian Commercial Corporation 10,742,000

The obtaining and processing of invitations to tender from foreign governmental customers; the calling and evaluation of tenders and proposals from Canadian suppliers; the negotiating and signing of contracts with foreign customers and the letting or arranging of contracts with Canadian suppliers; the payment to Canadian suppliers and the collection of receivables from foreign customers.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to advocate that security be achieved through fair trade not free trade.
- to discontinue the arms trade including the banning of anti-personnel land mines
- to demilitarize Canada's North and stop low-level flights.
- to cease treating the unique ecosystem of the North and the communities living there as commodities for the use of southern urban centres.
- to withdraw from NATO and NORAD.
- to improve Canada's contribution to conflict prevention and resolution, and peacebuilding.
- to make environmental and social charters the backbone of trade deals.
- to stop all exports of arms from Canada (for the last 5 years Canada has been annually increasing its arms exports).
- to improve regulations for imports to avoid products made with child and slave labour.

- to stop all export and national movements of hazardous wastes.
- to stop sale of nuclear technology from Canada (technology for dealing safely with nuclear waste does not exist).
- to reduce the need for large-scale human migration by requiring rich countries to pay a fair price for third world commodities, and through eliminating the arms trade.
- to maintain and expand trade sanctions with countries with human rights abuses.
- to encourage bioregional self-reliance in basic goods and services.
- to ensure debt forgiveness for poor countries and to transfer wealth from rich to poor countries

388,000,000 should be relocated to Department of Canadian Culture for the promotion of "Safe Anti-racism Sites" and implementation of the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Funds should be redirected from subsidizing international vested economic agreements to implementing international public trust agreements. Rather than acknowledging obligations, commitments and expectations under International public trust agreements, the Canadian government only appears to adhere to perceived privileges and demands under international vested interest agreements or institutions such as WTO, NAFTA, GATT, APEC, NATO. The Canadian government has failed to sign and ratify significant conventions such as the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families. When Canada does sign and ratify international public trust agreements, it often has failed to implement the necessary legislation to ensure compliance. Canada has also made commitments through UN Conference Action plans. The funds in Foreign Affairs must be relocated to and redirected towards the promotion of and compliance with the public trust international law. The Canadian government should support the call for the dismantling of NATO for violation of international law, and should work towards the Dismantling of the WTO and APEC and other vested interest international agreements for contravening international Public Trust law. Funds in CIDA must be redirected away from subsidizing the vested economic interests of Canadian industries but into supporting the public trust While continued levels of funding for CIDA should be at current rates, funding to support Canadian corporations in developing countries should be terminated immediately and redirected to projects that are socially equitable and environmentally sound and that have been conceived and executed in consultation with disenfranchised citizens of partner countries. The funding for IDRC should be maintained but its mandate extended to include also the failure of international agreements to be implemented in Canada.

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * To advocate that security be achieved through fair trade not free trade.
- * to discontinue the arms trade including the banning of anti-personnel land mines
- * TO END THE CANADIAN ARMS TRADE
- * To demilitarize Canada's North and stop low-level flights.
- * To cease treating the unique ecosystem of the North and the communities living there as commodities for the use of southern urban centres.
- * to disband NATO and NORAD.
- * To improve Canada's contribution to conflict prevention and resolution, and peacebuilding.
- * to make environmental and social charters the backbone of trade deals.
- * To stop all exports of arms from Canada (for the last 5 years Canada has been annually increasing its arms exports).
- * To improve regulations for imports to avoid products made with child and slave labour.
- * To stop all export and national movements of hazardous wastes.

To act on principle 14 from the Rio Declaration:

Principle 14 States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health.

- * To stop sale of nuclear technology from Canada (technology for dealing safely with nuclear waste does not exist).
- * To reduce the need for large-scale human migration by requiring rich countries to pay a fair price for third world commodities, and through eliminating the arms trade.
- * To maintain and expand trade sanctions with countries with human rights abuses.
- * To encourage bioregional self-reliance in basic goods and services.
- * To ensure debt forgiveness for poor countries and to wealth transfer from poor countries to end the transfer to other states

GOVERNOR GENERAL

GOVERNOR GENERAL (11,600,000)

A Green Party government would undertake to reduce Salary of Governor General should be reduced by to set an example for the members of Parliament and Senators and the spending in the office up to 660,000 should be relocated to Human Right to Housing fund, and the Anti-poverty fund

from the salaries of MPs, Senators and the Governor General into an Anti-poverty Fund for poor children and their fund from the Department of Defence to Department of Finance for Transfer payments for health care 3 billion to Finance for transfer payments for education, 1 billion to the Department of Human Resources, for Anti-poverty fund, and .34 billion to the Department of Environment. Similarly, "relocating funds" would be the relocation of 10,000 families. [transfer payments to the provinces in the Department of Finance to assist in the eradication of child poverty.]

An example of "relocating" to a newly designated department implementing would be the relocation of funds from the Department of Industry to a new Department responsible for "Fair and Just Transition and Conversion "

Finally, "Reassigning of funds would be the elimination of a department and its budget and reassigning the allocated funds to a similar or different purpose. For example, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs should be dismantled and the funds in the Department reassigned and transferred to First Nations communities for them to create and implement their own policies within a framework of international principles.

Few will deny that there is an urgent need for change. Political action happens when it does not conflict with vested economic interests. The political response to issues - like erosion of health care, environmental degradation, disintegration of communities, over-consumptive models of development, globalization through corporate control, and privatization of essential services - has been mostly ineffectual.

If positive change is to occur, it must come as a reflection of global public trust, rather than at the whim of vested economic interests. For over fifty years, through international agreements, member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties and covenants. Member states of the United Nations have also made commitments through UN. Conference action plans, and created expectations through General Assembly resolutions.

The Year 2000 begins the official UN Decade Promoting the Culture of Peace. The Culture of Peace will be in place when there is global implementation of the Public Trust international law Canada and other member states of the United Nations have undertaken, but not implemented, the following actions within public trust international

CIDA 1,683,782,000	DOWN143,771,000
CIDA operating	94,293,355
CIDA grants International Development (Financial Institutions) ...	
1,445,321,000	

Issuance of non-interest bearing non-negotiable demand notes...International Financial Institution Fund. Payment not to exceed US 4,465,910 to Multilateral Development Banks 6,037,910

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

A Green Party government would undertake to build on the strong foundation for the Canada Health Act by strengthening the universality of the health care system and by providing research funding for healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery, and by including reportedly effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.

- to establish channels to align Canada's research excellence more closely with effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.
- to ensure an admonitory labeling strategy for all non-nutritive substances and processes affecting food (e.g., genetic engineering).
- to address the concern that the health of Canadians is currently under threat from decisions that are made both inside and outside Canada. Governments have cut health care spending and have contemplated privatization or a two-tier system.
- to allocate significant research funding to healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery
- to initiate an effective program of public education about the health benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air
- to establish environmental standards to protect health rather than just promote trade
- to include the health status of the human population and the ecosystem as criteria in any scale or method for assessing prosperity
- to encourage research that factors in all the determinants of health (the medical equivalent of "full cost accounting).
- to ensure that doctors and hospitals continue to serve their valuable role in our communities while also engaging resources for the health promotion and disease prevention.
- to work co-operatively to address First Nations' health concerns.
- to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.
- to endorse a program of reproductive health.

- to respect the wishes of patients who are of sound mind as to the manner and duration of their treatments.
- to reorient the priorities of the Health Protection Branch to provide a more stringent and holistic review process for new and existing human-made chemicals, technologies, genetic manipulation and electromagnetic disruption.
- to take a friendlier approach to the views of herbalists and citizens who use time-tested, naturally occurring substances in health care.
- to evaluate policies by considering the well-being of future generations rather than relying only on short term indicators of progress.
- to ensure the availability of less expensive generic prescription drugs
- to replace the current Canada Food Guide with a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M.) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes, with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health.

To ensure that foreign doctors are no longer misled about their possibility of being certified in Canada within a reasonable period of time

To institute a program that values foreign credentials and facilitates their becoming certified in Canada

Export Development Corporation, 135,000,000 **DOWN45,700,000**

IDRC 88,111,000 **DOWN8,089**

International Joint Commission 4,461,000

Canada/US Agreement on Great lakes Water Quality

NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section 2,180,000 (2,063,000)**DOWN4,000**

Northern Pipeline Agency. 254,000

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Renamed DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A Green party government would call upon the member states of the United Nations:

- to sign and ratify international agreements that they have not yet signed and ratified, and to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance and enforcement.
- to undertake to fulfill expectations created through General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans.
- to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with national codes, social security... international laws, including international environmental law.
- to establish mandatory international normative standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.
- to recommend to the OECD to cease deliberations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) which if implemented would undermine the United Nations, and the ability of nation states to harmonize social and environmental standards upwards.
- to abrogate NAFTA
- to revoke charters of corporations that violate human rights, cause environmental degradation, or contribute to conflict or war
- to act upon the Malaysian General Assembly resolution which affirmed that “the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity.”
- to embark immediately and conclude before the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time bound framework with provisions for effective verification and enforcement
- to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.
- to prevent further environmental degradation and human rights violation and thus to fully act upon the commitment under principle 14 of the Rio Declaration which calls for the prevention of the transfer to other states of substances or activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health. This principle would presumably include toxic, hazardous, and atomic substances and wastes and associated activities.

Prior informed consent by the receiving country does not absolve the export state from the commitment to not transfer these substances.

- to extend this principle to include transfer within states to lands of indigenous peoples, or to communities of marginalized citizens.
- to act upon a commitment in recent UN Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, reduce the ecological footprint and reject the notion that economic growth will solve the urgency of the global situation.
- to invoke the Precautionary Principle found in the Rio Declaration, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Framework Convention on Climate Change Convention) and not wait until there is scientific certainty that environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change will occur for current practices causing environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change to be banned, discontinued, or phased out.
- to adhere to the Prevention of Disasters Principle as enunciated in the Habitat II Agenda, and ban, discontinue and phase out the use of substances and activities that could potentially cause disasters.
- to address the issue of pharmaceutical corporations dictating changes into the Codex Alimentarius.
- to institute an International Court of Compliance where citizens can take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to advocate that security be achieved through fair trade not free trade.
- to discontinue the arms trade including the banning of anti-personnel land mines
- to demilitarize Canada's North and stop low-level flights.
- to cease treating the unique ecosystem of the North and the communities living there as commodities for the use of southern urban centres.
- to withdraw from NATO and oppose the expansion of NATO AS PER 1991 AGREEMENT and WITHDRAW FROM NORAD.
- to improve Canada's nonviolent through diplomacy contribution to conflict prevention and resolution, and peacebuilding.
- to make environmental and social charters the backbone of trade deals.
- to stop all exports of arms from Canada (for the last 5 years Canada has been annually increasing its arms exports).
- to improve regulations for imports to avoid products made with child and slave labour.

- to stop all export and national movements of hazardous wastes.
- to stop sale of nuclear technology from Canada (technology for dealing safely with nuclear waste does not exist).
- to reduce the need for large-scale human migration by requiring rich countries to pay a fair price for third world commodities, and through eliminating the arms trade.
- to maintain and expand trade sanctions with countries with human rights abuses.
- to encourage bioregional self-reliance in basic goods and services.
- to ensure debt forgiveness for poor countries and to restrict wealth transfer from poor to rich countries in the form of corporate profits.

GOVERNOR 058GENERAL 10,488,000 **UP658,000**

HEALTH

Department 1534,.000 , **DOWN42,791,000**

Health operating expenditures...

provision of services or the sale of products related to health protection,
regulatory activities and medical services 912,450,000

Health Capital expenditures **11,417,000**

Health-The grants listed

in the Estimates and contributions 562,041,000

Hazardous Materials Information

Review Commission 1,163,000 DOWN55,000

Medical Research Council 237,566,000 **DOWN143,771•**

Medical research council Operative expenditures 8,330,000

Medical Research Council grants 228,620,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

A Green party would **maintain a universal accessible non-two tier non-privatized, public health system with an emphasis on preventive medicine. Redirect 3 billion from the current military budget into Department of Finance for transfer payments for health. Instituting a health promotion and disease prevention program through invoking the precautionary principle including eliminating environmentally induced health risks. Funding must be redirected to research into prevention of environmentally induced illnesses. Replace the current food guide with a new Canada food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians committee for responsible Medicine (PCRM) as a model. The current Canada Food Guide should be replaced by a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health. Human right to safe, unadulterated food must be guaranteed.**

: A Green Party government would undertake

- to build on the strong foundation of the Canada Health Act by providing research funding for healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery, and by including reportedly effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.
- to establish channels to align Canada's research excellence more closely with effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.
- to ensure an admonitory labeling strategy for all non-nutritive substances and processes affecting food (e.g.. genetic engineering).
- to address the concern that the health of Canadians is currently under threat from decisions that are made both inside and outside Canada. Governments have cut health care spending and have contemplated privatization or a two-tier system.
- to allocate significant research funding to healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery
- to initiate an effective program of public education about the health benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air
- to establish environmental standards to protect health rather than just promote trade

- to include the health status of the human population and the ecosystem as criteria in any scale or method for assessing prosperity
- to encourage research that factors in all the determinants of health (the medical equivalent of "full cost accounting).
- to ensure that doctors and hospitals continue to serve their valuable role in our communities while also engaging resources for the health promotion and disease prevention.
- to work co-operatively to address First Nations' health concerns.
- to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.
- to endorse a program of reproductive health.
- to respect the wishes of patients who are of sound mind as to the manner and duration of their treatments.
- to reorient the priorities of the Health Protection Branch to provide a more stringent and holistic review process for new and existing human-made chemicals, technologies, genetic manipulation and electromagnetic disruption.
- to take a friendlier approach to the views of herbalists and citizens who use time-tested, naturally occurring substances in health care.
- to evaluate policies by considering the well-being of future generations rather than relying only on short term indicators of progress.
- to ensure the availability of less expensive generic prescription drugs
- to replace the current Canada Food Guide with a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M.) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes, with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health.

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DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES 24,893, 732,000 **DOWN 1,724,660,000**

Department of human rights and development

1, 726,000 (1,580,000)

Canadian Centre for occupational

Health and Safety

1,356,000 DOWN 400,000

Department of human resources and development

RENAMED

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to ensure that the protection from discrimination should be inclusive of additional grounds that have been recognized since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. In this Declaration, there were listed a series of grounds concluding with the expression “other status” which indicated the intention to include other grounds as they arose. Through various human rights instruments, states have recognized the following grounds of discrimination: race, sex, gender, gender identity, tribe, culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality of birth, refugee or immigrant status, marital status, different forms of the family, disabilities, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, nature of residency or other status.
- to include sexual orientation and gender identity and form of family as a listed ground of discrimination. in all Canadian human rights documents, and to lobby for its inclusion in all international human rights documents.

- to ensure the right to shelter, the right to housing the right to be free from hunger , the right to social security, the right to universal affordable quality education including the option of repaying student loans through community service, and the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

To guarantee labour rights including those guaranteed under the International Labour Organization

To invest in socially equitable and environmental sound investments

To invest in alternative energy such as solar wind geothermal tidal

To divest in fossil fuels and nuclear energy and institute a fair and just transition for workers and communities affected negatively by the transition

To enact the necessary legislation to implement the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity

- to enact the necessary legislation to guarantee equal pay for work of equal value

Canadian Polar Commission 929,000 DOWN57,000

To ensure that the region is a nuclear arms free zone

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Department INDIAN AFFAIRS **UP125,489,000**

Canadian Polar Commission 929,000 DOWN 57,000

A Green party government would undertake: to rename the department

As the DEPARTMENT OF INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

- to recognize the Royal Proclamation of 1763 in its confirmation of original nations as sovereign peoples with inherent rights.

- to act on the commitment made at the United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, 1992) to not carry out any activities on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental degradation or that would be culturally inappropriate.

- to prevent the deposit on the land of first nations peoples of toxic, hazardous, and atomic wastes, and disallow all testing of weapons over the lands of indigenous peoples.

- to seek honourable settlements with the successors of original nations that will lead to the creation of culturally and economically self-governing successors of original nations throughout Canada.
- to seek nation-to-nation partnerships with the original nations of North America
- to not impose a form of self-government or a frame work of nationhood on the successors of the original nations. Original peoples can best choose the forms of governance appropriate for themselves;
- to ensure that no resource extraction, economic activity, or settlement occurs on land which is in dispute, unless the successors of the original nations involved consent to such activity In the absence of consent, interim measure shall be in place.

The fiduciary obligations of the Federal Government to the successors of the original nations, wherever they live in Canada, must be increased during this healing and transition process. Programs flowing from these obligations need to be planned, operated, and controlled by original peoples in their local communities in order to be culturally appropriate and responsive to needs.

- to call a national meeting in 1997 to discuss the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission Report on Aboriginal Peoples
- to abolish Indian Act, and residential schools. Note in 1980s

The Vancouver Island Human Rights Coalition held an event on residential schools

A Green party government would undertake:

- to recognize the Royal Proclamation of 1763 in its confirmation of original nations as sovereign peoples with inherent rights.
- to act on the commitment made at the United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED, 1992) to not carry out any activities on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental degradation or that would be culturally inappropriate.
- to prevent the deposit on the land of first nations peoples of toxic, hazardous, and atomic wastes, and disallow all testing of weapons over the lands of indigenous peoples.
- to seek honourable settlements with the successors of original nations that will lead to the creation of culturally and economically self-governing successors of original nations throughout Canada.
- to seek nation-to-nation partnerships with the original nations of North America

- to not impose a form of self-government or a frame work of nationhood on the successors of the original nations. Original peoples can best choose the forms of governance appropriate for themselves;
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The fiduciary obligations of the Federal Government to the successors of the original nations, wherever they live in Canada, must be increased during this healing and transition process. Programs flowing from these obligations need to be planned, operated, and controlled by original peoples in their local communities in order to be culturally appropriate and responsive to needs.

- to call a national meeting in 1997 to discuss the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission Report on Aboriginal Peoples
- to apologize to First Nations for the Indian Act, and for residential schools.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

Department 922,667,000 **DOWN44,242,000**

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency 308,902,000

Business Development Bank of Canada ...?? NO FIGURE

Canadian Space Agency 184,537,000

Competition Tribunal 1,258,000

copyright Board 841,000

Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation 8,654,000

Federal Office of Regional Development -Quebec 296,407,000

National Research Council of Canada 462,440,000 **UP54,689,000**

Natural Science and Engineering Research Council

433,855,000 **DOWN5,771,00**

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

94,422,000 **UP3,177000**

Standards Council of Canada 5,111,000

Statistics Canada 262,268,000

Western Economic Diversification 255,938,000 **UP5,990,000**

A Green Party government would undertake to rename the department as
THE DEPARTMENT OF FAIR AND JUST TRANSITION

And Undertake

To ensure that all corporations including transnational corporations abide by international environmental law as per 1996 Habitat II

to revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights or denied social justice
- (b) caused environmental degradation,
- (c) disregarded labour rights, or
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements; (statement in proposed Treaty circulated by Green Party of Canada)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS 255938000

A Green Party would undertake to rename the department as
DEPARTMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

A Green party government would undertake:

- to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles.
- to advocate amending the Constitution to include Quebec and by doing so would directly address the concerns of those Quebecois (of which there are many) who wish a partnership with Ottawa that would allow for basic protections of the French language and culture in Quebec.
- to observe the expressed desire of Quebec in the following five areas: (a) Provincial veto over future Constitutional amendments; (b) Limiting federal spending powers in programs falling under the exclusive jurisdiction of Quebec;(c) Appointment of judges

from Quebec to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada;(d) Broader immigration powers; (e) Constitutional recognition of Quebec as a distinct society

- to constitutionally entrench "opt-out" powers in terms of federal spending in Quebec.

That is to say that Quebec would enjoy the same opt-out powers that it has now, but that they would irrevocably be entrenched in the Constitution.

- to permit Quebec to submit to the federal government of the day a list of nine Supreme Court judge candidates, from which the federal government would select three to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada, recognizing Quebec's need to be involved in the process with respect to the province's particular judicial character.

- to ensure the constitutional entrenchment of power over immigration for Quebec, recognizing that Quebec's demographics are such that it has (since the mid-1970's) been unable to maintain its population due to both lower birth rates and mass sovereignty-induced emigration to other provinces. Thus, immigration in Quebec has been centred around maintaining and perpetuating the French language and culture in that province and its immigration policies should provide for that.

- to recognize that protection of the French language and culture in Quebec is essential to its identity as a nation, constitutional protection is unequivocally necessary insofar as Quebec finds itself surrounded by a continent which is primarily Anglo-centred.

- to clarify and redefine the phrase "distinct society," it is necessary to clearly define the terms and conditions involved in the constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec.

- to support constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec on the condition that its definition be clearly defined by Quebecers and the Quebec governments with a view towards avoiding any alienation of the non-French-Canadian population of Quebec."

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	J 433,926,000	DOWN 17,707,000
Canadian Human Rights Commission	14,175,000	*DOWN 1,542,000
Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs	224,343,000	UP 8,485,000
Federal Court of Canada	30,074	UP 8,485,000
Human Rights Tribunal Panel		• 1,927,000 NEW
Offices of the Information and Privacy Commissioners of Canada of Canada	6,120,000	DOWN 142,000
Tax Court of Canada	1,916,000	DOWN 76,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A Green party government would undertake: • to institute substantial reforms to the administration of justice within Canada, in terms of human rights, electoral government reform, law enforcement and reform of the criminal code.

To require all ratified international instruments to be brought to parliament so that the necessary legislation will be enacted to ensure compliance

- to institute a system of justice which fairly balances the right to due process with common security and works to reduce crime through prevention, deterrence and rehabilitation.
- to hold a referendum (either by preferential ballot or followed by a series of runoffs) giving Canadians the opportunity to set the direction senate reform should take.
- to implement anti-SLAPP legislation strictly limiting the rights of corporations to sue groups and individuals for pecuniary loss.
- to guarantee through legislation: a) the right to clean air; b) the right to clean water; c) the right to uncontaminated food
- to empower Canadians whose environmental rights have been violated to take governments, corporations and individuals to court for violation of these rights.
- to closely examine the use of sentencing circles, house arrest for non-violent crime, increased community service and civil suits for punitive damages to keep non-violent first offenders out of prison facilities.
- to keep non-violent individuals who are employed while under house arrest, on parole or performing community service.

To decriminalize marijuana

- to enact a bill of inter-species rights which would guarantee all species native to Canada the following rights:(a) the right to exist; (b) the right to exist in at least one geographical location without human interference;
- to conduct a full review of government contracts, procedures, statutes and regulations to address other areas in which same-sex couples face systematic discrimination.
- to redirect government gun control efforts as follows: (a) a ban on all assault weapons;(b) clearer regulation of gun storage; (c) a program to phase-out handguns by tightening eligibility requirements over time; (d) a ban on large capacity magazines.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Department 9,916,518,000 •**DOWN538,482**

A Green Party government would undertake:

To rename the department as the MILITARY BUDGET

And undertake

- to enforce the World Court decision which affirmed that the use or threat of nuclear weapons is contrary to international humanitarian law.
- to terminate international training exercises with offensive purposes on Canadian soil. This includes low-level flying exercises in Goose Bay, Labrador, cruise missile testing in Cold Lake, Alberta and submarine training in Nanoose Bay, British Columbia.
- to convert the manufacturing of arms to sustainable and useful production. And institute a fair and just conversion for employees and communities impacted negatively by this conversion
- to reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings into achieving a culture of peace—the guaranteeing of human rights, the protecting of the environment, the preventing of conflict, and the creating of socially equitable and environmentally sound work.
- to withdraw from the global arms race, including through the phasing out of uranium mining
- to promote the banning of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and land mines.
- to close Canadian waters and ports to nuclear armed and/or powered warships;
- to establish a civilian-based national defence program that would train citizens in unarmed national defence initiatives.
- to permit the redirection of taxes from the military to promote peace initiatives.

To no longer participate in wars caused by US or NATO

To call for the disbanding of NATO

NATIONAL REVENUE

National Revenue 2,268,861,000 •**UP64,639,000**

Department of FINANCE

Department 65,977,574,000 **DOWN5,143,720,000**

Financial and Economic Policies

Financial and economic Policies 49,004,000

Financial and Economic Policies -in accordance with the Bretton Woods and related Agreements Act, the issuance of non-interest bearing, non-negotiable demand notes in an amount not to exceed \$196,000,000
280,000,000

Federal-Provincial Transfer Payments

payment to Territorial governments 1,120,000,000

NATIONAL REVENUE

National Revenue 2,268,861,000 •UP64,639,000

(

Department of NATIONAL REVENUE

A Green Party government would undertake:

To REDIRECT, RELOCATE OR REASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS:

1. Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights, including labour rights, the human right to unadulterated, healthy food, housing and health care, and social justice;
2. Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and The Public Trust Green Budget Public Trust Green Budget which stressed the need to redirect, relocate or reassign funds from subsidizing military, industrial and financial wants to fulfilling human rights and needs within a socially equitable and environmentally sound economy. In the 1998 Budget a distinction is made among "redirecting" "relocating" or "reassigning" funds. "Redirecting" would be moving funds within the same department but allocating the funds for different purposes. . For example, funds in the Department of Agriculture would be redirected from subsidizing genetic engineering and chemical dependence to promoting organic farming and other forms of ecologically sound farming. Similarly, funds in the Department of Natural Resources would be redirected away from subsidizing the fossil fuel and nuclear industry to promoting environmentally sound alternative energy. In the department of Fisheries, funds would be redirected from promoting aquaculture to preventing destruction of fish habitat and preserving wild stocks. Likewise in the Department of Transport funds would be redirected away from subsidizing the automobile use to promoting systems that facilitate the moving away from car-dependency.

from the salaries of MPs, Senators and the Governor General into an Anti-poverty Fund for poor children and their fund from the Department of Defence to Department of Finance for Transfer payments for health care 3 billion to Finance for transfer payments for education, 1 billion to the Department of Human Resources, for Anti-poverty fund, and .34 billion to the Department of Environment. Similarly, "relocating funds" would be the relocation of 10,000 families. [transfer payments to the provinces in the Department of Finance to assist in the eradication of child poverty.]

An example of "relocating" to a newly designated department implementing would be the relocation of funds from the Department of Industry to a new Department responsible for "Fair and Just Transition and Conversion "

Finally, "Reassigning of funds would be the elimination of a department and its budget and reassigning the allocated funds to a similar or different purpose. For example, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs should be dismantled and the funds in the Department reassigned and transferred to First Nations communities for them to create and implement their own policies within a framework of international principles.

Few will deny that there is an urgent need for change. Political action happens when it does not conflict with vested economic interests. The political response to issues - like erosion of health care, environmental degradation, disintegration of communities, over-consumptive models of development, globalization through corporate control, and privatization of essential services - has been mostly ineffectual.

If positive change is to occur, it must come as a reflection of global public trust, rather than at the whim of vested economic interests. For over fifty years, through international agreements, member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties and covenants. Member states of the United Nations have also made commitments through UN. Conference action plans, and created expectations through General Assembly resolutions.

The Year 2000 begins the official UN Decade Promoting the Culture of Peace. The Culture of Peace will be in place when there is global implementation of the Public Trust international law Canada and other member states of the United Nations have undertaken, but not implemented, the following actions within public trust international law

On the other hand, "Relocating" of funds means either allocating funds from one department to another department, or to a newly designated department. An example of "relocating funds" would be the relocation of hand, "Relocating" of funds means either allocating funds from one department to another department, or to a newly designated department. An example of "relocating funds" would be the relocation of funds from human resources to a newly named department FAIR AND JUST TRANSITION

A Green party would undertake to do the following:

To institute guaranteed annual income

To promote a co-operative rather than a competitive system

- to reduce the current 10.6 billion military budget by 50%, and transfer a significant proportion of the savings into restoring transfer payments to the provinces.

- to institute a Community Economic Development (CED) that promotes local sourcing, revolving community loans, development of bioregional social and material needs

inventories, and matching of those needs with local suppliers. A study of the feasibility of developing local alternative currencies would be encouraged.

- to support the LETS or similar community-based programs.
- to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.
- to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels
- to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.
- to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.
- to enact product stewardship legislation that would require producers to increase the life span of their products and to assume the full recycling and disposal costs.
- to enforce the "Polluter, Pay Principle", to raise corporate taxes to OECD levels.
- to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally
- to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors
- to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.
- to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.
- to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.
- to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.
- to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.

- to stop all foreign energy assistance related to energy mega-projects by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all foreign energy assistance related to nuclear and fossil fuel projects by the year 2000.
- to make energy efficiency and renewable energy supply from appropriately sized community planned and driven projects a key focus of overseas development assistance.
- to advocate the creation of a jointly administered federal/provincial Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) which would replace all current income support programs. A GIS would provide a subsistence income to those who are unable to work and top up the incomes of the under-employed and unemployed by 50% of the gap toward a target income at, or slightly above the, poverty line.
- to prevent the situation where states that wish to raise their standards and regulations are prevented from doing so through GATT, or Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), or through threats from the corporate sector to relocate elsewhere by establishing Mandatory International Normative Standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.
- to require corporations to increase corporate % contributions to public revenue. (Currently corporations in Canada make the least % contribution of the G7 countries).

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES 472172000 RENAME

Department 472,172,000 **DOWN99,598,000**

Atomic Energy Control Board 42,243,000 **DOWN1,680,000**

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited 132,215,000 **DOWN41,839**

Cape Breton Development Corporation 22,105,000 **•NEWNEW**

National Energy Board 28,014,000 **DOWN2,093,000**

Department of natural resources

A Green Party government would undertake:

To rename the department **SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT**

- to eliminate subsidies for nuclear and fossil fuels and to raise taxes on them to reflect environmental costs.
- to accelerate investment in sustainable energy infrastructure.
- to redirect research and development spending to focus on environmentally sound energy technologies.
- to change the focus of international energy assistance away from mega projects towards appropriately sized community planned and driven projects.
- to immediately revise tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments to make them at least as attractive to investors as investments in conventional energy sources (such as oil and gas) including changes to flow-through share eligibility to include development costs and elimination of the Specified Energy Property rules.
- to provide incentives to renewable energy producers and investors with a production credit of \$0.05 per kilowatt hour.
- to implement an Energy Research & Development Act to divert in excess of \$1 billion in annual federal research and development spending to fund sustainable energy research and development.
- to allocate a significant portion of energy research and development spending to support field trials and commercialization of renewable energy technologies to improve their reliability, efficiency and competitiveness in Canadian and international markets and thereby accelerate their adoption by clients.
- to ensure that water is not declared to be an "economic good"
- to prevent any privatization of community water systems.

PARLIAMENT 213,600,000

The Senate 40,675,000 **down38,000**

House of Commons 213,600,000 **DOWN2,948,000**

A Green Party

would

reduce salaries of members of parliament and senate

and transfer the savings to department of human rights

Library of Parliament 17,599,000

PRIVY COUNCIL

Department 64,007,000 **DOWN7597,000**

Canadian Centre for Management Development 16,958,000

Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat 3,104,000

Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board 22,107,000

Chief Electoral Officer 23,854,000

Commissioner of Official Languages 9,962,000

National Round Table on the

Environment and the Economy 3,310,000 ***UP40,000**

Public Services Staff Relations Board 5,556,000 **DOWN67,000**

Security Intelligence Review Committee 1,406,000 ***UP3,000**

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Department 1,708,634,000 **DOWN349,804**

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporations

1,863,667.000 **DOWN68,836,000**

Canada Post Corporation 14,000,000 **UP3,000**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES (3,811,119,000)

A Green Party government would undertake

To relocate funds from Parliamentarians (@3,00,000,000). from Senators (@1,000,000) from Governor General budget (@3,00,000).to Human Right to Housing fund. At Habitat II (1996) Canada made a commitment to develop

environmentally sound human settlements in consultation with community organizations and individuals, particularly those that have been traditionally marginalized from the decision-making process. Ensuring that all Canadians have access to housing is not only the right thing to do but also is a human right recognized under the International Covenant of Cultural and Economic Rights, 1966. Redirect, as proposed in 1998, 1.63 billion from Department of Public works to implement commitments made through Habitat II, in particular, funds from Canada Mortgage and Housing should be redirected to guaranteeing the human right to housing.

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Department 72,534,000 **DOWN1,208,000**

Canadian Security Intelligence Service

1,161,380,000 **DOWN4,174,000**

Correctional Service 1,153,018,000 **•UP60,740,000**

National parole Board 23,656,000

Office of the Correctional Investigator 1,284,000

Royal Canadian Mounted Police 1,118,411,000**DOWN102,629,000**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police External Review Committee 788,000

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Public Complaints Commission 3,545,000

DEPARTMENT OF SOLICITOR GENERAL

A Green Party government would undertake to redirect funding into a new training and education program for CSIS and RCMP to assist them in distinguishing between dissent and subversion, in removing preconceptions, stereotypes, and prejudice, and in not violation civil and political rights. and into

retraining programs fostering respect for the public trust. Redirect funding also into disciplinary action for violation of civil and political rights and for having discriminated on any designated ground. The emphasis should be on crime prevention through social programs rather than incarceration. Redirect CSIS funding of .16 BILLION into International cooperation supporting Non-Governmental Organization that are promoting the public trust. Redirect .003 billion from the National Round Table -an arena of competing interests condoning conflict of interest - Principle-based Advisory Compliance Enforcement (PACE) -- a principle-based decision-making process promoting the establishment of Criteria of Public Trust. PACE will not be sector based but principle-based drawing upon expertise and experience of members of the community. 500 million

relocated from Solicitor General to Social Justice and Development (Human Resources) to promote youth-related programs.

TRANSPORT

Department 1,731,083,000 **DOWN9,873,000**

Canadian Transportation Agency 21,744,000 **DOWN253,000**

Civil Aviation Tribunal 901,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT

Department 1,731,083,000 **DOWN9,873,000**

Canadian Transportation Agency 21,744,000 **DOWN253,000**

Civil Aviation Tribunal 901,000

A Green government would undertake:

- to move away from car-dependency as agreed to at the Habitat II Conference (1996).
- to tax all vehicles to pay for the damage they do to the roads and environment.
- to design all highways to serve first walkers, then cyclists, then public transport, then other forms of transport.
- to design taxes and support research to build an efficient, cheap automobile, suitable for rural use, the range to be suitable for the user to travel to the nearest rail station;
- to actively promote the use of rail for all heavy loads, and extend

VETERANS 1,921,587 **DOWN9,873,000**

A Green Party government would refuse to be intimidated by the united States into participating in the US pretexts for war being used to justify an invasion of another country For veterans from previous wars , a Green Party would guarantee and expand and enhance Veteran and Families well being

VETETERANS 1,921,587 **DOWN9,873**

A green party would ensure that veterans from previous wars would be well cared for and not have to grovel before the federal government for the funds that they deserve for their sacrifice

A Green Party would not join the united states' and NATO' invasion of other countries and abide by the objective of the united nations Charter; to prevent the scourge of war by seeking an opinion from the international Court of Justice

() THAT in 1998, on February 23 I gave a pre-budget

1998 PRESS CONFERENCE, PREBUDGET

RM 350 North BLOCK

4PM CHARLES LYNCH CONFERENCE ROOM

ROOM 1305

4:30 Parliament Buildings North central block

On CPAC

• 1998 in. 4pm Charles Lynch Conference Room

I placed my graphic budget [an Ideagraph} on an easel and with a pen, I demonstrated how the budget funding allocations could be reassigned to support an Ecological, Peaceful, Socially equitable Budget promoting citizens needs not corporate wants

To REDIRECT, RELOCATE OR REASSIGNMENT OF FUNDS:

1. Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights, including labour rights, the human right to unadulterated, healthy food, housing and health care, and social justice;
2. Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and The Public Trust Green Budget Public Trust Green Budget which stressed the need to redirect, relocate or reassign funds from subsidizing military, industrial and financial wants to fulfilling human rights and needs within a socially equitable and environmentally sound economy. In the 1998 Budget a distinction is made among "redirecting" "relocating" or "reassigning" funds. "Redirecting" would be moving funds within the same department but allocating the funds for different purposes.. For example, funds in the Department of Agriculture would be redirected from subsidizing genetic engineering and chemical dependence to promoting organic farming and other forms of ecologically sound farming. Similarly, funds in the Department of Natural Resources would be redirected away from subsidizing the fossil fuel and nuclear industry to promoting environmentally sound alternative energy. In the department of Fisheries, funds would be redirected

from promoting aquaculture to preventing destruction of fish habitat and preserving wild stocks. Likewise in the Department of Transport funds would be redirected away from subsidizing the automobile use to promoting systems that facilitate the moving away from car-dependency.

from the salaries of MPs, Senators and the Governor General into an Anti-poverty Fund for poor children and their fund from the Department of Defence to Department of Finance for Transfer payments for health care 3 billion to Finance for transfer payments for education, 1 billion to the Department of Human Resources, for Anti-poverty fund, and .34 billion to the Department of Environment. Similarly "relocating funds" would be the relocation of 10,000 families. [transfer payments to the provinces in the Department of Finance to assist in the eradication of child poverty.]

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Few will deny that there is an urgent need for change. Political action happens when it does not conflict with vested economic interests. The political response to issues - like erosion of health care, environmental degradation, disintegration of communities, over-consumptive models of development, globalization through corporate control, and privatization of essential services - has been mostly ineffectual.

If positive change is to occur, it must come as a reflection of global public trust, rather than at the whim of vested economic interests. For over fifty years, through international agreements, member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties and covenants. Member states of the United Nations have also made commitments through UN. Conference action plans, and created expectations through General Assembly resolutions.

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A Green party would undertake to do the following:

To promote a co-operative rather than a competitive system

- to reduce the current 10.6 billion military budget by 50%, and transfer a significant proportion of the savings into restoring transfer payments to the provinces.
- to institute a Community Economic Development (CED) that promotes local sourcing, revolving community loans, development of bioregional social and material needs inventories, and matching of those needs with local suppliers. A study of the feasibility of developing local alternative currencies would be encouraged.
- to support the LETS or similar community-based programs.
- to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.
- to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels
- to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.
- to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.
- to enact product stewardship legislation that would require producers to increase the life span of their products and to assume the full recycling and disposal costs.
- to enforce the Polluter Pay Principle", to raise corporate taxes to OECD levels.
- to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally
- to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors
- to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.
- to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.
- to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.
- to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000.

- to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.
- to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.
- to stop all foreign energy assistance related to energy mega-projects by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all foreign energy assistance related to nuclear and fossil fuel projects by the year 2000.
- to make energy efficiency and renewable energy supply from appropriately sized community planned and driven projects a key focus of overseas development assistance.
- to advocate the creation of a jointly administered federal/provincial Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) which would replace all current income support programs. A GIS would provide a subsistence income to those who are unable to work and top up the incomes of the under-employed and unemployed by 50% of the gap toward a target income at, or slightly above the, poverty line.
- to prevent the situation where states that wish to raise their standards and regulations are prevented from doing so through GATT, or Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), or through threats from the corporate sector to relocate elsewhere by establishing Mandatory International Normative Standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.
- to require corporations to increase corporate % contributions to public revenue. (Currently corporations in Canada make the least % contribution of the G7 countries).

1998 GREEN PARTY BUDGET

Department of Agriculture\

A Green Party government would undertake:

To ban genetically engineered food an crops

- to develop and communicate eco-agricultural models and practices from studying and synthesizing principles from the diversity of sustainable, natural and Eco-community-centred agricultural approaches created by indigenous peoples and traditional subsistence mixed farmers together with modern sustainable, organic agriculture, regenerative agriculture, permaculture, agroecology, and other approaches to farming the natural way in nature's image.

- to phase out Agriculture Canada and other federal research support for large-scale agribusiness chemical, pesticide and genetic and other bioengineering practices and refocus support on the development of family and community scale ecological agriculture models, principles and practices such as biological soil and pest management approaches like soil rebuilding crop rotations, companion planting, inter-cropping, and perennial polycultures.
- to support basic and field research in the natural breeding, field trials, propagation and protection of alternative ecologically adaptable crops such as native perennials, 'heritage' vegetables, grains, legumes and fruits, hemp and quinoa.
- to support the establishment of a diversity of public and farm-based model demonstration and experimental stations for extension and education in each of Canada's natural regions.
- to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma.
- to establish, monitor and enforce Eco-agriculture Standards, Certification and Labeling.
- to support the efforts of organic and ecological agriculture associations in establishing organic/ecological farm practice codes, standards and certification processes. Included in the principles and standards would be: the use of naturally bred, non-genetically manipulated plant or animal seed-stock; soils, plants and pests managed and grown without synthetic pesticides or significant soil loss or deterioration; farmstead and fields planned and worked as part of an integral preserved or restored community of native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watershed protecting native plant and animal habitat; livestock provided with species-appropriate shelter, space and freedom of movement, clean water, natural foods free of antibiotics, no growth or lactation stimulants and humane treatment and transport.
- to establish, monitor and enforce a system of labeling for both domestic and imported foods as to contents, chemicals utilized in cultivation and pest management, seed-stock breeding history if genetically engineered, livestock husbandry practices. An 'organic audit trail' and a regularly monitored and enforced food pesticide residue level process would be required components of this certification system.
- to inform consumers of the excessive amounts of protein, particularly meat protein used by Canadians
- to revise the Canada Food Guide to present legumes, vegetables, fruits and grains as a complete alternative to a meat based diet and one which will meet all nutritional needs, including all proteins, while reducing health hazards such as heart, stroke, kidney, urinary, osteoporosis and certain cancers.

- to abrogate NAFTA which distort and limit Canada's ability to restore a community and regionally based self-sufficient and sustainable ecological agriculture and food provision system.
- to support each people's right to food self-sufficiency. Where climatic and other natural limitations restrict the growing of food necessities by Canadians or other peoples, equitable trade will be established directly between producer and consumers. Cooperatives or similar green structures would replace transnational food cartels.
- to complete a national Environment Canada/Agriculture Canada GIS Canada Land Inventory-based map zoned for agricultural and ecological integrated use planning and protection
- to develop, cooperatively with the provinces, a programme of land use and protection standards and practices, education, incentives, disincentives and expropriation compensation to ensure that land managers utilize and/or protect their lands as per its zoning such that: prime farmland is protected for agriculture from industrial or residential development; endangered plant and animal habitat, and special eco-communities are given perpetual protection; farms are generally developed and operated as part of a sustainable natural eco-community by protecting and /or restoring native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds.

Prepared with input from the Green Party shadow cabinet

This budget has used the framework of the treasury board estimates

A GREEN PARTY Would continue to lobby for the charter challenge of the first past the post electoral system and replace the system with some form of proportion representation as outlined in the 1997 charter challenge. Joan Russow and the Green Green Party of Canada Charter challenge case.

NATURAL RESOURCES 472172000

Department 472,172,000 **DOWN 99,598,000**

Atomic Energy Control Board 42,243,000 **DOWN 1,680,000**

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited 132,215,000 **DOWN 41,839**

A Green party would end the export of CANDU REACTORS

OPPOSE THE CLAIM THAT NUCLER ENERGY IS THE SOLUTION TO ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUPPORT THE TIME DEPENDENT PHASE OUT OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

Cape Breton Development Corporation 22,105,000 •**NEWNEW**

National Energy Board 28,014,000 **DOWN 2,093,000**

Department of natural resources

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to eliminate subsidies for nuclear and fossil fuels and to raise taxes on them to reflect environmental costs.
- to accelerate investment in sustainable energy infrastructure.
- to redirect research and development spending to focus on environmentally sound energy technologies.
- to change the focus of international energy assistance away from mega projects towards appropriately sized community planned and driven projects.
- to immediately revise tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments to make them at least as attractive to investors as investments in conventional energy sources (such as oil and gas) including changes to flow-through share eligibility to include development costs and elimination of the Specified Energy Property rules.
- to provide incentives to renewable energy producers and investors with a production credit of \$0.05 per kilowatt hour.
- to implement an Energy Research & Development Act to divert in excess of \$1 billion in annual federal research and development spending to fund sustainable energy research and development.
- to allocate a significant portion of energy research and development spending to support field trials and commercialization of renewable energy technologies to improve their reliability, efficiency and competitiveness in Canadian and international markets and thereby accelerate their adoption by clients.
- to ensure that water is not declared to be an "economic good"
- to prevent any privatization of community water systems.

PARLIAMENT 213,600,000

The Senate 40,675,000 **DOWN 38,000**

House of Commons 213,600,000 **DOWN 2,948,000**

Library of Parliament 17,599,000

PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Department 1,708,634,000 **DOWN 349,804**

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporations

1,863,667,000 **DOWN 68,836,000**

Canada Post Corporation 14,000,000 **UP 3,000**

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Department 72,534,000 **DOWN 1,208,000**

Canadian Security Intelligence Service

1,161,380,000 **DOWN 4,174,000**

Correctional Service 1,153,018,000 **UP 60,740,000**

National parole Board 23,656,000

Office of the Correctional Investigator 1,284,000

Royal Canadian Mounted Police 1,118,411,000 **DOWN 102,629,000**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police External Review Committee 788,000

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Public Complaints Commission 3,545,000

TRANSPORT

Department 1,731,083,000 **DOWN 9,873,000**

Canadian Transportation Agency 21,744,000 **DOWN 253,000**

Civil Aviation Tribunal 901,000

Department of transport

A Green government would undertake:

- to move away from car-dependency as agreed to at the Habitat II Conference (1996).
- to tax all vehicles to pay for the damage they do to the roads and environment.
- to design all highways to serve first walkers, then cyclists, then public transport, then other forms of transport.
- to design taxes and support research to build an efficient, cheap automobile, suitable for rural use, the range to be suitable for the user to travel to the nearest rail station;
- to actively promote the use of rail for all heavy loads, and extend the rail network to serve all urban locations conveniently.
- to actively promote and extend light rail transport for all city and inter-city travel
- to adopt the green transportation hierarchy: walking, bicycles, transit, and lastly private automobiles.
- to promote the reformation of cities to an aggregate of neighbourhoods, to minimize the need for travel.
- to advocate that the heaviest loads should be, where possible, carried by water;
- to de-emphasize the use of air transport or eliminate it if surface transportation is faster.
- to promote environmentally-sound transportation systems that contribute to the development of Ecocities.

TREASURY BOARD 1,481,295,000 •**UP48,949,000**

VETERANS 1,921,587 **DOWN9,873,000**

A Green Party government would refuse to be intimidated by the united States to participate in supporting the US pretexts for war being used to justify an invasion of another country For veterans from previous wars , a Green Party would guarantee and expand and enhance Veteran and Family well being

ELECTIONS CANADA

A Green Party government would undertake

- to reform our current electoral system along the principles of proportional representation where a party receives a number of seats equal to their share of the vote.

- to promote proportional representation for its positive effect in electing more women and minorities to parliaments around the world.
- to recommend a Promotional Representative system similar to that used in Germany and New Zealand, where political parties hold seats after passing a 5%-threshold of the popular vote.
- to encourage the use of the mixed-member-proportional system where Canadians would vote twice: once for their local representative (as they do now) and once for the party of their choice (which would determine how many seats a party can have). Such a system would ensure Canadians have both personal and political representation.
- to phase out limits to democratic participation such as \$1000 deposits required for federal candidates.
- to impose strict limits upon election campaign spending, and particularly limit amounts raised from vested economic interests such as corporations and unions, and eliminate refund of 22.5%
- to ensure equal access by all registered political parties to publicly regulated media during elections
- to eliminate the use of funds by incumbent and government parties during the pre-election writ period.

() THAT in 1998 on February 24, I presented the green party budget "Ideagraph" In the Railroad room along with NGOs I distributed my Ideagraph to the media and with Joan Grant Cummings we enter area where Martin was discussing the budget with media. Went back on the plane with Alan Rock and discussed the budget with him.

and gave him an Ideagraph of the budget

My Comment was reported in the media: Never again should faculty and students have to grovel at the feet of corporate polluters for funding at University."

Given that there was no green member in parliament , I was not slowed to participate in budget event, I could only make a presentation as an NGO

() THAT in 1998 on February 25, I sent a complaint to the CRTC

EXHIBIT

1998 FROM THE OFFICE OF THE LEADER OF THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA

JOAN RUSSOW (PHD)

COMPLAINT SUBMITTED TO THE CRTC BY THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE FAILED TO ALLOCATE TIME ON AN EQUITABLE BASIS AS PER THE FOLLOWING:

Political Broadcasts

During an election period, a licensee shall allocate time for the broadcasting of programs, advertisements or announcements of a partisan political character on an **equitable basis** to all accredited political parties and rival candidates represented in the election or referendum

WHAT CONSTITUTES EQUITABLE IS NOT AS DETERMINED BY THE BROADCASTING ARBITRATOR.

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE FAILED TO ADHERED TO THE CRTC RATIONALE AS PER THE FOLLOWING:

The Underlying Rationale

Throughout the history of broadcasting in Canada, licensees, as part of their service to the public **have been required to cover elections**. Moreover, where licensees have allocated paid or free campaign time, they have been required to do so in a manner that is **equitable to all political parties and rival candidates**

WHAT CONSTITUTES COVERING ELECTION IS NOT HAVING MEDIA POOLS DISTRIBUTING COVERAGE WITHOUT COMMENTARY OF ONLY THE PENTAD. LEADERS COVER MUST BE clarified

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE FAILED TO ENSURE THE PUBLICS' RIGHT TO BE INFORMED AS PER THE FOLLOWING:

the purpose of these requirements is to ensure **the publics' right to be informed of the issues involved so that it has sufficient knowledge to make an informed choice from among the various parties and candidates. This right is a quintessential one for the effective functioning of a democracy, particularly at election time. The broadcaster's obligation as a trustee of the public airwaves is**

seldom greater than it is in respect to the exercise of the most fundamental democratic freedom.

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE BEEN DERELICT IN EXERCISING THE DUTY TO ENSURE THE PUBLIC HAS ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ISSUE SURROUNDING THE ELECTION AS PER THE FOLLOWING:

"It is the broadcaster's duty to ensure that the public has adequate knowledge of the issue surrounding an election and the position of the parties and candidates.

NOT ONLY AROUND THE ISSUES THAT THE PENTAD DEEM TO BE IMPORTANT

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE DECIDED IN ADVANCE WHICH CANDIDATES ARE "WORTHY" OF BROADCAST TIME

The broadcaster does not enjoy the position of a benevolent censor who is able to give the public only what it "should" know. Nor is it the broadcaster's role to decide in advance which candidates are "worthy" of broadcast time."

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE BEEN HINDERING THE PUBLIC FROM FULFILLING ITS OBLIGATIONS AS AN INFORMED ELECTORATE AS PER THE FOLLOWING:

From this right on the part of the public to have adequate knowledge to fulfill its obligations as an informed electorate flows the obligation on the part of the broadcaster to provide equitable--fair and just-- treatment of issues, candidates and parties. It should be noted that ' equitable" does not necessarily mean 'equal', but generally, all candidates and parties are entitled to some coverage that will give them the opportunity to expose their ideas to the public.

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE IGNORED THE INTERPRETATION OF EQUITY UNDER THE CRTC

The question of equitable treatment applies to parties and to candidates; to programs, advertisement and announcements; to federal, provincial and municipal elections, as well as to referenda. Equity also applies to the duration of broadcasts, to scheduling, to potential audience, to the choice of which electoral districts and offices to cover, to language of broadcast, to issue coverage and approach, to conditions under which an appearance may be made; and, in the case of paid time programming, to price.

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE PREVENTED THE PUBLIC FROM BEING EXPOSED TO THE EXPRESSION OF DIFFERING VIEWS ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC CONCERN

Equity in News coverage

The Commission agrees with the arguments put forward that news coverage should generally be left to the editorial judgment of the broadcast licensee.

However, Section 3 of the Broadcasting Act, requires that "the programming originated by broadcast undertakings should be of high standards" and the programming provided by the Canadian Broadcasting system should provide a reasonable opportunity for the public to be exposed to the expression of differing views on matters of public concern" Licensees have an obligation under this section to ensure that their audiences are informed of the main issues and of the positions of all candidates and registered parties on those issues.

THAT THE LICENSEES HAVE FAILED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENTLY FOR THOSE PARTIES EXCLUDED FROM THE DEBATE AS PER THE FOLLOWING:

Equity in Public Affairs Programming Category 1v

Section 3 of the Broadcasting Act must also be applied when presenting public affairs programs, such as party or candidate profiles, features on certain issue or panel discussions.

The Commission no longer requires that so-called "debates" programs feature all rival parties or candidates in one of more of more programs. The Commission considers that licensees will have satisfied the balance requirement of the Broadcasting Act if reasonable steps are taken to ensure that their audiences are informed of the main issues and of the positions of all candidates and registered parties on those issues through their public affairs programs generally.

For further information, please contact;

Joan Russow (Ph.D.)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

1 250 598-0071

jrussow@coastnet.com

() THAT in 1998 on February 26 Fred Knelman and I wrote the following letter to Jean Chretien

A version of this was published in Canadian Dimensions as Is Canada a rogue state

EXHIBIT

1998 FEB 26 OPEN LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN

cc. Canadian and international media

IS CANADA ALSO A ROGUE NATION?

Fred Knelman and Joan Russow

TIME FOR REFLECTION: FULL INVESTIGATION INTO CANADA'S ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IS NEEDED

""Canada is a party to the first use/first strike of nuclear weapons through its membership in NATO and through numerous bilateral agreements with the US, and this policy according to the judgment of the World Court in 1996 is in direct violation of international humanitarian law precisely because it embodies the operationalized threat to use nuclear weapons—the preferred weapons of mass destruction" states Dr. Fred Knelman.

"There must be a serious investigation into the role of Canada in the development and projected use of weapons of mass destruction" says Dr. Joan Russow, National Leader of the Green Party of Canada .

What has been the role of Canadian Universities?

There have been numerous contracts given to Canadian Universities in the development of chemical and biological weapons. The substance and nature of these contracts must be made public.

What has been the role of Provincial and Federal governments in the proliferation of nuclear weapons?

"The government of Saskatchewan has, to a major degree, based its economy on the export of uranium. Even though there is a condition of sale that Canadian uranium should be used for peaceful purposes nevertheless some Canadian uranium has found its way into the nuclear arsenals of the US, Britain and France and even the former Soviet Union and now projected into China" as noted by Dr. Fred Knelman. Successive Canadian governments have been promoting the sale of CANDU reactors and the export of uranium around the world. In the past for example, even though Canada knew that Argentina had a secret program to develop nuclear weapons Canada persisted in the sale of a CANDU reactor was saved only by the fact that there was a change in government.

What has been the role of the Canadian government in consistently voting with the US on key UN General Assembly resolution requiring nuclear arms control and disarmament, and voting against any inclusion in recent UN Conference Action plans on

eliminating weapons of mass destruction. Canada has continually condoned the berthing of nuclear armed or nuclear-powered vessels in Canadian urban ports.

What has been the role of the Federal government in the development of chemical and biological weapons?

This role was evident in the former four country joint project (Britain, Canada, US and Australia) in which one of the two major research station was at Suffield, Alberta.

This is the time for reflection in Canada on Canada's role in the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, on the need for full public disclosure.

For Further Information Please contact: jrussow@coastnet.com

Joan Russow (PhD) National Leader of the Green Party of Canada 250 598-071

Fred H. Knelman (PhD) Author, Professor and major critic of US and Canada's involvement in weapons of mass destruction 250 658-2740

PETITION

TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

We the undersigned citizens

draw the attention of the House to the following

that:

"Canada is a party to the first use/first strike of nuclear weapons through its membership in NATO and through numerous bilateral agreements with the US, and this policy according to the judgment of the World Court in 1996 is in direct violation of international humanitarian law precisely because it embodies the operationalized threat to use nuclear weapons—the preferred weapons of mass destruction" states Dr. Fred Knelman.

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This is the time for reflection in Canada on Canada's role in the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, on the need for full public disclosure.

For Further Information Please contact: jrussow@coastnet.com

Joan Russow (PhD) National Leader of the Green Party of Canada 250 598-0071

Fred H. Knelman (PhD) Author, Professor and major critic of US and Canada's involvement in weapons of mass destruction 250 658-2740

() THAT in 1998, on February 27 I drafted and circulated the following petition:
TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

We the undersigned citizens

draw the attention of the House to the following

that:

"Canada is a party to the first use/first strike of nuclear weapons through its membership in NATO and through numerous bilateral agreements with the US, and this policy according to the judgment of the World Court in 1996 is in direct violation of international humanitarian law precisely because it embodies the operationalized threat to use nuclear weapons—the preferred weapons of mass destruction" states Dr. Fred Knelman.

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This is the time for reflection in Canada on Canada's role in the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, on the need for full public disclosure.

THEREFORE, your petitioners request that Parliament do the following:

- (i) to proceed with haste to discontinue the permission that has been granted to Nuclear-powered or nuclear armed vessels in the harbours of Canada
- (ii) to cancel the sale of all CANDU reactors, and discontinue all future sale of CANDU reactors
- (iii) to phase out the use of nuclear energy in Canada
- (iv) to suffocate the mining of Uranium
- (v) to reveal to the public the full extent of Canada's past and current contribution to the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- (vi) to immediately cancel the Nanoose Agreement

For Further Information Please contact: jrussow@coastnet.com

Joan Russow (PhD) National Leader of the Green Party of Canada 250 598-0071

Fred H. Knelman (PhD) Author, Professor and major critic of US and Canada's involvement in weapons of mass destruction 250 658-2740

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For Further Information Please contact: jrussow@coastnet.com

Joan Russow (PhD) National Leader of the Green Party of Canada 250 598-0071

Fred H. Knelman (PhD) Author, Professor and major critic of US and Canada's involvement in weapons of mass destruction 250 658-2740

() THAT in 1998 on February 28th , I recirculated the following:

EXHIBIT

FRAMEWORK FROM THE TREASURY BOARD REPORT

TOTAL MAIN ESTIMATES \$149,194,229, 000

AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD

Department	\$1,502,608,000)
Canadian Dairy Commission	\$2,379,000 (same)

CANADIAN HERITAGE 995,055 +\$77,015,000

Department	\$995,045,000
Canada Council	\$88,668,000
Canada Information Office	\$19,916,000
CBC	\$857,894,000 DOWN \$106,264,000
Canadian Film Development Corporation	\$81,063,000

45,568,000

Canadian Museum of Nature	\$20,558,000
CRTC	\$3,769,000

TO INVESTIGATE THE ROLE OF CRTC

IN PERPETUATING THE UNFAIRNESS IN
MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE SMALL PARTIES

National Archives of Canada	\$46,163,000
National Arts Centre	\$16,393,000
National Battlefields Commission	\$6,393,000
National Capital Commission	\$71,109,000
National Film Board	\$57,690,000
National Gallery of Canada	\$32,483,000
National Library	\$29,661,000
National Museum of Science and Technology	\$19,187,000
Public Service Commission	\$112,206,000
Status of Women	\$17,111,000 UP \$1,548,000

Status of Women

A GREEN PARTY WOULD DO THE
FOLLOWING:

*IMPLEMENT THE COMMITMENTS MADE TO
WOMEN AT THE BEIJING CONFERENCE AND
FULFIL THE COVENANT OF
IMPLEMENTATIONS SCROLL MADE ALL THE
STATEMENTS GOVERNMENTS UNDERTOOK
TO IMPLEMENT

EXHIBIT

A SCROLL THAT I MADE TO
PRESENT AT BEIJING +5

Department of Canadian heritage

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to nominate as world heritage sites areas of universal such as old growth forests
- to invoke the precautionary principle in relation to practices that could contribute to loss or reduction of biodiversity. Where there is a threat of loss or reduction of biodiversity, it is not necessary "to wait until there is "scientific certainty" that clear-cut logging and other ecologically unsound practices "contribute to the reduction and loss of biodiversity."
- *to enshrine in the constitution the right to ecological heritage
- to avoid and minimize the threat to biodiversity by banning ecologically unsound practices
- to ensure the stability of animal populations
- to ensure that all biosphere reserves have an extended core area with conservation corridors where no commercial intrusion can take place, and have all practices in buffer and transition zones linked to the convention on biological diversity
- to discontinue the current practice of privatization of parks services. • to produce a "Green Forest Field Guide" for the public on forest issues as a critique of, and interpretive guide to pulp and lumber companies' public relations statements. This will give the public an opportunity to carefully consider information disseminated by the forest industries.
- to fulfill the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity by: (a) establishing a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity (b) protecting ecosystems (c) promoting the protection of natural habitats (d) promoting the maintenance of viable populations
- to recognize that all of the species of plants and animals in Canada are part of Canada's heritage, and if their continued existence becomes threatened or endangered, then part of the heritage of Canada similarly becomes threatened or endangered.
- to enact a Code detailing the Rights of Species in Canada. These Rights will include the right to life, to habitat and to areas large enough to support species in their natural habitat. It will be in the form of an Act and will apply to all of Canada -- its lands, waters and air space.
- to negotiate with provinces having similar Acts; since these Acts differ among the provinces, the aim of negotiations will be to place the responsibility for all of Canada's species with the federal government. The Federal government will cooperate with provincial jurisdictions to satisfy both the letter and the spirit of the federal Act.
- to cooperate closely with First Nations in the development of and implementation of an Act Respecting the Rights of Species in Canada. A Green Party government would: ensure protection of all Canadian animal and plant species in their natural habitat through creation of legislation that would maintain wilderness areas and interconnected

wildlife corridors through preserving all remaining old growth forest areas and other critical habitat.

- to seek advice of scientists working in the field in any decisions made about listing endangered or threatened species of plants or animals.
- to automatically include the habitat of any species on the list, and to be required (a) to protect the habitat of any and all endangered species; give the force of law to recovery plans for threatened or endangered species;(b) subject to an advance review comprising of a thorough environmental impact assessment any development projects proposed for areas containing, or found to contain, threatened or endangered species and will- require the Minister of Canadian Heritage to bring to the attention of the Cabinet and of the Minister of Environment evidence presented by the scientific community that a species is facing imminent threats to its survival, enable any citizen to bring private enforcement actions in court where the government is not enforcing the law upholding the rights of species, act immediately when there is an immediate threat to a species' survival.

Arts and Culture

A Green party government would undertake:

- to increase the share of Canadian programming watched by Canadians beyond the present figure of 4.4%.
- to require the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to promote the cultural diversity of Canadian music, literature, dance and drama, many of which are already funded by Canadian taxpayers.
- to maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities.
- to eliminate the Goods and Services Tax on books, magazines, newspapers, films, videotapes, audiotapes, compact disks and all other means of artistic expression.
- to ensure that CBC-TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.
- to provide stable funding for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation -- both radio and television services.

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Department 575,169,000 **DOWN40,832,000**

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 77,027, 000

Department 575,169,000 **DOWN40,832,000**

Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 77,027, 000

Department of FINANCE

Department 65,977,574,000 **DOWN5 143,720,000**

Financial and Economic Policies

Financial and economic Policies \$49,004,000

Financial and Economic Policies -in accordance with the Bretton Woods and related Agreements Act, the issuance of non-interest bearing, non-negotiable demand notes in an amount not to exceed \$196,000,000
280,000,000

Federal-Provincial Transfer Payments

payment to Territorial governments \$1,120,000,000

NATIONAL REVENUE

National Revenue \$2,268,861,000 •**\$UP \$64,639,000**

(

Department of finance

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to reduce the current 10.6 billion military budget by 50%, and transfer a significant proportion of the savings into restoring transfer payments to the provinces.
- to institute a Community Economic Development (CED) that promotes local sourcing, revolving community loans, development of bioregional social and material needs inventories, and matching of those needs with local suppliers. A study of the feasibility of developing local alternative currencies would be encouraged.
- to support the LETS or similar community-based programs.

- to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.
- to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels
- to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.
- to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.
- to enact product stewardship legislation that would require producers to increase the life span of their products and to assume the full recycling and disposal costs.
- to enforce the Polluter Pay Principle", to raise corporate taxes to OECD levels.
- to cease involvement in the CANDU owners group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally
- to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors
- to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.
- to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.
- to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.
- to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.
- to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.
- to stop all foreign energy assistance related to energy mega-projects by the year 2000.
- to discontinue all foreign energy assistance related to nuclear and fossil fuel projects by the year 2000.

- to make energy efficiency and renewable energy supply from appropriately sized community planned and driven projects a key focus of overseas development assistance.
- to advocate the creation of a jointly administered federal/provincial Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) which would replace all current income support programs. A GIS would provide a subsistence income to those who are unable to work and top up the incomes of the under-employed and unemployed by 50% of the gap toward a target income at, or slightly above the, poverty line.
- to prevent the situation where states that wish to raise their standards and regulations are prevented from doing so through GATT, or Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), or through threats from the corporate sector to relocate elsewhere by establishing Mandatory International Normative Standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.
- to require corporations to increase corporate % contributions to public revenue. (Currently corporations in Canada make the least % contribution of the G7 countries).

Payments in respect of Canada's

equity interest in the Hibernia Project \$58,000,000

Auditor General 50,688,000 **UP \$1,850,000**

Canadian International Trade Tribunal \$7,949,000

Objective. In an economically and legally sound manner, to conduct investigations and inquires and to make findings as direct, recommendations on matters affecting Canada's commerce and international trade, and to decide on taxpayers appears from government customs and excise tax assessments and determinations.

Activity Description

Canadian International Trade Tribunal

The conduct of research and investigation, the receipt of evidence and the holding of public hearings so as to made adjudications, findings, determinations or recommendations in response to:

- inquiries under the Special Import Measures Act (SIMA) into whether or not the dumping and /or subsidizing found by the Department of National Revenue cause material injury to a domestic industry;

- investigations under the Canadian International Trade Tribunal Act (CITT Act) complaints, by Canadian producers of goods, of serious injury caused by imports;
- appeals from decision made by the Minister or Deputy Minister of National revenue under the Customs Act, the Excise Tax Act and SiMA, including new appeals under the Customs Act as a result of the Tribunal's new jurisdiction under the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act;
- request from domestic producers for tariff relief on imported textile inputs for production
- complaint from potential suppliers concerning any aspect of the procurement process under NAFTA, the Agreement on International Trade (AIT) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement on Government Procurement
- references under the CITT Act by the Governor in Council on any economic trade or commercial matters including injury to Canadian producers of goods and services, ...

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions \$1,687,000

Objective

To maintain public confidence in the Canadian financial services system through development and administration of a supervisory framework which seeks to ensure that federally regulated financial institutions and pension plans are able to meet their obligations as they fall due; and to provide actuarial services and advice to the government with respect to programs in operation or under development

FISHERIES AND OCEANS (budget \$1,076,749,000) **DOWN \$246,720,000**

Objective

The objective of the Program is to undertake policies and programs in support of Canada's economic, ecological and scientific interests in the oceans and inland waters; to provide for the conservation, development and sustained economic utilization of Canada's fisheries resources in marine and inland waters for those who derive their livelihood or benefit from these resources; to provide safe, effective, and environmentally sound marine services responsive to the needs of Canadians in a global economy; and to coordinate the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting oceans.

Fisheries and Oceans Science

Aquaculture science is focused on making new fish species viable for culture in Canada and improving the efficiency of culture of existing species. The introduction and spread of fish diseases to wild and cultured stocks is combated through fish health protection regulations requiring certification of fish production facilities before fish may be transported from such facilities into Canada or across provincial boundaries.

Habitat Management and Environmental Science

The development and implementation of policies, plans and programs and the administration of statutes related to the protection and conservation of aquatic habitats and the environment. It also involves investigating and monitoring chemical and physical conditions which affect the quality of aquatic environmental as well as the collection, analysis and interpretation of information to support the sustained economic utilization of Canada's renewable aquatic resources and to assess, approve and monitor activities which affect the quality and quantity of fish habitat.

Fisheries Management

Fisheries Management is responsible for fisheries management functions in all provinces and territories in Canada, and within and adjacent to Canada's 200-mile fisheries zones. This includes the inland river systems and lakes in all provinces except where authority for the management of inland fisheries has been delegated to the province or territory. This includes management in Canadian portions of transboundary rivers, shared management of interception fisheries in international waters and management of the Aboriginal, recreational and commercial fishing effort in Canadian coastal waters. Fisheries Management is also responsible for negotiating international arrangements to advance Canada's fisheries' conservation interests in cooperation with other Government departments, and then negotiation and administration of international treaties and agreements affecting bilateral and multilateral fisheries relations with other countries. The objectives of Fisheries Management are complemented through the delivery of capacity-reduction programs such as the Atlantic Groundfish Strategy and the Northern Cod Adjustment and Recovery Program. These special programs address specific needs for a specified period of time.

Department of fisheries

Fisheries and oceans-Operating expenditures and

(a) Canada's share of expenses of the International Fisheries Commissions...

(b) authority to make recoverable advances...

(c) authority to expend revenue received during the fiscal year in the Coast Guard

\$845,510,000

Fisheries and oceans Capital expenditures and authority to make payments to provinces, municipalities, local or PRIVATE Authorities as contributions toward construction done by those bodies and authority for purchase and disposal of commercial fishing vessels \$113,254,000

Fisheries and Oceans -the grants listed in the estimates \$41,103,100

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to ratify the Law of the Sea treaty
- to establish a network of Marine parks, and ecological reserves.
- to prevent risks of disease transfer from net cage fish to wild stocks, such as black cod, herring, and salmon
- to address the following outstanding issues in aquaculture, and maintain a moratorium on increased fish farming: (a) Risks of introduction of exotic diseases from the continued importation of Atlantic salmon into Pacific waters; (b) Pollution from fish sewage, contamination of shellfish, and loss of habitat; (c) Death, wounding, and harassment of mammal and bird populations due to shootings, net entanglements, and acoustic deterrent devices; (d) Loss of access to traditional fisheries for First Nations people, with increased risks to their health from exposure to drug residues from food collected near net cage operations; (e) Competition for spawning beds and genetic interaction between wild and escaped salmon in fresh and salt water; (f) Decline of wild stocks Losses of wild fish, such as herring and juvenile salmon, consumed by net cage fish; (g) Endangered human health from the increased use of antibiotics and other drugs, which have already led to the spread of fish diseases that are fully resistant to three types of antibiotics.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE (INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION)

Objective

To provide an effective, responsive government-to-government export contracting service to the private and public sectors in Canada, at the least cost to the Canadian taxpayer; and to provide an efficient and effective contract management service to foreign government customers.

Department 1.299,301.000 **DOWN 77,382,000**

Embassies etc.

PARA 29.1(2)(A) OF THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION ACT, AUTHORITY TO SPEND MONIES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR FROM CANADIAN BUSINESS CENTRES AND CANADIAN EDUCATION CENTRES \$817,428,000

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Capital expenditures \$69,385,000

Foreign Affairs and International Trade to make commitments for the current fiscal year not exceeding 50,000,000 in respect of contributions to persons, groups of persons, councils and associations to promote the development of Canadian export sales and authority to pay assessments in the amounts and in the currencies in which they are levied...notwithstanding such payments may exceed the equivalent in Canadian dollars. \$338,626,000

Canadian Commercial Corporation \$10,742,000

The obtaining and processing of invitations to tender from foreign governmental customers; the calling and evaluation of tenders and proposals from Canadian suppliers; the negotiating and signing of contracts with foreign customers and the letting or arranging of contracts with Canadian suppliers; the payment to Canadian suppliers and the collection of receivables from foreign customers.

CIDA 1,683,782,000 **DOWN \$143,771,000**

CIDA operating \$94,293,355

CIDA grants International Development (Financial Institutions) ...

1,445,321,000

Issuance of non-interest bearing non-negotiable demand notes...International Financial Institution Fund. Payment not to exceed US \$4,465,910 to Multilateral Development Banks \$6,037,910

Export Development Corporation, \$135,000,000 **DOWN \$45,700,000**

IDRC \$88,111,000 **DOWN \$8,089**

International Joint Commission \$4,461,000

Canada/US Agreement on Great lakes Water Quality

NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section \$2,180,000 (2,063,000) DOWN \$4,000

Northern Pipeline Agency. \$254,000

RENAMED AS **Department of international cooperation**

A Green party government would call upon the member states of the United Nations:

- **to sign and ratify international agreements that they have not yet signed and ratified, and to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance and enforcement.**
- **to undertake to fulfill expectations created through General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans.**
- **to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with national codes, social security... international laws, including international environmental law.**
- **to establish mandatory international normative standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.**
- **to recommend to the OECD to cease deliberations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) which if implemented would undermine the United Nations, and the ability of nation states to harmonize social and environmental standards upwards.**
- **to abrogate NAFTA**
- **to revoke charters of corporations that violate human rights, cause environmental degradation or contribute to conflict or war**
- **to act upon the Malaysian General Assembly resolution which affirmed that “the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity”.**
- **to embark immediately and conclude before the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time bound framework with provisions for effective verification and enforcement**
- **to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care, the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating**

socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.

- to prevent further environmental degradation and human rights violation and thus to fully act upon the commitment under principle 14 of the Rio Declaration which calls for the prevention of the transfer to other states of substances or activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health. This principle would presumably include toxic, hazardous, and atomic substances and wastes and associated activities.

Prior informed consent by the receiving country does not absolve the export state from the commitment to not transfer these substances.

- to extend this principle to include transfer within states to lands of indigenous peoples, or to communities of marginalized citizens.

- to act upon a commitment in recent UN Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, reduce the ecological footprint and reject the notion that economic growth will solve the urgency of the global situation.

- to invoke the Precautionary Principle found in the Rio Declaration, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Framework Convention on Climate Change Convention) and not wait until there is scientific certainty that environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity or climate change will occur for current practices causing environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change to be banned, discontinued, or phased out.

- to adhere to the Prevention of Disasters Principle as enunciated in the Habitat II Agenda, and ban, discontinue and phase out the use of substances and activities that could potentially cause disasters.

- to address the issue of pharmaceutical corporations dictating changes into the Codex Alimentarius.

- to institute an International Court of Compliance where citizens can take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to advocate that security be achieved through fair trade not free trade.

- to discontinue the arms trade including the banning of anti-personnel land mines
- to demilitarize Canada's North and stop low-level flights.
- to cease treating the unique ecosystem of the North and the communities living there as commodities for the use of southern urban centres.
- to withdraw from NATO and NORAD.
- to improve Canada's contribution to conflict prevention and resolution, and peace-building.
- to make environmental and social charters the backbone of trade deals.
- to stop all exports of arms from Canada (for the last 5 years Canada has been annually increasing its arms exports).
- to improve regulations for imports to avoid products made with child and slave labour.
- to stop all export and national movements of hazardous wastes.
- to stop sale of nuclear technology from Canada (technology for dealing safely with nuclear waste does not exist).
- to reduce the need for large-scale human migration by requiring rich countries to pay a fair price for third world commodities, and through eliminating the arms trade.
- to maintain and expand trade sanctions with countries with human rights abuses.
- to encourage bioregional self-reliance in basic goods and services.
- to ensure debt forgiveness for poor countries and to restrict wealth transfer from poor to rich countries in the form of corporate profits.

HEALTH

Department \$1,534,058.000 **DOWN \$42,791,000**

Health operating expenditures...

provision of services or the sale of products related to health protection, regulatory activities and medical services \$912,450,000

Health Capital expenditures **\$11,417,000**

Health-The grants listed

in the Estimates and contributions **\$562,041,000**

Hazardous Materials Information

Review Commission \$1,163,000 DOWN \$55,000

\$

Medical research council Operative expenditures \$8,330,000

Medical Research Council grants \$228,620,000

\$

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT - renamed Human Rights and Social Development

Department

\$24,893,732,000 **DOWN \$1,724,660,000**

Corporate Services Program. Program expenditures and authority to make recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan Account and the employment Insurance Account \$42,901,000

Human Resources Investment and Insurance Program

Human Resources Investment and Insurance-Operating expenditures

and authority to make recoverable expenditures on behalf of the Employment Insurance \$108,044,000

Human Resources Investment and Insurance—the grants listed in the estimates, contributions and payments to provinces, municipalities, other public bodies, community organizations, private groups, corporations, partnerships and individuals or other bodies, in accordance with agreements entered into between the Minister and such bodies in respect of:

(a) projects undertaken by such bodies for the purposes of providing employment or employment assistance to workers and contributing to the betterment of the community or

(b) payments made, or costs incurred by such bodies in respect of such works
\$1,436,788,000

Labour program

Labour-Program expenditures, the expenses of delegates engaged in activities related to Canada's role in international labour affairs and the grants listed in the estimates and contributions \$44,760,000

Canada Labour Relations Board

\$8,901,000 (\$7,927,000)

Canadian Artists and Producers Professional Relations Tribunal

\$1,726,000 (\$1,580,000)

Canadian Centre for occupational
Health and Safety

\$1,356,000 DOWN \$400,000

Department of human resources and development (human rights)

Department \$922,667,000 **DOWN \$44,242,000**

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency 308,902,000

Business Development Bank of Canada ...?? NO FIGURE

Canadian Space Agency \$184,537,000

Competition Tribunal \$1,258,000

copyright Board \$841,000

Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation \$8,654,000

Federal Office of Regional Development -Quebec \$296,407,000

National Research Council of Canada \$462,440,000 **UP \$54,689,000**

Natural Science and Engineering Research Council

\$433,855,000 **DOWN \$5,771,00**

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

\$94,422,000 **UP \$3,177,000**

Standards Council of Canada \$5,111,000

Statistics Canada \$262,268,000

Western Economic Diversification \$255,938,000 **UP \$5,990,000**

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Department of intergovernmental affairs

A Green party government would undertake:

- to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles.
- to advocate amending the Constitution to include Quebec and by doing so would directly address the concerns of those Quebecois (of which there are many) who wish a partnership with Ottawa that would allow for basic protections of the French language and culture in Quebec.
- to observe the expressed desire of Quebec in the following five areas: (a) Provincial veto over future Constitutional amendments; (b) Limiting federal spending powers in programs falling under the exclusive jurisdiction of Quebec;(c) Appointment of judges from Quebec to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada;(d) Broader immigration powers; (e) Constitutional recognition of Quebec as a distinct society
- to constitutionally entrench "opt-out" powers in terms of federal spending in Quebec.

That is to say that Quebec would enjoy the same opt-out powers that it has now but that they would irrevocably be entrenched in the Constitution.

- to permit Quebec to submit to the federal government of the day a list of nine Supreme Court judge candidates, from which the federal government would select three to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada, recognizing Quebec's need to be involved in the process with respect to the province's particular judicial character.
- to ensure the constitutional entrenchment of power over immigration for Quebec, recognizing that Quebec's demographics are such that it has (since the mid-1970's) been unable to maintain its population due to both lower birth rates and mass sovereignty-induced emigration to other provinces. Thus, immigration in Quebec has

been centred around maintaining and perpetuating the French language and culture in that province and its immigration policies should provide for that".

- to recognize that protection of the French language and culture in Quebec is essential to its identity as a nation, constitutional protection is unequivocally necessary insofar as Quebec finds itself surrounded by a continent which is primarily Anglo-centred.
- to clarify and redefine the phrase "distinct society," it is necessary to clearly define the terms and conditions involved in the constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec.
- to support constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec on the condition that its definition be clearly defined by "Quebeckers" and the Quebec governments with a view towards avoiding any alienation of the non-French-Canadian population of Quebec."

JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT \$433,926,000 **DOWN \$17,707,000**

Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs \$224,343,000 **UP \$8,485,000**

Federal Court of Canada 30,074 **UP \$8,485,000**

Human Rights Tribunal Panel • **\$1,927,000 NEW**

Offices of the Information and Privacy Commissioners of Canada of Canada

6,120,000 **DOWN \$142,000**

Tax Court of Canada \$1,916,000 **DOWN \$76,000**

Department of justice.

A Green party government would undertake:

- to institute substantial reforms to the administration of justice within Canada, in terms of human rights, electoral and government reform, law enforcement and reform of the criminal code.
- to institute a system of justice which fairly balances the right to due process with collective security and works to reduce crime through prevention, deterrence and rehabilitation.
- to institute an inclusive electoral political process which represents both minority and mainstream views effectively.

- to hold a referendum (either by preferential ballot or followed by a series of runoffs) giving Canadians the opportunity to set the direction senate reform should take.
- to implement anti-SLAPP legislation strictly limiting the rights of corporations to sue groups and individuals for pecuniary loss.
- to guarantee through legislation: a) the right to clean air; b) the right to clean water; c) the right to uncontaminated food
- to empower Canadians whose environmental rights have been violated to take governments, corporations and individuals to court for violation of these rights.
- to closely examine the use of sentencing circles, house arrest for non-violent crime, increased community service and civil suits for punitive damages to keep non-violent first offenders out of prison facilities.
- to keep non-violent individuals who are employed while under house arrest, on parole or performing community service.
- to regulate alcohol, tobacco and currently prohibited opiates, hallucinogens, stimulants and depressants (such as marijuana, heroin, cocaine, MDA, MDMA, LSD etc.) under the same legislation as one another.
- to enact a bill of inter-species rights which would guarantee all species native to Canada the following rights: (a) the right to exist; (b) the right to exist in at least one geographical location without human interference; (c) the right to access food, clean water and clean air
- to conduct a full review of government contracts, procedures, statutes and regulations to address other areas in which same-sex couples face systematic discrimination.
- to redirect government gun control efforts as follows: (a) a ban on all assault weapons; (b) clearer regulation of gun storage; (c) a program to phase-out handguns by tightening eligibility requirements over time; (d) a ban on large capacity magazines.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Department 9,916,518,000 • **DOWN 538,482**

Department of Defence

A Green Party government would undertake:

- to enforce the World Court decision which affirmed that the use or threat of nuclear weapons is contrary to international humanitarian law.

- to terminate international training exercises with offensive purposes on Canadian soil. This includes low-level flying exercises in Goose Bay, Labrador, cruise missile testing in Cold Lake, Alberta and submarine training in Nanoose Bay, British Columbia.
- to convert the manufacturing of arms to sustainable and useful production.
- to reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings into achieving a culture of peace—the guaranteeing of human rights, the protecting of the environment, the preventing of conflict, and the creating of socially equitable and environmentally sound work.
- to withdraw from the global arms race, including through the phasing out of uranium mining
- to promote the banning of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and land mines.
- to close Canadian waters and ports to nuclear armed and/or powered warships;
- to establish a civilian-based national defence program that would train citizens in unarmed national defense initiatives.
- to permit the redirection of taxes from the military to promote peace initiatives.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Department \$472,172,000 **DOWN \$99,598,000**

Atomic Energy Control Board \$42,243,000 **DOWN \$1,680,000**

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited \$132,215,000 **DOWN \$41,839**

Cape Breton Development Corporation \$22,105,000 **•NEWNEW**

National Energy Board \$28,014,000 **DOWN \$2,093,000**

PARLIAMENT

The Senate 40,675,000 **DOWN \$38,000**

House of Commons \$213,600,000 **DOWN \$2,948,000**

Library of Parliament \$17,599,000

PRIVY COUNCIL

Department \$64,007,000 **DOWN \$797,000**

Canadian Centre for Management Development \$16,958,000

Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat \$3,104,000

Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board \$22,107,000

Chief Electoral Officer \$23,854,000

Commissioner of Official Languages 9,962,000

National Round Table on the

Environment and the Economy \$3,310,000 *UP \$40,000

Public Services Staff Relations Board \$5,556,000 DOWN67,000

Security Intelligence Review Committee \$1,406,000 * \$3,000

PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Department \$1,708,634,000 DOWN \$349,804

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporations

\$1,863,667.000 DOWN \$68,836,000

Canada Post Corporation \$14,000,000 UP \$3,000

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Department \$72,534,000 DOWN \$1,208,000

Canadian Security Intelligence Service

\$1,161,380,000 DOWN \$4,174,000

Correctional Service \$1,153,018,000 •UP \$60,740,000

National parole Board \$23,656,000

Office of the Correctional Investigator \$1,284,000

Royal Canadian Mounted Police \$1,118,411,000 DOWN \$102,629,000

Royal Canadian Mounted Police External Review Committee \$788,000

Royal Canadian Mounted P9lice Public Complaints Commission \$3,545,000

TRANSPORT

Department \$1,731,083,000 DOWN \$9,873,000

Canadian Transportation Agency \$21,744,000 DOWN \$253,000

Civil Aviation Tribunal \$,000

Department of transport

A Green government would undertake:

- to move away from car-dependency as agreed to at the Habitat II Conference (1996).
- to tax all vehicles to pay for the damage they do to the roads and environment.
- to design all highways to serve first walkers, then cyclists, then public transport, then other forms of transport.
- to design taxes and support research to build an efficient, cheap automobile, suitable for rural use, the range to be suitable for the user to travel to the nearest rail station;
- to actively promote the use of rail for all heavy loads, and extend the rail network to serve all urban locations conveniently.
- to actively promote and extend light rail transport for all city and inter-city travel
- to adopt the green transportation hierarchy: walking, bicycles, transit, and lastly private automobiles.
- to promote the reformation of cities to an aggregate of neighbourhoods, to minimize the need for travel.
- to advocate that the heaviest loads should be, where possible, carried by water;
- to de-emphasize the use of air transport or eliminate it if surface transportation is faster.
- to promote environmentally-sound transportation systems that contribute to the development of Ecocities.

TREASURY BOARD \$1,481,295,000 •UP \$48,949,000

VETERANS \$1,921,587 DOWN9 \$873,000

ELECTIONS CANADA AGENCY

A GREEN PARTY Would continue to lobby for the charter challenge of the first past the post electoral system and replace the system with some form of proportion representation as outlined in the 1997 charter challenge Joan Russow and the Green Party of Canada Charter challenge case

A Green Party government would undertake

- to reform our current electoral system along the principles of proportional representation where a party receives a number of seats equal to their share of the vote.
- to promote proportional representation for its positive effect in electing more women and minorities to parliaments around the world.
- to recommend a Promotional Representative system similar to that used in Germany and New Zealand, where political parties hold seats after passing a 5%-threshold of the popular vote.
- to encourage the use of the mixed-member-proportional system where Canadians would vote twice: once for their local representative (as they do now) and once for the party of their choice (which would determine how many seats a party can have). Such a system would ensure Canadians have both personal and political representation.
- to phase out limits to democratic participation such as \$1000 deposits required for federal candidates.
- to impose strict limits upon election campaign spending, and particularly limit amounts raised from vested economic interests such as corporations and unions, and eliminate refund of 22.5%
- to ensure equal access by all registered political parties to publicly regulated media during elections
- to eliminate the use of funds by incumbent and government parties during the pre-election writ period.

MARCH MARCH 1998

() THAT on March 5 1998 'I participated in a planning meeting for the Slocan rally with politicians in a cage

() THAT in 1998, on March 9, I made a presentation to Oak Bay Council on the MAI

() THAT in 1998 on March 10, I wrote LETTER TO THE UN, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

The local paper is doing a follow-up story on citizen inspection, and I mentioned that we were going to be drafting a letter to the Secretary General as a follow-up to the previous Iraq and UN letter. Here is a draft.

EXHIBIT

LETTER TO THE UN, TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

In 1945 the United Nations was formed to prevent "the scourge of war" and to "respect the rule of law" not force. In 1972, every member state of the UN made a commitment at the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction. Yet since that time in the past 25 years many member states of the United Nations have continued to produce weapons of mass destruction. Now in 1998, to prevent the possibility of the scourge of war the United

Nations must appoint an international inspection team not from countries that themselves have weapons of mass destruction but from countries that have "clean hands".

For the purpose of eliminating these weapons, there must be unconditional access to all sites of weapons of mass destruction. This is a time for reflection and for actions that truly eliminate the existence of weapons of mass destruction so as to remove the threat to use or use of these weapons. No state should be exempt from inspection.

In July 1996, the International Court of Justice rules that the use or the threat to use nuclear weapons was contrary to international humanitarian law. The United States has demonstrated disregard for this ruling through the continued circulation and berthing of nuclear-powered and nuclear capable vessels.

We urge the United Nations to require the United States to fully reveal the list of the ports of entry, and waters of passage of all nuclear-powered and nuclear-capable vessels, and to call on the US to implement the decision of the International Court of Justice by discontinuing all further circulation of these vessels.

We further request that until such time that these visits have ceased citizens in the ports of entry should be given permission to board these vessels in their capacity as "Citizen Inspectors of Weapons of Mass Destruction" .

Joan Russow (PhD)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

() THAT in 1998 on March 1, I was on a Panel on MAI

() THAT in 1998 on March 19, I attended Globe 1998 in Vancouver

COMMENT

Just read about your excellent Shapiro operation. I had the opportunity of doing the same to a Monsanto CEO at the GLOBE 96 meeting in Vancouver. He was waxing poetic about the way through environmental reporting in consultation with environmental groups he had taken such environmental care that Monsanto had avoided law suits. I rose to the microphone unfortunately without pie in hand and said that I was surprised that he had not been sued for misrepresentation, and I referred to their numerous misrepresentations related to genetically engineered foods and crops. At the end I also mentioned developing nuclear weapons [I had Monsanto's role in actually confused Monsanto with another firm which I found out when I got home to Victoria]. He was very confused but could not deny that Monsanto was involved with nuclear weapons.

() THAT in 1998 on March 19, I wrote and circulated a piece on Globe 98

EXHIBIT

Deregulation, voluntary compliance and the delusions of the clean-up industry: Globe 1998

In 1971, prior to the first major international conference on the Un Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) in Stockholm, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) secretariat expressed concern about the cost of environmental regulations. Their concern about the cost of environmental regulations not about the cost to the environment of not having environmental regulations has been a continued corporate theme.

Prior to UNCED, corporations again feared the possibility of member states of the UN having finally the political will to established principles and binding regulations at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio. In 1991, Corporations along with corporate sympathetic administrations embarked upon the transformation of the International Standardization Organization which was initiated in 1949 into a quasi, pseudo standard setting body. The essence of ISO 14,000 which has emerged from this revitalization of ISO was that corporations should set their environmental management plans and goals and then be assessed by environmental auditors on how well they conform to the corporation's self-initiated plans and goals. This approach was voluntary, non-mandatory and non-normative.

At Globe 1998 held in Vancouver from March 19-March 20 at most of the sessions including several sessions on "voluntary compliance" and specifically on ISO 14,000 the major polluters with the assistance of government representatives in silent collusion congratulated themselves on their major achievements in the field of "corporate sustainability".

Through deregulation the so-called "environment clean-up industry" thrives. The clean-up environment industry would disappear if there were the political will to establish strong mandatory principled regulations that would prevent environmentally unsound practices from being carried out and substances from being created.

What is necessary is not to devolve power to the corporations to set their own environmental management schemes that delude the public into thinking that they are adhering to external normative standards but to work towards principled regulations to drive corporations.

The corporate sector, to justify deregulation cite "what could be called arbitrary regulations not principled regulations. Arbitrary regulations are always difficult to justify in any field and they give fodder to corporations to call for deregulation.

Principled regulations are those that would bring about a complete shift in direction from the "error/attempted rectification of error/error" syndrome, to prevention technology _doing it right the first time.

Principled regulations would drive industry not be driven by industry.

Currently as was evident at Globe 98 corporations and corporate sympathetic administrations were willing to accept the devolution of regulatory regimes to the corporate sectors without making the distinction between arbitrary and principled regulations.

With principled regulations there would be Mandatory International Normative Standards/Regulations drawn from existing international principles, continually harmonizing upwards being based on the highest and more stringent principles of members states. No state should ever be penalized for requiring higher standards and regulations. A practice that is always evident in Trade agreements.

Principled regulation would be based on the following principles that would be enforced

1. the precautionary principle

Where there is a threat of environment degradation. The lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason to postpone measure to prevent the threat

Under this principle there would be sufficient evidence to justify the banning or the phasing out of the following practices and substances among others or activities

- civil nuclear energy
- uranium mining
- current forest practices including clear-cut logging and other environmentally unsound practices
- production of toxic, hazardous wastes

- hormone treated beef, and genetically engineered organisms
- deposit of deleterious substances in water bodies
- use of chemical pesticides.

2. The reverse onus principle

the proponent of an intervention into the ecosystem must prove the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent having to prove the harm

Under this principle more stringent measures would be in place before a substance or activity would be introduced into the ecosystem.

3. Prevention of disasters Principle

This principle would ensure the discontinuing of all circulating and berthing of nuclear power or nuclear capable vessels

eliminate weapons of mass destruction

4. The reduction of the ecological foot print and the moving away from the current models of over-consumption;

The implementation of this principle would require a complete reassessment of what would constitute the quality of life

If these principles were implemented through regulations Principle would rule corporations rather than be overruled by them

A representative from the oil industry once said when I asked him what would the oil industry do if there were the political will to act on the commitment made at Habitat 1 to phase out the use of fossil fuels. He replied "we would be the first to develop the best environmentally sound energy.

In 1972 at the United Nations conference on Humans and Environment at Stockholm the fundamental principles were laid down to address the environment. We are now living with over 25 years of negligence due to the lack of political will to act on the commitments from 1972. Maurice Strong the Director of both the Stockholm and Rio conference when asked at the Globe 98 about the failure to act on commitments appeared to endorse the corporate voluntary compliance approach. He even addressed the delegates at the Globe 98 conference as "environmentalists". This close collusion between corporations and corporate sympathetic administrations must be opposed. Regardless of whether the Multilateral Agreement on Investments does not go through, there are years of work to ensure that governments perform their role of ensuring that corporations comply and not undermine the rule of law.

As a Canadian senator stated at one of the meetings on Kyoto, "governments thrive on pollution because of royalties and the citizens benefit from pollution through contributions to social programs".

Arbitrary regulations are regulations that would interfere with the protecting of the environment, principled regulations are those that do not.

Joan Russow (PhD_

National leader of the Green Party of Canada

() THAT in 1998, at Globe 98, I criticized the oil and gas industries for their full page ads opposing any measures to address Climate Change.my intervention was reported in the local news

() THAT in 1998 on March 12. Burrard Plant Vancouver. Gave a press conference with Dave Norman

() THAT in 1998 on CFUV Discussion of the MAI

() THAT in 1998, I made a presentation against International War Games and non-compliance with international obligations and commitments

in Vancouver at a Press Conference with Michael Wallace and Libby Davis

EXHIBIT

() THAT in 1998 March 17, I circulated internationally a comment on the MAI and violation of international law, and was contacted by a representative of the European Union government.

EXHIBIT

MAI WOULD BE IN CONFLICT WITH PREMPTORY NORMS OF GENERAL INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THUS BE NULL AND VOID.

Joan Russow (PhD)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

EXHIBIT

Under Article 53 of the Convention on the Law of Treaties

Treaties conflicting with a peremptory norm of general international law (jus cogens)

A treaty is void if, at the time of its conclusion, it conflicts with a peremptory norm of general international law. for the purposes of the present convention, a pre-emptory norm of general international law is a norm accepted and are recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of general international law having the same character.

The MAI would undermine several principles of international customary law which could be considered general norms of international law some of which are the following.

1. The Precautionary principle

The precautionary principle has been enunciated in international documents since at least the 1972 United Nations Conference on Humans and the Environment (Stockholm Convention), where it appeared in a rudimentary form; it was then reinforced in the 1982 UN Resolution 37/7, the World Charter of Nature, and then re-enunciated throughout the UNCED documents.

Since 1972, in Stockholm the essence of the precautionary principle was agreed to by the member states of the United Nations

"A point has been reached in history when we must shape our actions throughout the world with a more prudent care for their environmental consequences. Through ignorance or indifference, we can do massive and irreversible harm to the earthly environment...Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment" (1972)

This principle was further reinforced in 1982, in the World Charter of Nature:

"Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed" (11 b) World Charter of Nature (1982)

Activities which are likely to cause irreversible damage to nature shall be avoided (11. a) World Charter of Nature (1982)

In 1992, in the UNCED documents there is the full enunciation of the precautionary principle. This principle is present in all the documents in differing forms:

In the Rio Declaration it is expressed in the following way

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation." (Rio Declaration, 1992).

: in the Framework for a Climate Change Convention, it is phrased in a different way:

"The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures (Climate Change Convention, 1992)

and in the Convention on Biological Diversity

"Where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat" (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

2. INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE

The obligation to future generation has been enunciated as a principle for over twenty years, and thus has become a principle of international customary law and thus a norm of international law

In the United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage:

"Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. (United Nations Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage", 1972)

In the Stockholm Convention of 1972, the requirement to preserve our environmental heritage and the requirement to save a representative sample of natural ecosystems for future generations were being recognized:

"The natural resources of the earth including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations" (Principle 2)

[Humans] have a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wild life and its habitat which are now gravely imperiled by a combination of adverse factors (Principle 4),

In UN Resolution 37/7, 1982

Reaffirming that [humans] must acquire the knowledge to maintain and enhance his ability to use natural resources in a manner which ensures the preservation of the species and ecosystems for the benefit of present and future generations,(UN Resolution 37/7, 1982)

In the Convention of Biological Diversity

"to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity for the benefit of present and future generations (Biodiversity Convention, UNCED, 1992)

and in the Framework Convention on Climate Change:

" to protect the climate system for present and future generations"

The principle of considering the need to preserve ecological heritage for future generations, because of its continued inclusion in international documents, has become a principle of international customary law.

Continued depletion of resources upon which future generations depend are being depleted

Around the world many of the basic resources on which future generations will depend for their survival and well-being are being depleted and environmental degradation is intensifying, driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, unprecedented growth in population, widespread and persistent poverty, and social and economic inequality (Preamble, 1.2. International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

3. THE NON-TRANSFERENCE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES OR ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE

This principle has been previously enunciated in different forms through General assembly resolutions and was globally adopted at the UNCED:

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED)

(This principle should never be qualified by the excuse that the recipient state is willing to accept the harmful substances or activities. Also, the excuse of “Extraterritoriality” shall not be used as a device to justify the transferring of these harmful substances and activities (i.e. what right do we have to impose our standards on other communities, regions or states—self-serving extraterritorialism-avoidance).

4. COMPLIANCE PRINCIPLE

The obligation to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance with international law has been established in international Conventions, Protocols, Declarations, Covenants, and Resolutions, and has thus become a principle of international customary law.

This international customary law principle has been expressed in numerous international documents for over 20 years. An example of the enunciation of the principle can be found in the UN Resolution 37/7. and reads as follows:

The principles set forth in the present Charter shall be reflected in the law and practice of each State, as well as at the international level (UN Resolution 37/7)

In Art. 60 of the Convention of Law of Treaties, states are bound to not create situations in which it would be impossible to fulfill treaty obligations"

Also, under the Convention of the Law of Treaties, states are bound, unless specifically mentioned, not to invoke internal law to justify non-performance of a treaty obligation (Art. 27).

This principle of compliance was extended in recent UN Conferences to cover the commitment to ensure corporate compliance with international law. In 1995, in the Platform of Action, UN Convention on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, States undertook to ensure that “all corporations, including transnational corporations,

comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws” (Section 167). This undertaking was reaffirmed and extended in the Habitat II Agenda to include the “private sector.”

MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CURRENTLY NEGOTIATING THE MAI THROUGH THE OECD HAVE FAILED TO SIGN AND RATIFY ALL RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC TRUST AGREEMENTS RELATED TO GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS, PROTECTING AND PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT, PREVENTING WAR AND CONFLICT, ENABLING SOCIAL JUSTICE INCLUDING LABOUR RIGHTS, AND PROVIDING FOR SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND EMPLOYMENT. MANY OF THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATING THE MAI HAVE FAILED ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO COMPLY WITH THEIR PUBLIC TRUST INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

COM

() THAT in 1998 on March 17, I was on a panel on MAI
on CFUV Discussion of the MAI

() THAT In March 1998 I attended Globe 1998 in Vancouver

18 Globe 1998 IN Vancouver

COMMENT;

Criticized the oil and gas industries for their full page ads opposing any measures to address Climate Change.

.March 18 Globe see article by XX from Salt Spring about my challenging the oil companies about their full-page ads

DEREGULATION, VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE, AND THE DELUSIONS OF THE CLEAN-UP INDUSTRIES

In 1971, prior to the first major international conference on the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) in Stockholm, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) secretariat expressed concern about the cost of environmental regulations. Their concern about the cost of environmental regulations not about the cost to the environment of not having environmental regulations has been Deregulation, voluntary compliance and the delusions of the clean-up industry: Globe 1998, a continued corporate theme.

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Joan Russow (PhD_

National leader of the Green Party of Canada

march 23 CFUV hour long discussion about the MAI with Stacey Chapell

The MAI must be deemed to be in conflict with a peremptory norm of general international law, and as such should be if completed be deemed null and void.

() THAT in 1998, March 31-I attended as leader of the Green Party , the leaders of the Federation of Green parties of the Americas in Brazil

() THAT in 1998, in March 31 I proposed that we draft a resolution and I participated in drafting the resolution

26 AL 31 DE MARZO, 1998.

a) La Federación informará y actuará para establecer un mecanismo de trabajo para vigilar el cumplimiento de los tratados internacionales.

b) La Federación presentará una compilación de compañías mineras, forestales, madereras, petroleras, agricultoras, farmacéuticas, biotecnológicas y nucleares que operan en las Américas.

c) La Federación establecerá una red de información y un trabajo de investigación para reportar a todas estas compañías que operan fuera del país su origen en países miembros de la Federación.

d) La Federación de Partidos Verdes de las Américas solicita la implementación de los compromisos hechos en la conferencia de Río de 1992 (Agenda 21).

e) La Federación propone discontinuar la circulación y vertimiento de desechos nucleares así como el libre tránsito de barcos transportadores de los mismos. La Federación se pronuncia y apoya por una convención de la eliminación de las armas nucleares antes del año 2000.

APRIL

() THAT in April, I went to visit Christine Lamont in Sao Paolo. I had been asked by her mother, in Surrey, BC, to visit her in jail; Her mother and father had been assured by Christine that she was innocent.

The day before I met two human rights lawyers who were interested in meeting with Christine Lamont. Generally, the Green Party in Brazil was not sympathetic because many of the people on the left had felt that the kidnapping had helped the right get in because there was a call for law and order (they had kidnapped a wealthy store owner and asked for ransom for an activist group, the FMLN in el Salvador (a group that now has had some electoral success). actually, the only elected green politician at the national level was himself responsible for a kidnapping which at that time was during a repressive regime and he became a hero.

I had had a meeting with the Green party in Surrey and had been asked, by her mother to meet with Christine'. she called me the next day and we met. she arranged with the Canadian embassy for me to go to the women's jail. I was not allowed to visit her partner, David.

The traffic in Sao Paolo was impossible; a new concept of meeting times—"whenever I arrive". there was constant rush hour and the smell of gasoline. Ironically, the women's jail seemed like an oasis in the polluted Sao Paulo. I brought a typed copy of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and passed it on to Christine. I went with David, Steve Kisby and a Brazilian Human Rights Lawyer. there was very little sympathy for the kidnappers in the Brazil media.

Sometime later, Christine and David confessed, but it was too late the Socialist Lula lost because of kidnapping and the right wing won all of her supporters, including myself felt duped

() THAT in 1998, , POST- 50 GLOBAL COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION

We prepared the following draft resolution for the "We the Peoples Conference: The Role of Civil Society in the History and Future of the United

Nations". This resolution called upon states, at the June 26, 1995 UN Affirmation Ceremony, to pledge to discharge fifty years of obligations.

This resolution was adopted by the plenary at the Conference, and the assembly agreed that the resolution should be passed on to Dr. Boutros Ghali who subsequently addressed the plenary. We recently received a letter of support from Dr. Boutros, Boutros Ghali:

Thank you for sharing with me the "Global Compliance Resolution" whose spirit reaffirms the commitment of people the world over to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations (signed, Boutros, Boutros-Ghali July 5, 1995)

Since then, on September 13, a version of the Global Compliance resolution was officially distributed to all delegations of the member states at the United Nations at the United Nations Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace. The Global Compliance resolution was distributed again to all delegations of the member states of the United Nations on September 15, on the final day of the conference.

A proposed resolution for October 24 was sent to all the UN 50th Anniversary representatives. A response was received from Dr. Sohreh Tabatabai, the Coordinator, Fiftieth Anniversary Secretariat:

I regret that it is not possible for us to arrange for presentation of the Global compliance Resolution to the General Assembly. As resolutions may be introduced only by Member States ...

You may be interested to learn that the special commemorative session of the General Assembly planned for 22-24 October is expected to endorse a Declaration rededicating Member States to achieving the goals of the United Nations Charter.

STATES HAVE CONTINUALLY BEEN PREPARED TO DEDICATE THEMSELVES TO ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. THEY ARE, HOWEVER, NOT PREPARED TO DISCHARGE YEARS OF OBLIGATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS. THE GLOBAL COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION CALLS UPON STATES TO DISCHARGE YEARS OF OBLIGATIONS AND FULFILL YEARS OF EXPECTATIONS WHICH IF DISCHARGED AND FULFILLED WOULD DEMONSTRATE THE DEDICATION OF STATES TO ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

53/1 Proclamation of the International Year of Global Compliance

The General Assembly

Whereas 1999 is the culmination of the decade devoted to the furtherance of international law

Whereas the General Assembly has decided unanimously to proclaim solemnly, on the Fifty-second Anniversary of the United Nations, 1999 to be the International Year of Global Compliance

Whereas since the formation of the United Nations, member states of the United Nations have undertaken in UN system governing bodies obligations reflected in Charters, Covenants, Conventions, Declarations; and have created expectations through General Assembly Resolutions, declarations and Conference action statements. ,

Whereas, if these years of obligations had been honoured and acted upon, respect for human rights could have been guaranteed, preservation and protection of the environment could have been ensured, threats to peace prevented and removed, disarmament achieved, and socially equitable and environmentally sound development could have been enabled,

Whereas fulfillment of the purpose of the United Nations would require the discharging of these year of obligations related to guaranteeing respect for human rights, preserving and protecting the environment, promoting peace, and ensuring socially equitable and environmentally sound development;

Whereas, the freeing up of money through the peace dividend would assist in the discharging of these obligations, and the fulfilling of these expectations

Whereas the Fifty-second Anniversary of the United Nations provides a unique opportunity to reaffirm the support for and commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United nations, and to undertake to discharge previous obligations incurred through the Charter, Covenants, Conventions, and to fulfill previous expectations created through Declarations, General Assembly Resolutions, and Conference Action statements.

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly, and its member states

Solemnly proclaim 1999 the International Year of Global Compliance

and solemnly pledge to do the following:

- to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and international law can be maintained;
- to discharge obligations undertaken through the Charter, Conventions, Treaties, and Covenants, and to fulfill expectations created through Declarations, General Assembly Resolutions and conference Action statements;
- to sign and ratify what they have not yet signed and ratified, to enact the necessary legislation and enforcement measures to ensure the discharging of these obligations
- to fulfill additional expectations created through globally adopted UN Conference action plans, and programs of action.

APRIL APRIL

() THAT In 1998, on April 24 I recirculated The following

PETITION

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF COMPLIANCE

RECOGNIZING that for fifty years since the formation of the United Nations, member states have undertaken obligations reflected in the Charter, treaties, conventions, and covenants; and have created expectations reflected in declarations, conference commitments and resolutions.

REMINDED of the General Assembly resolution establishing a decade of International Law from 1990 –1999.

MINDFUL of the obligation to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and international law can be maintained (Charter of the United Nations, 1945)

AFFIRMING that it has become a principle of international customary law that state parties to treaties and Conventions undertake to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance with their obligations (Art. III Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948); International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (1966); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979); Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes (1992) etc.

CONVINCED of the applicability of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations whereby if a government holds itself out to do something even if not legal required to do so, the government will be expected to act carefully and without negligence, and the citizens have a legitimate expectation that the government will discharge this obligations.

Convinced also of the applicability of the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectations to declarations, conference commitments and General Assembly resolutions.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT IN 1996, STATES SIGN WHAT THEY HAVE NOT YET SIGNED, RATIFY WHAT THEY HAVE NOT YET RATIFIED, ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE, AND UNDERTAKE TO ENFORCE THE ACCRUED OBLIGATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT IN 1996, A COURT OF GLOBAL COMPLIANCE BE INSTITUTED. THIS COURT WILL GIVE CITIZENS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT EVIDENCE OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS. STATES WILL BE REQUIRED TO APPEAR AND TO ACT UPON THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

P.S. On a personal note: Since I was elected leader of the Green Party of Canada, my bags have been searched four times when leaving and entering Canada and the US.

My media pass was pulled at the APEC conference, and this is being currently investigated by the RCMP Complaints Committee.

cc the local and International Media

****TARGETING ADVOCATES**

placed

GLOBAL COMPLIANCE RESEARCH PROJECT

1230 ST. PATRICK ST VICTORIA, B.C., V8S 4Y4 CANADA

e-mail jrussow@coastnet.com to incorporate

chefmaluhquebec@gmail.com

In improving natural and human-made disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response, Governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, and in close consultation and cooperation with such entities as insurance companies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, organized communities, the academic, health and scientific communities, **shall should:** (Article 126, Habitat II, 1996)

The impact on people and human settlements of natural and human-made disasters is on the increase. Disasters are frequently caused by vulnerabilities created by human actions, **such as the consumption and production of ozone-depleting substances, of green-house gas emissions, of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes**; such as uncontrolled or inadequately planned human settlements, lack of basic infrastructure and the occupation of disaster-prone areas, **and such as the continued production of arms and weapons of mass destruction, and the continued visits of nuclear powered vessels in urban ports**. Armed conflicts also have consequences that affect human settlements and the country as a whole and call for specific rehabilitation and reconstruction processes that may necessitate international involvement, at the request of the Government of the concerned country. The impact of such disasters and emergencies is especially severe in countries where prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response capacities are ineffective in dealing with such situations (Article 24. Habitat II, 1996).

Given that since the development of nuclear technology the most significant preventable anthropogenic disaster has been the preventing of nuclear-related disasters, and given that the outcome of nuclear disasters, including from nuclear arms and nuclear civil reactors, has had irreversible consequences that cannot be considered to have been remediated other than by forced reallocation; and continues to have unexpected consequences; the global community,

There will always be natural disasters but there could be have anthropogenic complicity

DRAFT

- to support basic and field research in the natural breeding, field trials, propagation and protection of alternative ecologically adaptable crops such as native perennials, 'heritage' vegetables, grains, legumes and fruits, hemp and quinoa.

A significant portion of the budget surplus should be dedicated to the preventing of anthropogenic disasters.

Part I, additional parts to follow:

if it is to embark upon the prevention of preventable disaster, shall prevent the continued production of nuclear arms, the mining of uranium for the producing of nuclear arms, the testing of nuclear arms, the circulating and harbouring of nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered military vessels, and the using of civil nuclear

reactors. It should be noted that at the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE) held in Stockholm the states globally adopted the commitment in Article 26 to “eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction” and twenty years later a Nobel Laureate Declaration called for the phasing out of civil nuclear reactors, and in 1994, and 1996 resolutions from the IUCN have called for the phasing out of the use of civil nuclear reactors. As a consequence of the development and testing of nuclear weapons, disasters with irreversible environmental consequences have occurred and communities have been displaced, there has to be an acknowledgement that there is no acceptable remediation to these nuclear disasters. The least that can be done for those who have been affected by nuclear disasters is to ensure the There is a need for the safe resettlement of displaced populations especially those from for small island developing States and coastal regions. There also has to be an acknowledgement that there is no real restoration of sites that have been exposed to radiation from nuclear disasters, otherwise the perpetuation of the belief in the possibility of restoration could justify the continued nuclear associated technologies.

- CULTURE OF SAFETY

"to promote a 'culture of safety' in all countries, especially those that are disaster-prone, the following activities should be carried out: (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)

DISASTER PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

13.1. ENSURING ADEQUATE REGULATORY ...MEASURES TO PREVENT DISASTERS

PREVENTION OF DISASTERS, including major technological disasters by ensuring adequate regulatory and other measures to avoid their occurrence and reducing the impacts of natural disasters and other emergencies on human settlements... (27 i, Habitat II, 1996)

13.2. PROMOTING THE USE OF TOOLS FOR DISASTER PREVENTION OF NATURAL, ANTHROPOGENIC AND INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS

Promote the use of tools for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness in order to reduce the vulnerability of populations to natural, man-made and technological disasters (Article 75 (g) Habitat II, 1996) .

13.3. IMPROVING NATURAL AND HUMAN-MADE DISASTER PREVENTION

In improving natural and human-made disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response, Governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, and in close consultation and cooperation with such entities as insurance companies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, organized communities,

the academic, health and scientific communities, **shall should:** (Article 126, Habitat II, 1996)

13.4. INCLUDING PARTICIPATION IN RECOGNIZING VULNERABILITY TO HUMAN-MADE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Ensure that serious public concern about an activity or technology that could lead to preventable disaster be taken into consideration and the activity or technology shall be prevented or banned, and ensure that the participation in preparing and planning for non-preventable disaster *planning and management* of all ~~[stakeholders]~~ individuals and organizations of civil society with a wide range of experience and expertise, including particularly marginalized members of society such as women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, in recognition of their particular vulnerability to human-made and natural disasters (Article 126 a bis Habitat II, 1996) ;

13.5 ENSURING REGULATIONS THAT WILL PREVENT PREVENTABLE ANTHROPOGENIC DISASTERS

ensuring regulations that will prevent preventable anthropogenic disasters and encourage continued *mobilization of* domestic and international resources for disaster reduction activities **for non-preventable disasters (Article 126 (b) Habitat II, 1996) ;**

13.6 PREVENTING DISASTERS THROUGH BUILDING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

Promote and encourage all parts of society to participate in disaster preparedness planning in such areas as water and food storage, fuel and first-aid, and in disaster prevention through activities that build a culture of safety (Article * 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)

In order to prevent technological and industrial disasters, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, as appropriate, should

(Article * 127 bis:

Pursue the objectives of preventing major technological accidents and limiting their consequences through, inter alia, land-use policies and the promotion of safe technology (Article 127 (a) Habitat II, 1996)

13.7. REMOVING IMMEDIATELY ANTI-PERSONNEL LAND MINES

Support work for immediate removal of anti-personnel land mines following the cessation of armed conflict (Article 128 (i) Habitat II, 1996);

13.8. PREVENTING POLLUTION AND EXPOSURE TO POLLUTION

DISCOURAGING DISPROPORTIONATE SITINGS

Prevent or minimize pollution and exposure to pollution from industrial facilities, while also promoting urban planning, housing and industrial siting initiatives that discourage

the disproportionate siting of polluting industrial facilities in areas inhabited by people living in poverty or those belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups (Article * 84 e Ter Habitat II, 1996)

13.9. PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Increasingly, cities have a network of linkages that extends far beyond their boundaries. Sustainable urban development requires consideration of the carrying capacity of the entire ecosystem supporting such development including the prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts occurring outside urban areas. All transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances should be carried out in accordance with relevant international agreements by parties to those agreements. Rapid urbanization in coastal areas is causing the rapid deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996).

13.10. REDUCING SIGNIFICANTLY OR ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES

Reduce significantly or eliminate environmentally harmful **technologies**, subsidies and other programmes, such as those which stimulate the excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and price control or subsidy systems that perpetuate unsustainable practices and production systems in rural and agricultural economies. (Article 122 (e) Habitat II)

13.11. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS

In seeking to prevent transboundary pollution and minimize its impacts on human settlements when it does occur, Governments should cooperate to develop appropriate mechanisms for assessing the environmental impact of proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment, including an evaluation of relevant comments provided by other potentially affected countries. Governments should also cooperate to develop and implement mechanisms for prior and timely notification, exchange of information and consultation in good faith, and mitigation of the potential adverse effects regarding those activities, taking into account existing international agreements and instruments. (Article 99 bis Habitat II)

Through various international instruments states have undertaken to ban the use of production and consumption of ozone depleting substances (Vienna Convention on depletion of the ozone layer, 1985); to reduce the production of greenhouse gases and to conserve carbon sinks (Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992); to identify biodiversity and to carry out and environmental impact assessment of activities that could contribute to the loss or reduction of biodiversity; to combat desertification (Convention on the Combating of desertification); to promote renewal energy (Chapter 9, Agenda 21) and to phase

out fossil fuel (Habitat 1). To preserve cultural and natural heritage (Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972)

In addition, states have agreed to the precautionary principle, the anticipatory principle, the internalizing of environmental costs (environmental audit). Yet few states if any have taken the necessary measures.

13.12. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

Every proponent of an intervention in the ecosystem must demonstrate that the intervention will not cause harm to the environment or will not create ecologically unsound wastes

[NOTE THAT THE HONORABLE SHEILA COPPS, WHEN SHE WAS THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT OF CANADA HAS CALLED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVERSE ONUS.PRINCIPLE]

to support an end [end] to all factory ship fishing in waters under Canadian jurisdiction because

-factory ship fishing is inherently large-scale enterprise in direct competition with the smaller scale efforts of fishers who live nearer to the waters being utilized

-fish populations in waters adjacent to Canada are far lower than before human immigration from Europe an

these lowered fish populations represent a direct threat to the main mammals which rely on fish for their food supply

- to transfer fishing quotas from corporations to individual fishers or fishing communities
- to use small boat technology, more fishers will become active while applying less fishing pressure on commercial species
- to phase out “draggers” which scour the ocean floor so as to protect this crucial habitat and significantly decrease the amount of bycatch and undersized species caught in commercial fishery

- to ensure individuals or communities receive a set quota per season, per species. These quotas would be transferable such that they may be exchanged for quota of other species
- to encourage fisher to then become active in the management of the resources which gives them more responsibility and liability (GPC, 1996)

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

- to establish Marine Protected areas to help maintain biodiversity and guarding important fish habitat

Application of the precautionary principle to wild species

- * TO PROTECT ALL FISH SPECIES BY ERRING ON THE SIDE OF CONSERVATION WHEN SCIENTIFIC ADVICE IS UNCERTAIN (deferred resolution); NEED MORE COMMENT ON ACROSS CANADA ISSUES (from deferred resolution comments)
- * TO AFFIRM that interfering with the natural cycles of wild species is morally wrong; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO CONTEND THAT THE dependence on farm-raised salmon may weaken concern for the preservation of spawning streams (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- * TO Protect of Fish from Hydroelectric Development (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Salmon aquaculture elimination

- * TO EXPRESS CONCERN THAT the production of salmon on commercial farms is an industry which is chemically intensive utilizing algaecide, molluscides, antibiotics, and colouring agents; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO AFFIRM THAT the raising of salmon in crowded conditions encourages epidemics which have the potential to infect wild populations; and BC. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO EXPOSE THAT fish farmers have been cited for shooting at and poisoning seals, sea otters, herons, and eagles which they view as a threat to their livestock; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

The Seal Harvest:

A seal harvest should only be implemented when markets are available for the whole animal. A seal harvest should not be used in an attempt to enhance fisheries. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* TO CONDEMN THE INFRINGING OF fish farming upon the natural beauty of the coastline and encroaching on the rights of human and other species to use same; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO oppose the issuing of salmon fish farming permits by the government of British Columbia (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO PREVENT salmon populations and other species in BC FROM BEING endangered by hydroelectric dams which destroy their natural habitat, B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

* TO CONDEMN THE GRANTING OF fish farming permits without the benefit of environmental impact studies and without scientific analysis of the health and economic impact the industry may inflict upon society. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

• To SUPPORT THE FIRST NATIONS, CONCERN THAT fish farming represents a spiritual interference with the life cycle of the salmon and thus degrades and debases the spirit of the salmon itself; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO REQUIRE wholesalers and retailers (including restaurants) to state the source or origin of the salmon being sold. All farm-raised salmon should be labeled as such. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO oppose all further hydroelectric generation which has negative impact on salmon fisheries or other wildlife, especially watershed diversion; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

* TO support the conversion of existing power generation sites to fish friendly systems. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

* TO oppose the establishment of a West Coast AND EAST COAST seal hunt. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

The Green Party supports the Inshore Fishery

Commercial fishing quotas should be transferred from corporations to individual fisherman or fishing communities. Using small boat technology, more fisherman will become active while applying less fishing pressure on commercial species. Reducing the number of draggers scouring the ocean floor will help protect this crucial habitat as well as significantly decreasing the amount of bycatch

and undersized species caught in commercial fishery. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Individuals or communities would receive a set quota per season, per

species. These quotas would be transferable such that they may be exchanged for quotas of other species. Fisherman then become active in the management of the resource, which gives them more responsibility and liability. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

The Capelin Fishery:

Since Capelin are the major food source of cod, seabirds and many whales, a moratorium needs to be called for Capelin until the numbers rebound. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Marine Parks

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

(HUMAN RIGHTS)

HUMAN RESOURCES (26,264,157,000)

Rename the Department: suggestion Department of Social Justice and Development

Redirect funds, as mentioned in the 1998 Public Trust Green comment away from subsidizing industry wants into promoting human rights and social justice needs. For example, the Department should not invest in questionable industry ventures but begin to redirect the designated funds to the following:

(i) to increase income assistance (1 billion), to retirement fund (.4 billion) and to Child Investment fund (.6 billion). and set up an Anti-poverty Fund for poor children and their families.

(ii) to address the plight of sweat shop workers. Standards must be in place, complied with and enforced. These standards must include the following: • legal wage must not be below the poverty line and • an external, permanent, funded, non-profit association to monitor corporate compliance, and to serve as a public voice addressing questions critical to the elimination of sweatshop practices must be established; (iii) to prevent environmental racism such as the locating of dumping sites or polluting industries on or near the lands of first nations peoples;

(iv) to institute a provision for students to repay loans through job creation programs, or through community service with union wage in a way that would not impact on job creation. This program would complement provincial loan remission programs. Community service job development permitting students to have work experience in a way that would not jeopardize existing jobs or undercut fair union wages and benefits. Funds relocated and designated: (i) 500 million relocated from Solicitor General to promote youth-related programs, and 1 billion from the Department of Defence, 4 million from Parliament and Senate, 1 million from Governor General, and a contribution from judges' salaries to the Anti-Poverty Fund for poor children and their families.

DEPARTMENT

Canada Labour Relations Board

Canadian Artists and Producers

Professional Relations Tribunal

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety

Human Resources Investment

Employment Insurance Income Benefits

Human Resources Centres of Canada

Employment Benefits and Support Measures

TRANSFER PAYMENTS: GRANTS (+.39) 551,518,000

Labour adjustment benefits

*Canada Study Grants to full or part time students

Individuals, organizations and corporations entrepreneurial development

* Trustees of Registered Education Savings Plans

Voluntary sectors, professional organizations

universities, post-secondary institutions

Non-profit organizations. Social development

Income support and other financial assistance to fishers and plant workers

CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDING TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Provinces, territories, municipalities,

Public bodies, organizations, groups, communities,

employers and individuals for the provision of training

Employability Assistance for People with Disabilities

Organizations, provinces, territories,

post-secondary institutions to support initiatives

results-oriented accessible and accountable learning system

Government, business organizations to make

social programs more effective and

financially sustainable

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Provision of funds for interest payments to lending institutions

under the Canada Student Loans Act

Provision of funds for liabilities including liabilities in the

form of guaranteed loans under the Canada Student

Loans Act

Provision of funds for interest and other payments to

lending institutions and liabilities Can. Student

Non-profit organizations, etc. to

support child care initiatives

Organizations etc. for the development

etc. of new learning and training technologies

Old Age Security

Guaranteed Income Supplement payments

Spouse's Allowance payments

Employee benefit plans

Canadian Industrial Relations Board

Program expenditures

contributions to employee benefit plans

EDUCATION

- [Change the prevailing educational paradigm based on the mechanistic industrial values to an educational paradigm based on humanitarian sustainable values. (GPC, 1988)

The long-term goals of humankind must lead to global survival, and to the emergence of peaceful, just, socially and ecologically responsible societies. Citizens should feel empowered to use their creative and critical abilities to make social, economic and political decisions. Learning will, therefore, be a life-long process and opportunities must be created for all residents of the province to participate in this process. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA

A. We will encourage the creation of an educational curriculum that recognizes the importance of basic skills. It should also include the development of ecological awareness and respect for diversity, equity, social justice, non-violence and democratic decision-making. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Recognizing our interdependence within society, we have an ethical responsibility to create a community which guarantees the well-being of all people. this includes the encouragement of self-determination by education and employment and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. all life is vulnerable to the actions of human beings therefor we have an obligation to treat all living creatures humanely and with respect.

(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. We will expect Albertans to be actively involved in the education of their children. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness

educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma.

11. Social Equity

Recognizing our interdependence within society, we have an ethical responsibility to create a community which guarantees the well-being of all people. This includes the encouragement of self-determination by education and employment and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. All life is vulnerable to the actions of human beings therefore we have an obligation to treat all living creatures humanely and with respect.

The social expression of diversity is decentralization. Applied to our political structures, this means grassroots democracy. Greens are calling for the decentralization of our economies, populations, education systems, and manufacturing; in short, every aspect of our society. For local people, decentralization means a maximum degree of self-determination and involvement in decision-making. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- TO PROMOTE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION, AND THROUGH PHASING OUT THE USE OF CHEMICAL PESTICIDES THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION (1998)

- * to support the establishment of a diversity of public and farm-based model demonstration and experimental stations for extension and education in each of Canada's natural regions.

- TO [INITIATE AND PROMOTE] /We will encourage/ research and education to help farmers sustain the topsoil on their land. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO IMPLEMENT, PROMOTE AND SUPPORT /implementation of/ educational programs on soil conservation and sustainable agriculture; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- Encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign; (BC Policy, 1990)

- * TO support education programs that would enable people to attain food nutrition by eating healthy, uncontaminated, locally grown food POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

* to develop, cooperatively with the provinces, a programme of land use and protection standards and practices, education, incentives, disincentives and expropriation compensation to ensure that land managers utilize and/or protect their lands as per its zoning such that: prime farmland is protected for agriculture from industrial or residential development; endangered plant and animal habitat, and special Eco communities are given; farms are generally developed and operated as part of a sustainable natural Eco community by protecting and /or restoring native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds.

-We feel a vegetarian diet is healthier, more environmentally

benign and should be encouraged through education. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH. (Deferred resolution)

• TO ELIMINATE GROWTH STIMULANTS AND ANTIBIOTICS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT [AND OTHER ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS], REQUIRE IMMEDIATE LABELLING DURING PHASE OUT PERIOD, AND EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC AS TO AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVE FOOD SOURCES; (1998)

4: Our society should promote through incentives,

and education the minimization of waste at all points of transfer from raw material to consumer products. (GP of Ontario)

6: Redirect agricultural education, extension services and research

to address sustainable methods. GP Ontario)

Pesticides reduction

* to advocate an education program to reduce pesticide use with the aim of eventually eliminating pesticide use; this to be administered by the BC Ministry of Agriculture. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

- to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND)

* Improving education concerning prenatal care.

* Educating the public with regards to environmentally induced diseases relating to poor air, soil, and water quality. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

* To initiate an effective program of public education about the health

benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air (Alberta, 1997)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

* TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL EMPHASIZING

FOOD COMBINATIONS THAT STRESS COMPLETE PROTEINS (DEFFERED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

* TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to nicotine addiction. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to alcohol addiction.

encourage the health care practitioners to emphasize wellness through holistic and /preventative/ [PREVENTIVE] approaches to the practice of medicine.

72.3.1 Birth Control

* TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ more adequate youth fertility education, education about pregnancy, and better access to contraceptives. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care, the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.

* TO support, and where necessary, establish organizations of peace research and education POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

Foreign Aid

* TO strive to provide, wherever possible, feasible, and appropriate, educational materials, technical, social, and economic expertise, financial and material resources to societies or local communities in need of assistance to overcome the above-mentioned problems which would allow them to live a good quality, environmentally sound lifestyle (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

/Native/ [First NATIONS] peoples have an inherent right to preserve their traditional values and cultural heritage, and must be supported in developing their own economic, social and education systems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO IMPLEMENT SELF-GOVERNMENT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES INCLUDING CONTROL RESOURCES ON AND UNDER THEIR LANDS, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (A PARALLEL SYSTEM INCLUDING LAWYERS, PRISONS, PAROLE BOARDS); (deferred resolution)

* Parenting education

* Encouraging workplace childcare

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. we stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA,

Education

•To Remove the present education policy from GPO policy book.

The Green Party acknowledges that decisions concerning the education of children should be made by parents, communities and students. To this end parents, communities and students should

have as many choices as possible, there should be plenty of diversity in educational options.

a) home schooling should be an option for parents and communities. Home schooling parents should receive partial compensation.

b) Since post-secondary education is necessary for most jobs, tuition should be minimal. Living expenses are already a large burden for students.

c) Students should have the option of repaying loans through community work.

d) The Green Party suggests expanding the options of students for work terms, apprenticeships, and work place visits.

e) Education should be rooted in green philosophy. (ONTARIO POLICY, KINGSTON, 1997)

16. POLICY ON EDUCATION (carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the problems affecting us education system reflects a deeper crisis in our culture. We believe that our dominant cultural values and practices, including the emphasis on competition over cooperation, consumption over sustainable resource use, and bureaucracy over authentic human interaction, have been destructive to the health of the ecosystem and to human development. The current education system perpetuates these values and practices. The Green Party envisions a single expanded and diverse public education system with a new philosophical and programmatic framework. This system will be rooted in a global and ecological perspective, one that will prepare people for entry into an ever-regenerating society rather than one that perpetuates existing conventions that have proven to be unsustainable. Education is central to the survival

of our planet. Only when this is recognized can we truly develop a system that provides the opportunity for every person in Ontario to grow fully to their potential. The Green Party has five key policy directions for education in Ontario.

1. Critical Thinking and Citizenship Responsibility

The current educational focus on skills relevant for today's job market has caused some policy directors to ignore the importance of developing critical thinking, citizenship, and change management skills in our students. The Green Party feels that these skills are essential to the survival of our planet and would develop a program grounded in a global and ecological perspective to address this.

2. Class Size and School Size

The Green Party believes that class size and school size must be recognized as the factors that greatly influence the quality of public education.

3. Basic Services Supplied Equally to All

We would ensure that basic services are supplied equally to all schools. More and more schools are turning to corporate and wealthy donors to supply services that we believe should be supplied by government. Schools should not accept private or corporate funding unless they come with 'no strings attached'.

4. Encouraging Local Curriculum Initiatives

We would ensure that Ontario's communities have a hand in developing education which addresses their needs. The trend towards centralized decision-making control threatens to drown out the voices of these communities. This trend must be balanced so that support is provided for local curriculum initiatives,

especially local second language programs. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

EDUCATION PRIMARY AND SECONDARY

Education in Ontario is currently a monopoly. We advocate a voucher system to disperse tax dollars currently allocated for education. It costs over \$ 7,500 a year to educate an average child. Children with special needs currently cost up to \$ 30,000 a year.

Each child would be assessed for his or her specific needs. After assessment the child's parents choose the school that they feel suits their children's needs. The Public-school system would become much more responsive to the needs of the students and parents.

Accredited teachers who have completed appropriate training would be free to establish their own schools as long as they do not perpetuate sexist, racist or patriarchal values. Excellence in education will only occur when the current monopoly in education is broken. It is not for the Green Party to advocate one form of education over another. It is enough that parents be given the choice to choose what is best for their family.

The ministry of education would set goals, allocate funding and negotiate with the teacher unions. The goal is to have a diversity of educational options that meet the needs of the local community. This cannot be achieved under the current system.

Universities

The Green Party of Ontario feels that a university education should be made available to all who meet minimum educational requirements regardless of a person's financial status. We encourage

the adoption of a loan repayment plan that is contingent on the income of the graduate.

Increasingly, university students are exposed to nothing more than technical and professional training. Basic science is being replaced by military and commercial research. The result is an expensive system that only benefits middle-class professionals while serving to push industry's training, research, and development costs onto the public. This serves to limit academic freedom.

Under current legislation our universities are controlled by Boards of Governors who are neither elected nor responsible to the University or society. These Boards should be replaced by the already existing university Senates which consist of elected faculty, students, and staff.

Rather than accrediting professionals and technicians for the workplace the highest priority would be placed upon teaching fully-rounded, ethical individuals. Scientific and technical research would be focused on sustainable commercial technologies.

Community Colleges

Industry and professional associations must shoulder their full burden for training. Professions should be taught at community Colleges. The costs would be borne by a licence fee on members of that profession. Each association of trained individuals, from doctors to hairdressers would have an association levy that would fund the education of their peers. The role of the tax dollar should be limited to the education of individuals who can communicate, reason, and enjoy life. The training of technicians for industry is the responsibility of Industry.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Animals in Research

Animals in Research

-Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.

-set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.

-eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.

-fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario)

Guaranteed Annual Income and childcare support; and [other adopted GPPABC] policies.

[This support] system should include such things as: education about adoption; more homes for single mothers; single parent support groups; prenatal and post-natal services; and life skills training.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES/OCEANS (\$1,314,065,000)

Canada at the international level has incurred obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, the federal government has failed to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. In addition, the federal government under the Convention on Biological Diversity has undertaken to conserve biodiversity and not create "megadiversity" through fish farming and genetically engineered fish. The funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to

enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming and genetically engineered fish, to restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal and provincial governments to protect the wild stocks. Revise the Vessel Operator Licence to ensure that it sufficiently addresses enhanced safe vessel operation. There has to be greater hands-on education in respect to safe vessel operation and navigation, and the immediate commitment to having this licence be a requirement for navigation of vessels in Canadian waters. Require mandatory holding tanks in all Canadian waters. Increase Coastguard funding in collaboration with the Disaster Prevention Fund in Department of Defence.

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. We stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA,

Funds should be redirected from Judges salaries to an Anti-Poverty fund for poor children and their families Funds should be redirected to support the decriminalization of drugs and the implementation of other harm-reduction strategies including education and recognition of the substantive differences in the physiological and psychological effects of individual drugs and the need for regulatory regimes to reflect these differences (such as the properties of individual substances, the consequences of their use and sale, and the consequences of attempting to prohibit, restrict, or control their sale and use). (Budget 2000)

• to “promote, as agreed in Habitat II, crime prevention through social development by finding ways to help communities deal with underlying factors that undermine community safety and resulting crime, by addressing poverty, inequality, family stress, unemployment, absence of education and vocational opportunities, and lack of health care, including mental health services” (91 a ter. Habitat II)

transportation

Public awareness through media, public speakers, public education system, etc.
B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- To support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * Provide education on the hazards and pitfalls of gambling (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- * TO ENSURE LEGISLATION REQUIRES FOR PAID LEAVE FOR CHILD REARING EDUCATIONAL LEAVE. (deferred resolution)

C. We will maintain a balanced annual budget by efficient use of resources in the areas of health care, education and social services. If this is not possible without introducing serious defects into these services, tax revenue will have to be increased. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to ensure that CBC-TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.

Under article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures; particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

- * TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH. (Deferred resolution)

Citizens in Canada share common concerns about the deterioration of the environment, about the growing influence of corporations upon all sectors of society, and about the threats to education, health and culture. Canadian citizens continue to suffer discrimination and inequitable treatment. Canadian citizens are constantly disillusioned by the discrepancy between government rhetoric and action at all levels. Instead of acting on these concerns, the Federal government has devolved responsibilities upon the provinces and the corporations. (Press release, Calgary Unity, 1999)

- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to food, clothing, shelter, and health care; due process under a just system; control of her/his thoughts; education as and when needed, in accordance with the philosophy of non-violence and respect for the biosphere; and (BC Policy 1986/9)

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to ensure that the protection from discrimination should be inclusive of additional grounds that have been recognized since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. In this Declaration, there were listed a series of grounds concluding with the expression "other status" which indicated the intention to include other grounds as they arose. Through various human rights instruments, states have recognized the following grounds of discrimination: race, sex, gender, tribe, culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality of birth, refugee or immigrant status, marital status, different forms of the family, disabilities, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, nature of residency or other status.

* To include sexual orientation as a listed ground of discrimination. in

all Canadian human rights documents, and to lobby for its inclusion in all international human rights documents.

* To ensure the right to shelter, THAT IS AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WITH TENURE SECURITY, the right to food, the right to social security, the right to universal affordable quality education including the option of repaying student loans through community service, and the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

REDEFINING OF WHAT CONSTITUTES “WORK” AND RECASTING WORK IN SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND

- TO DEPLORE THAT ACTIVITIES AND SUBSTANCES CONTRIBUTE TO OZONE DEPLETION, GREENHOUSE GAS PRODUCTION, EXCESSIVE RESOURCE EXTRACTION AND TO PRODUCTION OF TOXIC, HAZARDOUS, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES, AND THUS TO CONSEQUENCES THAT ARE HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THAT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATIONS AND WAR AND CONFLICT;
- TO ENSURE THE FOLLOWING SO THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO ENCOURAGE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORK, AND TO VALUE AND REIMBURSE THE WORK OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR THAT IS ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT OR RECTIFY THE HARM CAUSED BY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY: (1998)

* to enact a Social Security Act to provide national standards for welfare.

70.1.1 Income Assistance

WELFARE REFORM

As currently practiced, welfare assistance is inefficient, unfair to both government and individuals, and fails to serve those who need it the most. Because welfare is presently a municipal issue, its costs tend to be borne by those governments which are least able to support the program, simply because poorer communities will tend to:

(a:) have more people on the welfare roles, and

(b:) have a smaller tax base.

Because of this fact, many smaller communities routinely limit their benefits. This results in our poorest citizens moving to parts of the country where living expenses are highest. In addition, welfare disbursement tends to be dominated by the desire for control rather than a will to serve. As a result, far too much money is spent on administration. Many needy people are also

unable to receive benefits because they run afoul of such "Catch-22" dilemmas as having to have a fixed address to receive benefits, but being too poor to rent any place to live. **A Green Canada would eliminate these problems by replacing the welfare system with a guaranteed annual income.** Under such a program, the federal government would decide upon a minimum allowable income and award a "reverse" income tax to those individuals or families which were unable to secure employment. Because such a payment would be raised through federal taxation, no one community would be penalized for having too many poor people. In addition, there would be a strong incentive for the poor to leave urban areas where the cost of living is high and to move to the countryside where they could be encouraged to become self-sufficient in food, fuel, housing, etc. By eliminating the need for a welfare bureaucracy, enough money would be saved to expand payments.

The guaranteed income would support other Green economic programs. The minimum acceptable wage would rise for jobs such as fast-food, janitorial, etc., because people will be able to "opt out" of the workforce until they find some dignified employment. This would have a leveling effect on social stratification. In addition, rewarding, but poorly-paid work that presently benefits the whole community will expand as the guaranteed income allows increasing numbers of people to "opt for" a life of community service. The guaranteed income will also give workers a greater say in industrial management, as the strongest weapon (fear of poverty) is removed from business's arsenal of strike-breaking tactics.

Finally, the guaranteed income will ensure that the costs of switching from a steadily expanding economy to a 'conservative' society will be borne equally by all its citizens. The Greens would like to see a sustainable society that is not supported by widespread poverty. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Greens also endorse the idea of a minimum and maximum income. The guaranteed income being at 1 and using a ratio of 20 to 1 this would mean that an individual who received the Guaranteed annual income of \$ 10,000 with a minimum wage of \$ 15,000 would dictate the wage of the highest earner which would be \$ 500,000 a year. The goal of those at the top therefore is to increase the well-being of those at the bottom. The current spread between the richest and poorest is approximately 150: 1. Using a minimum wage of \$15,000 and an average corporate presidents' remuneration of \$2,250,000 a year. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO INITIATE a large-scale public process combining actuarial and anecdotal evidence to determine what level of income is needed for a person to meet their basic human needs with dignity including the human need for recreation and leisure. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

* TO INDEX income assistance programs to the consumer price index ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

70.2.1 Canada Assistance Plan

* TO BE in solidarity with End Legislated Poverty and other anti-poverty groups campaigning for inclusion of these rights in provincial legislation ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

* TO support the current U.N. investigation into violations of international human rights standards by the Canadian government's repeal of the Canada Assistance Plan ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

• TO PREVENTING OF POVERTY THROUGH FULFILLING BASIC NEEDS, PROVIDING EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS, PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PREVENTING WAR AND CONFLICT (1998)

“Green” Day Care

GREEN PARTY POLICY ON CHILDCARE (carried with amendments)

It is well known that how we care for our children will ultimately determine how people care for each other and the earth. The Green Party sees parenting as a valuable investment not only in the well-being of our children, but in the future of our society as a whole. It should be treated as such by providing real support for parenting instead of encouraging people to work for short-term economic gain which in the end creates enormous stress on families and diminishes both social and human resources. The Green Party believes in subsidizing parents to look after their own children. We feel that the implementation of a Green Party Childcare policy would encourage parents to take time from work to raise their children. As a result of this family life would be enriched, stress would be diminished and the overall health of our society would be improved.

Green Party Childcare Policy initiatives would include:

- * a Guaranteed Annual Income that would pay one parent to stay at home.
- * Extended paid parental leaves.
- * job-sharing options.
- * Encouraging part time work.

- * Flexible work hours to match the school day.
 - * Personal days to care for sick children.
 - * Better paid day care workers to reflect the importance of the work they do.
 - * a high-quality day-care system for those who need it, with the professional standards and training required by daycare workers.
 - * Parenting education.
 - * Encouraging workplace childcare
- (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

DAY CARE

Greens support the principle of universal access to flexible, private and publicly-funded, non-profit child care as well as the extension of government paid maternity leave and parental leaves. It is, however, important to recognize that many of the pressures for day care come from a consumer society in which parents both work to accumulate more belongings than needed for a balanced lifestyle. With the guaranteed annual income and community land trusts it would be increasingly less necessary for families to have two incomes to survive.

SOCIAL WORK

Lack of funding to family services and the incredible caseload of social workers is crippling our ability to assist individuals to be active members of the community. Greens recommend an increase in the funding made available to social workers and a reduction in the case load of social workers. Currently the caseload of social

workers is as high as one worker dealing with 300 families. This should be reduced to 1 / 30 families. This massive increase in spending will be offset by a dividend of increased employment, increased detection of child abuse, sexual abuse and an increase number of individuals who become functioning members of society again. The cost of inaction is much higher than the cost of action.

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. we stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA,

* TO PROVIDE quality government or community funded childcare, including direct support of primary care givers, that meets the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, is universally accessible, and [is] responsive to the needs of parents and the community POLICY CONVENTION, 1987.

73.0 Family

A. We will actively encourage the creation a financial support program which recognizes the right of all people to an acceptable quality of life, which gives only to those in need and which concentrates all available resources into one efficient system. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

73.1.1 Single Parent Families

* TO IMMEDIATELY RAISE IN THE short-term resolution, of the amount of money that welfare recipients may keep from their earned incomes POLICY CONVENTION, 1987.

73.2.1 Parental Responsibilities

73.2.1 Resolved that the Greens are committed to family legislation which encourages both parents in a separation or divorce to continue to be directly responsible to their

children (e.g. visiting, attending school functions, providing clothes, etc.) POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* To [INSTITUTE] a system to ensure that both parents in a separation or divorce share the financial responsibility of caring for their children and establish a publicly funded enforcement system to ensure that both parents live up to this responsibility POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO [PROVIDE] resources to encourage and enable divorced or separated parents to resolve disputes without involving the court. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Common law Relationship Act

* TO introduce a Common-law Relationship Act, which would allow any two people who chose to live together the same benefits and recognition accorded to women and men in traditional marriages POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

* TO amend any other legislation that discriminates against non-traditional marriages or single people POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

F. We will expand the definition of family for the purpose of provincial benefits and tax treatment to include same-sex relationships. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Parental Responsibilities

* TO [ENACT] family legislation which encourages both parents in a separation or divorce to continue to be directly responsible to their children (e.g. visiting, attending school functions, providing clothes, etc.); POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO {INSTITUTE] a system to ensure that both parents in a separation or divorce share the financial responsibility of caring for their children and establish a publicly funded enforcement system to ensure that both parents live up to this responsibility; POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

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* TO amend any other legislation that discriminates against non-traditional marriages or single people POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

72.9.1 Green Day Care

* TO PROVIDE /Resolved that the Greens advocate the provision of / quality government or community funded childcare, including direct support of primary care givers, that meets the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, is universally accessible, and [is] responsive to the needs of parents and the community. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

LABOUR

Union Support

- To advance the ideal that all industrial production shall be ecologically sustainable; and

- To support the inherent right of workers' organizations to exist with all of their attendant democratic and legal rights and social and ecological responsibilities.

Because:

- workers have the right to withhold their services individually or collectively,
- workers have the right to negotiate the environmental conditions of their labour either individually or collectively,
- workers' organizations have value to their members and to society as a whole,
- the present affluence experienced in BC and the industrial world has been less the result of entrepreneurial expertise and workers organizations than of the careless abuse of the earth and its resources,
- the development of health and welfare programs brought about by the efforts of workers' organizations fall short by not addressing the most important problem of sustainability, and
- workers organizations should be encouraged to direct their activities to such things as:
 - a. environmental impact
 - b. full and meaningful employment
 - c. cooperative preventative community health care
 - d. opportunities for creativity in the enjoyment of leisure and retirement; and
- organizations have a vital role to play in the revitalization of the democratic processes; and
- considerable social and economic advances sought about by workers organizations have not been accompanied by care of the earth and its systems; (B.C. Convention 1990)

Worker Owned Cooperatives

- To introduce a program to encourage the establishment of worker owned businesses, and to assist workers wishing to assume ownership of existing businesses.

- To ensure that such a program would assist worker owned businesses through low interest loans, free consultation services, technical assistance, and lower tax rates. This program would only be available to those businesses which meet strict environmental protection criteria as established by a Commission made up of representatives of environmental interest groups.

Because:

- it is vital that society provides all persons with an opportunity for meaningful work while at the same time producing goods and services only at an ecologically sustainable rate; and

- much of the wealth extracted from the planet is spent supporting enormous levels of bureaucracy, over management, and return for investors in the corporate world; and

- the never-ending battle between management and labour has led to ever larger, more efficient corporations, and bigger and bigger unions to fight the giant corporations, rather than smaller, innovative, and flexible businesses; and

– Greens support the concepts of local control, self-responsibility, and cooperativeness;
POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- To support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Regional Teacher Bargaining

- To support a district by district teacher bargaining process. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

Mechanization

- To oppose the current federal tax deductions for mechanization (research and development and capital investment deductions) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

WORK/JOB CREATION

- To support:

- the expansion of non-job work in more self-sufficient communities in place of dependence on mega-projects and centralized and capital-intensive manufacturing processes.
- encouragement of self-employment in local services and production.
- work exchange, product exchange, barter, payment in kind service for family and community benefits.
- job creation in smaller-scale energy development projects, in alternative technology, by public funding of recycling, conservation and environmental clean-up, by funding adequate child-care programs, in programs rooted in the community.
- redirecting capital towards greater development of low cost housing and model ecological communities.
- redirecting production towards sustainable technologies and methods.
- a flexible system of job sharing and shorter work hours should be encouraged.
- a minimum income scheme to support those who earn a low income or who work seasonally or part-time to replace the current welfare? system.
- recognition and reward of the care of home and children.
- encouragement of alternative life styles by making them economically viable.

In short: the development of an alternative society to replace our present industrial society which makes multitudes outcasts by leaving them unemployed, underemployed or with unrewarding employment.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

RESOLUTION: GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT TO SAFE, HEALTHY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORKING CONDITIONS

- To the right to safe and healthy working conditions

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work, which ensure, in particular:

- remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:
 - fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work (a) (i);
 - a decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant (a) (ii);
- safe and healthy working conditions (b);
- equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence...

(Art. 7 International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966).

- To enshrine the right to freedom of association

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests (Art. 22. 1 International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

- To ensure the right to form trade unions

the right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his/her economic and

social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others (Art. 8. 1.a International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

- To ensure the right to strike in conformity with the law

the right to strike, provided that it is exercised in conformity with

the laws of the particular country (Art. 8. 1.d International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY (3,502,284,000)

Department

Canadian Intellectual Property Office Revolving Fund

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

Canadian Space Agency

Competition Tribunal

Copyright Board

Economic Development Agency of Canada for Quebec Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation

National Research Council of Canada

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Standards Council of Canada

Statistics Canada

Western Economic Diversification

GRANTS

Marketplace Rules and Services

Grant to the Radio Advisory Board of Canada

CONTRIBUTIONS

Micro-Economic Policy

Canadian Institute for Advanced Research

Internal Trade Secretariat 550,000

International Telecommunications Union Geneva

Canada Community Investment Plan

Marketplace Rules and Services

Contributions to various organizations working in the
consumer interest

Industry Sector Development

Strategic Technologies

Canadian Network for the Advancement of Research,
Industry and Education

Community Futures Program

Insurance payments under the Enterprise

Development Program under the Industrial and
Regional Development Program

Technology Outreach Program

Ontario Base Closures Program

Aboriginal Business Canada Program

Northern Development Fund

Liabilities under the Small Business Loans Act

Technology Partnerships Canada Program

Canada/Quebec Agreement on Industrial
Development
School Net/Community Access Program
Eastern Ontario Economic Recovery Initiative

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (885,697,000) -

DEPARTMENT

Canadian Human Rights Commission
Canadian human Rights Tribunal
Commissioner for Federal and Judicial Affairs
Federal Court of Canada
Law Commission of Canada
Offices of the Information and Privacy commissioners of Canada
Supreme Court of Canada
Tax Court of Canada

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Canadian human Rights Tribunal

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to ensure that the protection from discrimination should be inclusive of additional grounds that have been recognized since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. In this Declaration, there were listed a series of grounds concluding with the expression "other status" which indicated the intention to include other grounds as they arose. Through various human rights instruments, states have recognized the following grounds of discrimination: race, sex, gender, tribe, culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality of birth, refugee or immigrant

status, marital status, different forms of the family, disabilities, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, nature of residency or other status.

* to include sexual orientation as a listed ground of discrimination In all Canadian human rights documents, and to lobby for its inclusion in all international human rights documents.

* to ensure the right to shelter, THAT IS AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WITH TENURE SECURITY the right to food, the right to social security, the right to universal affordable quality education including the option of repaying student loans through community service, and the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

The department should seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on whether Canada has been in violation of Canada's international obligations because of Canada's failure to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance. This recommendation builds on the recommendation from the Public Trust Green Comment that some funding should be redirected from the Justice department to the implementation of International law in Canada in recognition of the culmination of the Decade Devoted to the Furtherance of International Law in 1999. The Law Commission should recommend that the practice by developers of intimidating citizens and locally elected officials through law suits. be treated as a "criminal offence of intimidation". The section in the Criminal code on the dissemination of hate literature must be revised to correspond to the more stringent obligation contained in the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Human rights codes must include the following grounds:

- race, tribe, or culture;
- colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language; nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker);
- gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family,
- disability or age;
- religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or - class, economic position, social conditions or other status;

(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others);

Funds should be redirected from Judges salaries to an Anti-Poverty fund for poor children and their families Funds should be redirected to support the decriminalization of drugs and the implementation of other harm-reduction strategies including education and recognition of the substantive differences in the physiological and psychological effects of individual drugs and the need for regulatory regimes to reflect these differences (such as the properties of individual substances, the consequences of their use and sale, and the consequences of attempting to prohibit, restrict, or control their sale and use.

Crime Prevention

- To move away from a program of crime mitigation through incarceration to one of crime prevention through guaranteeing the rights to basic needs

- * To prevent CRIME THROUGH SOCIAL PROGRAMS and thus to reaffirm

the General Assembly resolution on Crime Prevention, and Criminal Justice, which stated “that crime prevention and criminal justice should be considered in the context of economic development, political, social and cultural systems and social values and changes, as well as in the context of the New International Economic Order” (2 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and development, the General Assembly Resolution, 1981)

- To support the call in Habitat II Agenda for the formation of lawful community-based crime prevention: “As appropriate, promote personal security and reduce fear by improving police services, making them more accountable to the communities they serve, and by encouraging and facilitating, whenever appropriate, the formation of lawful community-based crime prevention measures and systems” (91 d Habitat II)

- TO REDIRECT MISPLACED PRIORITIES RELATED TO CRIME—MITIGATION THROUGH INCARCERATION RATHER THAN PREVENTION THROUGH THE GUARANTEEING OF POSITIVE HUMAN RIGHTS—THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH CARE, SHELTER, FOOD ETC. AS WAS UNDERTAKEN THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON SOCIAL CULTURAL ECONOMIC RIGHTS) (1998)

- to “promote, as agreed in Habitat II, crime prevention through social development by finding ways to help communities deal with underlying factors that undermine community safety and resulting crime, by addressing poverty, inequality, family stress, unemployment, absence of education and vocational opportunities, and lack of health care, including mental health services” (91 a ter. Habitat II)

- To prevent and reduce violence and crime, especially at the local levels, Governments, in partnership with all community- minded citizens and groups with a wide range of experience and expertise” including some members of the community that could be socially and environmentally disadvantaged by the decisions

- To prevent crime through guaranteeing of positive human rights—the right to social security, health care, shelter, food etc. as was undertaken through the International Covenant on Social Cultural Economic Rights), (1998)

- * to institute a system of justice which fairly balances the right to due process with collective security and works to reduce crime through prevention, deterrence and rehabilitation.

- * TO DECRIMINALIZE MARIJUANA, AND TO PROVIDE TREATMENT FOR ADDICTION FROM OTHER DRUGS (SEE PAPER CIRCULATED DURING ELECTION, SIGNIFICANT OMISSION IN PLATFORM AND RECENT B.C. RESOLUTION)

Tobacco restrictions

- TO [INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT Cigarettes cause 35,000 premature deaths annually which results in a yearly drain on the economy in lost income and medical costs of over \$5.2 billion as opposed to the \$3 billion the tobacco industry contributes to the economy through jobs and taxes. (UPDATE)

to ensure that Injunctions are granted to those who strive to prevent harm not to those that are causing harm

to respect the decision of judge Norris "The exercise of the equitable jurisdiction[of an injunction is an equitable remedy and not to be restricted by the straitjacket of rigid

rules but is to be based on broad principles of justice and convenience, equity regarding the substance and not merely the facade or the shadow. It moves with time and circumstances. (Justice J.A. Norris)

Supreme Court of Canada

That the final selection of Supreme Court judges must no longer be by the PRIME MINISTER E

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Inter-species rights bill

* to enact a bill of inter-species rights which would guarantee all species native to Canada the following rights:(a) the right to exist; (b) the right to exist in at least one geographical location without human interference;

(c) the right to access to food, clean water and clean air

* to conduct a full review of government contracts, procedures, statutes and regulations to address other areas in which same-sex couples face systematic discrimination.

* to redirect government gun control efforts as follows: (a) a ban on all assault weapons;(b) clearer regulation of gun storage a program to phase-out handguns by tightening eligibility requirements over time;

Environmental rights

* to guarantee through legislation: a) the right to clean air; b) the right to clean water; c) the right to uncontaminated food

* to empower Canadians whose environmental rights have been violated to take governments, corporations and individuals to court for violation of these rights.

Gun Control

DEPARTMENT

OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

NATURAL RESOURCES (713,039,000)

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICES DEPARTMENT

Internationally Canada has undertaken to move away from logging old growth, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to conserve carbon sinks, and to conserve biodiversity, including endangered species, Funding must be redirected away from deregulation, voluntary compliance (ISO 14,000) to Mandatory International Normative Standards (MINS) based on international principles drawn from obligations incurred through conventions, treaties; and commitments made through conference action plans. There must be a phasing out of sunset industries (nuclear, fossil fuel) coupled with a fair and just transition program for affected workers and communities, and with the active promotion of environmentally sound alternative energy (as agreed to in numerous international agreements). All further transfers of Plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons and sales of CANDU reactors must be prohibited.

Redirecting .696 billion into developing environmentally sound energy, transportation

Transferring .7 billion into developing environmentally sound energy, transportation and BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Techniques) practices. All decisions in this department including those related to forests must be in compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (invoking the precautionary principle to justify the banning of environmentally unsound practices that contribute to the reduction or loss of biodiversity) and with the Framework Convention on Climate Change (conserving carbon sinks)

All further promotion and sale of CANDU reactors cease including to those countries that are part of the CANDU Group (Korea - 2 sold and built 2 under construction; Argentina 1 sold and built; Romania 1 sold and built second half built; China sold loan 1.5 billion, Turkey current bid with possible loan. All subsidies to fossil fuel and nuclear industry must cease and funding redirected to conservation and to the development of environmentally sound alternatives such as solar, wind, and tidal etc.

***Transferring 1.7 billion into fulfilling Canada's commitment at the Habitat II Conference to move away from car-dependency, reducing the ecological footprint, developing environmentally sound transportation. In addition to assist Canada in discharging its obligations under the Climate change Convention to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (a Convention that Canada has been in violation of since Canada signed and ratified the Convention in 1992).**

DEPARTMENT

AECEB control regulations

Grants to support non-profit organizations which are

furthering the development of nuclear safety standards

Support program for IAEA

AECL

National Energy Board

GRANTS

to Organizations associated with research, development, management and promotion of activities that contribute to department objectives (in support of organizations...)

Science and Technology

Knowledge Infrastructure

Development Federal Policy and Regulations

Promoting Canada's International Interests

Corporate Management and Administration

CONTRIBUTIONS

Science and Technology

In support of organizations ...

Canadian Forestry Association

Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada

International Energy Agency/Forest Energy Agreement

Forintek Canada Corporation

Canadian Inter-Agency Forest Fire Centre

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy programs

Petroleum Technology Research Centre

First Nations Forestry Program

Industrial energy research and development programs to effect research and to increase the efficiency of the use of energy

International Energy Agency

Ocean Drilling Program

Forintek Canada Corporation Value-Added Program

Knowledge Infrastructure

In support of organizations...

Ocean Drilling Program

Model Forest Program

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Programs

Developing Federal Policy and Regulations

In support of Organizations....

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Programs

City of Calgary in support of the production of electricity
from renewable energy sources

New and expanded measures under the Energy Efficiency
and Alternative Energy programs

Ocean Drilling Program

Canada/Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board

Canada/Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board

National Community Tree Foundation

Promoting Canada's International Interests

In support of organizations...

Ocean drilling program

Sunset/special Programs

Mineral Development Agreement - asbestos

Infrastructure in Newfoundland for
costs related to ...oil and gas

NS offshore Revenue Account

Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Resource Revenue

NS fiscal Equalization Offset Payment

Climate change action fund

ENERGY

Use of non-polluting energy is essential to the security of the environment. Conservation of all sources of energy is vital to the future well being of the provinces. Modifications to human lifestyles which increase energy efficiency will support conservation. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. WE will support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Renewable Energy and Conservation

In view of global climate change and the dangers of radioactive waste, the Green Party suggests phasing out fossil fuels and nuclear energy in favour of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass, and micro-hydro. The transition to sustainable energy can be achieved through improved energy efficiency, conservation and co-generation. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- to support the creation of, and already existing, areas in "soft energy" and conservation; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * to change the focus of international energy assistance away from mega projects towards appropriately sized community planned and driven projects.

- * to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.

- * to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.

* to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.

* TO oppose the export of electric power from the province; and (BC ANNUAL GENERAL MEEETING, 1986) AND CANADA

* to stop sale of nuclear technology from Canada (technology for dealing safely with nuclear waste does not exist).

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to eliminate subsidies for nuclear and fossil fuels and to raise taxes on them to reflect environmental costs.

* to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally

* to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors

* to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or

chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to allocate a significant portion of energy research and development spending to support field trials and commercialization of renewable energy technologies to improve their reliability, efficiency and competitiveness in Canadian and international markets and thereby accelerate their adoption by clients.

* to immediately revise tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments to make them at least as attractive to investors as investments in conventional energy sources (such as oil and gas) including changes to flow-through share eligibility to include development costs and elimination of the Specified Energy Property rules.

* to redirect research and development spending to focus on [SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND] environmentally sound energy technologies.

A. We will encourage efforts to produce energy from renewable and non-polluting sources such as wind, sun and biomass. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• To encourage recovery of waste energy through co-generation such as providing heat for buildings from cooling water at power plants

• To consider the negative impacts of the nuclear industry to outweigh its benefits.
(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

*TO DIRECT government and research aid be directed to support SOCIALLY
EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND alternate/appropriate energy sources

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* to accelerate investment in sustainable energy infrastructure.

* to provide incentives to renewable energy producers and investors with a production credit of \$0.05 per kilowatt hour.

* to implement an Energy Research & Development Act to divert in excess of \$1 billion in annual federal research and development spending to fund sustainable energy research and development.

ELECTRICITY

The Green Party is committed to a non-nuclear future for Ontario. In Ontario 50% of our baseline electrical supply comes from Nuclear powered plants.

The dangers of Nuclear power include:

- It's association with the nuclear arms race.
- The lack of safe storage sites for radioactive wastes.
- The technological and financial inability to decommission nuclear reactors.
- The uneconomic nature of the technology.
- The bureaucracy of specialists required to operate the system.
- The long-term health risks associated with this technology.
- The diversion of capital from, and the inevitable undermining and suppression of competing alternatives.
- The resulting promotion of electricity waste instead of conservation.
- The inevitable catastrophic melt downs.
- It is inefficient, inflexible and unreliable.

-There are security risks.

-Uranium is a non-renewable resource that causes occupational as well as environmental destruction in its production and distribution.

-Ecologically acceptable alternative technologies are available in Ontario.

Nuclear power is only possible through a complicated system of subsidies and grants. The end of Nuclear power will only come about when market forces are imposed on Ontario Hydro.

The Green Party of Ontario advocates:

1: Removing all subsidies for hooking up new installations to the power grids. It currently costs Ontario Hydro in new capital expenditures \$ 50,000 to hook a new single-family residence with electric heating onto the Nuclear Grid in Ontario. This subsidy encourages the use of Nuclear power production over solar or co-generation. There would be no exemptions to this policy. The objective is to get as many homes and businesses off the power grid as possible.

2. Instruct Ontario Hydro to buy electricity from non-utility generators at full-avoided costs.

3: Hydro's own internal planning documents reveal that a 1978 inventory of undeveloped low-profile hydro sites of small to medium scale dams, extensions to existing powerhouses, and redevelopment of abandoned sites would generate 14,000 MW of peak electric power. This is 28 times the peak output of a Pickering sized plant.

Ontario Hydro's own studies indicate that hydraulic development after conservation could displace the need for Darlington, Bruce and Pickering nuclear power station. This power would be generated

when needed as opposed to nuclear's 60% over production requirements to meet peak demand. It would be generated at about \$ 950 for each new kilowatt (1981) or about 1500% less than Darlington

4: Electricity is at its peak demand in Ontario during the winter months. This is also when 73% of Ontario homes are burning oil or natural gas to heat their homes. The Green Party advocates retrofitting through tax credits the purchase of co generation furnaces that generate electricity when they burn oil or gas.

5: A program of research and development should be implemented to enable all homes to have their own photo-voltaic cell generation system and or co-generation capacity.

6: The electric grid should be used as an electricity exchange system and a means of access to reserve supply from existing hydro-electric, solar and co-generation plants.

7: Hydro rate structure should be revised to Reward conservation and production rather than waste.

8: Remove the exemption from home owners and life insurance to residents of Ontario in the event of a nuclear accident. Currently you are not insured if there is a nuclear accident. This would effectively end any discussions about the economics of nuclear power.

9: Divert Ontario Hydro's nuclear research funds and resources to developing sustainable soft energy alternatives.

10: Continue and expand conservation strategies.

11: New industries should be encouraged to build and maintain locally controlled generation systems.

12: Ontario Hydro's board should be elected not appointed.

13: Direct passive solar heating for homes and smaller public buildings and hot water heating are now economically viable when combined with insulation and R-2000 building design. Other forms of heating and cooling can be reduced to occasional supplementary use.

14: A vigorous campaign to create new home design and retrofit existing homes to the required standards to achieve this objective should be implemented immediately, supported by redirected research and funds no longer required for the nuclear power program.

15: Research to improve the efficiency of and control the pollution from wood-burning stoves.

16: Hydro should pay an amount equal to the full avoided capital cost to the consumer for improvements that result in lower electrical consumption. ENDANGERED SPECIES AND HABITAT ACT

ONTARIO???

D. WE will support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. We will instigate an independent audit of Alberta's remaining low-cost petroleum resources, so that Albertans can make informed decisions regarding exports of oil and gas and the long-term energy security of the province. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000

* To give highest priority to the development of renewable energy resources and technologies such as wind, water, solar, and small scale geothermal (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO REQUIRE THAT 20% OF ELECTRICITY FROM GREEN SOURCES (WIND, SOLAR, BIOMASS, SMALL HYDRO AND COGENERATION OF ELECTRICITY AND HEAT) WITHIN TEN YEARS; (Deferred resolution)

* TO CONVERT THE FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEET TO ELECTRIC, PROPANE, NATURAL GAS, ETHANOL, ETC., AS A MEANS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS OF

CARBON DIOXIDE AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES BY 50% WITHIN TEN YEARS; (Deferred resolution)

* TO RETROFIT AND USE OF OTHER ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

TO IMPROVE FEDERALLY OWNED OR CONTROLLED BUILDING STOCK BY 25% WITHIN FIVE YEARS AND 50% WITHIN TEN YEARS. (Deferred resolution)

* TO IMPLEMENT A CARBON CONSUMPTION TAX TO GRADUALLY DOUBLE THE REAL PRICE OF THESE FUELS OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD. (Deferred)

* TO encourage [ENSURE] the construction of small decentralized power plants; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986) PROVIDING THAT THERE IS EQUAL ACCESS TO POWER AND PROVIDING THAT THERE IS A REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENERGY [

F. We will encourage small power producers to install power generation units which use renewable energy, and ensure that the electrical grid system buys surpluses at reasonable rates. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO support a change/raise in energy prices to true replacement costs for all users; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support a change in rate structures to encourage conservation; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* To create regional soft energy supply councils to advise all levels of government on soft energy issues, with representatives from government, small soft energy companies, and interested groups and citizens (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support the replacement of coal-fired thermal generating plants as soon as possible and oppose the construction of any new coal-fired facilities (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support transitional financing to municipalities instituting biomass conversion [of non-toxic organic wastes including sewage solids]; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

WATER

* TO oppose the export of water from the province (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986) AND FROM CANADA [SEE PRESS RELEASE SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT ON POSITION OF BANNING EXPORT OF WATER]

* to ensure that water is not declared to be an "economic good"

* to prevent any privatization of community water systems.

MINING

* TO PLACE a moratorium on offshore oil drilling; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* to review the mining industry establishing mineral conservation, environmental protection, and human safety (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

The Ontario ministry of Northern Development says the mining industry's "right to mine" should be given top priority. But the mining industry does not always act in the best interests of Native peoples, the citizens of the province, local communities, or the variety of life forms with which we share this planet. The Industry has diverted rivers, drained lakes, acidified the delicately balanced soils of northeastern Ontario, and laid barren the entire Sudbury basin. The impact of mining on the Northern environment must be minimized to protect wildlife habitat, aesthetics and spiritual values. Mining practices reflect total disregard for the biosphere. Legislation has reduced some of the extreme examples, however, we feel there is still a long way to go.

Therefore, we recommend:

- Investigations to plan for restitution be paid to Native peoples in Ontario
- Prohibit mine exploration and other mining activities in wilderness areas, parks, areas of natural and scientific interest and other environmentally significant areas.
- Require public notification, independent baseline flora and fauna studies, and an outline of planned habitat protection measures.
- Designate all proposed new mines and mine related activities under the environmental assessment acts.

-Zero discharge of toxins from mines. Emissions of pollutants must be reduced to zero. Refer to section on zero discharge.

-Require on-site treatment of all mine waste water and tailing leach-ate before it is released into ground water or adjacent water bodies.

-Require a closure plan, including financial assurance to be filed for public review 30 days before a new mine or mine related facility can be approved. Require a closure plan and financial assurances for all existing mines

-Tax mining production to more accurately reflect the costs to the public and the environment.

-Phase out of Uranium mining in Ontario.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO ban the mining and export of uranium (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Uranium Mining

TO ban the exploration for and the mining of uranium in the province{S}, and the transport of uranium {WITHIN PROVINCES, AMONG PROVINCES AND OUTSIDE OF CANADA} BECAUSE OF THE HAZARDS OF RADIOACTIVITY IS UNSAFE FOR LIFE AT ANY STAGE FROM EXTRACTION OF RAW MATERIALS TO DISPOSAL (. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

FORESTRY

Our forests are among our most valued ecosystems. Stewardship of this resource must include the protection of the ecosystem as well as support of the communities which are dependent on forest industries. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To develop regulations whereby the forest industries will be integrated into local sustainable economies. We will prevent the exploitation of the forest for the export of raw resources by multinationals corporations. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- to recognize that Forests belong to future generations and provide habitat for other species. clear-cutting should be banned and the remaining 1% of old growth should be preserved. Higher stumpage fees would encourage selective cutting, and value-added production creates more jobs than exporting raw logs. Hemp and kenaf should be grown as alternative sources of paper fiber. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- To support and work toward

legislation and regulations to accomplish the following:

a) That 20% of public land in Ontario be preserved.

b) Wildlife species and their habitat will be protected by a system of wildlife preserves in all vegetation zones and ecosystems, surrounded by buffer zones and connected by corridors, reproduced at all scales to the smallest, in all areas including rural agricultural and residential areas, and urban areas, with the goal of having all recoverable species which were present in 1500 in each vegetation zone, widely present in the same zone in the future, except that in the deciduous forest zone large predators and elk may be limited to one or a few large tracts.

c) The province and municipalities will accept co-responsibility with the federal government for the protection of wildlife and habitat.

d) Forested areas will be managed so as to at least cycle through a relatively lengthy stage in which the species composition and water quality (as far as water quality is controllable by land use) is the same as before European settlement, and that if because of timber cutting or other land use practices the species complement is temporarily reduced, it can and will replenish itself from the surrounding area. Management practices will include the maintenance of a sufficient number of standing dead

trees and downed trees to maintain all species.

e) Forest management practices for timber will be directed at producing product which is high in value per unit of volume, and is suitable to have high value added to it, preferably locally.

Management practices will favour multiple tree species and multiple use, and will aim at a steady state forest of mixed tree species, wherever practicable.

f) There will be developed a pattern on forest management by local communities, including First Nations communities, within provincial guidelines, suitable for general application.

g) Forest areas which cannot be regenerated will not be cut.

h) Management practices will avoid effects on water quality and flow significantly greater in magnitude and duration than those which may occur naturally through seasonal changes and short-term cyclical climatic changes.

o) Taxation of forested land will be reformed to eliminate incentives for the liquidation of biological capital, in the form of the standing stock of trees and the other species which depend of them.

j) Stream banks, in agricultural areas and elsewhere, and their surroundings which are essential for the preservation of stream water quality and species composition, will be maintained in appropriate native vegetation. Areas to be protected from cultivation, planting, grazing, and food and vehicle traffic, will be strictly delineated. Where necessary or appropriate, conservation easements or land will be purchased and held by the province, by conservation authorities, or by other public bodies.

k) Protected strips along streams will be integrated with

wildlife corridors and walking trails (generally at one edge) where appropriate, as will steep slopes. Flood plains will be used for corridors, buffer zones, and preserves where appropriate. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

The goal of an ecological forest management strategy should be to protect the resource for the future use of all species and yet at the same time provide long term employment.

To this end it is imperative that we

- Ease the pressure on forest ecosystems by promoting improved efficiency in resource use. As an example, we must implement a system of converting used lumber products in wood composite products.

- New forestry leases should only be granted to individuals. These leases would be inheritable so that an individual who was steward to the land could pass it on to his children. These land grants would be no larger than 5,000 acres to any individual family.

These "new foresters" would be educated to ensure that harvesting / silvicultural techniques used were appropriate to facilitate successful regeneration.

- Banning of clear-cut forestry. Clear cutting is not forestry. It is a crime as morally abhorrent as rape. Maximum sizes of cuts must be legislated and appropriate densities of trees after harvesting as well as unharvested buffers must be mandated.

- Cooperatively run sawmills and pulp facilities would process the harvest. Provincial loan guarantees should be made available to purchase existing facilities from non residents.

- Developing a value-added forest economy that reflected the needs

and goals of the community. Legislate that 50% of the harvest must be processed within that community.

- Establishing urban forests. Provide funds for the establishment of forests near the sources of consumption. The goal being to make all bioregions in the province as self sufficient as possible.

- Incorporating environmental costs into forest product through full cost accounting. This could be instituted through stumpage fees that reflected the true costs of sustainable forest management.

- Incorporating forest values and other uses into the timber planning process. This involves developing quantifiable objectives for non-timber values such as genetic diversity, recreation, water yield and quality, wildlife habitat. These should be identified as distinct components of forest management and integrated into existing timber and other related management guidelines.

Identify and protect the forests by:

- Establishing and publishing comprehensive annual inventories

- Establishing as a target the protection of 50% of all standing forest for Wildlife / recreation reserves. In these areas only forestry that enhances the health of the ecosystem would be allowed.

- Banning forestry in other areas of ecological significance.

- Undertake site rehabilitation and planting as necessary on previously cut and burned sites that are failing to regenerate naturally.

- Extend protection to all remaining old growth forests. ONTARIO POLICY, 1994)

FORESTRY THE ALGOMA HIGHLANDS

The Algoma Highlands contain the unlogged headwaters of the

Mississauga, Batchewana, Goulais, Montreal, West Abinandong, and Nushatogani Rivers. 100 Km. north of Sault Ste. Marie and 80 Km. east of Lake Superior. During the 80's and early 90's clear-cut logging began to encroach on the area. Now further large scale logging operations are being planned. This area is home to Ontario's largest areas of dense unlogged old-growth sugar maple, yellow birch and white pine forests. This area contains a tremendous variety of plants and animals including wolves and other species that survive best in undisturbed landscapes. High quality wilderness experiences as well as fly-in hunting and fishing recreational activities are possible because of the Algoma Highlands' rich diversity of life. This area could act as a hunting, fishing ecological and recreational reserve which would help to protect traditional land uses in the region.

Ontario is divided into 13 ecological site regions which are subdivided into 65 ecological site districts. The Green Party of Ontario government is committed to protecting 50% of representative areas of each ecological site district in Ontario. The Algoma Highlands area straddles the boundary of two ecological site districts, one of which has no representative protected areas while the other is only partially represented. The Algoma Highlands could be part of an international program to link protected areas across the continent. The Highlands could become an important reference point for ongoing scientific study. The Canadian Forestry Service, Canadian Wildlife Service and the Ministry of Natural Resources are all conducting research in this area.

- To Recommend:

1: The Algoma Highlands be set aside as a wilderness preserve where there would be no further commercial resource extraction activities.

2: That the proposed Farewell Lake Rd. and Toll Creek Rd. that threatens to bisect the Highlands be stopped.

3: Only activities that do not threaten the old-growth red and white pine forests in the areas be permitted to take place in this area.

4: Withdraw approval for the construction of a large new mill in the area. This mill was approved without public consultation.

5: Release of the draft Gap Analysis Report for Site District 4E3, which rated this area as worthy of protection, be immediately released, since it is critical to the full examination of land use alternatives.

* TO support the immediate retention of all [remaining] ancient forest [canopy]. (B.C, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993)

* TO support non-violent civil disobedience aimed at opposing the accelerating "high-grading" of the last stands of old growth forests. (B.C, POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

15.1.1 Local Sustainable Forests

* TO develop policies whereby the forest industry and its products would be gradually integrated into local sustainable economies and cease to be primarily for international export; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

[* TO BAN ALL FURTHER RAW LOG AND LOG EXPORTS AND STIMULATE LOCAL VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS]

* TO ban on the export of raw logs. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

- * TO encourage pilot projects regionally in ecologically sustainable [SELECTION] logging practices and in regeneration of severely damaged forest areas. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993
- To permit only those forestry methods which are ecologically economically sustainable. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- *TO HOLD the perpetrators of /such damage/ [ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE FORESTS] be financially responsible B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993
- * TO PROPOSE that such regeneration programs involve the training of cooperative groups to live and work in such designated areas B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993
- * TO support and develop eco-empathic practices of forest management leading to a variety of sustainable uses; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986
- * TO REQUIRE SELECTION LOGGING OR ECO-FORESTRY
- * TO ENSURE that some /forest resources/ FORESTS MUST /may also/ be designated as minimal or no-use areas in the form of wilderness zones or spiritual sanctuaries. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Bioregional Forestry

* [TO ADVOCATE, UNDER A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES] greater control of [FORESTS] /forest resources/ by bioregional organizations, whether municipalities, local communities, local co operatives, or small business, from the perspective of sustainable yield of forests for the purpose of providing long-term local employment and a secure local economic base, and for the purpose of developing and disseminating cultural and educational values for the bioregional forest ecosystems. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO increase in stumpage fees to a level to allow for reforestation of logged lands; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

15.5.1 Community Forest Boards

* TO SUPPORT THE ENTRUSTING [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES], OF citizens of communities with the long-term care and use of the public forests (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO PHASE OUT existing tenure system of corporate forest use B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO TRANSFER THE CARE OF THE FORESTS to the citizens of the watershed area, and that these citizens can implement a diversity of tenure best suited to the particular needs of their region [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO ENABLE each watershed region, elect a Community Forest Board which shall ensure the responsible care and protection of the watershed forests. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO promote policies which recognize that water is the connector in all ecosystems, including forests, and therefore must receive critical attention (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO REQUIRE AND promote policies which recognize the importance of maintaining intact forest soils (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO support the creation of elected Regional Forest Boards with a majority representation of citizens, and with native, labour, environment, and business representatives to oversee planning, inventories, ecological concerns, forest use allocation, and other aspects of human interaction with the forests; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO [PASS LEGISLATION] /support legislation/ to end large scale tenure for corporations or individuals, replacing it with a

long term system of [SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustainable woodlots/, subject to periodic review by the local Forestry Board [WHICH FUNCTIONS WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES.] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO GIVE the local forestry Board the power to revoke tenure; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* [TO PHASE OUT] /support phasing out of/ the involvement of large corporations in timber harvesting or reforestation, permitting instead only small-scale businesses to do this work /while processing work may still be done by the larger businesses/ (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO [ALLOW FOR] stumpage fees TO be determined by the local Forest Boards and/or a council representing all regional Forest Boards, and that the stumpage fees be sufficient to cover all costs of forest use including [/IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCALLY

BASED FOREST OPERATIONS WITH SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICES] /road building, reforestation, ecological impact studies, etc./

* TO support a policy of broadening the selection process for forest ministry staff to include any citizens with appropriate skills, knowledge, or experience; and

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE /development of/ an apprenticeship program for professional foresters whereby extensive practical experience (several years) [IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SELECTION FORESTRY] will be part of becoming a registered professional forester; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987) POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE /support the development/ of a marketing system for small producers of forest products; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE Extension programs for the public to assist people in following ecologically sound forest practices. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO EXPAND SILVICULTURE to include [ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustaining a/ mix of life forms and processes within a long term / [ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustainable/ plan. From this point of view, all logging decisions must be married to forest rebuilding decisions, so that these functions are not being determined by different people or at different times. This plan must recognize that profits that may be deferred by ecological logging practices can be expected to be regained through decreased silvicultural expenses. The goal of silviculture shall be to maximize natural regeneration by promoting partial cut methods which maintain an uneven edge forest. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Residency Requirement

* TO GIVE priority in tenure and cutting rights to applicants meeting bioregional residency requirements to be regulated by Community Forest Boards through watershed management districts. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Forest Management

POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO PHASE OUT CURRENT METHODS in favour of more ecological methods; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO END ALL DISPUTED LAND USE /the disputed land use/ until an arbitrated settlement is reached if there be a dispute of decision between the elected watershed Forest Boards, (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO establish a council of Forestry Board representatives to function in the arbitration process [OVER DISPUTED LAND USE]; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO end all use of pesticides in forest management strategy; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO REPLACE large scale clear cutting as a forest management strategy WITH ecological /models of cutting/ SOUND. [SELECTION LOGGING] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Slash burning

* TO BAN prescription burning (slash burning) of wood waste following timber harvest [BECAUSE IT] is accompanied by the production of potentially toxic, complex organic hydrocarbons (organic pyrosynthesis) including dioxins, and P.A.H.s.; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO BAN prescription burning of forest lands [BECAUSE FOREST LANDS] previously treated with herbicides and/or pesticides adds significantly to this medical risk by providing precursors for the pyrosynthesis of these hydrocarbons; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO end all slash burning in BC, as a regular practice and instead implement alternatives to slash burning such as chipping and composting; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO IMMEDIATELY IMPLEMENT an air quality monitoring system sophisticated enough to assess pyrosynthetic hydrocarbon pollution due to slash burning (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO CANCEL FOREST TENURES OF logging firms whose deferred taxes amounting to more than \$9 billion at the end of the fiscal year 1993/94, have not been paid by the end of each fiscal years have their logging tenures canceled and that they be required to pay all deferred taxes plus interest before being considered for new tenures.

Canadian International Trade Tribunal

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions

Assistance to Clients and Assessment of Returns

Customs and Trade Administration

Verification and Enforcement

Revenue Collections

Appeals

Administration and Information Technology

Revenues Credited to the vote

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

GRANTS

Children's Special Allowance Payments

CONTRIBUTIONS

Province of Quebec in respect of the joint administration
cost of the federal and provincial sales taxes

FINANCE (63,718,189.000) Surplus transfer 12 billion

Auditor General should be elected by an all-Party Committee. Apart from the Commission on Sustainable Development, there should be a position to determine the comparative legitimacy of the nature and type of expenditures and not just the auditing appropriateness. Examine COMER's banking reforms.

PARLIAMENT (310,272,000)

Salaries of each Parliamentarian should be reduced by 10,000 and the savings transferred to the Department of Public Works and Government Services into initiating a fund to assist in fulfilling the human right to housing (@3,00,000) and to the Department of Human Resources into the Anti-Poverty Fund. Each Senator's salary should be also reduced by 10,000 and the (@1,000,000) savings transferred into the above funds. The criteria for selection of senators should be changed from the whim of patronage to the commitment to merit based on life time contribution to the promotion of the Public Trust.

Parliament

Senate

PRIVY COUNCIL (271,182,000)

The Election's Act should be revised to require full disclosure of donations to political parties not only when given directly to the political party and during an election but also when given to regional associations and to candidates, and leadership campaigns outside of elections. Corporate donations should be disallowed. The inequitable "first past the post system"-- which contravenes Section 15 of the Charter should be replaced with some form of mixed proportional representation system". The fact that representatives, from NGO's with charitable status, run for political office should not jeopardize the charitable status of the organization. Funding should be redirected to extending the role of the Auditor General's Commission on Sustainable Development to assess the governments' level of compliance with international agreements and to creating an additional position for assessing the substance of government spending.

DEPARTMENT

Office of the Prime Minister

Ministers' Offices

Privy Council Office

Commission of Inquiry and Task forces

Canadian Centre for Management Development

Contribution to building a Management Agenda for

the Public Service of the Future

Strengthening "Corporate" Leadership Capacity through learning

Support leaders of change and Transformation

Program support for strategic directions of CCMD

Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat

Can. Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety board

Chief Electoral Officer

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy

Commissioner of Official Languages

Security Intelligence Review Committee

Leadership Network

ELECTIONS CANADA

RECALL

- enact a law whereby if an electoral district requests with reason a member of parliament to be recalled, that person must resign his/her seat as a member and an election to be held with 60 days to fill the vacant seat (GPC, 1990).

- Recall could be initiated by any person within an electoral district by collecting signatures, on forms to be made available by the electoral officer

- Recall would require signatures of 20% plus one of the eligible voters [of the electoral district] verified to be accurate by the [district's returning officers, [[who would implement the recall]] (GPC, 1990). Verification by the returning officer would be in the form of a poll whereby all eligible voters [within the electoral district] may take part, as if an election was being held. this may happen only once between general elections [and only once] per [electoral district]

A Green Party government would undertake

- * to phase out limits to democratic participation such as \$1000 deposits required for federal candidates.

Alternative voting systems

Proportional representation

The present electoral system in Alberta and in Canada [throughout Canada] creates governments which are not representative of the population. The Green Party would introduce a system of proportional representation, similar to that used in /most developed countries/. [countries]. Some seats would be contested according to our present system, and some seats would be allocated in proportion to the total votes cast for each party. This will encourage participation by all citizens and reduce conflicts

caused by regional differences. (RENEWAL OF DEMOCRACY GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

ELECTORAL REFORM

Our electoral system is surprisingly undemocratic. In:

-1979 Joe Clark formed a government with 36 % of the popular vote, the Liberals received 40 % of the vote.

-1980 Trudeau received a solid majority with 44 % of votes cast.

-1988 Mulroney won with 43 %, he then pushed through the F.T.A..

The Liberals and N.D.P. received 52 % of the vote opposed it.

-1990 Bob Rae received a solid majority with 36 % of the vote.

-1991 the N.D.P. in B.C. and Saskatchewan are in power with 65 % of the seats and less than 40 % of the vote.

-1993 the Conservatives received 2 million votes and only 2 seats.

As well as producing undemocratic results, the system is not open to all Canadians. During election campaigns, millions of dollars are spent on advertising and campaign tours. This media saturation works and it strongly favours the party with the most money. As a result, the party in power generally represents the interests of those that can provide the most financial support----big businesses and wealthy individuals. If the interests of the majority of Canadians are to be fairly represented by our governments, it is critical that we remove the advantages of spending power in election campaigns. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Our current electoral system undermines Canada's democratic integrity as political parties usually win a solid majority of the seats while only capturing a minority of the total votes.

In 1993, the Liberal Party won 60% of the seats with only 41% of the vote. the current system also makes votes unequal depending on who you vote for.

For example, in 1993, the Bloc Quebecois elected 54 members with 13% of the vote while the Progressive Conservatives won just two seats despite having 16% of the electorate supporting them. This means that it took more votes to elect one PC MP than any other party.

RESOLUTION ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that representation in the legislature accurately reflect the opinion of the voters, and that major changes in the structure and function of the Government of Ontario shall not be undertaken without a consensus among legislators and voters, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario advocates a system of proportional representation for elections to the Ontario legislature, and be it further resolved that the Green Party of Ontario will support and work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. A Royal Commission shall be established to investigate and present to Ontarians the major possibilities for electoral reform encompassing the selection of MPPs from single-member constituencies by a majority rather than a plurality method, and alternatively, systems of proportional representation, and the Royal Commission shall present succinct analyses of the merits and demerits of each choice together with references to more detailed analyses and studies.
2. The systems of proportional representation presented shall include those offering voters a choice among candidates of the same party in multi-member constituencies, as well as systems in which the order of election of individual candidates of the same party is determined by the party alone.
3. A referendum, preferably at the same time as a general

election, shall be held to permit the voters to choose among the systems presented by the Royal Commission.

4. The voting method used for the referendum shall be one which selects as far as possible a system approved by the majority of Ontario voters, and it shall be one of: a decision tree, or the single transferable vote (preferential vote or alternative vote), or the approval vote, or a combination of two or more of these systems. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Proportional Representation

The Green Party suggests switching to proportional representation so that when a party receives 15% of the popular vote it would also receive 15% of the seats in Parliament. We would oppose paid political advertising and political donations. Instead all parties should receive equal access to the media and funding. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Participatory Democracy

Proportional representation provides an electoral system that produces governments which are responsive to the will of the electorate. Under the current system, a party could win 20% of the vote across Canada and not receive a single seat in Parliament. Proportional representation means that the number of seats in the house represents the percentage of the population that supports the platforms of the elected parties.

Our democracy regularly disenfranchises 1/3 of the electorate by not representing them in the legislature and places people in power who do not have the approval of the majority of the voters.

-1979 Clark won with 36 % of the vote, the Liberals lost with 40.

-1980 Trudeau won a majority with only 44% of the votes.

- 1988 Mulroney received 43 % of the vote, he enacts the F.T.A.. The Liberals and N.D.P. opposed it and received 52% of the vote.
- 1990 Rae receives a solid majority with 36 % of the vote.
- 1991 N.D.P. in B.C. and Saskatchewan are in power with 65% of the seats and less than 40 % of the vote.
- 1993 Conservatives receive over 2 million votes and 2 seats.

Webster's dictionary defines democracy as "government by the people; especially, rule of the majority." By this definition Canada is only occasionally a democracy.

Whatever the divisions between Ontario and Quebec and the rest of Canada, they are reinforced by our voting system. To gain power a party need only win the majority of seats in Ontario and Quebec. Thus, the interests of the other eight provinces and the two territories are secondary. Major parties choose candidates particularly in winnable seats, who are predominantly middle-aged, middle-class, white males who have a tendency to be lawyers. Only 10% of MPs are women yet more than half the population is female. Countries using a proportional voting system elect woman in far greater numbers. Parties no longer represent an ideological perspective, rather they pander to the lowest common denominator during an election in a cynical attempt to get 40% of the vote and then implement their hidden agenda during their tenure.

Most countries use proportional representation in national elections. This leads to coalition governments that more accurately reflect the population. Many have noted that Canada is best governed under a minority government because like a government elected under the proportional representation system they are forced to work together in the common interest of voters. Our

system leads to a strong government that does not have to moderate its opinion with the views of others. The greater danger lies in the current system's ability to elect governments that represent only a minority of the electorate, but have an unassailable majority in Parliament.

We favour the additional member system of proportional representation practiced which maintains constituency links. The system regionally "tops up" seats, which means almost all voters will be represented by a regional MP from his or her preferred party.

The Green Party advocates:

1: The Green party advocates replacement of the present first-past-the-post electoral system with the additional member system of proportional representation as practised in many countries. This implies that the number of seats in the house represents the percentage of the population that supports the platforms of the elected parties. This system maintains constituency links by regionally "topping up" seats so that all voters will be represented by a regional MP from his or her preferred party.

2. No advertising by political parties, governments or special interest groups. The positions of the parties would be presented in free and equal time/space in the national media. The individual candidates would be presented to the community by door to door canvassing, "town hall" meetings and by free and equal time/space in the local media.

3. Each party and each candidate would be given, from public funds, sufficient monies to cover only basic office expenses.

Additional spending would not be permitted.

4: The Green party advocates banning of non reusable or recyclable lawn signs used during political campaigns. They are wasteful of resources and perpetuate a very shallow level of participation of the public in electoral politics.

5: A binding "none of the above" option on the ballot, if none of the above receives the most votes a new election would be triggered.

6: A binding legislative initiative, referendum and recall authority for voters.

* to reform our current electoral system along the principles of proportional representation where a party receives a number of seats equal to their share of the vote.

* to promote proportional representation for its positive effect in electing more women and minorities to parliaments around the world.

* to recommend a Promotional Representative system similar to that used in Germany and New Zealand, where political parties hold seats after passing a 5%-threshold of the popular vote.

* to encourage the use of the mixed-member-proportional system where Canadians would vote twice: once for their local representative (as they do now) and once for the party of their choice (which would determine how many seats a party can have). Such a system would ensure Canadians have both personal and political representation.

• To create an Independent Assembly of CANADIANS /Albertans/ which will examine and make recommendation on all processes involved in provincial and municipal governments. Priority would be given to the following issues: (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

I. Alternative methods of electing our representatives in government, for example proportional representation (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

II alternative methods of government which would encourage cooperation between political parties instead of the present adversarial relationships

III the right of recall of MLAs (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

21. RESOLUTION ON ELECTORAL REFORM FOR ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

(carried as is)

Whereas the interests of citizens in municipal government as at other levels of government are best served by the accurate representation of voter opinion on municipal councils and in the selection of mayors, by the avoidance of artificial dominance by minority groups, and by the avoidance of vote-splitting in mayoral elections, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. In Ontario municipal elections for mayor or reeve, the voting method employed shall be the single transferable vote (preferential vote or alternative vote), or if the municipality so, chooses, the approval vote, whether the electorate is the voters at large or the council.
2. Elections for municipal councils in Ontario shall be conducted by the single transferable vote in constituencies each electing not less than three members of council using the Droop quota and Gregory transfers.
3. Definitions:

Approval vote: the method in which each voter may give one vote only to as many candidates as he or she considers acceptable, and the single candidate with the most votes wins election.

Single transferable vote: the method in which each voter allocates a rank or preference number to as many candidates on the ballot as he or she wishes or the law prescribes, and where there is more than one place to be filled (member to be elected) in a constituency, a quota is established, and initially any candidate having a number of first choice (rank or reference

number 1) votes equal to or exceeding the quota is elected and any surplus ballot papers bearing surplus votes for such candidates are transferred to the candidates of next preference number on the ballot paper, and after the transfer of surpluses the candidate with the least number of first choice plus transferred votes is dropped from consideration, and that candidate's ballot papers are transferred to the candidates having the next preference rank on each ballot, and the process continues until the required number of candidates either meets the quota or has more votes than the single remaining alternative.

Alternative vote: the single transferable vote applied to the filling of one place or the selection of one choice, as in a mayoral election or the selection of a councillor or MPP from a single-member ward or constituency.

Drop quota: the number obtained by dividing the total number of valid votes cast in a constituency by a number which is one more than the number of places to be filled (members to be elected) and increasing the result to the next whole number.

Gregory transfer: the method of transferring surplus votes by transferring all of the candidate's votes but giving each vote a fractional value equal to the number of surplus votes divided by the candidate's total number of votes, so that $s/c \times c = Sc/c = s$, thus, making the number of votes transferred to each remaining candidate the same however many times the count is repeated.

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Voting in government

- To Allow all elected representatives TO participate in the process of government THROUGH free votes in most circumstances. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Financial Reforms

(ii) institutional collusion which continues to occur through the condoning of corporate donations to political parties;

The Elections Act failed to substantively address a loophole where contributions to constituency associations and to candidates, including leadership candidates, outside of the formal election period are not presently required to be disclosed thus permitting questionable and undisclosed corporate contributions.

SMP SYSTEM PERPETUATES THE FAILURE TO DISCLOSE SOURCE OF DONATIONS

SMP SUPPORTS THE CONTINUATION OF CORPORATE FUNDING

The Liberals, Reform and Progressive Conservatives have about 75% of the seats. All three parties accept corporate funding from the Banks, financial institutions, greenhouse gas producers (oil, coal and gas, automobile, forest companies); mining industry, chemical industry; pharmaceutical industry, agribusiness industry, tobacco companies, food chains and restaurants nuclear industry; gun lobby (Reform) military industries etc.... "unethical screen) through which they pass political donations, it is not surprising that there is the lack of political will to establish strong mandatory guidelines to regulate industry. Given that 75% of the elected representatives are dependent on these donations there is little likelihood that they would support a clause in the Election's Act preventing corporate funding and permitting only individuals to contribute to political parties, given that only individuals vote.

In the international sphere, it is deemed to be illegal for Canadian corporations to give money to elected officials in governments outside of Canada (this practice is referred to as "bribery" in Canadian law, see EDC document prepared for Globe 2000).

- The Elections Act failed to substantively address a loophole where contributions to constituency associations and to candidates, including leadership candidates, outside of the formal election period are not presently required to be disclosed thus permitting questionable and undisclosed corporate contributions.

Canada has international made a commitment to reproductive health which includes the right to choose an abortion. If Canada does reverse this, they would have international repercussions.

Political Donations

- To support and work toward legislation embodying the following measures and principles:

1. Corporate contributions to Ontario political parties, constituency associations, and candidates shall be unlawful, and effective penalties shall be provided.
2. Individual contributions shall be limited to a total of \$ 2000 per calendar year plus \$ 2000 per election period, to all parties, constituency associations, and candidates combined, throughout the province.
3. The Ontario political contribution tax credit system for contributions from individuals shall be maintained substantially as it exists at present.
4. Election subsidies payable to candidates and parties shall be calculated on an amount per vote obtained, and there shall be no minimum vote requirement to qualify for subsidy.
5. Legislation on political financing shall be designed on the assumption that it is desirable to facilitate the establishment and growth of new political parties in order to encourage the development of new ideas and policies and to promote a healthy competition among parties. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Strategy for funding political parties:

(a) The Ontario Commission on Election Finances shall make annual payments from provincial funds to registered parties and constituency associations, to a total amount which shall cover the greater part of their total expenses averaged over election and non-election years.

(b) The amount distributed to each party and constituency association in each year shall be determined by allotting to each Ontario resident who files an income tax return and his or her adult dependents, for the preceding calendar year, a sum such as a dollar to be divided among the registered parties as the tax filer or adult dependent sees fit, and an equal sum to be divided in the same proportions among the registered constituency associations of the various parties in the constituency in which the tax filer resides.

(c) The distribution shall be accomplished by providing to each Ontario tax filer and adult dependent along with the income tax return, a machine-readable form which shall bear the name of each registered party and the address, telephone number and email and website address of its provincial headquarters, and opposite each party name the form shall bear outlined squares to some such number as ten, each square having some such nominal value as ten cents.

(d) Each tax filer or dependent shall darken a number of squares representing the total amount which he or she has been allotted

to divide among the registered parties, and shall return the form to Revenue Canada with his or her tax return, and Revenue Canada shall enter upon each form the tax filer's postal code in machine readable form so that from the postal code the tax filer's constituency of residence may be determined, and so that from that point on the necessary calculations up to the issuance of cheques can be completely computerized and can be accomplished economically.

(e) If the tax filer or dependent does not darken the correct number of squares then the sums allotted to that person shall be distributed in proportion to the number of squares actually darkened.

(f) If the tax filer or dependent does not fill out the form in a usable manner, or at all, then the sums allotted to that person shall be distributed according to the average of all those forms which were filled out in a usable manner.

(g) If a registered party does not have a registered constituency association in any given constituency, then any sum which may have been allocated to that nonexistent constituency association shall be paid to the registered party in a manner which permits the party to identify the constituency in respect of which the money has been paid.

(f) The Commission on Election Finances shall enter into a contract with Revenue Canada under which Revenue Canada shall distribute, collect and process the forms, shall store them until the following general election, shall preserve the confidentiality of the information contained on the forms, and shall perform the necessary calculations except those under

subsection (g) above.

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

19. RESOLUTION ON ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTION FINANCES (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that municipal politics shall be conducted in the interests of citizens rather than in the interests of businesses or real estate developers, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. Corporate contributions to the election campaigns of candidates for mayor and councillor in Ontario municipalities shall be unlawful, and effective penalties shall be provided.
2. Contributions from one individual to the election campaigns of candidates for mayor and councilors in Ontario municipalities shall be limited to a total of \$ 500 for all candidates combined in all Ontario municipalities during and for any one election period.
3. Individual contributions shall be creditable against Ontario income tax payable, to the extent of 75% for the first \$50 and 50% for the next \$ 100, and this credit shall be in addition to the credit for contributions to provincial parties, constituency associations, and candidates. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- to replace paid political advertising and political donations with equal access to the media [delete: and funding for all parties (GPC, 1996)]

- * to impose strict limits upon election campaign spending, and particularly limit amounts raised from vested economic interests such as corporations and unions, and eliminate refund of 22.5%

- TO reform regulations for financial contributions to political parties and electoral campaigns so that only individuals who are qualified to vote may donate. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- TO mandate that all political party advertising will be paid for by the political party itself. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

DONATIONS

- TO reform regulations for financial contributions to political parties and electoral campaigns so that only individuals who are qualified to vote may donate. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- * to eliminate the use of funds by incumbent and government parties during the pre-election writ period.
- * TO PROPOSE THAT during a provincial election campaign no political party or candidate would be permitted to spend directly or indirectly more than \$50 (indexed for inflation) per eligible voter in the riding POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO PROPOSE THAT no political party or candidate for elected office be permitted to receive more than \$3000 per year from any one individual or other agency POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Equal access to media

- * to ensure equal access by all registered political parties to publicly regulated media during elections

Boundary redefinition

- TO establish an independent process for defining new electoral boundaries. Consideration will be given to bioregional differences, and only a 10 % variance in population will be permitted. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Fixed term

- * TO PROPOSE that the provincial legislature should be moved to fixed-term sessions, with regularly scheduled elections except when there is a motion of non confidence POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- To move to a fixed four-year term for Provincial Governments and we will mandate at least two sittings of the legislature per year. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

To ensure that all Canadian citizens have the opportunity to choose, in a referendum, among proposals for electoral reform from all political parties and other citizens' groups
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

- To advocate that the constitutional amendments include: most of the legislators elected by proportional representation (% of votes received = % of seats received)
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

some legislators elected by district and the majority by party list

legislative representation for parties receiving 2% or more of the provincial popular vote
provisions for parties and independents receiving less than the minimum to assign their votes to another candidate

district representation for isolated and distinct areas no discrimination based on the wealth or income of a candidate, party, or referendum committee, etc

the right of each voter to be informed of all candidates', referendum committees' and parties' electoral information ample, equal and free broadcast time for all candidates on all broadcast media, spending limits in each electoral district

door-to-door enumeration of voters to revise a permanent voters list for all levels of government

Electoral Reform Regulations

- To enact the following:

- a) abolition of election fees and deposits

- b) spending limits in each electoral district indexed to the median provincial income (plus travel allowances in non-urban ridings)

- c) distribution of paper and electronic copies (including recorded copies for the visually impaired) of "voters' booklets" to each voter including statements from each candidate (in their electoral district) and

statements from each party and referendum committee

- d) closure of all businesses and government offices on polling day except for essential, news media, and electoral services

e) possible incentives to attend the polls or disincentives to shun the polls
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

Grass Roots Democracy

- To endorse the principle that all government should be decentralized to the most appropriate human scale; and POLICY CONVENTION, 1986
- To endorse the principle that all people should have the opportunity to be directly involved in the decisions that affect their lives through direct participatory democracy; and POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

1. Government reform

TO PROVIDE SYSTEMS FOR /provide/ all citizens with the opportunity to have input into the decisions which affect their lives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To endorse the principle that the local community or neighbourhood and its watershed is the basic unit of self-government since it is the locus of direct democracy, human-scale institutions, and fine-grained adaptation to place; and
- To endorse the principle that government at regional and provincial levels would serve primarily as coordinating bodies needed to accomplish larger cooperative projects, as well as arbitrate disputes, address broader human and non-human interests, and provide information and expertise. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986
- To increase the power of municipalities to make decisions affecting their jurisdictions, and promote a greater delegation of municipal decision making to local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997) [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF PRINCIPLES]

DEPARTMENT

Capital expenditures

Real Property disposition Revolving Fund

Translation Bureau Revolving Fund

CANADA INFORMATION OFFICE
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORP
CANADA POST CORPORATION

HOUSING:

The Ontario Greens believe that decent housing is a universal social right and utilitarian necessity. The primary obstacles to home ownership are policies that encourage an increase in population which increases the demand on existing housing. This facilitates an environment of land speculation and created scarcity.

There is a need for housing in 4 general categories

- 1) Privately owned homes
 - 2) Coop housing
 - 3) Rental accommodations
 - 4) Social assisted housing
- 1) Privately owned homes

A Green government is committed to encouraging home ownership by implementing the following policies.

1: The Green Party of Ontario is committed to entering into negotiations with the Federal government to regulate the funds raised from R.R.S.P.'s to be used solely for the purpose of providing mortgages for Canadians.

2: We are also committed to government support for the creation of community land trusts.

A community land trust is a non profit corporation which owns land. It leases the land to individuals according to the use value of that land. Our needs for land are many and often in conflict. Land can provide all the things we need if we plan carefully and

secure local control over land use decisions. The central principal motivating a land trust is that buildings, and all things done in or on the land should be owned by individuals, but the land itself should be owned by the community as a whole.

A land trusts primary function is to buy or accept gifts of land and lease it back to members under a 99-year lease that is automatically renewable and inheritable. Part of the process is determining, in conjunction with land use planners, local government and the community at large, the most appropriate use for a given parcel of land.

The business of the land trust is conducted by a board of governors elected by the membership. Members are encouraged to join or form committees to address particular issues of land use. The Community Land Trust allows people to buy a house for what it is worth without having to buy the artificially inflated land that it sits on.

The lease restricts the resale price of the home to the value of the building and other improvements in or on the land, that is the cost of rebuilding the same house and grounds again at the time of the sale. This makes it's affordable for every subsequent buyer, not just the first. No one buying the house will have to pay for the inflated price of the land. The return to the seller is therefore, equal to the increase in the price of building materials and labour in the area. The same holds true for commercial land and farm land. A leaseholder owns, buys and sells the result of real work, not the result of speculation.

At its core the community land trust is a management group. It can work flexibly with individuals or organizations to accomplish the

objectives of the community for agricultural, commercial, industrial, open spaces, or other land uses. Community land trusts are not abstract theories but living working organizations. There are dozens of land trusts in existence in North America today.

2) Coop housing

For first time and low-income home buyers as well as for other tax payers the most cost-effective way to acquire a home is through a coop. In coops individuals work together to build (sweat equity), organize and, maintain their homes. Government loan guarantees, small grants as seed money and zoning changes are all that is needed to provide individuals with their own homes. Personal initiative and pride will finish the project.

3) Rental accommodations

In a society freed from an expanding population and land speculation rental properties could be returned to the free market. For the large numbers of people who for whatever reason don't want to own a home, or be part of a coop, rental accommodation must be made available. Greens do not see rent controls as being desirable, they are however necessary in our current economic climate.

4) Social assisted housing

The Green Party of Ontario is committed to policies which facilitate decent, permanent shelter for those in need:

We are committed to making changes to the zoning regulations of our province which will encourage a mix of housing alternatives in every community.

New communities (and renovated older communities) would be required to have as a percentage of total houses built:

1: More options for temporary housing must be provided such as Group homes and temporary shelters, Rent-subsidized, public housing.

2: Every neighbourhood should have councils to consider building permits which would ensure that every development would have a range of price variations.

LAND USE Refer to Insert

The objective of Green land use policy is to

- 1: Ensure that land is used in a frugal fashion.
- 2: Ensure that our cities and its inhabitants consume as few resources as possible
- 3: Ensure that land use planning and development practices in urban and rural Ontario consider the present and future environmental, social and economic needs of all species in the Province.

To that end we recommend:

- 1: Improved land use planning through meaningful public participation in land use planning at all stages of development.
- 2: Mandate full intervenor funding for all Ontario Municipal Board hearings.
3. Restrict strip development through the development of Greenbelts around urban areas.

4. Through a re structured zoning act encourage mixed communities where people work from their homes, establishing self owned businesses that serve their neighbours with recreation, shopping,

manufacturing, and educational institutions in the neighbourhood. (GpO, 1994)

5: The establishment of model ecological communities based on our definition of sustainability. (Section 1)

6: The identification of areas of ecological and cultural value.

And the protection of these areas with strong legislation that provides jail terms for individuals who ignore land use guidelines.

This would be accomplished through a new Heritage Act which would outline strict provincial guidelines expanded to cover the natural heritage of the rural landscape i.e., agricultural land, wood lots, heritage buildings, wet lands, coastlines and waterways.

7: The protection of all Class 1 and 2 farm land in Ontario without exception. Policies to be adopted that will make farming a viable alternative is outlined in community land trusts and agriculture sections.

8: Improved wildlife and wetland habitat conservation and restoration, wilderness and public recreation parks.

9: Establish a program to set aside 50% of Ontario's landmass in wilderness parks and biological preserves. The objective being to protect representatives of all-natural ecosystems and species in Ontario. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

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DEPARTMENT OF SOLICITOR GENERAL

(2,727,095,000) - 500,000,000

Department

Advice to the Solicitor General

Grants:

First Nations Policing Program

Contributions to First Nations Policing

Office of Inspector General of CSIS

Executive Services and Corporate Support

CSIS

Correctional Service

National Parole Board

Office of the Correctional Investigator

RCMP

RCMP External Review Committee

RCMP Public Complaints Commission

TREASURY BOARD (1,906,631,000)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT (911,872,000) -

Redirect funds to promote environmentally sound alternative transportation. At Habitat II (1996), Canada made a commitment to move away from car-dependency; the question is no longer whether or not to move away from car-dependency but how. At UNCED (1992), Canada made a commitment to promote environmentally sound public transportation. Substantial funding should be redirected to preventing harm through regulation not through “clean-up and mitigation’s”, and to enacting legislation across Canada to ensure compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, including Endangered Species legislation and with the

previous obligation incurred in response to the Framework Convention on Climate Change--reduction of CO2 emissions 20% from 1990 levels by the year 2000= through removing subsidies to fossil fuel companies and through moving away from car dependency.

Redirect funding to developing environmentally sound transportation across Canada and to revitalize the railway system.

GRANTS

BC ferry and coastal freight and
passenger services

CONTRIBUTIONS;

Rail and ferry

Programs and Divestitures

Air port etc.

Highway subsidy including bridges

*Marine St Lawrence

Pedestrian Communities and Rail

Trains concentrate development while cars encourage sprawl. Greens would revitalize the rail system for long-distance haulage and passenger travel. We envision gradually rebuilding all urban areas into pedestrian communities, interconnected by surface light rail, making the private automobile redundant. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

A Green government would undertake:

* to move away from car-dependency as agreed to at the Habitat II Conference (1996).

* to tax all vehicles to pay for the damage they do to the roads and environment.

* to design all highways to serve first walkers, then cyclists, then public transport, then other forms of transport.

* to design taxes and support research to build an efficient, cheap

automobile, suitable for rural use, the range to be suitable for the user

to travel to the nearest rail station;

* to actively promote the use of rail for all heavy loads, and extend the rail network to serve all urban locations conveniently.

* TO REVITALIZE THE RAIL SYSTEM FOR LONG DISTANCE HAULING OF GOODS, AND INTER-COMMUNITY PASSENGER TRAVEL; (deferred resolution)

* to actively promote and extend light rail transport for all city and

inter-city travel

* to adopt the green transportation hierarchy: walking, bicycles, transit, and lastly private automobiles.

III We will encourage the use of public transportation, car pooling, bicycling and walking in order to reduce urban air pollution. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to promote the reformation of cities to an aggregate of neighbourhoods, to minimize the need for travel.

* to advocate that the heaviest loads should be, where possible, carried by water;

* to de-emphasize the use of air transport or eliminate it if surface

transportation is faster.

* to promote environmentally-sound transportation systems that contribute to the development of Ecocities.

• TO MOVE AWAY FROM CAR-DEPENDENCY, BY INSTITUTING APPROPRIATE REGULATIONS, PHASING OUT THE USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE AND ADOPTING OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRANSPORTATION SUCH AS BICYCLE PATHS (1998)

• TO DEVELOP TRANSPORT POLICIES THAT EMPHASIZE MOBILITY ALTERNATIVES OTHER THAN THE AUTOMOBILE, DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES, IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF EXISTING MODES OF TRANSPORT, AND ADOPTING APPROPRIATE PRICING (1998)

• TO URGE "CAR-DEPENDENT" STATES, PARTICULARLY THOSE THAT ARE PROMINENT IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, TO BEGIN TO PHASE OUT THE

USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE, AND TO STOP PROMOTING THE AUTOMOBILE IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1998)

- TO URGE THE CURRENTLY “NON-CAR-DEPENDENT” STATES TO HELP THE CAR-DEPENDENT STATES TO CHANGE, AND TO NOT IMITATE THE HARMFUL PRACTICES OF THE CAR-DEPENDENT STATES (1998)

- * TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC ACCESS TO CURRENTLY UNUSED RAIL RIGHTS-OF-WAY (Deferred resolution)

- * TO GRADUALLY CONVERT URBAN AREAS TO PEDESTRIAN COMMUNITIES CONNECTED BY LIGHT RAIL (Deferred resolution);

- * TO ESTABLISH A GOAL OF BRINGING PLACES OF WORK, LIVING, AND RECREATION CLOSER TOGETHER (Deferred resolution);

- * TO MAKE TRANSIT PASSES TAX FREE (Deferred resolution).

- * TO REQUIRE ALL THOSE BUYING CAR LICENCE TO ALSO BUY PUBLIC TRANSIT PASSES, REDUCE THE COST OF PUBLIC TRANSIT PASSES AND INSURANCE TO ACCOMMODATE THIS REQUIREMENT (PROPOSED IN PETITION CURRENTLY BEING CIRCULATED)

- * TO “INCLUDE IN AUTOMOBILE LICENSE FEES” AND “THE COSTS OF POLICING”, INSERT “AND FUEL TAXES”. THEN THE CONTRIBUTION

WOULD DEPEND PARTLY ON THE AMOUNT DRIVEN, AND NOT ONLY ON THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THE VEHICLE IS LICENSED. (Deferred resolution) OBJECTION BY ANDY SHADRACK, BECAUSE THIS WOULD UNFAIRLY PENALIZE PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS WHERE ALTERNATIVES TO PRIVATE VEHICLES DO NOT EXIST] NOTE: GREEN PARTY OF CANADA IS INVOLVED WITH DRAFTING OF A PETITION ABOUT MOVING AWAY FROM CAR-DEPENDENCY TO BE PRESENTED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS

- * TO [ACT ON THE CONCLUSIONS OF] the international Conference on the Changing Atmosphere, held June 27 30, 1988, in Toronto sponsored by Environment Canada that unless we act immediately, the climate though the production of greenhouse gasses would seriously alter the earth; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- * [TO PUBLICIZE] one of the most important sources of greenhouse gases is the burning of fossil fuels, which produce carbon dioxide; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

* TO work toward and introduce legislation to drastically cut the use of Automobiles in urban centres through/by:

Increasing the use of public transportation (which is wheelchair accessible); B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

Car pooling programs wherever possible including programs oriented toward neighbourhoods as well as business; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

Increasing the use of public transportation, including minibuses, increased subsidies of public transport; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

Bicycle programs to encourage cycling including bicycle coordinators and specialists in government departments, advertising bicycle use, more and better bicycle routes, bicycle racks, carriers, and areas on public transportation; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

Walking programs to increase walking including core district pedestrian only areas; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

Municipal legislation restricting automobile use; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

transportation

Public awareness through media, public speakers, public education system, etc. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

Crown Corporations and Transportation Boards

* TO MOVE ICBC, BC Transit, BC Rail, and the transport component of Cycling BC under the authority of the ministry of transportation. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

* TO [ENSURE THAT THE] focus of the ministry of transport should be to modify current transportation facilities to better accommodate cyclists, buses, railways, and other more energy efficient forms of transportation. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

• To support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO CREATE a broad-based advisory council to have input in major transportation decisions. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

* TO immediately PLACE a moratorium on construction of the Expressway until a comprehensive regional land use and transportation plan is formed. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

* TO ALLOCATE resources to making the existing Island Highway safe. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

TRANSPORTATION

The Green Party of Ontario sees the current transportation system and the structure of our cities as unacceptable due to their wastefulness. We are opposed to the current use of the automobile. We opposed to the design and construction of cities that place the accommodation of automobiles above the health and happiness of the occupants of a city. Our cities should be designed so that a car is not required because services and jobs are designed within walking distance of where people live. Current land use patterns are unacceptable.

The problems of our present transportation system

1: Our current system is heavily subsidized. In Ontario alone the total subsidies to Automobiles are estimated to be in excess of five billion dollars a year.

2: Exhaust from cars is responsible for global warming, acid rain,

respiratory ailments and deterioration in the urban environment.

3: The infrastructure that supports the automobile wastes land that should be used for agriculture, wild life restoration or recreation.

4: Facilities for automobiles are expensive and cause more traffic, congestion and suburbanization.

5: Cycling and walking are dangerous because of the Automobile.

6: There are negative social and environmental consequences associated with the procurement and transportation of oil.

7: Private automobiles are directly responsible 5,000 human and 3,000,000 animal deaths in Ontario every year.

Green transportation policy:

The Green Party of Ontario is dedicated to cleaner, cheaper, more energy efficient and safer forms of transportation, which will be accessible to everyone. The Greens intend to encourage a reduction in the total volume of road traffic. These general objectives can be achieved through the following specific policies:

1: Modify the zoning of cities to bring places of work, living and recreation closer together.

2: Remove all subsidies to the private automobile, Include in the licence fee for a private auto the costs of Police, Hospitalization, pollution cleanup, road construction, and maintenance of the road network.

3: Revitalize an efficient rail system for long distance haulage of goods and for inter-community personal travel.

4: Legislate as a maximum displacement of 1 litre for vehicles licensed and used for personal transportation in Ontario.

5: Maintain public access to currently unused rail rights of ways.

- 6: Yearly safety checks on all vehicles using Ontario roads including a strict enforcement of automobile emission regulations.
- 7: Promote cities where people do not need to commute and commodities are transported by rail.
- 8: Introduce taxing systems that reflect the long term ecological costs of transportation services.
- 9: Require any car owner served by public transit to present a valid yearly transit pass at the time of vehicle licensing

Politics is no longer defined by the struggle between the Left and the Right. The politics of the 21st century will be divided between the Green and the Grey: between those who see the Earth as an interconnected web of life, and those who see it as a collection of resources to be exploited for maximum short-term profit. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In a Grey economy, the worth of vanishing species and natural resources is disregarded because these cannot be easily quantified. Instead economic indicators rise with every automobile accident, with every oil spill, and with every newly diagnosed cancer patient.(GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

In a Green economy, progress would be redefined to stop counting the liquidation of nature as income; corporations would be held responsible for their products from cradle to grave; new economic indicators would be applied to account for the social and ecological costs of products and services; and to create jobs, income and consumption taxes would be replaced with environmental taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

Tax the “Bads”{ NOT the “Goods”

The Green Party suggests shifting taxes away from personal income and onto non-renewable resources, and eliminating taxes on ecologically benign products and processes. Green taxes reward sustainable businesses and penalize resource-intensive

industries. Reducing income taxes and payroll taxes makes people less expensive to employ. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

GREEN JOBS NOT PINK SLIPS

There are many more jobs in a Green economy than in a Grey economy. A Green economy is labour-intensive, sustainable, based on the skills of people, and produces quality products from local resources incorporating local culture. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

10. UNIONS AND IMMIGRATION (carried as is)

Proposed: That the sentences, "A maximum income would allow the outlawing of strikes which have become intolerably exploitative of the general public. Unions would not be needed to confront power since power would be more broadly shared." be removed from the Green Party of Ontario Policies, Section on Economics, subsection, Minimum and Maximum Income. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVINCIAL L.E.T.S.

Economics serves the political objectives of elite establishments. Resource depletion and long term sustainability in general, are ignored as external costs. A healthy sustainable local economy is best achieved by a local currency. To this end the Green Party advocates the creation of provincially licensed, locally controlled Local Employment Trading system or L.E.T.S.

A L.E.T. system is a non profit, interest free, bartering system. Individuals can buy services and pay taxes with the system. Service exchanges such as the L.E.T.S. are really an interest free money system. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

CREATING A STEADY STATE ECONOMY (SSE)

INTRODUCTION

The Economy grows in physical scale but the ecosystem does not. Our growing economy is a threat to the health and well being of our society and our long-term survival.

A steady state economy is an economy with constant stocks of things and people. These two populations are constant but not static. Births replace deaths and production must replace depreciation. These inputs and output rates are to be equal at low levels so that life expectancy of people and durability of artifacts will be high. It is important to note what is not constant in SSE. Knowledge and technology are not held constant. Neither is the distribution of income nor the allocation of resources. The SSE will develop qualitatively but not quantitatively.

The SSE model stands in contrast to conventional economics which emphasis growth. Economic growth is held to be the cure for poverty and pollution; in short, a panacea. Today we consider the depletion of ecological life support systems as net current income. This economic paradigm is not sustainable.

Real production and consumption are based on a linear throughput beginning with depletion and ending with pollution. An economy is not an isolated system, as suggested by conventional economic models. Connections to the larger environment must be accounted for in any sustainable economic design.

MONEY

Aristotle first noted the dangers involved when an economy shifts its focus from use value of money to exchange value of

money. Money is a tool to facilitate exchange; nothing more in a sustainable economy. Modern Economies have perverted this to make money into a commodity that generates production with the purpose of generating more money. Abstract exchange values accumulate by themselves due to interest. This is an absurd human convention that pits itself against the basic laws of nature, the law on entropy.

An economy is not sustainable if the use value of money is bypassed by exchange values of money. **TRANSITION TO A STEADY STATE:** A realistic discussion cannot assume a blank slate, but must start with a historically given initial condition. These given initial conditions are the institutions of private property and the price system. These basic systems must be bent and stretched but not abolished because we lack the wisdom, leadership or time to replace them with something novel.

A contemporary design principle must combine micro freedom and variability with macro stability and control. This means relying on market allocations of an aggregate resource throughput who's total is not set by the market but rather fixed collectively on ecological criteria of sustainability and ethical criteria of stewardship. This avoids the pitfalls of central planning and the tragedy of unregulated markets. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

INSTITUTIONS OF A STEADY STATE ECONOMY

It is clear that two limits are required to achieve a steady state economy. Limits on the population of human bodies and limits on the population of artifacts. A third limit not derivable from the definition but important in the interest of justice is to impose a limit on the degree of inequality in the distribution of

artifacts among the population; i.e a limit on the distribution of income.

DEPLETION QUOTAS.

The strategic point at which to impose control is at the depletion of resources. Quotas are more desirable than taxes because they directly control aggregate throughput. Taxes can only control indirectly and within very uncertain limits. If the government taxes automobiles to reduce resource depletion people turn to bicycles and trains. But how is the saved money spent? If people use their new found wealth on airline tickets resource depletion would increase not decrease. The only way to guarantee that resource consumption will be limited is to impose aggregate quantitative limits on resource extraction and let prices allocate or ration the fixed aggregate among firms. The qualitative nature of wastes i.e. their degree of toxicity and biodegradability are dealt with separately by pollution taxes and standards (Refer to sections on manufacturing, zero discharge, taxation, chlorine phase out, corporate charters, incineration, nuclear power and product stewardship.)

The distribution of these artifacts would be controlled by depletion quota auction. A depletion quota auction is a two tiered resource market. In the first tier the total amount to be extracted of each resource category would be set by a government agency and auctioned off in divisible units as rights to purchase or extract the resource up to a specified amount. (Refer to section Government: making it work) Purchase of the depletion quota allows entry into the second tier of the market which would be a competitive private market. In addition to paying the market price

to the extracting company, the purchaser must present the previously purchased depletion quota rights that the firm will present to the auditors at tax time. The scheme sets total quantity centrally, but leaves the decentralized price system to determine allocation of the fixed total among alternative uses.

This institution would have the following effects

- 1: Reduce the levels of depletion and pollution and limit the scale of aggregate stock of artifacts.
- 2: raise relative prices of resources which will force greater efficiency in resource use.
- 3: Result in a large revenue to the government in the form of auction receipts. This third consequence ties in with limits on inequity.
- 4: Higher prices would have a regressive effect on income distribution, much like a sales tax. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

TAXES

The role selective taxation can play in establishing an ecological society is crucial. The Green Party of Ontario is proposing significant reductions in personal income taxes in favour of taxes on non renewable resources and the taxation of all products which cause cumulative degradation to the environment, and correspondingly no taxes on ecologically benign products and processes. For example, the purchase of bicycles, public transit, rail transportation and organically produced food would be tax free, the revenue loss being made up by a carbon tax on gas, roads, and chemical pesticides and heavily processed, refined, nutritionally bankrupt foods. Disposable diapers would be taxed,

non bleached, raw cotton diapers and decentralized diaper services would be tax free.

Under our tax system soft energy systems such as solar, wind and biomass would be tax free and nuclear, coal and hydro electric power would be heavily taxed. Manufacturers who abide by the zero-discharge principle and who manufacture products with a long useful life would receive tax relief while companies which pollute and produce disposable products would pay heavy taxes until their closure. At present the 300 companies which continue to dump toxic chemicals into the Great Lakes are taxed equally to those who have invested in pollution control. Such a tax structure would encourage ecologically sustainable development.

All non-renewable fuels and resources should be taxed at source to ensure that they are used sparingly. Taxes on labour would be phased out.

A disposal tax would help eliminate the need for dumps. Products which are not repairable, reusable or recyclable should be taxed to promote those which are. Single-use packaging and containers should be heavily taxed until it is practical to ban them while reusable containers would be tax free.

We know that every tonne of recycled paper saves 19 trees, produces 75% less air pollution and 35% less water pollution, yet both recycled and virgin paper are taxed equally. Taxes on virgin paper should be used to encourage reduction of paper use, to develop ecologically sound forestry practices and to build paper recycling facilities.

Around the home the tax-free list should be long. Gardening equipment, seeds, trees and shrubs, composters, insulation, double

windows, sky lights, compact florescent light bulbs, efficient appliances, environmentally friendly cleaners and solvents, clothes lines, solar hot water heaters, photo voltaic cells, lead free paints -- in short, all ecologically benign products should be tax free.

Selective taxation is how a government implements its philosophy. Only the introduction of significant green taxes will demonstrate that our governments are interested in preserving the life giving capacity of the biosphere.

We also feel that the tax credit system should be expanded to include tax credits for volunteer work and expanding the family tax credit for care givers working at home. Our current tax system does not recognize the work done in the home. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM INCOME

Without limits private property and the whole market economy lose their moral basis. Exchange relations are mutually beneficial only among relative equals. Between the powerful and the powerless it only nominally voluntary and can easily be a mask for exploitation, especially in the labour market.

The minimum income would work as a negative income tax and be financed by the resource rents collected by the government. In this way we would serve the goal of ecological sustainability by limiting throughput scale, we would serve the goal of efficiency by higher resource prices and serve the goal of equity by redistributing the resource rents resulting from the higher prices that in turn result from limits on the scale of throughput.

Many fear that a maximum income would dull incentives and reduce growth. However, growth is no longer a goal and the increased

incentive to the majority at the bottom would more than compensate the reduced incentives to those who now demand the highest wages. A range of inequity would still exist to reward real differences in effort, risk and conditions of work. Incentive differentials are important, and fairness in a larger sense is not served by equalizing all incomes. A factor of ten difference would be sufficient of functional inequality.

A concentration of wealth is inconsistent with both a market economy and political democracy. A labour market is a legitimate bastion against exploitation, but this only true if everyone has some minimum control of that market. Otherwise the market becomes the instrument of exploitation rather than a guarantee against it.

Maximum income and wealth would remove many of the incentives to monopolistic practices. A minimum income would allow the outlawing of strikes which have become intolerably exploitive of the general public. Unions would not be needed to confront power since power would be more broadly shared.

GAMING

5. ANOTHER GAMBLING POLICY (carried with amendments)

The Rae government introduced casino gambling in 1992, and this was supported by the Liberal and now the Conservative governments. Unlike other parties, the Green Party is against expanded gambling opportunities in Ontario, and would begin a gradual process of phasing out state-promoted gambling. The deleterious effects on the individual, family and society, in the form of personal financial loss, job loss in others sectors such

as dining and entertainment, family breakup and violence are well described. Our government must wean itself off reliance on revenues from gambling to fight the deficit, and admit that this is an unethical mode of creating revenue. Given the evidence that the resulting social costs outweigh the revenue generated, gambling as a revenue-generator is counter-productive. Charities should not have to rely on gambling to survive. They should be better-funded and receive more favourable tax credits. Small-scale occasional gambling events for charity-raising should be permitted as long as they involve small amounts of participants' money, they are run by small local businesses and they are not used as government revenue generators. The Green Party would:

- * halt expansion of gambling of any type
- * cap the existing advertising budget on the Ontario Lottery Corporation with a 10 % reduction each year
- * end lotteries linked to commercial sport
- * cancel all plans for expansion of casinos, slot machines and video terminals
- * give charitable donations more favourable tax credits

* provide education on the hazards and pitfalls of gambling (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

TRADE

Without completely dismissing the concept of free trade in limited discussions about specific sectors of the economy the Green Party of Ontario at present expresses opposition to free trade, as

currently being encouraged between Canada the United States and Mexico, in light of the following considerations:

Moral

The reason for expanding trade with Mexico and the Southern United States are essentially to benefit from lower wages and taxes. We then import the goods cheaper than we can make them. The dubious and short sighted logic of this scenario assumes that we will either lower our wages to theirs and therefore compete or we will lower our taxes by reducing services to the people of Canada. The free trade deal with the States has de-industrialized Ontario making the blue-collar population desperate for any form of work at any price. The benefactors are not the workers of Canada.

Economic

Greens advocate meeting needs locally. The concentration of Corporate power leads to an increase in wealth for a few and large scale unemployment and exploitation for the majority. Competing is not the answer to our social problems. Only by co-operating and allowing truly free trade between equals that we can achieve real prosperity. Trilateral trade will only lead to continued de-industrialization of Ontario and a reduction in the quality of life for residents of Ontario. Given their record on environmental matters, their penchant to eliminate jobs through automation, and their disregard for social impacts (e.g., family upheaval) in closing plant locations, transnational corporations should not be encouraged to grow as a result of a free trade policy. Free trade threatens the long-term sustainability of the economy by allowing producers to centralize. The costs of transportation will inevitably rise to the point where this competitive advantage is

gone, until then non-renewable resources will have been squandered in the name of economic efficiency. This centralization leads to corruption and subsidies to large corporations this disadvantage the operation of small businesses.

Environmental

Our environmental resources have become bargaining chips. It is fundamental to the Green party that lawful and legitimate local participation is fundamental to the preservation of the Natural world, and our continued survival.

Cultural Autonomy

Free Trade is a threat to Canadian culture in that our political and economic decisions are now made by a tribunal in Washington and Geneva. The Free trade deals and the G.A.T.T. has had effects on legislation dealing with diverse areas as: Imports Federal Courts Broadcasting Standards Insurance Loans Banking Copyrights Food Income tax Investment Canada and Trusts.

The alternative to International trade is:

- 1: Satisfy our local needs locally, strengthen our own economies by not exploiting others.
- 2: Strengthen local bioregional trade.
- 3: Closely scrutinized sector by sector trade negotiations. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

[AFFIRMING] THE RIGHT TO AN [ADEQUATE] STANDARDS OF LIVING

THEY [HUMAN BEINGS] HAVE THE RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES INCLUDING ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING, HOUSING, WATER (Principle 2. International Conference on Population and Development, 1994) (1998)

We believe that a sound economic system must be built upon sound ecological practices. In the recent past Alberta's financial prosperity has been supported by the sale of our non-renewable petroleum resources. These are now seriously depleted. We must not buy prosperity today by damaging our renewable resources such as forests and water, and leaving little for future generations. Only a sustainable and regenerative economy will provide for the long-term needs of society while preserving the integrity of our natural ecosystems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D We recognize that /Albertans/ Canadians are required to face the consequences of difficult economic decisions. We will require that elected representatives and government employees accept the same financial realities as the citizens they serve. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

E We will strive to ensure that wealthy individuals and corporations accept their fair share of responsibility for the economic well being of the community. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

We will create a complete and simplified accounting procedure so that Albertans are always informed of the true financial state of the province.

We will rationalize the position of the Alberta Heritage Trust fund and lottery funds within the provincial financial system. This will open up its administration to normal legislative process, and make its resources available for sensible debt reduction. Governments must no longer benefit from the discretionary use of its revenue while at the same time borrowing money for general expenditures. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

We will strive to reduce the export of raw materials and increase the production of value-added goods. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO COLLECT IMMEDIATELY ALL DEFERRED TAXES FOR CORPORATE ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE PERPETUATED SOCIALLY INEQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND DEVELOPMENT (1998)

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to reduce the current 10.6 billion military budget by 50%, and transfer a significant proportion of the savings into restoring transfer payments to the provinces.

* to institute a Community Economic Development (CED) that promotes local sourcing, revolving community loans, development of bioregional social and material needs inventories, and matching of those needs with local suppliers. A study of the feasibility of developing local alternative currencies would be encouraged.

Community Economic Development

Transnational corporations have no stake in the communities where they get their raw materials or where they operate. As a result, resources are over-exploited and jobs migrate to where labour is cheapest and environmental standards are lowest. Green tax reform would favour locally owned and operated businesses that use local resources for value-added production in a sustainable manner, thereby keeping jobs, decision-making and profits in the community. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* TO REPLACE THE TERM A Sustainable Economy TO 'A REGENERATIVE ECONOMY' OR TO A SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ECONOMY. (PROPOSALS AT A WORKSHOP)

* TO WORK FOR THE CREATION OF AN ECONOMY BASED ON LOCALLY [SUGGESTION FROM WORKSHOP: BIOREGIONALLY] OWNED AND OPERATED BUSINESSES WHICH USE [BIOREGIONAL] RESOURCES FOR VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTION IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER; (deferred resolution)

• To strive to reduce the export of raw materials and increase the production of value-added goods. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO ENSURE THAT THROUGH TAXATION REFORM THESE BUSINESSES BE ENABLED TO INVEST IN THE COMMUNITY, CREATE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT, AND CREATE GOODS AND SERVICES DESIGNED TO BE LASTING, USEFUL, AND EASILY REPAIRED; (deferred resolution)

* TO ADOPT THE PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CED) INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TAXATION SYSTEM THAT PROMOTES LOCAL SOURCING, REVOLVING COMMUNITY LOANS, DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL [BIOREGIONAL] SOCIAL AND MATERIAL NEEDS INVENTORIES, AND MATCHING OF THOSE NEEDS WITH LOCAL SUPPLIERS. (deferred resolution)

* To ensure that Community Economic Development function within a framework of overarching principles related to

1. promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights, labour rights and social justice;
2. enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. achieving a state of peace, justice and security;

4. creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment.

(circulated in press release, and budget presentation)

* to support the LETS or similar community-based programs INCLUDING BARTER BUCKS (added to include program developed in the Kootenays, B.C.).

* to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or

chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.

* to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.

INTRODUCTION OF A FOUR DAY/32 HOUR WORK WEEK, WITH THE LEGAL RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS AND UNION CONTRACTS TO REFUSE OVERTIME
(deferred resolution)

• to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

• TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO WORK IN SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORK

MINDFUL OF THE NEED TO QUALIFY THE "RIGHT TO WORK" AS EXPRESSED IN THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: "THE STATES PARTIES TO THE PRESENT COVENANT RECOGNIZE THE

RIGHT TO WORK, WHICH INCLUDES THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO THE OPPORTUNITY TO

GAIN HIS/HER LIVING BY WORK PROVIDING THE WORK IS NOT IN VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DOES NOT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, OR DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO CONFLICT AND WAR, WHICH HE FREELY CHOOSES OR ACCEPTS, AND WILL TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPS TO SAFEGUARD THIS RIGHT (ART. 6. 1. INTERNATIONAL COVENANT OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, 1966)

WE CALL UPON THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO WORK FOR FAIR WAGES
- TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT FOR EQUAL PAY FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE
- TO PROVIDE WORK THAT IS NOT IN VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DOES NOT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION OR DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO CONFLICT AND WAR (1998)

*TO ENACT FIVE WEEKS OF VACATION PER YEAR; (deferred resolution)

* TO FACILITATE JOB SHARING; (deferred resolution)

* TO ENSURE LEGISLATION REQUIRES FOR PAID LEAVE FOR CHILD REARING EDUCATIONAL LEAVE. (deferred resolution)

* to enact product stewardship legislation that would require producers to increase the life span of their products and to assume the full recycling and disposal costs.

* to enforce the Polluter, Pay Principle", to raise corporate taxes to OECD levels.

^a TO THAT CORPORATE TAXES BE CONSIDERABLY RAISED AND IMMEDIATELY TRANSFERRED INTO SOCIAL PROGRAMS SUCH AS EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY. (1998)

IV We will impose strict regulations on all effluent producing industries and ensure that the costs of water treatment or purification are born by the polluter. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

II We will introduce legislation that will make manufactures and suppliers of products responsible for the cost of their ultimate disposal, or return and reuse. III We will introduce economic instruments which encourage recycling of used materials rather than consumption of new resources. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally

- * to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors

- * to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.

- * to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.

- * to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.

- * to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000.

- * to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.

- * to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.

- * to stop all foreign energy assistance related to energy mega-projects by the year 2000.

- * to discontinue all foreign energy assistance related to nuclear and fossil fuel projects by the year 2000.

- * to make energy efficiency and renewable energy supply from appropriately sized community planned and driven projects a key focus of overseas development assistance.

- * to advocate the creation of a jointly administered federal/provincial Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) which would replace all current income support programs. A GIS would provide a subsistence income to those who are unable to work and top up the incomes of the under-employed and unemployed by 50% of the gap toward a target income at, or slightly above the, poverty line.

- To replace Welfare and Employment Insurance with a Guaranteed Income Supplement plan that would encourage recipients to seek employment. A GIS would provide financial compensation for traditionally unpaid and undervalued contributions to society, such as child-rearing and homemaking, and would contribute to the support of artists, students, volunteers and small-business start-ups. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- * to prevent the situation where states that wish to raise their standards and regulations are prevented from doing so through GATT , or Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI), or through threats from the corporate sector to relocate elsewhere by establishing Mandatory International Normative Standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.

- * to require corporations to increase corporate % contributions to public revenue. (Currently corporations in Canada make the least % contribution of the G7 countries).

- * TO WORK FOR CREATION OF A SUSTAINABLE [SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] TAXATION POLICY THAT: A) DECREASES PERSONAL INCOME TAXES; B) ELIMINATES TAXES ON ECOLOGICALLY BENIGN PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES;

- C) ELIMINATES PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS AND EMPLOYER COSTS WHICH DISCOURAGE HIRING OF CITIZENS;

- D) CREATES GREEN TAXES FOR CORPORATE EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (WHICH DO NOT MAKE WORK SAFER OR LESS MONOTONOUS), NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CONSUMPTION, GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL, CURRENCY, FINANCIAL AND PROPERTY SPECULATION, AND CAPITAL

- INHERITANCE (Deferred resolution) .

- * TO PROMOTE 'CREATING A STEADY-STATE ECONOMY". ONE SECTION OF THIS IS "A STEADY-STATE BANKING SYSTEM", WHICH HAS RELEVANCE TO DEBT AND DEFICIT. (deferred resolution, Ken Toews)

An End to Deficit Budgeting

Twenty-five cents of every federal tax dollar go directly to commercial banks to pay the interest on Canada's \$600-billion debt. Greens recommend that the Bank of Canada

take over a significant portion of the debt as an interest-free loan. Greens also suggest implementing a currency transaction tax. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* TO ENSURE LEGISLATION REQUIRES FOR PAID LEAVE FOR CHILD REARING EDUCATIONAL LEAVE. (deferred resolution)

C. We will maintain a balanced annual budget by efficient use of resources in the areas of health care, education and social services. If this is not possible without introducing serious deficits into these services, tax revenue will have to be increased. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO ADDRESS DEBT AND DEFICIT ISSUES THROUGH FOLLOWING MEASURES

A) ELIMINATE SUBSIDIES FOR NUCLEAR POWER, FOSSIL FUELS AND/OR CHEMICAL-DEPENDENT SECTORS;

B) ELIMINATE OVERLAP BETWEEN PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, TRANSPORTATION, ETC.;

C) ENACTMENT OF A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION TAX (FTT);

D) RESTRICT CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND CAPITAL FLOW SO THAT MOST CANADIAN FINANCIAL WEALTH REMAINS IN CANADA;

E) DEVELOP A CORPORATE TAX SYSTEM DESIGNED TO REWARD PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT AND TO DISCOURAGE SPECULATION;

F) ALLOCATE THAT PORTION OF THE BANKING INDUSTRY'S CAPITAL HELD BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION TO THE BANK OF CANADA WHO WILL, IN TURN, RE-LOAN THIS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTEREST-FREE. (deferred resolution)

* TO REDUCE DEBT BY CLOSING CORPORATE TAXATION LOOPHOLES (deferred resolution Fly-Tie Walters (Surrey, BC)

* TO COMBINE ALL OF THE INCOME ASSISTANCE AND TRANSFER PROGRAMS INTO A GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT (GIS); (Andy Shadrack Deferred resolutions see recent cabinet e-mail discussion)

* TO ENSURE THAT GIS PROVIDE A SUBSISTENCE INCOME, EQUIVALENT TO WELFARE, TO THOSE WHO DO NOT WORK OF 50% OF A TARGET INCOME (E.G. IF THE TARGET INCOME WERE SET AT \$14,000, \$7000 WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO UNEMPLOYED PERSONS); (Andy Shadrack Deferred resolutions see recent cabinet e-mail discussion)

* TO TOP UP THE INCOMES OF THE UNDEREMPLOYED BY 50% TOWARD A TARGET INCOME (E.G. IF AN UNDEREMPLOYED PERSON MADE \$8,000 PER YEAR, AN ADDITIONAL \$3,000 WOULD BE TRANSFERRED. (Andy Shadrack Deferred resolutions see recent cabinet

e-mail discussion)

Tax Reform

• TO COLLECT IMMEDIATELY ALL DEFERRED TAXES FOR CORPORATE ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE PERPETUATED SOCIALLY INEQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND DEVELOPMENT (1998)

1. RESOLUTION ON GREEN TAXES (Carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the provincial government should begin a revenue neutral tax shift from income and consumption taxes to resource taxes (emissions, land, water, fossil fuels, air, mineral, metals and aggregates). This proposal will not hurt the economy since it doesn't encourage or discourage economic activity, it only causes a reduction of throughput in industrial processes. Industry, which follows the path of tax resistance, will quickly retool to take advantages of reduced taxation on green technologies and processes.

a) The government should impose a shift from income taxes to ecological taxes. Tax reduction should begin at the bottom by raising the basic personal exemption amount.

b) That the federal government switch the source of revenue for the Canada Pension Plan and Employment Insurance from payroll taxes to general revenue, the federal government revenue shortfall made up by instituting green taxes.

• To recommend that municipal transit passes be tax deductible for employers so that companies to encourage transit use among their employees. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

* TO [RECTIFY THE SITUATION WHERE] deferred corporate income tax is now believed to be in excess of \$40 billion, [UPDATE] (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

* TO [RECTIFY THE SITUATION WHERE] when the Canadian Inheritance Tax was abolished in 1972, certain families were allowed to create tax exempt trust funds which have assets are now in excess of \$56 billion, (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

* TO condemn both the federal and provincial governments for failure to collect taxes in accord with the rates that low- and middle-income taxpayers and small and medium business are levied, (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

* TO make tax reform through collection of appropriate levels of taxation and elimination of inappropriate deductions an ongoing part of our political work. (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

Access to Resources

* TO [IMPLEMENT] AND support an incomes policy [which] includes:

a) a guaranteed cash income intended to meet the basic survival needs of shelter, food and clothing, at a level determined by the method used by the federal government to calculate the poverty line. This guaranteed cash income is to be universal and taxable.

b) a program of incentives which would encourage the development of community resources and projects including:

-a capital fund available to groups who wish to develop local community projects;

-a process whereby public land, subject to Native land claims settlement, would be trusted to groups for use in community development projects; and

-providing information, technical assistance, and skilled persons to assist in the community development projects. (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO [ENSURE THAT] funding would be administered at a local level by a bioregional or neighbourhood board. Priority in community funding would be given to projects which:

-conform to Green philosophy and other Green policy, i.e.; [EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDNESS] / sustainability/, non-exploitive, non-polluting, etc.; and contribute to the improvement of community self reliance (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

*[TO EXPOSE THAT] the term sustainable development, as defined by the Brundtland Commission, involves accepting that there will be twice as many people on the planet carrying on 5 or 10 times the manufacturing of goods that there is now before the human impact on the biosphere can be stabilized (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* [TO EXPOSE THAT] global poverty, population growth, and ecological destruction are inextricably intertwined, but the tremendous growth in human impact on the biosphere envisaged by the Brundtland Commission is not a solution because the planetary capacity has clearly already been exceeded (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* [TO EXPOSE THAT] the logic of growth depends on believing that the population in the First World will not face up to the fact that there are limits to growth and will not cooperate with the rest of humanity in an effort to restore balance; (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO oppose the production of goods and services for the sake of economic growth; (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO support economic] activity sufficient to give everyone the basic necessities of life and a reasonable quality of living; and (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO look for growth in areas of human activity such as spirituality and creativity, and other sorts of well being that do not rely on resource use. (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

• To work toward establishing a self-sufficient regional economy centred upon local ownership and operation of businesses. A high level of foreign interests endangers the security of our resources and environment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Sustainable Development

* TO express [concern at] the common understanding of the term sustainable development TO encourage the use and understanding of the term sustainable dynamic equilibrium (BC. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

the common accepted use of the word development is held to be economic development leading to the material betterment of the conditions of human beings; and

(b) [a good] definition of sustainable compatible with [GPPABC] philosophy would be to endure and continue without perishing or yielding; and

C) the common usage of both terms does not recognize the interests of all life forms and natural processes that share the Earth; and

D) the constraints of finite ecosystems, sustainable development for the human population will only be possible at the expense of non human populations and processes in these ecosystems; and

E) the exploitation, or development, of non renewable resources is non sustainable by definition of a non-renewable resource; and

F) the term sustainable development does not address the myths and fallacies of the dominant paradigm (view) of unlimited simultaneous population growth and economic growth as illustrated by the phrase from [the World Commission of Environment and Development's report] Our Common Future 8 page 89 the international economy must speed up world growth while respecting the environmental concerns ; and

G) this definition is incompatible with Green Party [Political Assoc.] of BC philosophy and commitment to a conservator society rather than a consumer society;

* TO REPLACE THE EXPRESSION OF "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT' WITH THE EXPRESSION SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT (TO BE PROPOSED)

* TO reaffirm its commitment to the principles of Deep Ecology by recognizing the threat to stable ecosystems that continued adherence to hierarchical, anthropocentric, and non ecological belief-systems will promote.

DEPARTMENT OF CANADIAN HERITAGE (2, 654,076,000)

Through the Department Report, the following objective has been enunciated:

"Objective is to build a strong society in which Canadians participate, celebrate and give expression to their values and heritage". Cultural Development and Heritage helps create an environment in which Canada's heritage is preserved and made accessible, artistic expression can flourish, cultural markets develop thereby ensuring the availability of, and access to, Canadian arts, heritage, broadcasting products and services." To achieve this objective, Canada is a signatory of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, and has a responsibility to preserve sites of value in Canada, and not create "islands of protection" -- preserved sites surrounded by inappropriate development. Too often, significant sites are lost because of lack of political will to curb resource extraction. In addition, the practice ---of developers purchasing sensitive land with significant ecosystem, hiring consultants to identify features that would trigger an environmental assessment and then proceed to destroy the features--must end. 388,000,000 should be relocated from the Foreign Affairs budget for "Safe Anti-racism Sites" across Canada 300 million should be

B. We support the preservation of areas with special cultural significance such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and sacred Native lands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Arts and Culture

While the cost of funding the arts is relatively low, its social benefits and economic multiplier effects are high. Greens would maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

A Green party government would undertake:

- * to increase the share of Canadian programming watched by Canadians beyond the present figure of 4.4%.

- * to require the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to promote the cultural diversity of Canadian music, literature, dance and drama, many of which are already funded by Canadian taxpayers.

- * to maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities.

- * to eliminate the Goods and Services Tax on books, magazines, newspapers, films, videotapes, audiotapes, compact disks and all other means of artistic expression.

- * to ensure that CBC-TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.

- * to provide stable funding for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation both radio and television services.

ADVERTISING AND COMMUNITY TELEVISION

Advertising is used to promote consumption and create artificial needs. Also, advertisers impose a threatening restriction of free speech by limiting voices that oppose their goal of

increased consumption and resource destruction.

This is the antitheses of what the Green Party stands for. To counter the negative effects of this widespread mass culture based on consumerism the Green Party believes we must lobby the C.R.T.C. to:

1: Reevaluate the licensing of commercial channels to reduce the amount of advertising currently on commercial channels.

2: Democratize the airwaves. With the development of "Death star" satellites capable of beaming over 500 channels into the home it is imperative and now technologically feasible to provide community based channels on the cable networks that are not controlled by the cable network corporations. These channels are to be made available to advocacy, special interest, artistic, political and ideological groups. These programs would be funded by cable vision subscription revenues and sponsorship. They would be commercial free and would provide an alternative to consumption-based advertising funded programs.

3: Broadcasters are granted a licence to use the public airwaves in return they are expected to serve the public interest. Today the airwaves are controlled by a small circle of large corporations and advertisers. The business side is not balanced by a commitment to public service. We, the citizens, no longer enjoy access. Instead we have been relegated to the role of products as we are measured, packaged, and sold in bulk to the highest bidder. As a public resource they belong neither to the government nor to private industry, nor to broadcasters. We advocate that as a condition of licence, broadcasters be required to set aside four 30 second time slots every hour for the owners of the airwaves; the citizens. This

time would be given over to citizen produced messages. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Culture and Language issues

- to preserve and practice their culture providing that it does not infringe upon the individual rights of others to an unreasonable extent. We recognize that there are areas where collective rights and individual rights may clash and we will work towards finding equitable solutions. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To recognize French as an official language of Canada and support the provision of services in French in areas where the number of francophones warrants it. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To support the preservation of areas with special cultural significance such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and sacred Native lands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

PRESENTATION BY JOAN RUSSOW TO THE CRTC

Not only would multicultural/multilingual programming fulfill a need in the community it would also discharge an obligation that the Federal government has incurred under the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Under article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

This places a positive duty to combat prejudice and discrimination through education and information including media broadcasting. We would expect that the CRTC would equally respect this duty in the granting of licenses.

Often, it is thought that multilingual/ multicultural programs are only necessary where there is an ethnic population that warrants it. A distinction could be made between multiculturalism which caters only to the audience and varies with the composition the community, and polycultures which seeks to encourage appreciation of all cultures. In the latter case it is extremely important for the mainstream community to become aware of the diversity of cultures through progressive race relations programming. In B.C. there is prejudice which often manifests itself in discrimination and racism. We need look no further than the demonizing of the Serbs and the dehumanizing response to the Chinese recent asylum seekers.

It must be admitted that racism exists in the Vancouver/Vancouver Island area and every effort must be made to combat prejudices and promote understanding.

Often recent immigrants whose language is not English are hesitant about speaking out on issues because they are overly concerned about integration into what they perceive to be Canadian society and values. They must be encouraged to participate in issues that they believe to be vital regardless of the comfort zone of the mainstream community. There is a strong activist community in Canada that is seeking change in Canadian values and this activist voice must be heard as well.

The opportunity for the ethnocultural community to hear events through their own language is essential. Having an opportunity for them to speak in their mother tongue with subtitles, when possible, would begin to break down barriers that have arisen as a result of Linguistic discrimination.

- to ensure Investigative reporting, incisive analysis of issues would serve the needs of Victorian.

- to institute a **one-hour program in English bringing together journalists, community, business, government and academic leaders and activists to share their views on various issues. WITH THESE HIGHPROFILE NEWS BROADCASTS WE WOULD HOPE THAT MEMBERS OF THE ETHNOCULTURAL COMMUNITY WOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE WITH SUBTITLES.**

- to ensure that there are progressive race relations with provision for titling, when possible, for the mainstream to hear the voices.

to implement progressive race relations programming.

- to investigative, in-depth reporting, examining vital issues in the community**

- to ensure that the human rights of the marginalized and disadvantaged, including persons with disabilities, are fully respected on and on-going basis in their broadcast programming**

- to promote independent socio-political long and short form documentary production in Vancouver and Vancouver Island to be broadcast in prime time**

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The Green Party recognizes that Canadian society is unique and consists of different racial, ethnic, religious, sexual, and linguistic communities. The Green Party refuses to tolerate discrimination based on these characteristics. ECONOMIC POLICY:

GENERAL

The economy of Ontario is burdened by high levels of unemployment, a large deficit, a large public Debt, reliance on technologies that are not sustainable due to high levels of resource consumption, reliance on technologies that are harmful to the both human and non human residents of Ontario and finally it's relative success is not judged by the happiness or health of the population but rather on its ability to perpetuate a cancerous growth rate and unsustainable rate of resource consumption.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Green Day Care

GREEN PARTY POLICY ON CHILDCARE (carried with amendments)

It is well known that how we care for our children will ultimately determine how people care for each other and the earth. The Green Party sees parenting as a valuable investment not only in the well-being of our children, but in the future of our society as a whole. It should be treated as such by providing real support for parenting instead of encouraging people to work for short-term economic gain which in the end

creates enormous stress on families and diminishes both social and human resources. The Green Party believes in subsidizing parents to look after their own children. We feel that the implementation of a Green Party Childcare policy would encourage parents to take time from work to raise their children. As a result of this family life would be enriched, stress would be diminished and the overall health of our society would be improved.

Green Party Childcare Policy initiatives would include:

- * a Guaranteed Annual Income that would pay one parent to stay at home.
- * extended paid parental leaves.
- * job-sharing options.
- * encouraging part time work.
- * flexible work hours to match the school day.
- * personal days to care for sick children.
- * better paid day care workers to reflect the importance of the work they do
- * a high-quality day-care system for those who need it, with the professional standards and training required by daycare workers.
- * parenting education
- * encouraging workplace childcare

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

DAY CARE

Greens support the principle of universal access to flexible, private and publicly-funded, non-profit child care as well as the

extension of government paid maternity leave and parental leaves. It is, however, important to recognize that many of the pressures for day care come from a consumer society in which parents both work to accumulate more belongings than needed for a balanced lifestyle. With the guaranteed annual income and community land trusts it would be increasingly less necessary for families to have two incomes to survive.

* to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.

TO FUND RESEARCH INTO ENVIRONMENTALLY INDUCED DISEASES (1998)

* to endorse a program of reproductive health.

RESOLUTION: PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE

Concurring with Women's Health in Women's Hands that "Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

Concurring also with the Women's Action Agenda that Aware " the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right of all individuals, we point out that the World Fertility Survey estimates that there are 500 million couples who wish to plan their family size but have no access to the means to do so (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

Convinced that Any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom or the knowledge to exercise that freedom shall be condemned (drawn from Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

We call upon the member states of the United Nations:

Ensuring the right to accessible and safe abortions

- To ensure the right to accessible and safe abortions, as unsafe abortions are a leading cause of mortality (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To provide full information on the possible side effects of contraceptives

It is essential that extensive research is carried out on the potential side effects of contraceptives, and that this information is widely distributed

- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- to Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and

practices that eliminate discrimination against women and

encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

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ABORTION

The Green Party of Ontario supports the right of women to decide whether or not to have an abortion. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to LIMIT, REGULATE AND MONITOR REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES (1998)

- to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. ..Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

- to implement programs to establish and strength preventive and curative health
- to implement programs to establish and strengthen women centred health care

4* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH.
(Deferred resolution)

(1) A basis of lifelong good health is proper infant nutrition.

Women will be encouraged to breast feed by the providing all prospective parents with accurate information on the risks of artificial feeding and on the advantages of breast feeding.

A woman's right to breast feed in public will be protected.

The World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes will be enacted as legislation in Ontario to protect women and their babies from advertising which misleadingly suggests that artificial substitutes are an acceptable substitute for nature's food for babies. Hospitals and birthing centres will be required to satisfy the "baby-friendly hospital" guidelines of the World Health Organization and UNICEF. These measures, by increasing the rate and duration of breast feeding, will greatly reduce the incidence of childhood illness; and since some of the health giving benefits of breast feeding continue long after weaning, the incidence of adult illness will also eventually decrease. It will also help prevent breast cancer for the mothers.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT: MAKING IT WORK

When Government agencies do not perform the function, they are designed to perform citizens have little recourse. Regulatory Reform lies in realizing that in most cases regulatory agencies

have become the tools of the Industry they were designed to regulate. The solution is not to abolish regulatory agencies, life would be chaos without them, the solution is to realize you can't trust them.

The Green Party suggest the following.

1: Goal setting. Penalties must be legislated if Goals are not met.

2: Arm the public with information. Enhance food labeling legislation for nutritional content, freedom of information, drop the charge for Statistics Canada information.

3: Citizen Enforcement of Public Health and environmental laws.

"Any violation witnessed and sworn to by any person over 18 years old and mentally competent, shall have the same status as if it were witnessed by an official government inspector.

4: Take away regulatory agency's discretion. Regulations should be modeled after traffic tickets, Pay the fine or talk to a Judge. We have given too much power to bureaucrats to negotiate with dishonest business persons.

5: Liability. Liability should be strict, meaning no showing of negligence is necessary and that required proof of cause and effect is minimal. Liability should be joint and several meaning each liable party is potentially responsible for the whole situation.

6: Background Laws. Require background checks on any individual doing business with Government. If an individual or a corporation has a record of convictions they should not be allowed to do business with the government.

7: The revolving door. Political appointees and senior executive service personnel should not be able to accept any form of direct or indirect compensation from any person regulated by their agency

for a period of five years after they have left government. This law would apply to lawyers as well.

8: Conflict of interest. No regulatory agencies may spend appropriated funds to promote, or to advocate the use of products or services which it regulates. The Nuclear industry comes to mind.

9: Reward whistle blowers. When a whistle blower's charge proves correct she should be given a promotion, and a cash award not to exceed 10% of the savings. This would increase the number of whistle blowers and decrease the amount of waste, fraud, and abuse of power.

10: Allow citizens to sue government officials. Government officials should be liable for civil suits for damages caused by the failure to do their duty.

11: Award fines to grass roots groups. Fines paid in environmental suits should be turned over to grass roots environmental organizations. Polluters now pay fines regularly as a cost of doing business. If they knew the fines would go to their adversaries paying the fine would take on a new meaning. This would give citizens a new incentive to ferret out violations (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

A Green party government would undertake:

* to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles.

A. We recognize French as an official language of Canada and support the provision of services in French in areas where the number of francophones warrants it. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO OUTLINE A FEDERAL POLICY IN PLACE ON SEPARATION OF ANY PROVINCE (NORMAN THYER (BC) DEFERRED RESOLUTION):

REVISED POSITION IN SUBMISSION TO CALGARY CONFERENCE

CANADIAN UNITY DEPENDS ON ENSURING THAT REAL CHANGE OCCURS IN CANADA

* To ensure that government-to-government negotiations take place to resolve the outstanding land rights of First Nations peoples, and by enshrining the constitutional measures that would protect the French language and culture in Quebec. (Statement passed by cabinet and submitted as part of a statement to the UNITY Commission)

Canadians need to first ask "Why does Quebec want to secede? rather than "What will Quebec look like when it secedes?

Unity will only occur when Canada as a nation ensures that the common concerns as well as specific concerns of citizens are addressed.

Citizens in Canada share common concerns about the deterioration of the environment, about the growing influence of corporations upon all sectors of society, and about the threats to education, health and culture. Canadian citizens continue to suffer discrimination and inequitable treatment. Canadian citizens are constantly disillusioned by the discrepancy between government rhetoric and action at all levels. Instead of acting on these concerns, the Federal government has devolved responsibilities upon the provinces and the corporations.

Canada along with other member states of the United Nations has undertaken to do the following:

- (i) to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights and social justice;
- (ii) to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment;
- (iii) to create a global structure that respects the rule of law;
- (iv) to achieve a state of peace; justice and security, and
- (v) to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development.
- (vi) to not do anything on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental destruction or that would be culturally inappropriate.

Canadian and provincial governments, however, have rarely demonstrated that these undertakings have been more than public relations exercises, and have thus failed to address many of the general concerns of Canadians

Quebec has very specific concerns that need to be more clearly communicated and addressed through consultation. At the same time that Canada must undertake to discharge obligations, act on commitments and fulfill expectations so that the common concerns of Canadians will be addressed, the Canadian government has to undertake to do the following to ensure the maintenance and perpetuation of the French language and culture in Quebec:

- * to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles

- * to constitutionally entrench the opt-out powers that Quebec has now. That is to say that Quebec would enjoy the same opt-out powers that it has now, but that they would irrevocably be entrenched in the Constitution.

- * to permit Quebec to submit to the federal government of the day a list of nine Supreme Court judge candidates, from which the federal government would select three to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada, recognizing Quebec's need to be involved in the process with respect to the province's particular judicial character.

- * to ensure the constitutional entrenchment of power over immigration for Quebec. Immigration in Quebec has been centred around maintaining and perpetuating the French language and culture in that province and its immigration policies should provide for that.

- * to recognize that protection of the French language and culture in Quebec is essential to its identity as a nation, constitutional protection is unequivocally necessary insofar as Quebec finds itself surrounded by a continent which is primarily Anglo-centric.

- * to clarify and redefine the phrase "distinct society"; it is necessary

to clearly define the terms and conditions involved in the constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec, and to clarify that distinct society is to be conceived within the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

- * to support constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec on the condition that its definition be clearly defined by Quebecers and the Quebec governments with a view towards avoiding any alienation of the non-French-Canadian population of Quebec.

This weekend's provincial "Unity" meeting that has denied the participation of first nations peoples and that proceeds without the participation of Quebec is ill-conceived.

Only when the general concerns of citizens of Canada and the specific concerns of the citizens of Quebec are addressed will there be real unity. If we as a nation address these concerns that have plagued Quebec since the Quiet Revolution, perhaps we will finally see an end to separatist politics, given that the protection of French language and culture in Quebec will finally be irrevocably enshrined in the Canadian Constitution.

* TO SUPPORT TERMS OF SEPARATION DECIDED COLLECTIVELY BY THE PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA; deferred resolution

* TO SUPPORT THE RIGHT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES WITHIN QUEBEC (AND WITHIN CANADA) TO SELF-DETERMINATION INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH QUEBEC AND CANADA; deferred resolution

* TO REMAIN IN CANADA IF THAT IS THEIR DEMOCRATICALLY EXPRESSED WISH. (deferred resolution)

TOURISM, SPORT AND RECREATION

Heli-assisted Recreation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- To oppose Heli assisted recreation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990.

Operation of All-terrain Vehicles (Bill M219

- to endorse legislation which would ban the use of all-terrain vehicles for recreational purposes off-road on all public lands and endorses legislation to consign to the local level laws respecting the use of all-terrain vehicles for recreational purposes. B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1991

SUSTAINABILITY

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

43.1. a Whereas the Greens promote sustainability as an important goal;

43.11 [Resolved that] activities are sustainable when they:

Use materials in continuing cycles.

Use continuously renewable sources of energy.

Insure continuation of the earth's natural systems.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Truth in Packaging

•To ensure that non-information advertising shall not be considered a legitimate business expense for tax purposes. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

POLITICAL/LEGAL ISSUES

Government

Green Party Lists

• To adopt a requirement in any proportional system to field women as every second candidate on their proportional lists ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1995

Constitution/Legislative Change/Recall

- To endorse the principle that all individuals would have the right to initiate legislative change; and
- To endorse the principle that all elected officials be subject to recall procedures. - individuals acting collectively are the ultimate source of authority for the existence and actions of government; and
- any group of individuals may form an autonomous government to provide goods and services which affect only those individuals; and
- all individuals shall have equal input into government in regard to their interests; and
- all decisions by government at any level must promote the long term good for all individuals collectively;
- To support the development of a transitional provincial constitution which would establish and entrench the complete autonomy of municipalities and regions over all matters appropriate to those jurisdictions; B.C.

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Public Investment Notice

- to require government by law to make public a complete list of investments weekly,
- To make available information on public investments in writing on request through government offices in British Columbia, and by telephone, or electronic mail.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

Pensions

- To REQUIRE MLAs [and MPS] to contribute 9% (current pension contribution) of their salary to creation of a constituency ecological trust fund (B.C ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

* to HAVE THE FUND ADMINISTERED by a board of citizens invited by the MLA

E We will establish an independent process for determining current MLAs salaries, benefits and eligible expense, and for making recommendations for fair treatment of previous MLAs. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Government Ministries

- To place an immediate moratorium on ministerial and government restructuring until a non-partisan non-ideological task force of individuals familiar with the efficient operation of government can be convened and report to cabinet
- To adopt the results of such an enquiry with necessary amendments to reflect new government directions and public service employment B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996

Provincial Constitution

- To add a procedure for amendment to the constitution of the province of British Columbia which can either be initiated by an act of the legislature or petition by the public (an initiative) which must then be put to binding public referendum.

Because

- the province of British Columbia recognizes, as its constitution, documents which may be changed by an ordinary act of the legislature,
- constitutional changes are at the whim of the government of the day, with no assurance that improvements will be kept by following governments, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

Democracy and bioregionalism

- to adopt as a general principle the development of strong local communities. strong local communities are the only social units sensitive enough to local conditions to be able to adapt to their environments, and are the loci of grass roots direct democracy; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Bioregionalism

- * To endorse the principles of bioregionalism; the fostering of strong regional identities and cultures; watershed democracy; bioregional economies of place; living in place and reinhabitation. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Welcome Home Statement

- to endorse the Welcome Home statement of the 1st North American Bioregional Congress and to live in place is to live within the means of the local bioregion rather than relying on the exploitive mass market system;

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Social Ecology

- to the positively encourage an ecological culture and not just to impose negative sanctions on those reluctant to cooperate because the development of an ecological society is not just a legislative project, but [also] a cultural one; and because there is concern about the tendency in the environmental movement that would force people into ways of behaving that a minority believe to be ecological B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

INFORMATION

Freedom of Government Information

- To support the Freedom of Information legislation for the province which will ensure public access to all information held by government which is necessary for citizens to make sound decisions (Virtually all information, except, of course, personal information); and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- To [introduce] work toward and introduce legislation to make all such information related to public health and safety, available and easily accessible to the general public in a format that can be easily understood; and
- To [introduce] work toward and introduce legislation to change the government bureaucratic service(s) so that its primary clients would be the public, and not private interests.

Because environmental and public interest groups and organizations are hampered by existing access to information laws B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 198963.3.1

- To ensure that Freedom of Information legislation is extended to all government information, and access is made affordable. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

. Government reform

- To advocate that Governments must develop systems which provide all citizens with the opportunity to have input into the decisions which affect their lives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Intervenor funding

- To support development of a funding program for intervenor groups at public hearings and commissions. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

- To support a funding program for intervenor groups at public hearings and commissions. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)63.2.1 Access to Information

Government Language Reform

- To replace in all publications by government at all levels, gender biased designations by gender neutral designations, such as person power in place of manpower. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and
- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9

Human and Animal Rights

- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to food, clothing, shelter, and health care; due process under a just system; control of her/his thoughts; education as and when needed, in accordance with the philosophy of non-violence and respect for the biosphere; and (BC Policy 1986/9)
- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to opportunities regardless of race, creed, colour, sex, mental or physical condition, nationality, language normally spoken, ancestry, place of origin, age, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, family composition, source of income, or political belief; and
- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and
- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs.

Because

It is necessary to continue to work towards, developing a society that recognizes and respects the dignity and worth of each person, and upholds human rights and responsibilities, and the inalienable rights of other living forms and natural processes that share the Earth with us; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9

Animal Rights

Animals in Research

Animals in Research

-Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household

products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.

-set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.

-eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.

-fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

To require that animals imported for zoos must have been born in captivity or be projects to save a nearly extinct species

- to set up strict standards for the treatment of animals used for entertainment in horse racing, zoos, circuses, etc.
- [not allow] new forms of entertainment using animals; i.e. dog racing, rodeos, bull fighting, etc. (GPC, 1988)

-animals imported for zoos must have been born in captivity or be projects to save a threatened species.

-no new forms of entertainment using animals to be allowed; i.e. dog racing, rodeos, bullfighting, etc. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994, GPC 1988))

- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs (GPC, 1988)
- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and

- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9
- To affirm that human beings, as part of the natural world, must live in harmony with it. Human health and survival utterly depend on the health and survival of the planet which in turn depends on the sheer diversity of the other species sharing the planet with us; therefore, the health of humankind is equally dependent on the health and survival of other animals;
- [to ensure that] all species have an intrinsic right to exist. Their existence need not be justified by their usefulness to humankind. All animals have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings. (GPC, 1988)

Killing of Animals

-We acknowledge the right to kill animals to provide essentials.

Further consideration must be given to the needs of the aboriginal peoples right to self determine their practices on their lands. (GPC, 1988)

* TO EXPOSE THAT fish farmers have been cited for shooting at and poisoning seals, sea otters, herons, and eagles which they view as a threat to their livestock; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Hunting and Fishing

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance

-We advocate a strategy that would reestablish predators such as the wolf and lynx in southern Ontario. We would eliminate predator bounties.

-We advocate increased funding to conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching.

-Hunting, trapping and fishing are to be banned in all provincial parks, conservation areas and Crown game preserves.

-Increase the penalties for poaching. - Ban the leg hold trap.

Animals in Agriculture

-establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals.

-Outlaw the use of furs on ornamental clothing. The use of furs in some survival application is accepted.

-gradually phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free-range husbandry.

-ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement.

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign.

-ban the transport of live animals over long distances.

-ban the use of growth stimulants for meat animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds. (Ontario,)

WILD ANIMALS

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance. (Ontario,)

- [ban] hunting, trapping, and fishing in all provincial parks, conservation areas, and Crown game preserves (GPC, 1988, Ontario)

- -increase funding to conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching. (Ontario,)

- Substantially increase the number of conservation officers

-We advocate a strategy that would reestablish predators such as the wolf and lynx in southern Ontario. We would eliminate predator

bounties. (Ontario)

- the penalties for poaching. -
- Ban the leg hold trap and other slow-kill trapping methods
- Support federal funding to establish appropriate economic alternatives to commercial fur trapping for aboriginal peoples. (GPC 1988).

-Outlaw the use of furs on ornamental clothing. The use of furs in some survival application is accepted.

-gradually phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free-range husbandry.

-ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement.

Animal Rights

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario?)

-ban the transport of live animals over long distances.

-ban the use of growth stimulants for meat animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds. (Ontario,)

- To publicly and actively support any action carried out to uphold the rights of animals providing such action is compatible with the Green philosophy on non-violence.

Because animals experience pleasure and pain, have needs and wants, seek companionship and, in many cases, family life B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO oppose the establishment of a West Coast AND EAST COAST seal hunt. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Whereas all species have the intrinsic right to exist without regard to their usefulness to humankind;

whereas all animals, whether wild or domesticated, have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings;

- increase funding for conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching;
- eliminate non-food trophy hunting
- ban leg-hold traps, as suggested by the European Parliament and the Cree, the largest group of native trappers
- legislate standards for the care of farm animals that would phase in free-range organic production techniques
- eliminate growth stimulants and antibiotics in the production of meat [and other animal food products] require immediate labeling during phase-out period, and education of the public as to available alternative food sources
- ban the importation of products produced in a fashion which would not comply with Canadian animal treatment legislation
- ban importation of animals for zoos except where this is related to projects to save threatened species
- legislate an end to containment that uses animals i.e. dog racing, rodeos, bullfighting etc. (GPC, 1988)

TRADE IN WILD ANIMALS

- To ban any trade in wild animals or wild animal parts which could constitute a threat to natural wildlife Populations. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- TO ENSURE THAT NO INDUSTRIAL FOOD PRODUCTION WOULD DESTROY THE HABITAT OF NATURAL AND WILD SPECIES (1998)

Animals in Agriculture

- to establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals;
- Phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free range husbandry;

- Ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement;
- Encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign;
- Discourage the import and export of live animals over long distances;
- Phase in a ban on the use of growth stimulants for animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

Animals in Research

Animals in Research

- Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.
- set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.
- eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.
- fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

- encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario?)

Guaranteed Annual Income and childcare support; and

[other adopted GPPABC] policies.

[This support] system should include such things as:

education about adoption;

more homes for single mothers;

single parent support groups;

prenatal and post natal services; and

life skills training.

Midwifery

- To support the right of women to choose freely the option of home birth;
- To support the recognition of midwifery as a professional service available to all women in BC and that the provincial government should work with the Midwives Association of BC to establish a professional midwifery license. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

Lactation

- To favour governments restricting dangerous baby products to at least the standards of the World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.
- To support the boycott of Nestle & American Home Products and London Drugs because they violate the W.H.O.'s guidelines. C.M.B.S. Infant formula kills an estimated 1.5 million babies annually. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

72.7.1 Eco-feminism

Feminist and Post patriarchal Studies

4.2 Eco-feminism

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

A we will support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To encourage women to participate in political activity at every level of the decision-making process, including affirmative action; and
- To advocate the replacement of school materials which portray people in sexist stereotypes with non-sexist material; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that non-sexist life programs and education be available to all students, appropriate to the age level; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that provisions for women's studies courses be made in public schools, along with an inclusion of the contributions of women to other courses of study; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that every student has the choice of a full range of programs and activities to achieve excellence in non-traditional and/or traditional areas of endeavour and unique talents, without discouragement based on sexist attitudes from teachers or counselors; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that access to non-sexist vocational and academic counseling be ensured (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To ensure that a procedure to address sexual harassment of students be activated in the current school systems (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To encourage workers' associations to negotiate sexual harassment clauses into their contracts which would include definition of same and grievance procedures in the event of such harassment (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

BECAUSE

-Eco-feminism involves close examination of cultural symptoms of alienation from the Earth; heterosexism, sexism, racism, classism, speciesism, militarism, ageism, and exploitation of nature are a few examples of such alienation.

-As people of an alienated culture, we carry internalized systems of domination into our work as Greens.

-It is an ongoing and interpersonal journey for us to rid ourselves of behavioural patterns that hurt ourselves, others, and the environment. Qualities such as cooperation and nurturing are fundamental to a green world.

Eco-feminists seek to understand the interconnected roots of all domination and to learn ways of achieving balanced behaviour.

- To advocate equal pay for work of equal value; and
- To implement pay equity. Women, minorities and the disabled have the right to equal pay for equal work. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To advocate the decriminalization of prostitution between consenting adults (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ENSURE] /recognize/ that the term violence against women is inclusive of females of all ages; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [INSTITUTE] /advocate /community-based financial support for emergency care centres for rape or assault victims (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [REQUIRE] /advocate/ the designation of crisis centre information as public service announcements for all media (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO /advocate the position of their party/ [PROVIDE] as a medium for the distribution of information concerning women's support groups, whether that information be printed, verbal, or in the form of future seminars (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ENSURE] /advocate/ that information concerning women's support groups become a part of the GPPABC Resource Centre Library (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ESTABLISH] /advocate the establishment of/ a guaranteed annual income for all homemakers (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ESTABLISH] /advocate the establishment of/ financial services specifically designed for the needs of single parents (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [PROVIDE] /advocate the provision of / quality childcare centres and services, that meet the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, are universally accessible, and are responsive to the needs of parents and the community (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO support the alternative of any person being legally entitled to a chosen name. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO support the creation of post-secondary institutes of feminist and post-patriarchal studies (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- To support community-based funding for housing for street people (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO work with communities to develop and provide low-cost housing alternatives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- TO equalize tax treatment for families regardless of whether one or both parents are working. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA

EDUCATION

Education Curricula

- TO ORIENT educational curricula toward not only providing facts and technical skills, but also toward encouraging ecological awareness, social responsibility and quality in human relations
- To encourage development of skills in critical thinking, basic communications, and conflict resolution; and provide peace education within the educational framework; and
- To encourage education in family and community living, skills such as parenting, child rearing and personal financial planning for both males and females. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Community Integration of schools

- to decentralized schools from Provincial control to the level of the community and be integrated into community life; an
- To endorse opening up existing school facilities such as libraries, laboratories, workshops and art studios to all members of the community; and
- To encourage community and student participation in both academic and non-academic activities and a diversity of groupings for learning, such as mixed age classes, home schooling and self-directed learning; and
- To support broadening the concept of learning. That learning take place outside of school as part of the daily functioning of the community, so that young and old alike share their skills, knowledge and information, with everyone becoming both student and teacher. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Alternate Resource Studies

- To endorse the need for new approaches to resource use, agricultural practices, forestry, fisheries, mining practices, energy generation, and environmental protection;
- To support the establishment of alternative energy and ecology research institutes in the province; and
- To endorse increased funding for alternative energy studies in university engineering departments across the province, including small scale hydro and appropriate wind power, methane gas, biomass conversion, and use of industrial waste steam. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986
- To implement policies which ensure that the same funding rate per student applies throughout the province with extra funding for programs which address special needs programs. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Corporate involvement in schools

- To move to eliminate the influence of business in our education system. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- TO END ALL CORPORATE INTRUSION INTO EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS (1998)
- * TO DISALLOW ALL DONATION OF FUNDS OR GOODS AND SERVICES IN KIND TO FEDERAL CANADIAN POLITICAL PARTIES. IN ADDITION, ALL CORPORATE CONNECTIONS OF CANDIDATES INCLUDING THOSE FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF PARTIES BE REVEALED (1998)

Alternative and Experimental Schools

- to encourage the funding of alternative and experimental school
- B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

People with Disabilities

To support the principles of community living, guaranteed income and level access to all people with disabilities. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993

Lifestyles

- To recognize that in many cases, the behaviour of society, not of ecosystems, requires adjustment and hence a need to define resource problems in human terms;
- To recognize that human lifestyle may need to adjust to the natural carrying capacity of the region; and
- To recognize that resource management must be heavily weighted toward the long-term and global perspective; and
- To recognize that a multiple mean (land use) approach is generally useful but some areas must be designated for special use, e.g. ecological reserves; and
- To recognize that a multiple means approach is desirable, including examination of the end goals of the population and then considering the widest range of possible means of achieving those goals; and
- To recognize that irreversible decisions should be avoided. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Family Life Education

- To [recognize that] without reproductive choice, the value of female members of a society will inevitably be defined in terms of their capacity to bear children, and thus just as inevitably increase the population's size;
- to [ensure] that sex education and family life planning be part of the school curriculum in British Columbia, being brought into the curriculum appropriately at several levels in a child's education; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Naturist Policy

- To support the legalization of special recreational areas for public clothes optional use in places already traditionally used for such, as a first step toward removing nudity as an offence in the criminal code and leaving what is acceptable to local laws and customs.

Because

- the welfare and well being of all peoples including the discouragement of oppression of any kind and that every human being shall have equitable access to opportunities regardless of race, creed, colour, sex, mental or physical condition, nationality, language normally spoken, ancestry, place of origin, age, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, family composition, source of income, or political belief; and
- clothes optional recreation is practiced by thousands of people on the beaches of the Marine Drive Foreshore Park and to a lesser extent on isolated beaches and areas throughout the province; and
- the state of being nude is not offensive or obscene and currently constitutes a criminal offence; and
- people nude can coexist with people clothed; and
- in other countries in the world, most notably European, it is no longer, or it never was a crime to be nude at public beaches or parks; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Air Pollution and Smoking

- To adopt as official policy no smoking within [GPPABC] meetings.
- To oppose the move of the federal and provincial governments to lower tobacco taxes instead of addressing many issues including aboriginal rights, the US/Canada Free Trade Agreement, health, etc. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1985

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1994

Human Population

78.1.1. a Whereas the interaction of the human population with its surrounding environment imposes demands on that environment in the form of resource utilization, energy requirements, and waste treatment; and

78.1.1. b Whereas these demands are a function of population numbers and the level of technology attained by the population; and

78.1.1.c Whereas the extent of these demands will constitute a quantifiable people pressure impact on this environment; and

78.1.1. d Whereas the human species has, in its technological advances, intervened in the natural processes

of human population control by medical techniques which reduce the death rate,

- To support easy access to birth control information and methods B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986
- To support offering assistance in family planning to others who desire this; and
- To support better and more equitable methods of contraception.

Population

*To promote human population decrease world wide, including [in] industrialized countries; and

- To introduce incentives and educational programs would to slow down human population growth with the intent to achieve population decrease over time.
B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

1. Definition from the 2nd North American Bioregional Congress press release dated January 1987, announcing to N.A. BC II proceedings
2. Small is Beautiful: Economics as If People Mattered, by E.F. Schumacher, Harper, New York, 1973
3. Constitution of the Green Party-Political Association of BC See Appendix I.
4. Statement of the 1st North American Bioregional Congress. See Appendix II.
5. BC Green Party News, Volume 2, Number 2, Green Party-Political Association of BC, Vancouver, June 1985. (page 7)
6. BC Human rights Act, Province of British Columbia, Queen's Printer for BC, Victoria, 1985. (section 1 -interpretation).
7. BC Forest Act, Province of British Columbia, Queen's Printer for BC, Victoria, 1986. (sections 82 through 87 and Schedule A).
8. Our Common Future, the report of the U.N. World Commission of Environment and Development (WCED), Oxford University Press, June, 1987. (Also known as the Brundtland Report after commission chair, Gro Harlem Brundtland).
9. Values and Roots definitions adopted at the 2nd Canadian Greens/Green Party of Canada Convention, September 1st, 1998

Appendix I

CONSTITUTION
of the
GREEN PARTY-POLITICAL ASSOCIATION
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Adopted February, 1983)

(Amended June, 1984)

(Revised July, 1985)

(Amended July, 1988)

1. The name of the Society is the Green Party-Political Association of British Columbia.

2. The purposes of the Society are:
 - (a) to carry on the functions of a political party;
 - (b) to work towards achieving the goal of nuclear and general disarmament, and world peace through the non-violent resolution of conflict;
 - (c) to work towards achieving the goal of a conserver society;
 - (d) to work towards an economic system based upon sound environmental and ecological principles;
 - (e) to work towards developing a society that accepts responsibility for and upholds the inalienable rights of all life forms and natural processes that share the earth;
 - (f) to develop a community-based democracy with local decision-making and control; and
 - (g) to undertake all such other activities consistent with these purposes which the Society's provincial representatives consider appropriate.

WELCOME HOME STATEMENT REMOVED FROM THIS DOCUMENT

III. Definitions

Please note that the following definitions have not been adopted by the Green Party-Political Association of BC membership and are presented only to assist in policy interpretation.

"non-violence"

A method of resolving conflict and of waging conflict with as little damage as possible to the human person and physical and biological environment.

"grass-roots democracy"

A more active realization of decentralized direct democracy.

"Conservator society"

A society where energy and resource wastes are reduced to offset ever-increasing consumption, i.e. a society that lives within its means

"bioregion"

A life region - a geographical area whose rough boundaries are set by nature (not humankind), distinguishable from other areas by characteristics of flora, fauna, water, climate, rocks, soils, land forms and human settlements. See also appendix II.

"soft energy"

Energy resources which are decentralized, renewable and ecologically sustainable.

"biomass conversion"

Any conversion process that turns non-usable organic matter into a more usable form, such as municipal/commercial anaerobic composting which converts organic garbage and sewage solids into methane gas and organic fertilizer.

"fossil energy"

Energy produced from non-renewable fuels obtained from the earth.

"workers' association"

An organization of employees formed for purposes that include the regulation of relations between employees and employers, i.e. a Trade or Labour Union.

"stumpage fees"

Money due to the province for the harvest of timber; Stumpage and Royalty rates as define in the BC Forest Act.

"direct democracy"

Democracy where an individual has a direct say in the affairs of government.

"watershed democracy" Democracy on a scale of watersheds; democratic regions whose boundaries follow the line of separation between two contiguous drainage valleys.

"multiple means"

A method of using something in different ways, each of which does not compromise any other.

"re-inhabitation"

To restore to a former sense of living in place; to restore "a critical awareness of and respect for, the integrity of our ecological communities"; to restore to the bioregional perspective outlined in the "Welcome Home" statement in appendix II.

4.0 GREEN DEFINITIONS

4.1 Deep Ecology

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Resolved that the Greens work towards incorporating the principles of deep ecology in all policies, programs, and platforms.

4.1. a Whereas the Western technical cultural evolution of the human species has been characterized by progressive physical and spiritual alienation from other life forms and natural processes of the earth's ecosystems; and

4.1. b Whereas this alienation has been manifested as an illusion of arrogant uniqueness, human exemption from, and control of, these life forms and processes; and

4.1.c Whereas some Greens envision a planet on which the human population lives harmoniously and dynamically by employing a sophisticated and unobtrusive technology in a world environment which is left natural; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

GUIDING PRINCIPLES (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

-We are dynamic beings living in a dynamic world. The world is constantly changing and we recognize that human beings are capable of affecting the rate at which those changes occur (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

4.1. d Whereas some Greens are of the opinion that the institutionalization of an ecological consciousness will occur when most persons begin to see the diminishment of people and the diminishment of the planet and its non-human inhabitants as essentially one and the same problem; and

4.1. e Whereas some Greens believe that to achieve the aforementioned, it will require a total reorientation of the thrust of Western culture; and

4.1. f Whereas some Greens believe that without a major change of consciousness, a profound and intimate sense of interrelatedness with non human nature, there is no hope for beginning to turn the situation around; and

4.1. g Whereas these ecological and evolutionary insights have become synthesized and extended as principles of Deep Ecology, such as the following:

Shallow Ecology

Natural diversity is valuable as a resource for us.

It is nonsense to talk about value except as value for humankind.

Plant species should be saved because of their value as a genetic reserve for agriculture and medicine.

Pollution should be decrease if it threatens ecological equilibrium.

Third World population growth threatens ecological equilibrium.

Resource means resource for humans.

People will not tolerate a broad decrease in their standard of living.

Nature is cruel and necessarily so.

"Deep Ecology

Natural diversity has its own (intrinsic) value.

Equating value with value for humans reveals a species prejudice.

Plant species should be saved because of their intrinsic value.

Decreasing pollution has priority over economic growth.

World population at present levels threatens ecosystems but the population and behaviour of industrial states more than any other. Human population is excessive.

Resource means resource for living beings.

People should not tolerate a decrease in the quality of life but in the standard of living in overdeveloped nations.

- We measure economic progress in terms of improvements in the quality of life rather than [in] the acquisition of consumer goods. (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)
Humans are cruel but not necessarily so.

SPECIFIC RESOLUTIONS

BC specific resolutions

22.3.1 Carmanah Watershed

* TO ENSURE that no logging take place in presently unlogged portions of the Carmanah watershed 9 B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990).

22.4.1 Clayoquot Sound

* TO [ENSURE] that all remaining old growth forest in Clayoquot Sound be declared [a] protected [area]. B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993

* TO REPLACE some of the forest industry jobs lost in the area with employment in the restoration of the damaged areas of the Sound.

B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993

20.2.1 Strathcona Park

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO advocate restoration of the boundaries and status of Strathcona Park to December 31, 1986 positions; and

* TO support the Friends of Strathcona Park and similar groups in all their non violent actions, including their civil disobedience, in their efforts to keep any industrial activity out of Strathcona Park (pre-December 1986 boundaries).

20.3.1 Flathead/Akamina Kishinina Area

* TO support efforts to immediately freeze development of the Flathead/Akhima Kishinina area by annexation to Waterton Lake National Park, having duly settled all aboriginal claims in this area. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989

20.4.1 Khutzemateen Wildlife Area

* TO SUPPORT THE establishing a joint Federal Provincial Wildlife Management area in the Khutzemateen area of BC as one of the measures necessary to preserve a viable grizzly bear population in North America. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

• TO DECOMMISSION // We will decommission / the Oldman Dam as recommended by the Federal Government Environmental Impact Assessment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

GREEN PARTY OF CANADA IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

We live on a finite planet with finite resources, but are consuming our ecological capital instead of living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water and air, topsoil, fish, and trees. We must move from growth to sustainability. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

See "Sustainability - A Choice to Consider" for more information

GREEN VS GREY

Politics is no longer defined by the struggle between the Left and the Right. The politics of the 21st century will be divided between the Green and the Grey: between those who see the Earth as an interconnected web of life, and those who see it as a collection of resources to be exploited for maximum short-term profit. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In a Grey economy, the worth of vanishing species and natural resources is disregarded because these cannot be easily quantified. Instead economic indicators rise with every automobile accident, with every oil spill, and with every newly diagnosed cancer patient. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In a Green economy, progress would be redefined to stop counting the liquidation of nature as income; corporations would be held responsible for their products from cradle to grave; new economic indicators would be applied to account for the social and ecological costs of products and services; and to create jobs, income and consumption taxes would be replaced with environmental taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

GREEN JOBS NOT PINK SLIPS

There are many more jobs in a Green economy than in a Grey economy. A Green economy is labour-intensive, sustainable, based on the skills of people, and produces quality products from local resources incorporating local culture. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Communities like Gaultois, Newfoundland depend upon the inshore fishery. A sustainable inshore fishery must be pursued in order to save these communities and preserve marine biomasses.

Tax the Bads NOT the Goods

The Green Party suggests shifting taxes away from personal income and onto non-renewable resources, and eliminating taxes on ecologically benign products and processes. Green taxes reward sustainable businesses and penalize resource-intensive industries. Reducing income taxes and payroll taxes makes people less expensive to employ. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

Sustainable Forestry

Forests belong to future generations and provide habitat for other species. clear-cutting should be banned and the remaining 1% of old growth should be preserved. Higher

stumpage fees would encourage selective cutting, and value-added production creates more jobs than exporting raw logs. Hemp and kenaf should be grown as alternative sources of paper fibre. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Organic Agriculture

Agribusiness encourages mono-cropping, chemical farming, centralization, over processing, long-distance transportation and decreased employment. Greens seek to preserve crop diversity, reconnect the farmer with the consumer and ensure a supply of locally produced, pesticide-free food. Product labels should indicate the use of pesticides and bio-engineering. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by H. Pinsent]

Renewable Energy and Conservation

In view of global climate change and the dangers of radioactive waste, the Green Party suggests phasing out fossil fuels and nuclear energy in favour of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass, and micro-hydro. The transition to sustainable energy can be achieved through improved energy efficiency, conservation and cogeneration. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Life-cycle Product Stewardship

Pollution is resources being wasted. Land-filling is like burying money in the ground. Nothing should be land-filled or released into the air, water or soil. Greens would introduce product-stewardship programs that would require producers to assume the full recycling and disposal costs of their products. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Rivers have been damaged by waste from cities and factories.

Here we see a picture of the Saguenay River, Quebec. Whales, fish and other animals that are native to this river and the Fleuve Saint-Laurent have been seriously affected by heavy metal poisoning. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Community Economic Development

Transnational corporations have no stake in the communities where they get their raw materials or where they operate. As a result, resources are overexploited and jobs migrate to where labour is cheapest and environmental standards are lowest. Green tax reform would favour locally owned and operated businesses that use local resources for value-added production in a sustainable manner, thereby keeping jobs, decision-making and profits in the community. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Guaranteed Income Supplement

Welfare and Employment Insurance should be replaced with a Guaranteed Income Supplement plan that would encourage recipients to seek employment. A GIS would provide financial compensation for traditionally unpaid and undervalued contributions to society, such as child-rearing and homemaking, and would contribute to the support of artists, students, volunteers and small-business start-ups. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Pedestrian Communities and Rail

Trains concentrate development while cars encourage sprawl. Greens would revitalize the rail system for long-distance haulage and passenger travel. We envision gradually rebuilding all urban areas into pedestrian communities, interconnected by surface light rail, making the private automobile redundant. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

An End to Deficit Budgeting

Twenty-five cents of every federal tax dollar goes directly to commercial banks to pay the interest on Canada's \$600-billion debt. Greens recommend that the Bank of Canada take over a significant portion of the debt as an interest-free loan. Greens also suggest implementing a currency transaction tax. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Proportional Representation

The Green Party suggests switching to proportional representation so that when a party receives 15% of the popular vote it would also receive 15% of the seats in Parliament. We would oppose paid political advertising and political donations. Instead all parties should receive equal access to the media and funding. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Restorative Justice

Justice should be restorative rather than retributive. Crime should be defined as a violation of one person by another, not as a violation of the state. The 80% of offenders who are non-violent should be sent directly to halfway houses. Sentencing circles should be used as an alternative to trial by judge and jury. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

The Four-day Work Week

Moving to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Biodiversity and Wilderness

A conservation strategy is needed to protect biodiversity on an evolutionary scale. Canada needs a system of core reserves, corridors, and buffer zones free from development to accommodate viable, self-reproducing, genetically diverse native plant and animal species, including large predators. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Sustainable Fisheries

The use of draggers in both the east and west coast fisheries has decimated our ocean ecosystems. We must recognize and support ecologically appropriate fishing technologies. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by H. Pinsent]

A typical Newfoundland community.

Cultural Funding

While the cost of funding the arts is relatively low, its social benefits and economic multiplier effects are high. Greens would maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Many Newfoundland communities continue cultural traditions such as painting stylized "scrolls" on storehouses and barns

Military Reductions

The cost of Canada's peacekeeping operations is less than \$700 million annually -- only 6% of the defence budget. The Green Party suggests that Canada dramatically reduce its military budget, halt low-level flight training in Labrador, and withdraw from the global arms race. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

CITIZENS TREATY OF ETHICS,
EQUITY AND ECOLOGY

Recognizing the Interdependence of Peace, Environmental Protection and
Human Rights and Social Justice

(Formerly the anti-free trade citizen's treaty for corporate and state compliance: nemesis of the MAI). Proposed General Assembly Resolution to be circulated to governments by their citizens

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created public trust international obligations, commitments and expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development

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Concerned that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) undermine the work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above;

Dismayed by the continued global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from general assembly resolutions.

Recalling the expectations created through resolutions of the General Assembly, commitments made in Conference Action plans, and obligations incurred through Conventions:

- to guarantee "the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family" - to "prevent the scourge of war",
- to recognize "Peoples' right to peace",

- to "eliminate production of weapons of mass destruction",
- to ensure that "the use of scientific technology should be in peace and for the benefits of humanity",
- to "reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into promoting social programs particularly in developing countries",
- to "ensure social justice and the equitable distribution of resources",
- to respect "the right to work for equal pay for work of equal value",
- to "ensure the rights of future generations", and
- to "respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose";

Noting that December 10, 1998 is the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that there must be no discrimination on the following grounds:

Race, tribe, or culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality, place of birth, nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker) status, colour, gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, form of family, disability, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or, class, economic position or other status

Recalling the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations in the Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda, "to ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law";

WE CALL UPON THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING:

1. To discharge obligations, act on commitments and fulfill expectations arising from Public Trust international agreements and thus:
 - (a) to sign and ratify those existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified,
 - (b) to enact the domestic legislation necessary to implement them and to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and
 - (c) to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans;

2. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations from member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upwards with respect to:
 - a. Promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights and social justice;
 - b. Enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
 - c. Achieving a state of peace, justice and security;
 - d. Creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
 - e. Ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment.

3. To demand compensation and reparations from corporations, and from administrations that have permitted corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment, violating fundamental human rights, causing harm to human health, especially where those actions occurred:
 - (a) in developed and developing countries, or
 - (b) on the lands of indigenous peoples or in the communities of

marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries;

4. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights or denied social justice,
- (b) caused environmental degradation, or harm to human health,
- (c) disregarded labour rights, or
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements;

5. To reduce the global military budgets by at least 50% and use the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound work; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control;

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control. All funding to the United Nations should be conditional and dedicated to the

furthering of international public trust law, not vested interest economic agreements such as GATT, WTO, MAI etc. Given the security council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the security council should be disbanded, and rotational councils should be selected from the membership of the general assembly.

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure the exclusion of corporations and to ensure that all partners have in no way in any of their activities violated human rights, including labour rights caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market" — as business activity conducted for profit and civil society as those elements of society that serve to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment —

9. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992;

This prohibition must cover activities

such as those related to:

- (a) production, importation or exportation of toxic, hazardous, or atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) production or consumption of ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extraction of resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) production or distribution of genetically-engineered food

substances and genetically modified organisms,

(e) production or distribution of genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems,

(f) production of greenhouse gas emissions;

10. To act upon the commitments made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to reduce the ecological footprint, to move away from car-dependency, and to reject the economic dogma that maximum

economic growth will resolve the urgency of the global situation;

11. To prohibit all trade zones that have the effect of circumventing

obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

12. To work for the unconditional forgiveness of all developing nations

debt arising from loans made prior to 1990 and for the termination of all

structural adjustment programs (saps) which seek to ensure repayment of

such debt at the expense of ordinary people, including programs which seek:

(a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,

(b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,

(c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,

(d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment,

especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by

deregulating markets and offering low wages, high interest rates, and

little or no environmental protection,

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement of producing of goods for export at

the expense of traditional crops, products and services which serve the

needs of domestic peoples, or

(f) to force a developing nation to adopt a policy of creating or exacerbating an imbalance between imports and exports;

13. To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in:

(a) practices that are unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin,

(b) activities that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin, or

(c) manufacturing or transferring substances that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where continued trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance where citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with all states' overriding obligations and commitments to:

(a) protect and advance human rights, including health rights, and labour rights and social justice,

(b) protect and conserve the environment,

(c) prevent war and conflict, and

(d) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment

16. To ensure the right of citizens to sue corporate owners and officers, in criminal and civil court, for any legally violation of human rights, including labour rights, denying

social justice, for destroying the environment, for causing serious harm to human health, and for contributing to devastation through arms trade

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75.2.1 Meares Island

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1985

75.2.1 Resolved that the Greens recognize Meares Island as a tribal park.

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The Green Party of Ontario defines "Sustainability" as follows.

Activities are sustainable when they:

- 1/ use materials in continuing cycles
- 2/ use continuously reliable sources of energy
- 3/ come mainly from the potentials of human beings
i.e. communication, creativity, coordination, appreciation, and
spiritual and intellectual development.

Activities are not sustainable when they

- 1/ require continual inputs of non-renewable resources
- 2/ use renewable resources faster than their rate of renewal
- 3/ cause cumulative degradation of the environment
- 4/ require resources in quantities that could never be available
for all people
- 5/ lead to the extinction of other life forms. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

Ken Toews

Policy Coordinator Green Party of Ontario

Section 2 The Green Primer

Introduction

Green parties are active around the world trying to create a future where people live with each other and with the planet in a sustainable manner. Historically, individuals like Henry David Thoreau have articulated a Green perspective. He practiced "plain living and high thinking" for philosophical rather than religious purposes, to examine the true nature of humanity's relationship with the environment. The distinction between living and "getting a living" were among his concerns.

There have been many successful movements involving self-sufficiency and living simply. People like Helen and Scott Nearing and E .F. Schumacher have been a green alternative for many generations. The challenge for the Green Party of Ontario is to spread this time-tested vision to as many people as possible.

"Any discussion of world poverty that does not come around to demanding a radical change in our habits of consumption and waste, our tastes, our profligate standard of living, our values, generally is a hypocrisy. There are no technical answers to ethical questions."

Theodore Roszak, 1972

The Challenge before us

We have the ability to produce more than we can consume. To match consumption with capacity we stimulate demand through advertising, planned obsolescence, and the arms trade. The results are all around us. Rather than continuing on this race to bury ourselves in a sea of our own waste, we must turn our attention to finding a secure place within the natural order.

We must come to grips with the problems of economic inequality, resource depletion and over population. The goal must be to create the conditions necessary for true world peace. We will examine the nature of our problems and examine alternative solutions. The Green Party does not claim to have all the answers. What we are capable of doing is defining the problem and suggesting some possible alternatives. Perhaps we will also help you find a new sense of hope and purpose.

Environmental Degradation & Ecological Collapse

The depletion of the ozone layer; the accumulation of greenhouse gases; acid precipitation; the build-up of persistent toxins such as the whole family of chlorinated chemicals; depleted cod, salmon and tuna stocks, the pollution of our lakes, ground waters, and air; the destruction of rain forests in the southern hemisphere and boreal forests in northern countries; species extinction; the loss of topsoil due to modern agricultural practices and urban encroachment. The list gets longer every day. Our natural systems are threatened by human activity.

Population Growth

The increase in population and resource consumption are basic causes of human suffering and environmental degradation and must become major priorities for national

and international action. Population growth tends to overwhelm any possible gains made in improving the human condition. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994 Subsequently changed [Russow])

Physical Limits to Growth

We live on a finite planet with finite resources. We are consuming our capital when we should be living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water, fish, topsoil, and trees. Problems are increasing faster than solutions. There is a point beyond which a system will fail to produce additional benefits simply by making it larger or more complex. This point has been exceeded in most of our systems. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The Distribution of Wealth

The industrialized countries make up one-sixth of the world's population and consume one-half of the world's resources and energy. In the grossly wealthy countries, a small minority owns the majority of the wealth leaving only the street and hand-outs for a large and growing number of the people. When this is coupled with the problem of population growth and the limits on the resource base, a truly explosive mix arises. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not enough for every man's greed."

Gandhi, 1869 - 1948

War and Peace

Currently, the armaments business grosses a [800 billion] trillion dollars a year. Third world countries, who do not have the ability to house or feed their population have enough nuclear capacity to destroy the planet. Even a tiny diversion of this flood of money could solve problems that have bedeviled humankind for thousands of years and yet the race goes on. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The Psychological Limits to Growth

By emphasizing competition rather than cooperation, sharing has become foreign to us. The growth of our technological society has alienated large numbers of people who are no longer connected to any natural rhythms. There are large classes of people for

whom the only expression of their individuality is consumerism. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The nuclear family, seemingly the core of the social structure is under intense attack. Some experts maintain that 95% of modern families are "dysfunctional". Our economic system is hostile to individuals, families and communities. We are consuming our psychological capital in exactly the same way we are destroying our environmental capital. A sustainable culture would pay more attention to issues such as self-esteem and co-operation. The root cause our crisis is to be found not only in how people interact with nature but in how people interact with each other. not to be found in how people interact with nature but in how we interact with each other.

"Clearly the attitudes and values which make production the central achievement of our society has some exceptionally twisted roots." John Kenneth Galbraith, 1958

The Nature of the Solution

Our problems are linked by a common value system. A system founded on principles of hierarchical relationships and unlimited growth. We as a culture define tradition, social arrangements, religion, moral codes and technologies. We decide if they will manifest themselves as institutions of sustainability and subsistence or exploitation and destruction.

Our current experiment in social organization has culminated in the list of environmental and social disasters discussed earlier. There was no way that all of these things could not have come out of a social motivation that held nature in such utter disregard, that elevated growth for its own sake above any other consideration, that felt that power (physical and political) was good in and of itself. The problems we face are rooted in the basic assumptions that have molded modern industrial society. Only by establishing the necessity for a different set of assumptions can we ever hope to find our way out of this mess. No amount of tinkering with the existing order will do the job. Hope for a technological breakthrough that will save us is courting disaster.

The economic system we operate under today was created to obtain as much wealth as possible. In contrast, we must create a system based on a different fact, namely the need for survival: a social order based on the satisfaction of human needs, rather than on human wants. There is no basic conflict between the needs of the planet and our real needs. They are the same, if only because a healthy planet is basic to our needs. We need not blame the economic system; it merely succeeded in doing what it was designed to do. The consequences were unforeseen and guilt is not the issue.

A Specific Program

Withdraw all support for the status quo. Get Canada out of the arms business. Stop aiding and abetting those who would exploit the poor countries of the world. Refuse to do anything simply because we profit from it. Withdraw government support from enterprises that degrade the environment. Refuse to do anything that would contribute to the decline of rural communities. Simply acting to extract Canada from the web of complicity would occupy any government's talents and abilities for years. Traditional top-down organizations were necessary to a power based economy and political system. As we free ourselves from the old concepts of executive power and a warped definition of efficiency and start giving precedence to empowerment and responsibility whole realms of alternative social organization open up. There are a wealth of community groups straining to assume responsibility for those things that the welfare state now does so poorly. The consolidation of power in the government has acted to the detriment of real community control. Ceasing to stifle community control would be a necessary first step. "Instead of developing techniques for maximum profit, try to develop those that will give maximum of freedom: an entirely new approach. Simone Weil, 1909 - 1943

Green Politics in Ontario

The Green Party of Ontario (G.P.O.) is a registered political party under provincial laws and has participated successfully in electoral politics since 1985. Once a year the GPO has a Policy conferences and an Annual General Meeting. The location of these conferences is rotated around the province. We have instituted a system of travel vouchers that allows individuals to travel to conferences subsidized by the generous provincial tax credit system. We believe in participatory democracy and at general meetings all members are allowed to vote on all resolutions. If you join the Green party you do not give your vote to a delegate nor are you excluded from decision making meetings. All members can vote and all members are funded to travel to conferences.

Constituency associations of the Green Party are active between elections seeking to create a Green society. A society based on the following values: The preservation of the natural world, Feminism, Social Justice, Spirituality, Participatory Democracy, and Non-Violence

Our goal is to participate in the electoral process and facilitate the evolution of party politics away from current confrontational power politics.

Campaigning is the best way to present these views to the public, and to inform the other candidates as to the true nature of the challenges we face. It's a great experience to do so. Many other groups are working to establish the

public support for one aspect or another of the Green vision, but only the Green party is working toward those goals within the political system.

Our members come with a wide variety of views and opinions. But uniting them all is the realization that whether the issue is the exploited two-thirds, the environment, peace, feminism or social justice, the root cause of the problem must be addressed.

"I would like to become less acquisitive altogether, to be able to see some exquisite piece of porcelain in some other man's house and be wholly glad that it was there and not mine."

Gabriel Fielding 1965

A Sustainable Future

"An economy of abundance is under present rules also an economy of waste and repetition; indeed, without this waste the economy would slump. Nobody, however, can be optimistic about the survival of a society with such values."

Robert Theobald, 1961

Our future depends on developing Green principles in the way we interact locally, provincially and internationally. Our success will depend on our ability to identify the threats to our survival and to apply appropriately scaled solutions to the problems we have created for ourselves. The key is in voluntarily and deliberately converting from a want-based system to a need-based system.

A sustainable society would have to rely on renewable rather than fossil fuels. Our goods would be designed to last as long as possible, to be repairable and easily modified. Our intent would be to live in harmony with natural cycles, including our own biological and psychological limits.

A safe, just, and peaceful society would have to be much less centralized. Equity, in all its forms, would have to be the concern of the entire culture. Decentralization and the devolution of decision-making would be the dominant pattern, with decisions being made at appropriate levels. This involves the search for local consensus, rather than simply seeking a majority. Local communities, even within urban areas, would have much more responsibility for social programs such as health care, education, and the concerns of the young and elderly.

A Green society would be less urban and more rural, with a renewed emphasis on local economies, emphasizing both local manufacturing and agriculture. Modern communications technology would ensure that even remote areas would be able to participate in the political and cultural life of the whole society.

A Green vision is not looking backward with starry eyes wishing for a past that never existed. Rather it is looking forward, taking the best that technology, science and history have to offer and molding it into a more self-sufficient and secure future that is as concerned with the survival of all species as today's society is with satisfying our greed.

Defense would be based on dependability, not amassing large offensive forces. Greens are calling for nuclear disarmament but not total demilitarization. We recognize that an autonomous society requires some defense force. However, the operative word is defense not force. We respect the ideals of M.K. Gandhi of non-violence and forgiveness being superior to retribution.

" I do believe that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence I would advise violence.....Thus when asked what should have done if present when I was almost fatally assaulted in 1908, should you run away and seen me killed or use physical force and defend me, I advised to defend me even in using violence. Hence it was that I took part in the Boer War... I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness more manly than punishment. But abstinence is forgiveness only when there is power to punish, it is meaningless when it pretends to proceed from a helpless creature." M.K. Gandhi

This sustainable culture would emphasize the development of healthy humans by providing the physical and emotional conditions for complete social development in a healthy physical environment.

Growth would emphasis the acquisition of skills and talents, not the acquisition of material goods and the exercise of power.

Section 3:

The Values of the Ontario Greens.

The last word in ignorance is the man who says of an animal or plant: "What good is it" Aldo Leopold Protection and restoration of the natural world.

The Green Party is seeking to understand the origins of ecological problems. If we proceed by asking successively deeper questions we will arrive at a more complete understanding.

Early ecologists such as Rachel Carson base their criticism not on pollution itself but rather on the questions of why and how such problems have come into existence. This leads to a consideration of our attitude toward nature, non-industrial cultures, and the ecological aspect of widely different economic systems.

Philosophically we draw upon two main sources: Spinoza and Gandhi. From Spinoza we use the idea of developing as wide a concept of self as possible to incorporate and identify with nature. Gandhi gives us the concept of non-violence and self-realization, the latter reinforcing Spinoza's expanded self. Moreover, both self and things are to be conceived of as processes, i.e. not static but changing.

Our eight basic principles are:

1. The well-being of life on earth has value that is independent of its usefulness to humankind.
2. The richness and diversity of life has value in and of itself.
3. Humans have no right to reduce this richness and diversity except to satisfy vital needs.
4. The flourishing of human life and cultures is compatible with a substantial decrease in human population. The flourishing of non-human populations requires such a decrease.
5. Present human interference with the non-human world is excessive, and the situation is rapidly worsening.
6. Basic economic, technological, and ideological structures must be changed.
7. The ideological change is mainly that of appreciating life quality (dwelling in situations of inherent worth) rather than adhering to an increasingly higher standard of living. There will be a profound awareness of the difference between big and great.
8. Those who agree have an obligation to try to implement the necessary changes.

We feel that we must change our viewpoint from a homocentric one to an ecocentric one, and at once. The ideas of "walking gently on the earth" and living simply seem to be obvious first steps toward a more sustainable future. Individuals must work these concepts into their own lives and the institutions that make up our community.

Regardless of one's background, it is possible and, in our view, essential for each individual to come to a realization of the ethics of ecology. The sooner an ethics based on respect for the natural world is adopted, the better. The beneficiaries will be not only ourselves but our children, grandchildren and the thirty million species with which we share the planet. "We should never lose sight of the fact that the project of human liberation has now become an ecological project, just as conversely, the project of defending the Earth has also become a social project." Murray Bookchin

Social Justice

Most ecological problems have their roots in social problems. Problems that go back to the very beginning of patricentric culture. The rise of capitalism, based on competition, capital accumulation and limitless growth, brought these problems - ecological and social - to an acute point. To reverse this trend capitalism must be replaced by a society based on non-hierarchical relationships, decentralization in communities, wealth and power. Technologies like solar power, organic agriculture, and humanly scaled industries must be structurally tailored to the ecosystems in which they are located.

To reach this level of advancement major changes in attitudes towards government and its institutions will be required. We must distinguish between what is irrational and anti-ecological in today's society and what could be rational and ecological in a free society. People are a product of natural evolution and as such are a part of the natural order. Our social and economic problems are caused by our society withdrawing from nature through a complex and cumulative evolutionary process.

The economic construction of the world should be such that no one suffers for want of food, clothing and basic shelter. Our social responsibility is to eliminate extreme inequalities. In order to achieve that goal, economic growth should no longer be the goal of society. The Green goal is the elimination of inequalities, employment for those who need it, and the eradication of poverty.

Economic growth is not a separate objective; in fact, it is contrary to the primary goals of a healthy society. The current solution of continuous increases in material production is a false solution. Rather than leading to an increase in real wealth for the world community, we are being led down a path of increased competitiveness, exploitation and structural unemployment.

How can we create an ecologically healthy society where human rights are respected, where individuals are not economically oppressed, and where individuals can participate in a truly representative democratic process?

The solution involves realizing the following basic truths:

- 1) Industrialization involves exploitation of underdeveloped countries.
- 2) Larger-scaled means of production lead to mass unemployment.
- 3) Industrialization involves large capital investments per worker, which exclude large masses of people from control over production.
- 4) When practiced on a large-scale industrialization places unrealistic demands on our natural resources. The process will be brought to a sudden halt by resource depletion. The debate will rage: politicians claim that studies still need to be done but the problems and solutions have been articulated for generations. "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in times of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

Dante Alighieri

...All men and women cannot fail eventually to adopt

Gandhi's belief that the process of mass applications of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong, but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction. General Douglas MacArthur

Non-Violence

The philosophy and lifestyle of M.K. Gandhi defines Non-Violence. Non-violence means "clinging to the truth", the greatest truth being the unity of all life. The vows which Gandhi required of his followers included truth, non-violence, fearlessness, non-possession, bread labour, and equality of religions.

Violence never overcomes evil; it suppresses it to rise later with redoubled vigour. Non-violence on the other hand, puts an end to evil, for it converts the evil-doer.

Satyagraha or non violence in the political sphere assumes the form of civil disobedience. It means mass resistance on a non-violent basis against the government when constitutional methods have failed. It is called 'civil' because it is non-violent resistance by people who are ordinarily law abiding. It is civil also in the sense that those who break the law are to observe the greatest courtesy and gentleness in regard to those who enforce the law. They are even to seek not to embarrass the opponent if possible.

Non-cooperation may express itself in giving up titles and honours, resignation from government service, withdrawal from the police and military, non-payment of taxes, boycott of courts, schools and legislatures, and running parallel institutions to perform these functions.

Such civil disobedience demands on the part of the people disciplined group action, infinite capacity for suffering without retaliation, and strict obedience to the struggle. As this discipline and obedience are not based on force, the leadership must come from individuals of character and public service, whom the people respect and willingly obey. This implies that the leaders generally carry on various forms of constructive service for the people. Gandhi emphasized working through various forms of constructive endeavour, such as working for economic self-sufficiency; education, uplifting of women, and so on. Satyagraha presupposes day-to-day non-political constructive work aiming at the development of the individual and community.

Forces of oppression cannot be resisted on a piecemeal basis. To be effective requires constructive effort in every sphere of life; individual, social, economic, and political. These spheres have to be refashioned in such a way that people learn to

transform their daily lives, manage their affairs in a cooperative basis, and thus acquire sufficient strength and resourcefulness to be able to offer non-violent resistance against organized violence. The practice of non-violence in the political sphere is not a matter of preaching. It involves the building, brick by brick with patience and industry a new non-violent social and economic order. It depends ultimately on banishing violence from the hearts of individuals, and making them a transformed disciplined people. "...it is important that we keep the ecology movement from degrading into a form of nature worship with a new hierarchy of priests and priestesses. The distinction between a needed naturalistic spirituality and a "Green religion" is an important distinction."
Murray Bookchin, 1988 Spirituality:

Honour the creator, the earth: they are inseparable. Honour all beings - as they are all manifestations of the same creator. We must dedicate ourselves to restoring the ecological balance of the Earth; remembering that we are one creature among many in an intricate, living web of relationships. We must dedicate ourselves to creating a just world, a sustainable world, for it is within our means to shape ourselves and society.

If our society began to think ecologically to the extent that we recycle our newsprint, aluminum cans and bottles, something quite essential would still be missing. A sustainable society would still have problems such as alcoholism and drug addiction because people have to kill a deep inner pain. An inner pain that is born in the sterility and emptiness of life in a modern industrialized culture.

Our society lacks a connection to the natural rhythms of the planet, and this leads to agitation, negativity, and anxiety. We go through deep crises of meaning pretty much on schedule, as an adolescent, at midlife, and again in old age because we are disconnected from the natural rhythms that could give us meaning and comfort.

The creation centred spirituality movement which is flowering among all major denominations, in which the creation is honoured as the most profound expression of the divine is fundamental to our continued spiritual and emotional well being. This creation centred perspective will allow us to finally be able to say to the Native peoples with an earth-based spirituality, "Oh, now we get it! Now we see what you mean when you say the stars are our grandparents! Our physics has finally figured out that the elements in our bodies were forged at the time of the fireball and came through four billion years of planetary evolution. We used to know this. Old Europe knew it before the Indo-European barbarian invasion brought in their concept of the sky god. They knew that the Earth is sacred. We knew this, yet we lost it. We can look to the Native peoples, who have an unbroken chain of Earth based wisdom, to help us regain our sense of sacred relationship to the cosmos. Spiritual practice also gives us a sense of hope, joy and love, as well as enabling us to make decisions that are grounded in reality.

Many of us get that familiar sinking feeling in our stomachs when we listen to our leaders. Clearly those people are not grounded. We are never going to insist on a particular way in which people should become spiritual. That's an individual, personal

decision, but a truly revolutionary Green movement must find ways to connect to Earth wisdom.

Spirituality plays a prominent part of green politics simply because it is essential to a healthy society. Green politics is a comprehensive politics and a holistic vision addressing all aspects of life on earth. "Feminism is an entire world view, or gestalt, not just a laundry list of 'women's issues'. Feminist theory provides a basis for understanding every area of our lives, and a feminist perspective can affect the world politically, culturally, economically, and spiritually". Charlotte Bunch

Feminism; Women and Men

Traditionally, the contribution of women to the family, to the community and to the economy is massive. They do most of the work in the home, most of the child-rearing, and most of the voluntary work that underpins our social services. Yet despite some improvements, the social, economic and political repression of women is still an undeniable feature of our culture. Women are oppressed and exploited, and are daily exposed to injustice, violence and discrimination.

For hundreds of years, male values have dominated and continue to dominate human activities, while women are consistently exploited and stereotyped by advertising, the media, politicians, education, and the way that men have structured society. Women are expected to do most of the work that is fundamental to keeping society going (birthing, caring for children, cooking, looking after the home, caring for sick and dying people) and little of this work is acknowledged, let alone paid. At the same time, men expect women to be like stars, to be available when required, and not to have any independence.

The Greens believe that a feminist perspective must be applied throughout the governing of our society. It is crucial to our survival. This does not simply mean 'equal opportunities' or token participation; these are man-made concessions which keep women dependent within a patriarchal structure. It means empowerment, both in our internal organization and in our policies, we not only seek to end discrimination, but also to bring that feminist perspective into all areas. We want to liberate both men and women from sexual stereotyping, and to demonstrate that our future strength lies in emphasizing the feminine values that are present in all of us.

Men also suffer from the way our society is structured. Because of the masculine role in general and the suppression of feelings in particular, men by and large lead shorter, less satisfying lives than women. Learning to ignore feelings enables them to work like machines, unaware of the messages of pain their bodies send. However, the continual suppression of feeling, the constant competitiveness, and the common unhappiness of men are not only self-destructive; they also lead men to direct their destruction toward others. Bottled-up feelings spill over into many forms of aggression,

violence, and the exercise of power. The planet is poised on the verge of oblivion as a result of macho posturing.

Both men and women need flexible work arrangements and encouragement to take time to 'be' (not just 'do'), to feel, and to grow. The patriarchal relationships we have set up in our society extend to our relationships with the natural world as well. We must learn to be less homocentric and to work towards co-operation instead of domination in all of our relationships.

Section 4: Provincial Policies

MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

We advocate more autonomy for municipalities. We do not support current trends toward regional governments. History has shown that regional governments are more expensive and less responsive to the needs of constituents than the smaller towns and cities that they are composed of.

We do recommend:

1: Replacing the Ontario Municipal Board with a non political body that would arbitrate on disputes. This body would be selected in a similar manner as a Jury would be selected.

2: Services should be produced where most economical / efficient.

The determination of efficiency should include all cost normally considered externalities by most economists.

3: Municipal services should stress accountability.

4: Develop a new Heritage Act outlining guidelines to cover the natural heritage of the landscape for example agricultural land, wood lots, heritage buildings, wetlands, coastlines and waterways. Require the conservation of heritage to be included in the official plan and other planning documents of each municipality.

5: Restrict strip development and auto-dependent urban sprawl. Encourage mixed communities where people work, recreate, shop, and study near home.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Green party's definition of Sustainability is as follows:

Activities are sustainable when they:

- 1: use materials in continuing cycles
- 2: use continuously reliable sources of energy
- 3: come mainly from the potentials of human beings i.e. communication, creativity, coordination, appreciation, and spiritual and intellectual development.

Activities are not sustainable when they

- 1: require continual inputs of non-renewable resources
- 2: use renewable resources faster than their rate of renewal
- 3: cause cumulative degradation of the environment
- 4: require resources in quantities that could never be available for all people
- 5: lead to the extinction of other life forms.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Refer to Conservation

Village site plan.

ours

1998 September 16 in New York???

1998 September 24 meeting at Caspar with Michael Mascall discussed tax shifting.

1998 SEPTEMBER 27 OTTAWA

To: ted_blades@cbc.ca

From: era@pinc.com (David White)

Subject: annotated RCMP Response

Cc:

Bcc:

938

X-Attachments:

ANNOTATED RCMP RESPONSE

Sources have found RCMP files, two of which included pictures of Joan, saying that her pass had been pulled because of her sympathy for the APEC Alert protesters. She was included in a group labeled as TAG (threats).

It is clear that this has been part of a concerted cover-up by the RCMP to protect Chretien and Suharto. A reporter from Reuters who had asked Chretien some challenging questions in the past, almost had her pass pulled as well.

Questions role of CSIS

Media security first issued a pass, then RCMP pulled it

Unjustified use of police powers and the role of the media in a democratic country

- is it the role of the RCMP to determine who the media is and what they can report on?
- pulled her pass and then refused to reissue it. - at that time, Joan complained that the RCMP's acts were the result of direction from the Prime Minister's office.

Until the TAG file discovery, the RCMP has claimed that the media pass request was "handled according to policy." The RCMP also concluded that "there is no indication of any involvement from the Prime Minister's office."

Use of her picture in the TAG file is evidence that a leader of a democratic party is considered a threat to security, and is under surveillance by the RCMP, the PMO, or from CSIS.

TEXT BEGINS

"In addition to the information you provided to the RCMP Public Complaints Commission to initiate your complaint, you provided a statement to Sergeant Woods and Sergeant Juby on January 15, 1998. In your statement, your plans had changed close to the time of the APEC conference, which allowed you to attend the conference in Vancouver. You were informed the media registration process ending on September 27, 1987, however it was still possible to register on site. You stated the Oak Bay News were interested in having you attend the conference and report on the event. You were

faxed a copy of your media assignment which you presented to the APEC media registration centre on November 2, 1997. You filled out a form and were told you would also have to undergo a security check prior to the issue of your media pass. You were told this process could take up to 24 hours.

On November 23, 1998, you again attended the media centre in an effort to pick up your credentials. You were informed your pass was ready and you picked it up. You state that shortly after, you were informed that something was wrong with your pass, and you were directed to speak to the RCMP. Your pass was retained by the RCMP and you were directed back to the media desk.

(****It was not "shortly after". Joan was issued the pass, and proceeded to cover the APEC demonstration at Canada Place. Several hours later, after the demonstration concluded, she decided to check to see if there were emerging stories from the Conference Centre, so she went to the Centre, but the RCMP prevented her from entering the Centre, and then seized her media credentials.)

"There you were informed no record could be found for the Oak Bay News. Attempts to contact the Oak Bay News were unsuccessful. You state you were asked to produce a copy of the paper, however you were not able to do so. You stated you were told that there was no evidence the Oak Bay News paper existed."

(*****Joan suggested that her daughter could fax a copy of the front page of the latest Oak Bay News, but Bills refused to consider it - not reported.)

"You state that an RCMP officer, who identified himself as Constable Duperon, informed you your newspaper did not register itself prior to the deadline so you would not be given a media pass. A discussion ensued between yourself and the RCMP officer resulting in your identifying yourself as the leader of the Green Party. **You state that you told constable Duperon you thought he was a liar.** I said that if I were interviewing you I would be suspicious and think there was another reason for pulling my pass.

Then Constable Duperon informed you the discussion was closed. You state Constable Duperon told you that you should be under arrest. You also allege your pass may have been refused as a result of direction from the Prime Minister's Office."

"A statement was obtained from Richard Bills who was the media accreditation coordinator for the APEC conference. Mr. Bills stated that he dealt with you on Nov 23, 1997 after your media had been taken away. In an attempt to determine what had occurred, Mr. Bills contacted Audrey Gill, the manager of communications and public

relations for the APEC conference. Mr. Bills was informed that the Oak Bay News may not be a legitimate news gathering organization. Mr. Bills phoned the number on the fax letter of assignment you provided, however there was no answer nor answering machine. Mr. Bill also noted that the fax you presented came from a telephone number with 604 area code not a 250 area code which is the area code for Victoria - where the Oak Bay News indicates they originate."

(This is a fabrication. Mr. Bills was not from the coast and was not aware that the area code number had recently been changed for the Victoria and Oak Bay area)

Mr. Bills asked for a copy of the Oak Bay newspaper or any other press identification. Mr. Bills stated that this was his common practice. You could provide neither a copy of the newspaper or any media credentials. Mr. Bills states that you raised your voice and that you were rude and condescending. The fax had all the details of the oak bay news and he had said that a fax from the oak bay news would be sufficient

(**** Was it common practice to give a pass and then retract it and then grill the media member? Also not reported was that Bills asked Joan what she was going to be reporting on. Is this common practice for security to ask the media what they will be reporting on? Is it common for the RCMP to grant media passes and determine who should have a press pass?.)

"Mr. Bills then directed you to speak with the RCMP. Constable Duperon also provided a statement regarding your complaint. Constable Duperon states that you were directed to speak with him after your media pass had been taken away. Constable Duperon was advised by Mr. Bills that your pass had been mistakenly issued prior to all checks being completed. Constable Duperon states that he then affirmed the need for you to produce either a copy of the Oak Bay newspaper or your press pass. Constable Duperon stated that you were argumentative and became loud and aggressive. Constable Duperon stated that he had no idea you were the leader of the Green Party , and that he had never heard of you before.

(She called Constable a liar. It is clear now from the recently released RCMP evidence that Constable Duperon had been lying.)

He stated you proceeded to become louder and more agitated. You were asked to leave the building, and told that if you did not you would be arrested for causing a disturbance."

Chronology

Nov 2, 1997 Russow applies for media credentials for APEC and is told she can register on site Nov 22, 97 Russow tries to register and is told a security check will be completed Nov 23, 97 Russow picks up credentials, covers APEC, then hours later has the credentials confiscated Nov 27, 97 Russow files a complaint against the RCMP

December 10, 1997 Joan Russow's "Petition calling for the Canadian government to seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on Canada's compliance with the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights related to APEC" was read on the floor of the House Commons by MP LaLiberte.

Aug 25, 98 RCMP issues report (see above)

Sept 26, 98 Russow receives RCMP files which show her as a TAG, and for her not to be allowed into the APEC conference.

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(*****Joan suggested that her daughter could fax a copy of the front page of the latest Oak Bay News, but Bills refused to consider it - not reported.)

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"A statement was obtained from Richard Bills who was the media accreditation coordinator for the APEC conference. Mr. Bills stated that he dealt with you on Nov 23, 1997 after your media had been taken away. In an attempt to determine what had occurred, Mr. Bills contacted Audrey Gill, the manager of communications and public relations for the APEC conference. Mr. Bills was informed that the Oak Bay News may not be a legitimate news gathering organization. Mr. Bills phoned the number on the fax letter of assignment you provided, however there was no answer nor answering machine. Mr. Bill also noted that the fax you presented came from a telephone number with 604 area code not a 250 area code which is the area code for Victoria - where the Oak Bay News indicates they originate."

(This is a fabrication. Mr. Bills was not from the coast and was not aware that the area code number had recently been changed for the Victoria and Oak Bay area)

Mr. Bills asked for a copy of the Oak Bay newspaper or any other press identification. Mr. Bills stated that this was his common practice. You could provide neither an original copy of the newspaper or any media credentials. Mr. Bills states that you raised your voice and that you were rude and condescending.

(**** Was it common practice to give a pass and then retract it and then grill the media member? Also not reported was that Bills asked Joan what she was going to be reporting on. Is common practice for security to ask the media what they will be reporting on? Is it common for the RCMP to grant media passes and determine who should have a press pass?.)

"Mr. Bills then directed you to speak with the RCMP. Constable Duperon also provided a statement regarding your complaint. Constable Duperon states that you were directed to speak with him after your media pass had been taken away. Constable Duperon was advised by Mr. Bills that your pass had been mistakenly issued prior to all checks being completed. Constable Duperon states that he then affirmed the need for you to produce either a copy of the Oak Bay newspaper or your press pass. Constable Duperon stated that you were argumentative and became loud and aggressive. Constable Duperon stated that he had no idea you were the leader of the Green Party , and that he had never heard of you before.

(She called Constable a liar. It is clear now from the recently released RCMP evidence that Constable Duperon had been lying.)

He stated you proceeded to become louder and more agitated. You were asked to leave the building, and told that if you did not you would be arrested for causing a disturbance."

Chronology

Nov 2, 1997 Russow applies for media credentials for APEC and is told she can register on site Nov 22, 97 Russow tries to register and is told a security check will be completed Nov 23, 97 Russow picks up credentials, covers APEC, then hours later has the credentials confiscated Nov 27, 97 Russow files a complaint against the RCMP

December 10, 1997 Joan Russow's "Petition calling for the Canadian government to seek a advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on Canada's compliance with the International Covenants of Civil and Political Rights related to APEC" was read on the floor of the House Commons by MP LaLiberte.

Aug 25, 98 RCMP issues report (see above)

Sept 26, 98 Russow receives RCMP files which show her as a TAG, and for her not to be allowed into the APEC conference.

From: era@pinc.com (David White)

Subject: media release Sept 29

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

() THAT in 1998 on September 29, I sent out

A Green Party of Canada Media Release

GERMAN GREENS FORM COALITION WHILE CANADIAN GREEN LEADER "TAG"ed AS "THREAT"

Joan Russow, the leader of the Green Party of Canada, today revealed that the Canadian Government has labeled her as a TAG - a group which includes people which constitute a threat including drug dealers and those who might act violently against a politician.

The RCMP withdrew Russow's media pass at the 1997 APEC Conference in Vancouver. At the time, the RCMP claimed that the reason for their withdrawal of her media credentials was because the newspaper which she represented - the Oak Bay News - did not exist.

Of course, the paper does exist.

Russow made an official complaint to the RCMP Public Complaints Commission. The investigator concluded that the RCMP had handled the media pass withdrawal "according to policy". Russow has now uncovered RCMP files which show her photograph, the TAG identification, and the notation that she not be allowed into the APEC conference. The TAG notes that she was one of two members of the media who

attended a UBC meeting on November 23rd as "invited observers" and was claimed to be "overly sympathetic" to APEC Alert protesters.

Ms. Russow did not attend the UBC meeting.

This is clear **prima facie** evidence that the RCMP covered up the reasons for the lifting of Joan Russow's credentials. Ms. Russow has never been arrested, never visited the UBC APEC protesters, and is a law-abiding Canadian. She is, however, a long-standing human rights, peace, and environmental activist. She has continually challenged Brian Mulroney and Jean Cretien for not living up international law. The Green Party leader has suggested from the start that the Prime Minister's Office was involved in the RCMP's cover-up in order to stifle political dissent.

-30-

for further information, contact

David White, Office of the Leader of the Green Party of Canada phone/fax 250 598-0071 email era@pinc.com

To: ted_blades@cbc.ca

From: era@pinc.com (David White)

Subject: unedited RCMP response

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

RCMP Public Complaints Commission

RCMP "E" Division,

657 West 37th Avenue,

August 25, 1998.

Dear Ms. Russow,

This is in reference to the complaint you made against unidentified Vancouver RCMP office for unjustified use of powers. You lodged your complaint with the RCMP Public Complaints Commission on November 27, 1997.

947

A thorough investigation has been conducted into your complaint. I have had an opportunity to review the investigator's report and accordingly, I am now in a position to comment on your concerns.

Background Information

On November 22, 1997 you travelled to Vancouver B.C. and attended the media centre for the APEC conference to request a media pass. You were given a form to fill and you presented a fax copy of a letter from David Lenam of the Oak Bay News Group, stating you were a representative of the Oak Bay News. The letter requested you be granted media credentials. You state that you were informed you would have to go through a security check, which could take up to 24 hours to complete. On the morning of November 23, 1997, you returned to the media centre to inquire about the status of your media pass. Shortly thereafter you were informed your pass was ready. After a brief time you were asked to return your pass. Your pass was never returned to you, and it is the actions of the police officers handling your pass that has given rise to your complaint.

Findings of Investigation

Allegation: The RCMP was unjustified in their use of powers in that they refused you a media pass to attend the APEC conference as a reporter.

In addition to the information you provided to the RCMP Public Complaints Commission to initiate your complaint, you provided a statement to Sergeant Woods and Sergeant Juby on January 15, 1998. In your statement your plans had changed close to the time of the APEC conference, which allowed you to attend the conference in Vancouver. You were informed the media registration process ended on September 27, 1997, however it was still possible to register on site. You stated the Oak Bay News were interested in having you attend the conference and report on the event. You were faxed a copy of your media assignment which you presented to the APEC media registration centre on November 2, 1997. You filled out a form and were told you would also have to undergo a security check prior to the issue of your media pass. You were told this process could take up to 24 hours.

On November 23, 1998, you again attended the media centre in an effort to pick up your credentials. You were informed your pass was ready and you picked it up. You state that shortly after, you were informed that something was wrong with your pass, and you were directed to speak to the RCMP. Your pass was retained by the RCMP and you were directed back to the media desk. There you were informed no record could be found for the Oak Bay News. Attempts to contact the Oak Bay News were unsuccessful. You state you were asked to produce a copy of the paper, however you were not able to do so. You stated you were told that there was no evidence the Oak Bay News paper existed.

You state that an RCMP officer, who identified himself as Constable Duperon, informed you your newspaper did not register itself prior to the deadline so you would not be given a media pass. A discussion ensued between yourself and the RCMP officer resulting in your identifying yourself as the leader of the Green Party. You state that you told constable Duperon you thought he was a liar [I did not I just said that I was suspicious that there was some other reason which I later found out when I saw that I had been placed on a RCMP Threat assessment list.] and then Constable Duperon informed you the discussion was closed. You state Constable Duperon told you that you should be under arrest. You also allege your pass may have been refused as a result of direction from the Prime Minister's Office because I had challenged him during a press op in 1997.

A statement was obtained from Richard Bills who was the media accreditation coordinator for the APEC conference. Mr. Bills stated that he dealt with you on Nov 23, 1997 after your media had been taken away. In an attempt to determine what had

occurred, Mr. Bills contacted Audrey Gill, the manager of communications and public relations for the APEC conference. Mr. Bills was informed that the Oak Bay News may not be a legitimate news gathering organization. Mr. Bills phoned the number on the fax letter of assignment you provided, however there was no answer [it was on a Sunday. Mr. Bill also noted that the fax you presented came from a telephone number with 604 area code not a 250 area code which is the area code for Victoria - where the Oak Bay News indicates they originate. Mr. Bills asked for a copy of the Oak Bay newspaper or any other press identification. Mr. Bills states that this was his common practice. You could provide neither an original copy of the newspaper or any media credentials. Mr. Bills states that you raised your voice and that you were rude and condescending. Mr. Bills then directed you to speak with the RCMP.

Constable Duperon also provided a statement regarding your complaint. Constable Duperon states that you were directed to speak with him after your media pass had been taken away. Constable Duperon was advised by Mr. Bills that your pass had been mistakenly issued prior to all checks being completed. Constable Duperon states that he then affirmed the need for you to produce either a copy of the Oak Bay newspaper or your press pass. Constable Duperon stated that you were argumentative and became loud and aggressive. Constable Duperon stated that he had no idea you were the leader of the Green Party , and that he had never heard of you before. He stated you proceeded to become louder and more agitated. You were asked to leave the building, and told that if you did not you would be arrested for causing a disturbance. You eventually left the building.

The evidence indicates your request for a media pass for the APEC conference was handled according to policy. You were unable to produce any of the material requested

by the media accreditation staff, which would have allowed your request to be processed. there is no indication Constable Duperon or any of the media accreditation staff were in any way unprofessional in their dealings with you. There is no indication of any involvement from the Prime Minister's Office in the decision to refuse your media pass. Based on the foregoing I am unable to support your allegations.

Conclusion

Pursuant to Section 45.4 of the RCMP Act, I am notifying that the investigation into your complaint has now been concluded. If you are not satisfied with the manner in which your complaint has been addressed by the RCMP, you may request a review by the RCMP Public Complaints Commission by corresponding with them at the following address:

RCMP Public Complaints Commission

Suite 102, 7337 - 137 Street, etc.

Sincerely

DJ Chisholm, Staff Sergeant,

Non Commissioned Officer in Charge, Internal Affairs Unit, "E" Division

To: ted_blades@cbc.ca

From: era@pinc.com (David White)

Subject: media release Sept 29

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

Tuesday, September 29th, 1998

Green Party of Canada

Media Release

GERMAN GREENS FORM COALITION WHILE CANADIAN GREEN LEADER "TAG" EDITED AS "THREAT"

Joan Russow, the leader of the Green Party of Canada, today revealed that the Canadian Government has labeled her as a TAG - a group which includes people which constitute a threat including drug dealers and those who might act violently against a politician.

The RCMP withdrew Russow's media pass at the 1997 APEC Conference in Vancouver. At the time, the RCMP claimed that the reason for their withdrawal of her media credentials was because the newspaper which she represented - the Oak Bay News - did not exist.

Of course, the paper does exist.

Russow made an official complaint to the RCMP Public Complaints Commission. The investigator concluded that the RCMP had handled the media pass withdrawal "according to policy". Russow has now uncovered RCMP files which show her photograph, the TAG identification, and the notation that she not be allowed into the APEC conference. The TAG notes that she was one of two members of the media who attended a UBC meeting on November 23rd as "invited observers" and was claimed to be "overly sympathetic" to APEC Alert protesters.

Ms. Russow did not attend the UBC meeting.

This is clear **prima facie** evidence that the RCMP covered up the reasons for the lifting of Joan Russow's credentials. Ms. Russow has never been arrested, never visited the UBC APEC protesters, and is a law-abiding Canadian. She is, however, a long-standing human rights, peace, and environmental activist. She has continually challenged Brian Mulroney and Jean Chretien for not living up international law. The Green Party leader has suggested from the start that the Prime Minister's Office was involved in the RCMP's cover-up in order to stifle political dissent.

for further information, contact

David White, Office of the Leader of the Green Party of Canada phone/fax 250 598-0071 email era@pinc.com

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media credentials. You state that you were informed you would have to go through a security check, which could take up to 24 hours to complete. On the morning of November 23, 1997, you returned to the media centre to inquire about the status of your media pass. Shortly thereafter you were informed your pass was ready. After a brief time you were asked to return your pass. Your pass was never returned to you, and it is the actions of the police officers handling your pass that has given rise to your complaint.

Findings of Investigation

Allegation: The RCMP was unjustified in their use of power that they refused you a media pass to attend the APE conference as a reporter.

In addition to the information you provided to the RCMP Public Complaints Commission to initiate your complaint, you provided a statement to Sergeant Woods and Sergeant Juby on January 15, 1998. In your statement your plans had changed close to the time of the APEC conference, which allowed you to attend the conference in Vancouver. You were informed the media registration process ended on September 27, 1997, however it was still possible to register on site. You stated the Oak Bay News was interested in having you attend the conference and report on the event. You were faxed a copy of your media assignment which you presented to the APEC media registration centre on November 2, 1997. You filled out a form and were told you would also have to undergo a security check prior to the issue of your media pass. You were told this process could take up to 24 hours.

On November 23, 1998, you again attended the media centre in an effort to pick up your credentials. You were informed your pass was ready and you picked it up. You state that shortly after, you were informed that something was wrong with your pass, and you were directed to speak to the RCMP. Your pass was retained by the RCMP and you were directed back to the media desk. There you were informed no record could be found for the Oak Bay News. Attempts to contact the Oak Bay News were unsuccessful. You state you were asked to produce a copy of the paper, however you were not able to do so. You stated you were told that there was no evidence the Oak Bay News paper existed.

You state that an RCMP officer, who identified himself as Constable Duperon, informed you your newspaper did not register itself prior to the deadline so you would not be given a media pass. A discussion ensued between yourself and the RCMP officer resulting in your identifying yourself as the leader of the Green Party. You state that you told constable Duperon you thought he was a and then Constable Duperon informed you the discussion was closed. You state Constable Duperon told you that you should

be under arrest. You also allege your pass may have been refused as a result of direction from the Prime Minister's Office.

A statement was obtained from Richard Bills who was the media accreditation coordinator for the APEC conference. Mr. Bills stated that he dealt with you on Nov 23, 1997 after your media had been taken away. In an attempt to determine what had occurred, Mr. Bills contacted Audrey Gill, the manager of communications and public relations for the APEC conference. Mr. Bills was informed that the Oak Bay News may not be a legitimate news gathering organization. Mr. Bills phoned the number on the fax letter of assignment you provided, however there was no answer Mr. Bill also noted that the fax you presented came from a telephone number with 604 area code not a 250 [this was false it was always 250] . perhaps he called the 604 by. Mr. Bills asked for a copy of the Oak Bay newspaper or any other press identification. Mr. Bills states that this was his common practice. You could provide neither an original copy of the newspaper or any media credentials. Mr. Bills states that you raised your voice and that you were rude and condescending. Mr. Bills then directed you to speak with the RCMP.

() THAT in 1998 IN September THERE WAS THE APEC INQUIRY where the RCMP WAS REQUIRED TO RELEASE ALL DOCUMENTATIONS I WAS FAXED BY A REPORTER THE DOCUMENT OF THE RCMP THREAT ASSESSMENT . I WAS JUSTIFIED IN BEING SUPICIOUS ABOUT THEIR QUESTIONING:I IT WAS OBVIOUS BECAUSE THEY KNEW THAT I HAD BEEN PUT ON AN RCMP THREAT ASSESSMENT LIST

Constable Duperon also provided a statement regarding your complaint. Constable Duperon states that you were directed to speak with him after your media pass had been taken away. Constable Duperon was advised by Mr. Bills that your pass had been mistakenly issued prior to all checks being completed. Constable Duperon states that he then affirmed the need for you to produce either a copy of the Oak Bay newspaper or your press pass. Constable Duperon stated that you were argumentative and became loud and aggressive. Constable Duperon stated that he had no idea you were the leader of the Green Party , and that he had never heard of you before. He stated you proceeded to become louder and more agitated. You were asked to leave the building, and told that if you did not you would be arrested for causing a disturbance. You eventually left the building.

The evidence indicates your request for a media pass for the APEC conference was handled according to policy. You were unable to produce any of the material requested by the media accreditation staff, which would have allowed your request to be processed. there is no indication Constable Duperon or any of the media accreditation staff were in any way unprofessional in their dealings with you. There is no indication of

any involvement from the Prime Minister's Office in the decision to refuse your media pass. Based on the foregoing I am unable to support your allegations.

Conclusion

Pursuant to Section 45.4 of the RCMP Act, I am notifying that the investigation into your complaint has now been concluded. If you are not satisfied with the manner in which your complaint has been addressed by the RCMP, you may request a review by the RCMP Public Complaints Commission by corresponding with them at the following address:

RCMP Public Complaints Commission

Suite 102, 7337 - 137 Street, etc.

Sincerely

DJ Chisholm, Staff Sergeant,

Non Commissioned Officer in Charge, Internal Affairs Unit, "E" Division

() THAT I gave a press conference

related to APEC and a petition calling for the banning of genetically engineered foods and crops.

- Drafted a formal petition to be presented on the floor of the House of Commons calling for the Banning of Genetically Engineered Foods and Crops

COMMENT This petition was signed by environmentalists across the country including Elizabeth May, Catherine Stewart, At the press conference I challenged the Members of Parliament to put the petition on the floor of the house. This message was televised live on CPAC but no one came down.

DOCUMENTS: Article in NOW and Capital about the Green Party leader being placed on the APEC treat assessment list.

COMMENT

After the news story broke by radio, I was contacted by Ken Rockburn about being interviewed across the country. interview on CBC stations across Canada. In each area I picked a dominant issue and then said perhaps I am a threat because I have been

calling for the suffocating of uranium mining (Saskatchewan); the phasing out of civil nuclear reactors (Ontario); the end to logging old growth (BC).

() THAT in 1998 in October, I went to a protest on Catface Mountain

COMMENT

David and I went up to Catface mountain. We had camped there in 1996 when we kayaked in the area. We had been invited up to the blockade by Sergio M from the Friends of Clayoquot. For once we did not have to pack carefully to make sure that we could fit everything into the Kayak because we would be driving up and then taken by boat to the site. We over-packed and unloaded everything on the deck waiting for the boat ride to Catface. We were greeted with surprise and asked if we were sure that we wanted to take everything with us. We said yes we had brought lots of food for everyone. Finally, we were informed that everything we brought with us would have to be carried on our backs up a path that went 8 km up into the mountain. We left almost everything behind and took off. It was a difficult trek. We arrived at the barricade behind which were marooned Interfore trucks.

supposedly the First Nations in the area were opposed to the blockade. Where Interfore had already logged was absolutely devastated. Beautiful old growth strewn everywhere. Some how when they clear the road it is not so noticeable. This time they

had left in a hurry and the devastation was more than evident. The camp was fantastic. They even had solar panels for communication. Incredible food. We stayed one night in support and then went back to a party at Michael Mullen who had invited us to stay at his place in Tofino . The sea was incredibly rough we were piled into a boat driven by a mad photographer

Michael lives on a floating boat an incredible place. Michael is the one who was arrested years ago for burning one of the bridges.

THAT IN 1998 on October 15 I helped organized a series of events supporting the Global Day of Action against Genetically engineered foods and crops Demonstrations in front of grocery stores, MP office, and in front of the legislature.

COMMENT:

We dressed in lab coats and went to 8 different supermarkets. There was also two genetically engineered vegetable a tomato and a carrot. At first the plan was to congratulate the clients for being part of a global experiment. There was such a strong negative response to this approach that we decided to just ask if they would be willing

to sign the petition. Gwen and Derrick and the raging grannies were pouring milk in front of the legislature and I spoke about the Biodevastation Declaration. Bobby Arbess had written two short plays: one on the terminator gene and the other on the transgenic cafe.

To: Bob Olsen <bobolsen@aracnet.net>
From: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)
Subject: Re: Boycott Monsanto
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Dear Bob

I have had my e-mail down for about 10 days. I see as usual that you have posted numerous interesting messages. Did Shelly Call you. I will be giving a paper at a conference at the University of Windsor on Human rights and the MAI and attending the conference from November 13-16. I will be in Toronto from the 10th to the morning of the 13th. I have been going a lot of work related to calling for banning of genetically engineered foods and crops. I attended the Biodevastation conference in St Louis in Monsanto land and drafted the Biodevastation Declaration calling for the banning of genetically engineered foods and crops. I was hoping that you might be able to organize a meeting on the subject while I am in Toronto. I would like to meet with you at some time anyway while I am in Toronto and discuss alternatives to the MAI.

All the best

Joan

To: <rmonoe@europarl.eu.int>
From: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)
Subject: Climate Change document
Cc: Ralph Monoe <rmonoe@europarl.eu.int>, nallen@acadia.net,
Deborah.Foskey@anu.edu.au, Senator.Brown@aph.gov.au,
Monika.Langthaler@blackbox.at, brussels@boell.de, jrussow@coastnet.com,
tal@cvns.net, chris@ejnf.org.za, markus.kurdziel@gruene-fraktion.de,
juri@iceb.ee, pve@infosel.net.mx, gresea@innet.be, adamou@intnet.ne,
scope@khi.compol.com, richard.scrase@lineone.net, ursula@mp.se,

gptaiwan@ms10.hinet.net, sjs@nets.com, greenfm@phil.gn.apc.org,
deangr@plinet.com, jrensenb@polar.bowdoin.edu, sfgreens@roadrunner.com,
lmartin7@san.rr.com, capeconn@snet.net, sirkis@spacenet.com.br,
patmazza@teleport.com, rosejohn@xtra.co.nz

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

Dear Ralph

My e-mail has been down. I just received your message. Could you please add the endorsement of the Green party of Canada

Joan Russow

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada.

To: rmonoe@europarl.eu.int

From: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)

Subject: Climate Change document

Cc: Ralph Monoe <rmonoe@europarl.eu.int>, nallen@acadia.net,
Deborah.Foskey@anu.edu.au, Senator.Brown@aph.gov.au,
Monika.Langthaler@blackbox.at, brussels@boell.de, jrussow@coastnet.com,
tal@cvns.net, chris@ejnf.org.za, markus.kurdziel@gruene-fraktion.de,
juri@iceb.ee, pve@infosel.net.mx, gresea@innet.be, adamou@intnet.ne,
scope@khi.compol.com, richard.scrase@lineone.net, ursula@mp.se,
gptaiwan@ms10.hinet.net, sjs@nets.com, greenfm@phil.gn.apc.org,
deangr@plinet.com, jrensenb@polar.bowdoin.edu, sfgreens@roadrunner.com,
lmartin7@san.rr.com, capeconn@snet.net, sirkis@spacenet.com.br,
patmazza@teleport.com, rosejohn@xtra.co.nz

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

Dear Ralph

My e-mail has been down. I just received your message. Could you please add the endorsement of the Green party of Canada

Joan Russow

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada.

-This case provides a timely look at the continuum that the government faces with respect to openness and secrecy in treaty negotiations. The two negotiating positions in this case provide an interesting basis for re-examining issues of secrecy in the Nisga'a treaty making process. I will outline the respective arguments of the negotiators in order to delineate the considerations that must be made before a decision is made to pursue open or closed negotiations. The implications of the positions will then be illuminated through an examination of the negotiation of the Nisga'a treaty.

The provincial government negotiated the Nisga'a Treaty behind closed doors and outside of interest group scrutiny. Interest groups were consulted prior to the negotiations but not asked to participate in the negotiating process. The government discerned that the important policy community for the purpose of the negotiations was the Nisga'a Council and all other interest groups, including other first nations, were excluded from the process.

The position of the proponent of secret negotiations can be appreciated on many levels. If every stakeholder had been involved in the Nisga'a treaty negotiations, each representative would have acted as a lobby group invariably putting forth the position of his/her particular vested interest. The media would have sensationalized the issues raised by the groups within the critical negotiating phase which might have obscured the real issues that required examination. In addition, it is questionable whether a treaty could have been negotiated if the stakeholders were permitted to participate in the negotiation process.

Although this closed door process may result in expediency in reaching an agreement, the produced agreement may not adequately reflect the interests of the participants and the larger community. Governments have been instructed by the Supreme Court of Canada in its *Delgamuukw* decision to negotiate unsettled land claims in good faith. The issue then becomes what constitutes "negotiating in good faith". The proponent of secrecy could argue that negotiating in good faith would only require the involvement of the three levels of government in the negotiating process. On the other hand, the proponent of openness could argue that negotiations in good faith would necessitate open consultation with the community in developing the terms of reference and in fully participating throughout the negotiating process.

In order to maintain accountability for government decision-making, citizens should be permitted to have access to an open and transparent negotiating process. The closed door negotiations of the Nisga'a Treaty raised public uncertainty about what the negotiated settlement means to individual citizens of this province, as well as to other first nations involved in future treaty negotiations. A more widely accepted treaty could

have been facilitated through a more open and democratic process. If the respective interests had been accommodated at the outset then these issues may not have been raised in the final negotiation phase and in the implementation phase of the process. Although the media could have obscured the issues within the treaty negotiations if they had been involved, the media has been equally involved in sensationalizing the process after the treaty was negotiated.

Therefore, I would agree with the second negotiator that secrecy in treaty negotiations may be detrimental to their successful implementation. Closed door processes are often viewed with distrust which undermines the important commitment building function of negotiations. The provisions in an aboriginal treaty have such wide-spread implications, in the present and in the future, that an open process is required. A more inclusionary approach to the negotiations will create a public commitment or ownership of the process.

Case #11

What else can I do?

One of the mandates of the Ministry in which Ellen is employed is to conduct environmental impact assessments of projects that could have significant adverse environmental effects. ACME mining is a proposed project that would normally require an environmental impact assessment. The approval of the ACME mining company's operations prior to an environmental impact assessment being undertaken is in non-compliance with the Environment Assessment Act. The question is not whether the lack of process within this case has undermined the mandate of the Ministry but how far this information should be taken to expose the inappropriate behaviour of key decision-makers in realizing the mandate of the Ministry to protect the public good. I will first examine why I feel that Ellen is justified in giving priority to the public good over loyalty to her Ministry. I will then outline what the most appropriate course of action would be to contend with the issue.

Including the regulation of environmental impact assessment within the Ministry of Natural Resources places a legal obligation on the Ministry to carry out the environmental impact assessment in good faith. The government has made a commitment to the public to assess the potential environmental impact of large scale resource based projects and the purpose of this rigorous process has been to inform the Ministry's decision-making regarding land use. In the absence of this assessment, the public is lulled under a false sense of security that a socially desirable and environmentally sound procedure has been undertaken. Moreover, the implications of not carrying out an impact assessment pose serious and irreversible harm to the natural and social environment surrounding. Thus, the omission of an environmental impact

assessment represents a potentially harmful oversight in practical and procedural terms and provides the justification for Ellen's active dissension to the approval of this project.

Ellen is confident that her disapproval has an unequivocal basis in fact as she has approached her superiors and informed them of the situation and has been instructed to approve the project in the absence of the environmental impact assessment.

Requesting a transfer or resigning her positions would not be an appropriate way to contend with the issue. This course of action would not allow Ellen to divert her ethical responsibility because the issue would still remain and would continue to pose potential harm. In her case, however, I am not satisfied that all the internal channels within the Ministry have been exhausted. Although the ADM points to the decision to circumvent regulations as a policy of the Deputy, it would be advisable to approach the Deputy and request a clarification of his reasons for bypassing the normal procedure. In addition it would be advisable for her to inform the Deputy about the implications of not conducting the environmental impact assessment. Ellen must utilize the most appropriate course of action to instigate the Ministry to adhere to its internal policy. If there is no satisfactory internal response to her concerns then she could inform him/her that she is prepared to raise this issue outside of the Ministry.

If all internal channels have been exhausted, the ombudsman's office could be an appropriate outside vehicle for examining the issue. The ombudsman's office mandate is to determine whether administrations have been derelict in exercising ministerial duties or in applying statutory law. In the event that the ombudsman's office fails to address the issue, serious consideration should be given to going to the media. Revealing the information that she possesses to the media could lead to changes in the protection of the public good and expose the discrepancy between the statement of the law and its implementation. The Ministry will have to either alter the regulations in order to make them less stringent and contend with the public pressure that will result or adhere to the regulatory regime they have established as their mandate.

In cases such as these where whistle-blowing is justified, there necessitates an independent body to provide future security for public servants who are acting for the public good. When public servants jeopardize their careers for the public good no stigma should be attached for disloyalty to the Ministry in which they are employed. A reformed system of disseminating information should be established to reflect these concerns.

Case #12

Let's Root out the Cheaters

There are arguments from both the teleological and the deontological perspective that could justify the courses of action contemplated in this case. From a teleological perspective, the invasion of the privacy of welfare recipients is legitimized based on the larger economic good that will be achieved for tax payers in an efficient reformed welfare system. However, from a deontological perspective the right to privacy is to be respected as a dominant value in our culture. After careful deliberation about the economic implications of pursuing this course of action in relation to the moral implications, I have concluded that the economic public good cannot be pursued at the expense of individual rights. Moreover, the proposed surveillance method to reduce incidence of welfare fraud focuses on treating the symptom of a larger social problem.

Although it is essential that accountability measures be in place for the expenditure of public funds through a welfare system, the infringement of the personal privacy rights of recipients of the welfare system is difficult to justify. Personal information from welfare offices is collected for discerning eligibility requirements and not for surveillance. Even if it is stipulated that the personal information collected at the time of applying for welfare could be used for other purposes, it would not be permissible to utilize the information because citizens applying for welfare could agree to these conditions under duress. Thus, the utilization of manipulated personal data information to maintain efficiency in our welfare system would not exemplify the most appropriate way to integrate accountability measures.

I would propose that the Ministry consult with welfare recipients to determine possible changes to the welfare delivery system. A discussion surrounding infringing upon the right to privacy in order to undermine welfare fraud has the potential effect of further oppressing the poor. There are many provisions within the welfare delivery system that could be perceived by recipients to be unfair. Unfairness breeds mistrust. The essential approach to address the conflict between what might be deemed "collective rights" and "individual rights" is to address the causes and thus possibly prevent the situation. The prevalence of welfare fraud appears to be a symptom of a flawed system of redistributing wealth. This discussion of welfare parallels the debate around crime: does society try to prevent crime through social programs or mitigate crime through incarceration?

The suggestion made to integrate several data sets may provide direction for the welfare system to operate more effectively and efficiently without needing to use it as a method of surveillance. The integration of government programs may permit a more comprehensive and fairer approach to the delivery of welfare services. Alternatively, a

better system could be envisioned by conducting research into other jurisdictions to discern the most appropriate way in which to efficiently deliver a fair welfare system. The best practices from other jurisdictions may provide an indication of a system that would prevent welfare fraud. Aspects of various systems could be borrowed to reveal a preventive welfare model in addition to maintaining accountability in the system. In this way, the welfare system can provide efficiency in welfare delivery at the same time as it upholds the dominant value of assuring basic needs.

To: valoree@bc.sympatico.ca

From: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)

Subject: Re: Sending money to APEC demonstrators.

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

Dear Valoree

Sorry for the delay in responding to your message. My e-mail has been down for 10 days.

Here is the information

Any donation can be made payable to the Green Party of Canada APEC legal fund and sent to

Green Party of Canada APEC Legal Fund

PO Box 397

London, On. N6A 4W1

An ad will appear in the Globe and Mail Friday November 7 ; and in the Vancouver Sun and Victoria Times Colonist. Also the Campus newspaper has been promoting the fund. I have been on AS it Happens, COOP radio, CFRA in Ottawa, and the local station in Victoria. We have sent the information to all CBC radio and television stations.

Someone in Victoria has undertaken to help further with publicizing it. I left a message with Bruce Cockburn asking him to publicize it further. I will be in Toronto next week and

call him again. I will be speaking on APEC in Saskatchewan later on in the month. Any help you can give to publicize it would certainly help. All the best

Joan

>Dear Valoree,

>I am forwarding your question to Joan Russow who has set up the fund.

>>Dear Stuart,

>>I just received a call from Trudy telling me that people can send money to the Green Party marked to go directly to the defense fund for the APEC demonstrators. Can you give me any details about this? If it is a fact, will you tell me where they should send their donations and I will try to get something in the paper about it.

Thanks, Stuart, and I hope all is going well for you. Hope to hear from you soon, Valoree.

>>By the way, I have left a message on Melís phone about the pending debate, hopefully, he will get back to me fairly soon. :”There hasn’t been a word about it around here so maybe it has been dropped “ Valoree.

To: Jay_Van_Oostdam@hc-sc.gc.ca

From: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)

Subject: Re: gpo-forum: Funding for APEC students?

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

Dear Jay

I suggested the fund when I was at the hearings on November 6. I presume that you have the information about the fund. We were waiting to see if the federal government was going to fund the legal costs. Here is the copy of the press release.

() THAT in 1998, I file a complaint about the Fraser institute

The Fraser institute has charitable status under the Revenue Act; this status allows them to raise funds and issue tax receipts. Under the purpose of the Fraser Institute is that one of its activities is the “environment”. I filed a complaint with the Charities section about the Fraser Institute deluding the Department that the Fraser Institute is involved with the environment. I pointed out that usually when one lists “the environment” as a purpose, one is engaged with protecting not destroying the environment. I referred to the 1998 Fraser Institute Conference where the speakers were all climate change deniers.

The Institute lists its activities as “Research (scientific, medical, environmental, etc.) and its on-going program “to carry out research on the following topics-... Environment etc.

Under Revenue Canada there is the following limitation:

“Activities must relate directly to the registered charities' purposes. Registered charities are not permitted to commit their resources to campaigning on issues, policies, and laws that are unrelated to their formal purposes. For example, a registered charity established to protect the environment may press a government on its environmental policies but not on an unrelated issue such as prison reform.”

The Government uses an interesting example to illustrate this point. It could be said that the Fraser Institute by stating only “environment” and not “to protect the environment” is carrying out its registered purpose even though throughout its history, it has engaged primarily in anti-environmental activities.

For example, in 1997 the Fraser Institute held a conference on Climate Change and invited professors who were denying the existence of the problem of climate change. At the Conference I mentioned that Canada and the US had signed and ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and that under the Convention the precautionary principle was explicitly mentioned. One of the Scientists reversed the principle (which reads where there is a threat of Climate Change, the lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone measures to prevent the threat) and stated where there is a threat to the economy...

()**THAT** in 1998, as a result of an article in NOW magazine, I found out that the Green Party had been placed on a Department of Defence list. as a group that had a greater bond among its members than to its country,

Hopefully with the advent of internet activism we can begin to effectively call upon governments to live up to the precautionary principle and other associative principles such as the following:

ANNEX ! COMPLEMENTARY AND ASSOCIATED PRINCIPLES WITH THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT PRINCIPLE (27 b, Habitat II, 1996)

Promoting changes in unsustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly in industrialized countries...settlement structures that are more sustainable, reduce environmental stress , promote the efficient and rational use of natural resources- including water, air, biodiversity, forests, energy sources and land - and meet basic needs thereby providing a healthy living and working environment for all and reducing the ecological footprint of human settlements; (27 b, Habitat II, 1996)

LIMITS-TO GROWTH PRINCIPLE (Club of Rome, 1972)

There are real limits to consumption, population and pollution. Although their precise quantification is uncertain, there are serious indications that these limits have long since passed, and failure to act upon this acknowledgement is negligence. Economic growth at any cost is no solution.

CARRYING CAPACITY OF ECOSYSTEM PRINCIPLE (16, Habitat II)

Sustainable human settlements development incorporates... the precautionary principle, pollution prevention, respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems and preservation of opportunities for future generations. (16, Habitat II). **Respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems also entails acknowledging that there are limits to growth, and respecting the inherent worth of nature, and thus does not justify increased pollution in pristine areas, or give a licence to pollute less polluted areas.**

ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE

States shall ensure that in all their activities and in the activities of corporations including transnational corporations there is adherence to the anticipatory principle.

In the international documents different aspects of the anticipatory principle are enunciated: proceeding with doubt, prevention and avoidance of costly subsequent means:

11.1. ENSURING DOUBT-DRIVEN ACTION

Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed (General Assembly Resolution, 37/7, 1982)

11.2. ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

Undertake measures to prevent soil erosion and promote erosion-control activities in all sectors. (13.16 Fragile ecosystem, Agenda 21)

(13)

“REVERSE ONUS “ PRINCIPLE

12.2. INVOKING THE REVERSE-ONUS PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international standards, states shall adopt the reverse-onus principle. With the reverse onus, the onus of proof shall shift from the opponents of an intervention having to demonstrate harm to the proponents of an intervention having to demonstrate safety.

(14)

ARMS LENGTH RESEARCH PRINCIPLE

This principle holds that most of the current research that has been used to support the continuation of the current model of development has arisen from non-arms length research by vested interests, and that if the urgency of the global situation is to be addressed arms-length non-vested interest research has to be relied on.

CRADLE TO GRAVE PRINCIPLE

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CRADLE-TO-GRAVE APPROACH

taking into account the cradle-to-grave approach **by phasing out and eventually eliminating the production and consumption of hazardous waste** to the management of hazardous wastes, **in order to identify BEST practices for phasing out and eventually eliminating** options for minimizing **the generation of hazardous wastes**, through safer handling, storage, disposal and destruction (20.20 e Hazardous wastes, Agenda 21).

CULTURE OF SAFETY PRINCIPLE (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)

PROMOTING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

to promote a 'culture of safety" in all countries, especially those that are disaster-prone, the following activities should be carried out: (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)

RESPONSIBLE CARE (19.51 b. Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

Industry **shall be required** should be encouraged to (19.51 Toxic chemicals)) "develop application of a 'responsible care' approach by producers and manufacturers towards chemical products, taking into account the total life cycle of such products (19.51 b. Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

REVISITING INSUFFICIENT OR OUTDATED CRITERIA OF ACCEPTANCE (19.55 b Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and programmes, should carry out national reviews, as appropriate, of previously accepted pesticides whose acceptance was based on criteria now recognized as insufficient or outdated and of their possible replacement with other pest control methods, particularly in the case of

pesticides that are toxic, persistent and/or bio-accumulative. (19.55 b Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

ANTICIPATORY POLICIES (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994)

Mindful of the need and importance to develop anticipatory policies and of preventing, mitigating and monitoring significant adverse environmental impact in general and more specifically in a transboundary context (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994)

The anticipatory principle shall be followed as a pro-active measure to ensure that substances and processes which are harmful to the environment or to human health are prevented from entering the environment. One aspect of the anticipatory principle is to determine in advance before extracting resources whether the extraction causes environmental harm or is culturally inappropriate to indigenous peoples whose territory is beyond the treaty frontier.

PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall ensure that in all its activities and in the activities of corporations, including transnational corporations, there is adherence to the prevention principle and “reverse onus “ principle

PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

Mandatory standards and technical regulations will be developed to prevent adverse effects of substances on the ecosystem including the adverse effects on the health of human and non-human species.

Adverse effects include, but are not limited to, toxicity, bioaccumulation, bioconcentration; persistence, destruction [depletion] of the stratospheric ozone layer, reduction of carbon sinks, increased greenhouse gases, increased human-induced climate change and global climate change, reduction or loss of biodiversity, as well as heat, light and electro-magnetic radiation, atomic radiation, thermal discharges, hormone mimicry, egg-shell thinning

Adverse effects include the above environmental effects and effect and impacts on human health.

DISASTER PREVENTION PRINCIPLE

All use of natural resources must be in accordance with the principles set out in this document (1), that all users pay a fair rent to the community for the use of those resources, and that all public subsidies to activities, individuals or companies that do not conform to the principles set out in this document must be immediately discontinued.

ENSURING ADEQUATE REGULATORY ...MEASURES TO PREVENT DISASTERS (27 i, Habitat II, 1996)

PREVENTION OF DISASTERS, including major technological disasters by ensuring adequate regulatory and other measures to avoid their occurrence and reducing the impacts of natural disasters and other emergencies on human settlements... (27 i, Habitat II, 1996)

PROMOTING THE USE OF TOOLS FOR DISASTER PREVENTION

OF NATURAL, ANTHROPOGENIC AND INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS (Article 75 (g) Habitat II, 1996) .

Promote the use of tools for disaster prevention, mitigation, and preparedness in order to reduce the vulnerability of populations to natural, man-made and technological disasters (Article 75 (g) Habitat II, 1996) .

IMPROVING NATURAL AND HUMAN-MADE DISASTER PREVENTION (Article 126, Habitat II, 1996)

In improving natural and human-made disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response, Governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, and in close consultation and cooperation with such entities as insurance companies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, organized communities, the academic, health and scientific communities, **shall** should: (Article 126, Habitat II, 1996)

ENSURING REGULATIONS THAT WILL PREVENT PREVENTABLE ANTHROPOGENIC DISASTERS (Article 126 (b) Habitat II, 1996) ;

ensuring regulations that will prevent preventable anthropogenic disasters and encourage continued mobilization of domestic and international resources for disaster reduction activities for non-preventable disasters (Article 126 (b) Habitat II, 1996) ;

PREVENTING DISASTERS THROUGH BUILDING A CULTURE OF SAFETY 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)

Promote and encourage all parts of society to participate in disaster preparedness planning in such areas as water and food storage, fuel and first-aid, and in disaster prevention through activities that build a culture of safety (Article * 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)

In order to prevent technological and industrial disasters, governments at the appropriate levels, including local authorities, as appropriate, should

(Article * 127 bis :

Pursue the objectives of preventing major technological accidents and limiting their consequences through, inter alia, land-use policies and the promotion of safe technology (Article 127 (a) Habitat II, 1996)

PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996)

Increasingly, cities have a network of linkages that extends far beyond their boundaries. Sustainable urban development requires consideration of the carrying capacity of the entire ecosystem supporting such development including the prevention and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts occurring outside urban areas. All transboundary movements of hazardous waste and substances should be carried out in accordance with relevant international agreements by parties to those agreements. Rapid urbanization in coastal areas is causing the rapid deterioration of coastal and marine ecosystems (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996) .

REDUCING SIGNIFICANTLY OR ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES (Article 122 (e) Habitat II)

Reduce significantly or eliminate environmentally harmful **technologies**, subsidies and other programmes, such as those which stimulate the excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and price control or subsidy systems that perpetuate unsustainable practices and production systems in rural and agricultural economies. (Article 122 (e) Habitat II)

REFUSE OR REUSE TO AVOID MISUSE AND ABUSE PRINCIPLE

Citizens should be encouraged to refuse to use products that originate from inequitable and ecologically-unsound development, and . In other cases where the products have been derived from equitable and ecologically sound development and practices, every effort shall be made to reuse the products.

TRANSBOUNDARY PRINCIPLE (Art. 194. 2., Law of the Seas, 1982)

Through mandatory international normative standards, states shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction or control are so conducted as not to cause damage by pollution to other States and their environment, and that pollution arising from incidents or activities under their jurisdiction or control does not spread beyond the areas where they exercise sovereign rights in accordance with this Convention. (Art. 194. 2., Law of the Seas, 1982)

NON-TRANSFERENCE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES OR ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE (Principle 14, Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992)

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS) , states shall ensure the prevention of the transference of substances or activities, harmful to the environment or human health to other parts of the state or to other states.

The transfer to other states of substances and activities

that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human

health shall be prevented, as agreed in the (Principle 14, Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992). This prohibition

must cover activities such as those related to:

- (a) producing, importing or exporting toxic, hazardous, or (non-medical) atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) producing or consuming ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extracting resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) producing or distributing genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms,
- (e) producing or distributing genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems, and
- (f) creating or increasing dependency on greenhouse gas emissions.

PREVENTING THE TRANSFER OF SUBSTANCES AND ACTIVITIES THAT ARE HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

This principle was globally adopted at the UNCED:

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED)

This principle shall never be qualified by the excuse that the recipient state is willing to accept the harmful substances or activities. Also the excuse of “Extraterritoriality” shall not be used as an devise to justify the transferring these harmful substances and activities (i.e. what right do we have to impose our standards on other communities, regions or states—self-serving extraterritorialism-avoidance).

ENSURING AVOIDANCE OF DUMPING OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND TECHNOLOGIES (Article *151 b Habitat II)

Seeking to ensure that the process of technology transfer avoids the dumping of environmentally-unsound technologies on the recipients and that the transfer of environmentally-sound technologies and corresponding know-how in particular to developing countries, is on favourable terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights (Article *151 b Habitat II)

RECOGNIZING THAT THE USE AND TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGIES IS A PREREQUISITE FOR “SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT”

The use and transfer of environmentally sound technologies **practices** which have a profound impact on consumption and production patterns are prerequisites for **socially equitable and environmentally sound** sustainable human settlements development. **Advanced BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices and appropriate technologies and the knowledge-based systems which support their application offer new opportunities for more efficient use of human, financial and material resources, more sustainable industrial practices and new sources of meaningful employment. International agencies including UNCHS (Habitat) have an essential role in disseminating and facilitating access to information on BEST practices available technologies and options for their transfer. It is understood that the transfer of technology BEST practices includes assurances of adequate protection of intellectual property and mutually agreed allocation of commercial benefits, particularly those benefits that shall accrue to developing countries for traditional practices including those related to biodiversity, and biotechnology].** (Article 151. Habitat II, 1966)

the use and transfer of environmentally-sound technologies that have a profound impact

consumption and production patterns are prerequisites for sustainable human settlements development. Advanced and appropriate technologies and the knowledge-based systems that support their application offer new opportunities for more efficient use of human, financial and material resources, more sustainable industrial practices and new sources of employment. International organizations have an important role to play in disseminating and facilitating access to information on technologies available for transfer. It is understood that the transfer of technology will take into account the need to protect intellectual property rights (Article 151 *Habitat II, 1966)

NOT RELAXING STANDARDS TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE

Through mandatory international normative standards (MINS), states shall not relax or change standards and technical regulations to attract industry.

NOT RELAXING OF STANDARDS TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE (NAFTA Article 1114 ss 2)

This principle was enunciated in NAFTA:

The Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing domestic health, safety or environmental measures. Accordingly, a Party should not waive or otherwise derogate from, or offer to waive of otherwise derogate from such measures as an encouragement for the establishment, acquisition, expansion or retention in its territory of an investment of an investor. If a Party considers that another Party has offered such an encouragement, it may require consultations with the other Party and the two Parties shall consult with a view to avoiding any such encouragement. (NAFTA Article 1114 ss 2)

In addition states shall not refrain from establishing the highest standards to correspond to Mandatory International Normative Standards and Technical Regulations based on international principles, or not change existing high standards so as to attract industry

ENSURING NON-RATIONALIZATION OF TRADE PRINCIPLE

No state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights, on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where such trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

FAIR TRANSITION PROGRAM PRINCIPLE

All socially inequitable and environmentally unsound industries must be phased out while implementing a fair transition program for affected workers and communities.

()**THAT** in 1998, on January 30 I wrote and I circulated Denial of Choice: When does the Dissemination of Hatred Become a Criminal Offence?

EXHIBIT

In 1992 at an international meeting, over 1500 women from around the world passed the Women's Action Agenda in which they affirmed that the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right.

Reproductive health and choice, however, as a fundamental human right is less cherished than other fundamental human rights. Under the criminal code the violation of the human rights of designated groups through the dissemination of hate literature is considered to be a crime under the criminal code. Yet, the dissemination of hatred which has resulted in violence and intimidation against those who provide safe access to abortions is not perceived to be a crime. Human rights are universal and should not be "cherry picked."

At the 1995 UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace Canada made a commitment to take action to ensure that women's reproductive rights are fully recognized and respected. Previous to the Women's conference in 1994 at the International Conference on Population and Development, Canada, made a commitment to ensure that there would be access to safe abortions. For the past 10 years statutory law has affirmed the legality of abortions.

It would appear from a recent survey that not all provinces offer abortions, and in some provinces few hospitals provide for abortions. It also appears that those who perform abortions are increasingly intimidated.

If Canada is to act on commitments made internationally, and to implement its own legislation there must be safe access to abortions throughout the country, and the hatred against those who perform abortions must be prevented.

Should the criminal offence for the dissemination of hate literature against a definable group be extended to cover those in the "anti-choice:" movement that disseminate hate literature against the doctors who assist women in exercising their right to reproductive choice?

Joan

As stated at the Women's conference in 1992,

Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

Ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, universal access to health-care service, including those related to reproductive health care, which include family planning and sexual health. Reproductive health-care programmes should provide the widest range of services without any form of coercion (Principles 8 International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

Poverty is often accompanied by unemployment, malnutrition, illiteracy, low status of women, exposure to environmental risks and limited access to social and health services, including reproductive health services which in turn include family planning. All these factors contribute to high levels of fertility, morbidity, and mortality, as well as to low economic productivity (3.13., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994).

6.10. Continued wars of aggression, armed conflicts, alien domination and foreign occupation, civil wars, terrorism and extremist violence

6.11. Continued violation of human rights of women including murder, torture, systematic rape, forced pregnancy

The end of the cold war has resulted in international changes and diminished competition between the super-Powers. The threat of a global armed conflict has diminished, while international relations have improved and prospects for peace among nations have increased. Although the threat of global conflict has been reduced, wars of aggression, armed conflicts, **[alien domination and foreign occupation], civil wars, terrorism and [extremist violence] continue to plague many parts of the world. Grave violations of human rights of women occur, particularly in times of armed conflict, and include murder, torture, systematic rape, sexual assault [forced pregnancy]** and forced abortion, in particular under policies of "ethnic cleansing." (Art. 3, Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

3.6. Continued impact of social realities on health

... The prevalence among women of poverty and economic dependence, their experience of violence, negative attitudes towards women and girls, discrimination due to race and other forms of discrimination, **[the limited power many women have over their sexual and reproductive lives]** and lack of influence in decision-making are social realities which have an adverse impact on their health. Lack of and inequitable distribution of food for girls and women in the household and inadequate access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and fuel supplies, particularly in rural and poor urban areas, and deficient housing conditions, overburden women and their families and all negatively affect their health. Good health is essential to leading a productive and fulfilling life **[and the right of all women to control their own fertility is basic to their empowerment]** (Art. 94, Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

7.11. Implementing and strengthening preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. Governments should take active steps to implement programmes to establish and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities, which include women-centred, women-managed, safe and effective reproductive health care and affordable, accessible services, as appropriate, for the responsible planning of family size, in keeping with freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

8. women's rights

8.1. Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and practices...that ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights

[Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and

practices that eliminate discrimination against women and encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

8.2. Recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights

Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

8.3. [Affirming] the right of access to reproductive choice

Aware **Affirming** that the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right of all individuals, we point out that the World Fertility Survey estimates that there are 500 million couples who wish to plan their family size but have no access to the means to do so (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

8.4. Condemning any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom

We condemn a **Any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom or the knowledge to exercise that freedom shall be condemned.** (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

8.5. Ensuring women-centered comprehensive reproductive health care

We demand **There shall be grass root, women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information** (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

8.6. Providing full information on the possible side effects of contraceptives

It is essential that extensive research is carried out on the potential side effects of contraceptives, and that this information is widely distributed

8.7. Increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge **governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the**

aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

8.8. Providing for reproductive choice

In no case should abortion be promoted as a method of family planning. All Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to **shall** strengthen their commitment to women's health, to deal with the health impact of unsafe abortion as a major public health concern and to reduce the recourse to abortion through expanded and improved family planning services. Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be given the highest priority and all attempts should be made to eliminate the need for abortion. Women who have unwanted pregnancies should **shall**; have ready access to reliable information and compassionate counseling. Any measures or changes related to abortion within the health system can only be determined at the national or local level according to the national legislative process. In circumstances where abortion is not against the law, such abortion should be safe. In all cases, women should have access to quality services for the management of complications arising from abortion. Post-abortion counseling, education and family-planning services should be offered promptly, which will also help to avoid repeat abortions (8.25, International Conference on Population and Development, 1994)

8.9. Ensuring the right to accessible and safe abortions

Ensure the right to accessible and safe abortions, as unsafe abortions are a leading cause of mortality (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

8.10. Condemning top-down, demographically-driven population policies

Recognizing that this analysis, if unchallenged, lays the ground work for these emergency of top-down, demographically-driven population policies and programs that are deeply disrespectful of the **basic women's rights** human rights of women as guaranteed in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

8.11. Recognizing that women's ability to protect themselves from sexually transmitted disease is a prerequisite to women's health

Fearful of the threat to women's lives by the HIV pandemic and recognizing that women's ability to protect themselves from AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases and to determine when-and-if to have children is a prerequisite for women's health, self-determination, and empowerment (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

8.12. Taking action to ensure that women's sexual and reproductive rights are fully recognized and respected

[Take action to ensure that women's [sexual and] reproductive rights are fully recognized and respected] (232 f, Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

)FEBRUARY FEBRUARY

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Cc: "Multiple recipients of list ACUNS-IO" <ACUNS-IO@BROWNVM.BROWN.EDU>

Subject: Interpreting Annan Deal

Date: Wed, 25 Feb 1998 13:59:25 -0600

Sensitivity: Private

MIME-Version: 1.0

PLEASE FORWARD

Dear Friends:

Today's New York Times reports on the front page:"During intense discussions, Mr. Clinton and his national security advisers moved away from a plan to hit Mr.Hussein with the biggest military strike of the Clinton Presidency. They concluded that in the absence of solid international and domestic support, it was best to mount yet another diplomatic effort."

The rest of the article makes it quite clear that in negotiating this deal with Iraq, Annan was following instructions from Clinton, Albright and Richardson. Hence, the only thing that made them back down from an attack was massive public opposition in the United States and abroad. Consequently, they still intend to attack Iraq as soon as a suitable pretext can be manufactured. Hence, the US military build-up in the Gulf continues apace. The Annan deal was only a temporary holding operation.

The conclusion is quite clear: We must continue to mount

effective worldwide opposition to any type of military attack against Iraq by the United States and Britain with the cooperation of other states!

Francis A. Boyle

Professor of International Law

Francis A. Boyle

Law Building

504 E. Pennsylvania Ave.

() THAT in 1998 of February 24,

() THAT in 1998 on 24 Feb 1998, I circulated the text

of the agreement signed by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz and U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, obtained Monday by The Associated Press:

Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq

1. The Government of Iraq reconfirms its acceptance of all relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 687 (1991) and 715 (1991). The Government of Iraq further reiterates its undertaking to cooperate fully with the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
2. The United Nations reiterates the commitment of all Member States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.
3. The Government of Iraq undertakes to accord to UNSCOM and IAEA immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access in conformity with the resolutions referred to in paragraph 1. In the performance of its mandate under the Security Council resolutions, UNSCOM undertakes to

respect the legitimate concerns of Iraq relating to national security, sovereignty and dignity.

4. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree that the following special procedures shall apply to the initial and subsequent entries for the performance of the tasks mandated at the eight Presidential Sites in Iraq as defined in the annex to the present Memorandum:

a) A Special Group shall be established for this purpose by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM and the Director General of IAEA. This Group shall comprise senior diplomats appointed by the Secretary-General and experts drawn from UNSCOM and IAEA. The Group shall be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Secretary-General.

b) In carrying out its work, the Special Group shall operate under the established procedures of UNSCOM and IAEA, and specific detailed procedures which will be developed given the special nature of the Presidential Sites, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

c) The report of the Special Group on its activities and findings shall be submitted by the Executive Chairman of UNSCOM to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.

5. The United Nations and the Government of Iraq further agree that all other areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation shall be subject to UNSCOM procedures hitherto established.

6. Noting the progress achieved by UNSCOM in various disarmament areas, and the need to intensify efforts in order to complete its mandate, the United Nations and the Government of Iraq agree to improve cooperation, and efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of work, so as to enable

UNSCOM to report to the Council expeditiously under paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991). To achieve this goal, the Government of Iraq and UNSCOM will implement the recommendations directed at them as contained in the report of the emergency session of UNSCOM held on 21 November 1997.

7. The lifting of sanctions is obviously of paramount importance to the people and Government of Iraq and the Secretary-General undertook to bring this matter to the full attention of the members of the Security Council.

Signed this 23rd day of February 1998 in Baghdad in two originals in English.

For the United Nations

Kofi A. Annan

Secretary-General

For the Republic of Iraq

Tariq Aziz

Deputy Prime Minister

Annex to the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Republic of Iraq of 23 February 1998

The eight Presidential Sites subject to the regime agreed upon in the present Memorandum of Understanding are the following:

1. The Republican Palace Presidential Site (Baghdad).
2. Radwaniyah Presidential Site (Baghdad)
3. Sijood Presidential Site (Baghdad).
4. Tikrit Presidential Site.
5. Tharthar Presidential Site.
6. Jabal Makhul Presidential Site.

7. Mosul Presidential Site.

8. Basrah Presidential Site.

The perimeter of the area of each site is recorded in the survey of the "Presidential sites" in Iraq implemented by the United Nations Technical Mission designated by the Secretary-General, as attached to the letter dated 21 February 1998 addressed by the Secretary-General to the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq.

AP-NY-02-23-98 2002EST

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(Chut!)

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Subject: GULF CRISIS BACKGROUND III

Date: Tue, 24 Feb 1998 14:06:45 -0600

MIME-Version: 1.0

PLEASE FORWARD

Postscript to "International Crisis and Neutrality: United States Foreign Policy Toward the Iran-Iraq War," originally published in *Neutrality: Changing Concepts and Practices* 59-96 (Alan T. Leonhard ed. 1988), and republished in *43 Mercer Law Review* 523-62 (Winter 1992)(footnotes omitted):

> Postscript

>

> The author finished the research and writing for this Article as
> of February 1, 1986, when it was submitted in advance to the
> organizers of the University of New Orleans Symposium on Neutrality
> for distribution and delivery at the conference two weeks later.
> Hence, the Article did not take into account the numerous facts
> surrounding the Reagan Administration's foreign policy toward the
> Iran-Iraq War that have emerged into the public record since the
> outbreak of the Iran-contra scandal in October of 1986. The author
> believes that intellectual honesty requires him to deal with these
> subsequently revealed facts in a Postscript, rather than by revising
> an already delivered and publicly disseminated scholarly paper. This
> way, the readers are free to assess for themselves the merit and
> integrity of the author's analysis as of early 1986.
> Therefore, except for minor editorial corrections, the above
> section of this chapter contains the exact text of the paper which the
> author submitted to and delivered before the Symposium. Nevertheless,
> for the sake of completeness, this postscript offers a necessarily
> brief and highly impressionistic overview of the Reagan

> Administration's foreign policy toward the Iran-Iraq war in light of
> the Iran-contra exposé and subsequent developments. ... Facts that
> have emerged into the public record as of January 20, 1988 form the
> basis for the following analysis.

> At the 1986 Neutrality Symposium, the author stated that as
> events in Iran have demonstrated, arms sales can easily become
> counterproductive. Any United States arms transfer policy must be
> required by the legitimate defensive needs of these [Middle Eastern]
> countries as defined by international law and interpreted in good
> faith by the American government. These words were not written in
> reference to or with knowledge of the Iran-contra scandal, but they
> nevertheless seem to have constituted the major lesson to be learned
> from it. For reasons better explained in chapter 8 of World Politics
> and International Law, the author saw nothing wrong with the Reagan
> Administration's attempt to negotiate and compromise for the release
> of American hostages who were being held in Lebanon by an Islamic
> fundamentalist group which was acting in sympathy with Iran over
> United States support for Iraqi aggression throughout the Gulf war.
> However, arms transfers by the Reagan Administration should not have
> employed the currency to purchase liberty for the hostages.

> An Islamic fundamentalist group seized the hostages in order to
> obtain the release of its comrades imprisoned in Kuwait--some of whom
> were and still are subject to execution--for bombing attacks
> perpetrated against Kuwaiti, French, and American political targets in
> Kuwait in opposition to their joint support for Iraq against Iran. A
> negotiated exchange of American hostages in Lebanon for the release of
> Lebanese prisoners in Kuwait would have been a proper policy for the
> Reagan Administration to pursue with the Iranian government, inter

> alia. Indeed, the Reagan Administration could have implemented such a
> policy if it genuinely wished to obtain the release of the American
> hostages in Lebanon.

> The Reagan Administration's provision of sophisticated weapons
> to some of the most radical elements in Iran was never part of a
> self-styled strategic opening to that country, but simply constituted
> a straight out arms-for-hostages swap that basic norms of
> international law and United States domestic law could not justify.
> Iran did not require these weapons for the legitimate defense of its
> country which was no longer in jeopardy. Rather, Iran used the arms
> to continue the prosecution of its war against Iraq despite repeated
> calls by the international community for peaceful settlement.
> According to articles 2(3) and 33 of the United Nations Charter, Iran
> was under an obligation to pursue peaceful termination of its war with
> Iraq despite the undeniable fact that Iran was the original victim of
> Iraqi aggression. The sale of sophisticated weapons by the United
> States government to Iran at this penultimate stage in the Iran-Iraq
> War only exacerbated and compounded the already daunting political
> complexities of the situation.

> In any event, the exposure of the United States arms transfers
> to Iran revealed to the entire international community that the basis
> of the Reagan Administration's alleged neutrality policy toward the
> Iran-Iraq War had been thoroughly unprincipled, duplicitous, and
> hypocritical from the outset. The same can be said for the Reagan
> Administration's congenitally defective war against international
> terrorism that was the intended keystone of its bankrupt foreign
> policy toward the Middle East since 1981. Such unscrupulous policies
> violated the basic principles of international law as set forth in my

> 1986 paper, as well as several well-established prohibitions of United
> States constitutional, civil, and criminal law that are too numerous
> to list here but which the Independent Counsel/Special Prosecutor
> Lawrence Walsh will invoke when he indicts the principals in the
> Iran-Contra scandal. As argued in the last chapter of World Politics
> and International Law, the United States government's practice of
> Machiavellianism abroad will ineluctably subvert, if not destroy,
> constitutionalism and the rule of law at home.

> In the aftermath of the Iran-Contra revelations, starting in
> October of 1986, the Reagan Administration sought to undo the
> self-inflicted damage to its credibility with the American people and
> with Arab states in the Middle East by adopting an even more
> intransigent and overtly hostile stance against Iran. The Reagan
> Administration abandoned even the pretense of feigned neutrality
> toward the Iran-Iraq War and actively and directly intervened on the
> side of Iraq against Iran by means of United States military forces.
> This decision produced the so-called re-flagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers
> under the American flag in order to provide a thin veneer of legal
> respectability to justify to the American people and Congress the
> introduction of United States military forces directly into the war in
> overall support of Iraq's strategic objectives.

> However, after the destruction of the Stark by an Iraqi (not
> Iranian) jet fighter, the American people and Congress should have
> made it clear to the Reagan Administration that they would not
> tolerate the placing of United States sailors and airmen in harm's way
> to support the blood-thirsty dictatorship of Saddam Hussein for any
> reason. Nevertheless, after expressing some lukewarm reservations,
> Congress caved in to the Reagan Administration by refusing to insist

> that the Reagan Administration obey the terms of the War Powers Act
> when introducing United States naval and air forces to escort the
> re-flagged Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf War. How many United
> States servicemen could have been prevented from dying in the Gulf
> War? This is precisely the type of outcome the War Powers Act is
> designed to prevent--at least without formal Congressional
> authorization for direct United States military intervention into a
> situation of armed combat.

> Yet today, several otherwise sensible political leaders and
> public pundits have argued disingenuously that because the Reagan
> Administration successfully refused to obey the War Powers Act in the
> Persian Gulf, the Act itself has demonstrated its impracticability and
> should be repealed or eviscerated. To the contrary, the Reagan
> Administration's creeping military intervention into the Iran-Iraq War
> on the side of Iraq during the past seven years precisely demonstrates
> the need for more (not less) restrictive amendment to the Act that the
> author called for in 1986:

>

> Because of the Rapid Deployment Force's demonstrative
> susceptibility to abuse and to its impermissible use under
> international law, the American Congress should amend the War Powers
> Act of 1973 to provide that the President of the United States cannot
> order the introduction of RDF troops into hostilities or into
> situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly
> indicated by the circumstances without prior authorization by a joint
> resolution of Congress.

>

> The RDF was renamed the United States Central Command, and direct

> United States military intervention in the Iran-Iraq War took place
> under this rubric.

> No international legal significance was given to the Reagan
> Administration's so-called re-flagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers. First,
> the re-flagged Kuwaiti oil tankers lacked the "genuine link" to the
> United States that is required by article 5 of the 1958 Geneva
> Convention on the High Seas in order to establish United States
> nationality for the tankers. Furthermore, pursuant to the ruling of
> the International Court of Justice in the *Nottebohm Case* concerning
> the meaning of a "genuine link" as involving the contrived alteration
> of nationality by a person in contemplation of war, Iran would have
> had the perfect right to disregard this sham transaction and continue
> to treat the tankers as possessing Kuwaiti nationality. Moreover,
> even if the change of nationality for the tankers was considered
> effective under international law and opposable by the United States
> against Iran, for the Reagan Administration to have undertaken this
> admittedly partial type of activity in favor of one belligerent during
> the course of an ongoing war, fatally compromised its alleged
> neutrality and constituted a hostile act against Iran.

> Finally, as discussed in my 1986 paper, Iran had a right under
> international law to exercise its belligerent rights by stopping
> merchant ships, searching the ships for contraband, confiscating any
> contraband discovered or, in certain circumstances, destroying
> merchant ships that proceeded through the Straits of Hormuz into and
> out of the Persian Gulf on their way to and from Kuwait and the other
> Gulf states that were acting as de facto allies of Iraq throughout the
> War. Despite the Reagan Administration's disingenuous protestations
> to the contrary, Kuwait had never been neutral in the war against

> Iran. Rather, Kuwait has consistently sided with Iraq throughout the
> course of the war, though against its better judgment. Nevertheless,
> Kuwait's acts of co-belligerence included providing billions of dollars
> in loans to Iraq; shipping munitions, equipment, and supplies through
> Kuwait to and from Iraq; allocating a fixed percentage of Kuwaiti oil
> exports to account in order to finance the war; providing
> reconnaissance information and intelligence to Iraq; giving some
> degree of military cooperation and logistical support for Iraq, etc.

> Recall that it was Kuwait--Iraq's de facto ally--that had
> originally requested Soviet and American protection for its non-neutral
> merchant shipping. Perhaps somewhat foolishly, the Reagan
> Administration readily acquiesced to an Iraqi-Kuwaiti plan
> specifically designed to elicit direct United States military
> intervention on the side of Iraq against Iran under the flimsy pretext
> of protecting the passage of allegedly neutral ships through
> international straits and on the high seas. On the other hand, the
> author personally believes that the Reagan Administration probably
> orchestrated the Kuwaiti/Iraqi request to the United States and the
> Soviet Union in the full knowledge and expectation that the White
> House could then successfully manipulate the evanescent threat of a
> picayune Soviet naval presence in the Gulf for the purpose of
> convincing a reluctant American people and Congress to acquiesce in an
> already planned direct intervention by United States military forces
> into the war. The purpose of this plan would be to prevent a feared
> Iraqi defeat upon Iran's otherwise anticipated renewal of its annual
> offensive near Basra in the winter of 1988.

> In any event, it was completely and purposefully misleading for
> the Reagan Administration to have publicly characterized Kuwait as a

> neutral in the Iran-Iraq War. For all of the above reasons, the

> Kuwaiti tankers were never engaged in neutral shipping that would be

> entitled to the benefits of such a designation under the international

> laws of neutrality. This holds true irrespective of their so-called

> reflagging by the United States government. Therefore, the United

> States Navy escorted non-neutral shipping in violation of United States

> obligations as neutral under international law, in direct

> contradiction to Iran's belligerent rights under the laws of war, and

> at the risk of precipitating an Iranian declaration of war or at least

> acts of hostility directed against the United States in the Gulf or

> elsewhere for such belligerent behavior.

> In other words, the Reagan Administration proceeded to provide

> military assistance to Kuwait, which was an ally of Iraq against Iran,

> and thus rendered the United States a de facto ally of Iraq against

> Iran in the Gulf War. In no sense of the traditional meaning of the

> term, therefore, can it even be arguably said that the United States

> government was any longer neutral in the Iran-Iraq War. Hence, the

> Reagan Administration's claim that it introduced United States naval

> forces into the Iran-Iraq War for the twin purposes of (1) permitting

> neutral shipping to transit the Straits of Hormuz and the Persian

> Gulf, and (2) ensuring the free flow of Gulf oil through the Straits,

> becomes legal, factual, and political nonsense.

> For example, the State Department publicly admitted that it was

> Iraq which started the so-called tanker war in 1984. The State

> Department also generally agreed that Iraq, not Iran, perpetrated the

> vast majority of destruction that had been inflicted against any type

> of shipping in the Gulf. According to the supposed logic of the

> Reagan Administration's legal rationale (whose very premises the

> author completely rejects), if the purpose of direct United States
> military intervention was, either in fact or in law, intended to
> prevent the destruction of genuinely neutral shipping in the Gulf,
> then protective United States military activities should have been
> directed primarily against Iraq, not Iran. For reasons that will
> become clear below, the author does not advocate that course of
> conduct either.

> Well before direct United States military intervention into the
> Persian Gulf War, the Pentagon publicly stated that Iran was
> essentially respecting the international laws relating to the exercise
> of its belligerent rights regarding the search and seizure of merchant
> ships and contraband in the Persian Gulf and Straits of Hormuz. Iran
> had engaged in destruction of merchant tankers travelling to or from
> Iraq/Kuwait primarily in reprisal for Iraqi attacks against merchant
> shipping destined to and from Iran. Under the customary international
> law doctrine known as reprisal, what otherwise would be a violation of
> intentional law in time of war nevertheless can be excused if it is
> undertaken for the express purpose of bringing an original violator of
> the laws of war (that is, Iraq) into compliance therewith; provided
> that the reprisal is essentially proportionate to the original
> violation and that people and property who are afforded special
> protections by international law are respected. Under the current
> circumstances of the Gulf War, the latter restriction could not apply
> to protect nonneutral merchant ships in the Gulf, especially when they
> voluntarily decided to enter exclusion zones proclaimed by either
> side, frequently carried contraband of war anyway, and were fully
> aware of the Iranian reprisal policy.

> Moreover, Iran had publicly taken the position that the primary

> reason it attacked merchant tankers destined to or from Iraq/Kuwait
> was to react to and discourage further Iraqi attacks on merchant
> shipping to or from Iran. It has consistently been in the national
> interest of Iran to maintain the free flow of oil through the Straits
> of Hormuz to continue financing its war effort. By contrast, with the
> closure of Iraqi ports on the Shattal-Arab estuary and the diversion
> of its oil exports by pipelines running through Syria and Turkey to
> the Mediterranean and through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea, it has been
> in Iraq's interest to close the Straits of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf
> to oil tanker shipping from Iran.

> Therefore, between Iran and Iraq, it was Iraq that did far more
> damage to the free flow of oil from the Gulf. Once again, if the
> Reagan Administration had really intended to intervene in order to
> maintain the flow of oil from the Gulf through the Straits, it should
> have intervened against Iraq, not Iran. Just like the neutrality
> argument, therefore, this oil rationale was totally spurious to begin
> with and quite cynically manipulated by the Reagan Administration as
> another pretext in order to justify overt and direct United States
> military intervention in favor of Iraq against Iran to the American

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Subject: GULF CRISIS BACKGROUND III

Date: Tue, 24 Feb 1998 14:06:45 -0600

> people and Congress. As a direct result of the Iraqi attack upon Iran
> in 1980, as well as the institution of the tanker war by Iraq in 1984,
> only a minuscule percentage of annual world oil supplies actually
> transit the Straits of Hormuz by tanker, and a good deal of that is
> Iranian oil anyway.

> Ironically, but not surprisingly, it was Iran, not Iraq, that
> demonstrated the greater degree of respect for the rules of
> international law concerning neutrality and belligerency in the Gulf
> and the Straits. Furthermore, it was the United States that is
> engaged in hostile and provocative military maneuvers and actions
> against Iran--not vice versa--and was illegally preventing Iran from
> exercising its belligerent rights under well-recognized principles of
> international law. Thus, when United States naval forces attacked
> Iranian ships and Iranian oil drilling platforms in the Gulf, it was
> not a legitimate act of self-defence as recognized by article 51 of
> the United Nations Charter.

> Indeed, these actions were specifically designated to be
> measures of retaliation by President Reagan. Yet until the advent of
> the Reagan Administration, the United States government had never
> taken the position that retaliation is a legitimate act of
> self-defence under article 51 of the United Nations Charter. To the
> contrary, even during the darkest days of the Vietnam War, the United
> States government had always argued that retaliation was not
> self-defence and therefore was prohibited by the terms of article 51.

> The Reagan Administration's interpretation of the right of
> self-defence to include retaliation in the Gulf (as well as in

> Lebanon, Libya, and its so-called war against international terrorism)
> represents a truly perverse innovation in the universally accepted
> corpus of both customary and conventional international law on
> self-defence which goes back to the famous 1837 case of the good ship
> Caroline. There, United States Secretary of State Daniel Webster took
> the official position on behalf of the United States government that
> alleged measures of self-defence can only be justified when the
> "necessity of that self-defence is instant, overwhelming, and leaving
> no choice of means, and no moment for deliberation." The Caroline
> test for the validity of any act of alleged self-defence was later
> adopted and approved by the International Military Tribunal convened
> at Nuremberg in 1945 for the purpose of trying the major Nazi war
> criminals.

> More recently came the World Court's seminal Corfu Channel Case
> that, interestingly enough, involved a state's use of force to remove
> mines from an international strait by entering another state's
> territorial waters. In that case a squadron of British warships
> traversing the North Corfu Strait struck some mines with resulting
> loss of lives and ships. Three weeks later, British minesweepers
> swept the North Corfu Channel under the protection of a British armada
> and entered Albanian territorial waters for the purpose of removing
> and later examining moored mines. All fifteen members of the
> International Court of Justice, together with a judge ad hoc appointed
> by Albania, unanimously held that by reason of the acts of the British
> Navy in Albanian territorial waters in the course of the minesweeping
> operation, the United Kingdom had violated the sovereignty of Albania.
> In this regard, the World Court emphatically rejected all grounds of
> alleged defense under customary international law that were proffered

> by the British government:

>

> The Court cannot accept such a line of defence. The
> Court can only regard the alleged right of intervention as the
> manifestation of a policy of force, such as has, in the past, given
> rise to most serious abuses and such as cannot, whatever be the
> present defects in international organization, find a place in
> international law. Intervention is perhaps still less admissible in
> the particular form it would take here; for, from the nature of
> things, it would be reserved for the most powerful States, and might
> easily lead to perverting the administration of international justice
> itself.

> The United Kingdom Agent, in his speech in reply, has
> further classified [the minesweeping operation] among methods of
> self-protection or self-help. The Court cannot accept this defence
> either. Between independent States, respect for territorial
> sovereignty is an essential foundation of international relations.
> The Court recognizes that the Albanian Government's complete failure
> to carry out its duties after the explosions, and the dilatory nature
> of its diplomatic notes, were extenuating circumstances for the action
> of the United Kingdom Government. But to ensure respect for
> international law, of which it is the organ, the Court must declare
> that the action of the British Navy constituted a violation of
> Albanian sovereignty.

>

> Even more significantly, the World Court repudiated these
> vagarious doctrines without explicitly relying upon the United Nations
> Charter because Albania was not yet a party while Great Britain was.

> Hence, one can construe the Court's holding on this point to
> constitute an authoritative declaration of the requirements of
> customary international law, binding upon all members of the
> international community irrespective of the Charter, on the use of
> force. A fortiori, therefore, when both parties to an international
> conflict are United Nation members, such as the United States and
> Iran, articles 2(3), 2(4), and 33 absolutely prohibit any threat or
> use of force not specifically justified by the article 51 right of
> individual or collective self-defence. Furthermore, pursuant to
> article 38(1)(c) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,
> under "the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations,"
> retaliation is not self-defence but murder and aggression.

> The Corfu Channel Case invokes the memory of one of history's
> great conflagrations that started as a simple dispute over the
> colonial status of Epidamnus between ancient Corinth and Corcyra, then
> a city-state on the island of Corfu. The Reagan Administration's
> demented interpretation of self-defense to include retaliation was a
> throwback to the Athenian position taken at the Melian Conference in
> Book 5 of Thucydides' The Peloponnesian War: The strong do what they
> will, and the weak suffer what they must!" Not coincidentally, the
> Athenians had rejected a Melian offer of neutrality in their war
> against Sparta as incompatible with their imperial destiny:

>

> Melians.--"So that you would not consent to our being
> neutral, friends instead of enemies, but allies of neither side."

> Athenians.--"No; for your hostility cannot so much hurt
> us as your friendship will be an argument to our subjects of our
> weakness, and your enmity of our power."

> Melians.--"Is that your subjects' idea of equity, to put
> those who have nothing to do with you in the same category with
> peoples that are most of them your own colonists, and some conquered
> rebels?"

> Athenians.--"As far as right goes they think one has as
> much of it as the other, and that if any maintain their independence
> it is because they are strong, and that if we do not molest them it is
> because we are afraid; so that besides extending our empire we should
> gain in security by your subjection; the fact that you are islanders
> and weaker than others rendering it all the more important that you
> should not succeed in baffling the masters of the sea."

>
> Twenty-five hundred years later, today's master of the sea is another
> self-styled democracy with a belligerent populace and truculent
> leaders who imperiously threatened to engulf the civilized world in a
> cataclysm of unpredictable dimensions if a small power did not
> capitulate to its diktat.

> An alternative solution existed, however, to the Reagan
> Administration's fictitious dilemma of choosing between further
> escalation of direct United States military intervention in support of
> Iraq, or installing a puppet regime in Baghdad acting at the behest of
> Iran. This third option could be constructed on the basis of
> international law and organizations if the Reagan Administration or
> its successor really desired to do so in good faith. Pursuing this
> third alternative essentially would have required that the United
> States government indicate a willingness to satisfy those reasonable
> Iranian conditions for terminating the war that can be fully justified
> by the principles of international law.

> The basic components of and reasons for a practicable peace plan
> that merit support by the United States government and endorsement by
> the U.N. Security Council are: (1) the condemnation of Iraq as the
> original aggressor in the war; (2) the removal of Saddam Hussein from
> power; (3) the payment of war reparations to Iran; (4) the
> interposition of a United Nations peacekeeping force along the
> Iraq-Iran border to facilitate a withdrawal of forces; and, (5) the
> restoration of the 1975 border between the two countries. Iran gave
> every indication that it would be prepared to terminate the Iran-Iraq
> War on essentially these terms.

> Instead of working along these lines, however, the Reagan
> Administration sponsored and obtained the passage of United Nations
> Security Council Resolution 598 (1987) that did not meet any of the
> minimal Iranian demands for the termination of the war, but rather
> seems to incorporate the maximalist Iraqi position. In particular,
> Resolution 598 required that Iran must first withdraw from all Iraqi
> territory before steps are taken by the Security Council to satisfy
> any of the legitimate Iranian conditions under international law. The
> United States government's stubborn insistence that the terms of
> Resolution 598 be implemented in this precise sequence of events was
> an obvious nonstarter in the first place and was thus probably
> designed to produce Iranian noncompliance in order to serve as a
> pretext for imposing United Nations Security Council sanctions against
> Iran to stave off an Iraqi defeat.

> It was seriously doubtful that after seven years of being on the
> receiving end of incredible bloodshed and devastation, Iran would
> withdraw from Iraq upon the mere promise by the Security Council that
> the inequities of the situation might be redressed somewhat

> afterwards. Recall that due to the influence of the United States
> government, the United Nations Security Council had yet to pass a
> resolution even condemning Iraq for initiating aggression against Iran
> in 1980, with all its incalculable consequences for the Iranian and
> Iraqi peoples. Under the pernicious influence of the Reagan
> Administration, Resolution 598 also failed to accomplish this. The
> supposed reason was that the Security Council must be balanced and
> even-handed between both belligerents when passing resolutions on the
> Persian Gulf War. Nothing should be further from the truth.

> The Security Council was never designed to be neutral in the
> face of outright aggression. If the Security Council purported to be
> so far any reason, then the Security Council and its
> membership--especially the five permanent members possessing veto
> power (i.e., United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet
> Socialist Republics, France, and China)--simply betrayed their
> partiality in favor of an aggressor against its victim and thus
> seriously undermined, if not permanently abnegated, their "primary
> responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and
> security" under United Nations Charter article 24(1). So long as the
> Security Council continued to act at the behest of the United States
> government and Iraq in this matter, it would probably have had little
> positive effect upon the ultimate outcome of the Iran-Iraq War.

> Despite these inherent defects, Iran nevertheless demonstrated a
> considerable amount of flexibility on the terms and the timing for the
> implementation of Resolution 598. The Iranians indicated that they
> would be prepared to declare and observe an informal cease-fire that
> should be followed by the establishment of an international commission
> to examine responsibility for the outbreak of the war. Once that

> commission had made its report--presumably determining that Iraq was
> responsible for committing aggression--and the logical consequences
> from that determination were implemented (that is, the departure of
> Saddam Hussein and at least a promise by Iraq and/or the Gulf states
> to pay war reparations to Iran), then Iran indicated that it would be
> prepared to engage in a complete withdrawal from Iraqi territory. The
> United States government should have taken the Iranians' word and
> immediately proceeded to implement this promising procedure for ending
> the war.

> Instead, the Reagan Administration continued to work at the
> Security Council to obtain the latter's full support for the
> maximalist Iraqi position that Iran must first withdraw completely
> from Iraqi territory before meeting any Iranian terms for ending the
> war. Later, the Reagan Administration demonstrated its own gross
> disrespect for and rank hypocrisy toward Resolution 598 by
> specifically violating the terms of paragraph 5 thereof when it
> decided to use the United States Navy to escort the Kuwaiti tankers
> and to engage in acts of hostility against Iranian ships and oil
> drilling platforms in the Gulf: "The Security Council 5.
> Calls upon all other States to exercise the utmost restraint and to
> refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening
> of the conflict, and thus to facilitate the implementation of the
> present resolution" Direct United States military
> intervention in support of the Kuwaiti tankers and retaliatory acts
> against Iranian ships and oil drilling platforms did the exact
> opposite of what the Security Council had ordered. Next, the Reagan
> Administration sanctimoniously demanded that the Security Council
> impose an arms embargo against Iran because it had failed to comply

> with Resolution 598.

> Even if the Reagan Administration was ultimately successful in
> its quest for Security Council sanctions against Iran, the sanctions
> would probably have had a limited impact upon Iranian calculations
> because the Security Council had no credibility in Iran's eyes.
> Furthermore, any additional forms of unilateral direct United States
> military intervention into the Persian Gulf War were probably doomed
> to fail. The same can be said for the American-orchestrated
> multilateral naval force consisting of warships drawn from NATO
> countries but operating without any type of imprimatur by the United
> Nations Security Council in the Persian Gulf. Their propulsion into
> the Gulf War simply raised the specter of the multilateral force that
> the Reagan Administration had cajoled into Lebanon without United
> Nations approval in order to provide a thin veneer of multilateral
> protective cover to seduce the American people and Congress into
> supporting the interjection of United States Marines into the Lebanese
> Civil War on the side of the Gemayel family.

> The Reagan Administration surrendered the initiative for war and
> further acts of hostility to Iran as part of some cosmic game of
> "chicken," wherein the United States government publicly admitted that
> its military calculations were based upon the assumption that Iran
> would not do something foolish or irrational as the Reagan
> Administration defined those terms. In other words, the American
> people must have depended upon the good sense of Iran to keep the
> United States out of further involvement in the Iran-Iraq War. Only
> time will tell whether or not the Reagan Administration's reckless
> gamble with the lives of United States sailors and airmen and with the
> destiny of this country and its people will pay off.

> The Reagan Administration's apparent resurrection of Thomas
> Schelling's discredited and dangerous theory propounding "the
> rationality of irrationality" as the basis for its interventionary
> policy in the Iran-Iraq War could have been an incredible disaster for
> everyone concerned. As of this writing, the disaster has not yet
> materialized--assuming that one is prepared to write off the
> thirty-seven dead crewmen of the U.S.S. Stark as an "accident," which
> the author is not willing to do. One would hope that the American
> people had seen quite enough of President Reagan on national
> television shedding crocodile tears over the bodies of American
> servicemen whom he had needlessly ordered to their deaths because of
> his penchant to send in the Marines, Navy, Army, or Air Force,
> whenever his illegal and bankrupt foreign policies have finally
> demonstrated their genetic futility. But as Machiavelli said in
> Chapter XVIII of The Prince: ". . . men are so simple-minded and so
> dominated by their present needs that one who deceives will always
> find one who will allow himself to be deceived." This maxim seems to
> have been the guiding principle of the Reagan Administration
> throughout its years in office. We will have to live with it until
> the bitter end--whenever and whatever that might be.
>

Ditto Clinton, Albright, Cohen, Berger, et al. Plus ca change, plus ca
reste la meme chose.

From: "Boyle, Francis" <FBOYLE@LAW.UIUC.EDU>

To: "Abolition Caucus List (E-mail)" <abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org>,
"a-days@motherearth.org" <a-days@motherearth.org>,
"peace@prairienet.org" <peace@prairienet.org>,
"Rich Winkel"
<MATHRICH@MIZZOU1.missouri.edu>,
"msanews@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu"
<msanews@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu>

Cc: "Multiple recipients of list ACUNS-IO" <ACUNS-IO@BROWNV.M.BROWN.EDU>

Subject: Interpreting Annan Deal

Date: Wed, 25 Feb 1998 13:59:25 -0600

Sensitivity: Private

MIME-Version: 1.0

PLEASE FORWARD

Dear Friends:

Today's New York Times reports on the front page: "During intense discussions, Mr. Clinton and his national security advisers moved away from a plan to hit Mr. Hussein with the biggest military strike of the Clinton Presidency. They concluded that in the absence of solid international and domestic support, it was best to mount yet another diplomatic effort."

The rest of the article makes it quite clear that in negotiating this deal with Iraq, Annan was following instructions from Clinton, Albright and Richardson. Hence, the only thing that made them back down from an attack was massive public opposition in the United States and abroad. Consequently, they still intend to attack Iraq as soon as a suitable pretext can be manufactured. Hence, the US military

build-up in the Gulf continues apace. The Annan deal was only a temporary holding operation.

The conclusion is quite clear: We must continue to mount effective worldwide opposition to any type of military attack against Iraq by the United States and Britain with the cooperation of other states!

Francis A. Boyle

Professor of International Law

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(v) to reveal to the public the full extent of Canada's past and current contribution to the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

(vi) to immediately cancel the Nanoose Agreement

see article by XX from Salt Spring news about my asking the oil companies about

() THAT in 1998 on March 23 CFUV, I had an hour-long discussion about the MAI with Stacey Chapell

() THAT in 1998 on MARCH 26 -April 5, I participated in the international conference in Ihla Bela in Brazil and I proposed that we draft a Ihla Bela declaration

And we drafted the Ihla Bela Declaration calling for the implementation of commitments and obligations made in Rio at UNCED

EXHIBIT

- 1998 March-April attended international conference in Isla Bela in Brazil and drafted the Ihla Bela Declaration calling for the implementation of commitments and obligations made at UNCED

() THAT in 1998 I gave a press conference in "Portunol" Portuguese (translated from the Spanish)

() THAT in 1998 prior to my leaving for Brazil I had had a meeting with the Green Party in Surrey and had been asked if I would meet with Christine's mother. She called me the next day and we met. She arranged with the Canadian embassy for me to go to the women's jail.

() THAT in 1998, I went to visit Cristine in jail. the Canadian Christine Lamont who was accused of being involved in a kidnapping in Brazil. She had sworn that she was innocent.

The day before I had met two human rights lawyers who were interested in meeting with Christine Lamont. the Green Party in Brazil was not sympathetic be

cause many of the people on the left including myself had felt that the kidnapping would help the right get in because there was a call for law and order (she was in jail because she had been accused of being involved in kidnapping a wealthy store owner and asked for ransom for FMLN in in Brazil.[salvador (a group that now has had some electoral success)].

Lula was running for president of Brazil. He was himself responsible for a kidnapping which at that time was during a repressive regime and he became a hero.

COMMENT

the traffic in Sao Paolo was impossible; a new concept of meeting times-- whenever I arrive. There was a constant rush hour and the smell of gasoline. Ironically, the women's jail seemed like an oasis in the polluted Sao Paulo. I had brought a typed copy of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and passed it on to Christine. went with David, and a Brazilian human rights lawyer. There was very little sympathy for the kidnapers in the Brazil media and with the Brazian Green Party . Christine eventually confessed. Before that, she had sworn that she was innocent I felt that I was

duped, and sadly the kidnapping influence the election and helped the right wing to call for law and order, and Lula lost in the election.

() THAT in 1998 in April David and I went to Cachoeira in Bahia, where we met Dave who was a green supporter and who introduced us to members of political parties, and activists

we stayed at a beautiful convent where we met a photographer who was tracking down old building from photographs and then documenting the state of repair or lack of repair.

Then we went to San Salvador and stayed in the hotel where Jorge Amada stayed and wrote about

() THAT 1998, I wrote a piece in support of the Federal Government's call for a Ban on Water Exports

1998. Developed further the Citizens Treaty for State and Corporate

() THAT in 1998. I Submitted relevant international statements to Farmfolk/cityfolk for their campaign against the withdrawal of land from the Agricultural land Commission

() THAT in 1998 April 25 Food Security meeting and drafted a ban-in document find find find ban-in

() THAT in 1998 on April 30. at the Uvic law centre. I was on a panel with Patrick Moore and Paul Watson discussing international environmental law. The former, I detested for his being a turn coat; the latter, I admired for his persistence and courage

I remember arguing with Patrick Watson, the Greenpeace turncoat and also suggesting to Paul Watson that he should use the legally binding UN Convention on the Law of the Seas not just the 1982 World Charter of Nature

() THAT in 1998: I Prepared a document on the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families, and presented it at a rally against the exploitation of migrant workers in the "sweat shops" in Canada

COMMENT: I went through the Convention on the rights of Migrant Workers and their Families with actions that needed to be done along with additional comments and put it in a scroll which I unfurled and read

() THAT in 1998 in April, I drafted a call for UN Inspection of weapons of Mass Destruction to be carried out by states with "clean hands" and circulated it Nationally and internationally j

() THAT in 1998, I drafted a petition calling for an Emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly to condemn weapons of Mass Destruction, and sent this resolution to various NGO listservs for endorsement and then circulated to the UN Missions, and international media and arranged for it to be circulated to the International media at the UN in

() THAT in 1998 on APRIL 25 I attended a meeting on meeting of food security- at city hall

developed a ban-in list and promised to circulate it at a special meeting at the UN ban-in list that I was going to take to the UN.

() THAT in 1998, on April 25 I wrote the following comment:

in reference to a disaster and by a Canadian company in Seville

EXHIBIT

1998 Canadian complicity in the ecological disaster in Seville and Chipiona where I had lived in the 60s. In Seville there was the failure of the tailings storage facility at **Boliden Ltd's**, Los Frailes mine. The current activity and substances used by the Toronto based Boliden Ltd.

() THAT in 1998 on April 26 GREEN PARTY'S SUPPORT FOR THE 1988 DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT DECISION ON A WOMEN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE: asserting that a woman has an unfettered right to choose whether or not an abortion is appropriate in her individual circumstances.

It is necessary to :

- recognize the inseparability of the Woman and foetus
- endorse the recognition that only the woman has rights and that the rights of the child begin when born
- acknowledge the disproportionate effect of a legal requirement to seek treatment on groups of women who experience disadvantage based on colour, economic status or ability {paraphrase of Legal Education and Action Fund (LEAF)}.

For years, Canada, along with other member states of the United Nations undertook to invoke the precautionary principle

— when there is a threat of environmental degradation lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat.

It is clear that there is sufficient evidence to justify the moving away from current environmentally unsound mining practices.

In 1992, in the Rio Declaration, Canada along with every member state of the United Nations undertook to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or that could cause harm to the environment.

Yet the Canadian government continues to condone and even promote the global entrenchment of Canadian polluting industries.

At recent conferences in 1995 in Beijing, and 1996 in Istanbul, Canada along with every member state of the United Nations undertook

to ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with international law including international environmental law.

How long do Canadians have to wait for governments in Canada to insist that principle must rule corporations not corporations overrule principle.

Joan Russow Ph.D.

Joan Russow studied architecture in Seville in 1963-64, at the University of Seville during Franco's regime. After the end of the term, I went to Chipiona where there was a beautiful beach and offshore the US military for dumping nuclear wastes Canada was just following the US disregard for the environment

1230 St Patrick St

Victoria B.C.

V8S 4Y4

1 250 598-0071

() THAT in 1998 on April 30. I spoke about

CEPA Harminization

LAW CENTRE TALK>>>

() THAT in 1998.in April, I presented a brief to the BC Human Rights Commission on the need

1011

to extend civil and political rights and to extend the listed grounds of discrimination including gender identity. 3

I had prepared a presentation including a call supporting including in the list of discrimination : sexual orientation . At the meeting I happened to be sitting beside a transman so I added gender identity to my presentation

() THAT, in April 1998

After Ihla bela, we went to Iguazu took plane to Bahia and

went to Cacheria, a colonial black town where on Palm Sunday, there was a procession with a black Christ. We met Dave who was a Green supporter and who introduced us to members of political parties, and activists

() THAT on April 31st I participated in the Annual Earth Walk at the Legislature

EXHIBIT

1998 February CONDEMNATION OF THE U.S. BOMBING OF IRAQ AND THE
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S COMPLICITY

THE UNITED STATES MUST BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE.

The bombing of iraq is a unilateral flagrant abuse of international law. The year 1999 is the culmination of the decade devoted to the furtherance of respect international law. The US has continually shown disregard of the international rule of law.

The US was one of the strongest opponents to the establishment of a International Criminal Court. This opposition was clearly to protect its own military against charges of international criminal acts.. This current unilateral act in Iraq is one more attempt to undermine the rule of international law and the United Nations.

The US continually with deep conviction proclaims its obligation not to international agreements for guaranteeing human rights, protecting and preserving the environment, and preventing war and conflict but to maintaining and furthering its military and corporate interests.

On December 16, 1998, Clinton revealed the US's commitment to furthering of its vital interests: "But once more, the United States has proven that although we are never eager to use force, when we must act in America's vital interests, we will do so"

- () THAT in 1998 on APRIL 30 I gave a talk on Migrant workers .
- • 1998 April 30 1:30 Law Centre talk
- • 1998: Prepared a document on the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families, and presented it at a
- rally against the exploitation of migrant workers in the "sweat shops"
- in Canada

COMMENT: I went through the Convention on the rights of Migrant Workers and their Families with actions that needed to be done along with additional comments and put it in a scroll which I unrolled at the rally

The Global community must use the power of international law through the International Court of Justice to prevent the United States from continuing to further America's "vital interests":

Ironically, the U.S., which has demonstrated the most flagrant disregard for the United Nations, is, in the case of Iraq, the self appointed enforcer, along with England, of the Security Council resolution even in the face of the opposition of the other permanent members of the Security Council.

In 1945 the United Nations was formed to prevent "the scourge of war" and to "respect the rule of law" not force. In 1972, every member state of the UN made a commitment at the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction. Yet since that time in the past 25 years many member states of the United Nations have continued to produce weapons of mass destruction.

Now in 1998, to prevent the possibility of the scourge of war the United Nations must appoint an international inspection team not from countries that themselves have weapons of mass destruction but from countries that have "clean hands". The United Nations must play a leading role in preventing the US from making further substantive strikes on Iraq, and must ensure that there is a serious inspection of all sites of weapons of mass destruction including those sites belonging to member states of the Security Council. Serious questions have arisen concerning the independence of Richard Butler, the chair of UNSCOM and about the questionable strategic information seeking of the US participants in UNSCOM.

For the purpose of eliminating these weapons, there must be unconditional

access to all sites of weapons of mass destruction. This is a time for reflection and for actions that truly eliminate the existence of weapons of mass destruction so as to remove the threat to use or use of these weapons. No state should be exempt from inspection.

Tragically, Governments, such as Canada, by supporting the U.S./GB in the bombing of Iraq have undermined the fundamental role of the United Nations, and have jeopardized their own diplomatic role in this matter.

PETITION TO MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Re: Towards the immediate active engagement of the International Court of Justice concerning Iraq.

We are gravely concerned with the US-UK attack on Iraq and what appears to be a serious breach of due process in the UN Security Council.

We are not satisfied that the truth and rule of law are being properly upheld in this situation.

We wish to see the whole problem brought under the active jurisdiction of the World Court in emergency.

Professor Boyle, an international lawyer the University of Illinois College of Law is ready to present the necessary documents when enabled.

Your help to facilitate that truth and justice will prevail - will be appreciated.

For further information, please contact. Joan Russow, 1 250 598-0071 e-mail jrussow@coastnet.com

For Further Information Joan Russow (PhD)

1 250 598-0071 jrussow@coastnet.com

() THAT in 1998, the documents were submitted for our Charter challenge of first past the post electoral system

At the time that the IRPP conference was underway in Ottawa, a notice of application was filed in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice in Toronto by the Green Party of Canada and its leader, Dr. Joan Russow. Through this application, in which the Attorney General of Canada and the Chief Electoral Officer are named as respondents, the applicants challenge the use of FPTP in federal elections on the grounds that it violates rights guaranteed to Canadians under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Three arguments are put forward by the applicants in the Russow case. The first of these centres on the contention that in instituting FPTP, the Canada Elections Act does not guarantee equal and effective representation, contrary to section 3 of the Charter, which guarantees the right to vote. The applicants argue that FPTP fails to provide parity of voting power or effective representation to the large number of Canadian electors who support national parties that do not win an election, and whose supporters are not concentrated in one region of the country.

In support of this allegation, the applicants note that, while receiving approximately the same number of votes as the Reform Party and the Bloc Québécois at the 1993 general election, the Progressive Conservative Party elected only two members. The two other parties obtained 54 and 52 seats respectively. The applicants contend that the deviation in terms of votes required to be elected led to under-representation for supporters of the Progressive Conservatives to the tune of 2 226 percent.

The second line of argument used by the applicants to challenge FPTP centres on the allegation that this electoral system increases the under-representation of women, Aboriginal people and other regionally dispersed minorities, contrary to section 15 of the

Charter, which guarantees to every Canadian the right to equality. The applicants argue that since Parliament is the fundamental social institution of the greatest importance in Canada, the inequality engendered by FPTP is a profound affront to the dignity of the groups who are under-represented under its application.

Finally, the applicants argue that FPTP also infringes equality rights guaranteed under section 15 of the Charter because it affords discriminatory treatment to supporters of small nationally based parties, such as the Green Party of Canada. This party has never elected a member of Parliament, despite having support in many electoral districts across the country. According to the applicants, this differential treatment is substantive discrimination because it interferes with the freedom of individuals to express and find representation for their public values and beliefs.

The applicants are requesting that the sections of the Canada Elections Act instituting a FPTP system for federal elections be declared unconstitutional, pursuant to sections 3 and 15 of the Charter, and therefore null and void by application of section 52 of the Constitution. However, the applicants also request a suspension of this declaration for a period of two years to allow Parliament sufficient time to study alternatives with a view to selecting the more proportional model that is most suitable to Canada's constitutional traditions and political needs.

At the time this article was written, a hearing date had not yet been set for this application. Moreover, the Attorney General of Canada had not yet filed a factum, and it was not known what position the Government would take on the application.

While the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada was named as a respondent in the Russow application, his Office has not taken a formal position on the issue. It is the Chief Electoral Officer's mandate to administer the provisions of the Canada Elections Act as adopted by Parliament, and as interpreted by the courts. The choice of an electoral system is an issue that must be left for Canadians to decide.

3, 2001).

- cn. Studies have found that women congressional candidates have no more trouble raising money than male candidates, once the study controls for the type of electoral contest. While there may be some truth to the charge that women are most often recruited to run against incumbents in difficult races, the fact is that most new candidates must run against incumbents. It does not appear, at least on the federal level, that women are being systematically and selectively recruited for hopeless races. 21. Of the various reasons that have been offered to explain why plurality-majority systems lead to the under-representation of women in legislatures, one of the most widely repeated is that women are nominated for office less frequently than men. Party leaders, trying to capture a plurality or majority in each district, tend to recruit candidates they believe will be the safest and least uncontroversial. A candidate deemed safe is often a young or middle-aged, married, professional, male of European ancestry. Although there is evidence that sexist attitudes among voters are in decline, party leaders appear to have adopted a "better safe than sorry" attitude towards important

political nominations and continue to perceive men as the least risky option. 22. The evidence that has been collected by political scientists suggests that the principle of proportional representation results in the election of significantly more women because it makes it easier for them to be nominated. The more women are nominated, the more they win office. In contrast with the incentives of plurality-majority systems to recruit “safe” or “uncontroversial” candidates in each electoral district, in PR systems, the political pressures run in exactly the opposite direction. The public pressure is for parties to run more women candidates not fewer. This is because in PR systems parties are under pressure to construct lists of candidates that represent the broad electorate—including women—so that their slates will have wide appeal. Parties that run slates composed predominantly of men risk being accused of sexism and thus jeopardize their chances in the election. 14 23. Proportional representation also encourages parity of representation of women because it allows for the effective use of voluntary quotas. Some European parties have responded to public pressure for more women candidates by establishing quotas for the percentage of women on their lists. In Norway, for example, the Liberals and the Social Left party require equal numbers of women and men on their slates and the Labour party requires that neither sex shall have less than 40% of the party nominations. Norway has the highest level of women’s representation among Western democracies. Such quota systems are easier to use and more effective in election systems that use slates of candidates than in SMP systems where candidates are nominated one at a time in individual districts. Principles of Representation and the Election of Ethnic and Racial Minorities 24. Plurality-majority systems create similar obstacles to the election of racial and ethnic minorities. Statistics from the United States dramatically illustrate this point. Ever since they have won the right to vote, African Americans and Hispanic voters have never been able to achieve fair representation in state and federal legislatures. For example, in 1998, if African Americans had had representation in the U.S. House of Representatives equal to their 12.9 percent of the population, they would have held 56 seats, instead of only 37. And, instead of 13 seats in the Senate, they held only one. This situation is no better on the state level, where only 1.7 percent of all elected officials are black. Hispanic voters are similarly under-represented. For example, despite making up 12.5 percent of the 15 U.S. population, today they occupy only 4.6 percent of the seats in the House of Representatives. 25. A similar situation prevails in Canada. The Royal Commission on Electoral Reform that reported in 1991 acknowledged that representation of Aboriginal peoples and ethnic minorities that are geographically dispersed is made more difficult by election laws that are based on single member districts and the rule of winner-take-all. Four years later in his 1993 essay, “Group Representation in Canadian Politics”, Professor Will Kymlicka pointed out that whereas visible minorities constituted six percent of the Canadian population, they made up only two percent of the Parliament. While Aboriginals represented 3.5 percent of the population, less than one percent of these elected to the House of Commons were first nation people. A copy of Kymlicka’s essay is attached hereto as Exhibit G. 26. Single-member plurality systems create several obstacles to the election of minorities. Minorities by definition usually do not have sufficient voting strength in SMP systems to elect one of their own. Minorities that are geographically dispersed will always be outvoted in the ridings in which they live. In the United States, for example, most African-American voters find themselves

submerged in districts that are predominantly white, and they are, therefore, usually not able to elect representatives of their own race. As well, like women, minority candidates may find it more difficult to secure nominations in districts where there is a belief 16 that only the safest, main stream candidates will appeal to a broad enough spectrum of people to win a plurality of the votes. 27. Election laws that are based on the proportional representation can lead to better representation of racial groups in several ways, depending on the type of PR system used. First, in party list systems, racial and ethnic minorities, like women, can exert pressure on parties to include more candidates from their groups on the parties' candidates lists. Second, most party list systems are "open list" systems in which voters can cast votes for their preferred candidates on the lists. Minorities can cast votes for their own candidates, moving them up the list and increasing their chances of being elected. Finally, in forms of PR where voters elect candidates individually, minorities can directly elect their own representatives. For example, when the single transferable vote (STV) model of PR was used in Cincinnati, Ohio, candidates needed to garner only about 10% of the vote to win a seat on the city council. As a result, African Americans were able to elect representatives from within their own community in a way that had been impossible in elections that were based on the rule of winner-take-all. Principles of Representation and Parity of Voting Power 28. In addition to its systemic discrimination against women and minorities who aspire to elected office, SMP laws tolerate gross inequalities between voters. In SMP countries, large numbers of voters have no effective representation and 17 therefore no meaningful voice in government. On the winner-take-all principle, only people who vote for the winning candidate in each district are represented by people who share their political views. Citizens who vote for losing candidates have no more political influence than if they were officially denied the right to vote. Their circumstances would be no difficult if they wasted or spoiled their ballots. 29. The inequalities that are tolerated in the effectiveness of votes operate at both the level of each individual constituency and the legislative chamber to which representatives are being chosen. In a single-member district contest, a party might receive 45% of the vote, but lose the seat and receive no (0%) representation. In contrast, supporters of the party that wins 55% of the vote receive 100% of the representation. The disparities that occur in each single member constituency accumulate to produce distortions at the legislative level as well. Examples of serious distortions in the representation of voters can be found in virtually all national legislatures that elect their members on the principle of winner-take-all. The past several federal elections in Canada provide very dramatic examples of the severity of the problem. 30. In the election that was held on November 27, 2000 citizens who voted for Progressive Conservative or New Democratic Party candidates got much less representation in the House of Commons than they would have received if the seats had been distributed on the basis of their share of the popular vote. The 18 Conservatives were limited to 4% of the seats in the Commons, even though they won 12% of the vote. They elected no representations from Ontario and Québec even though they got 15% and 6% of the vote, respectively, in each province. Canadians who voted for New Democratic Party candidates did slightly better but their share of Commons' seats was only half of their percentage of the popular vote. In terms of the contribution of each ballot toward the election of an MP who shared the voter's political point of view, there were huge disparities between the parties. As a matter of equality of

voting power (calculated by dividing the number of seats a party occupies in the House of Commons by the number of votes it received), the votes of those who supported Liberal candidates counted the most. In effect Canadians who voted for the Liberal Party were able to claim a seat in the House of Commons for every 30,184 votes they cast. Bloc seats were worth 36,258 votes. By contrast, each Progressive Conservative and New Democratic Party MP represents 130,582 and 84,134 voters respectively. Rather than parity of voting power, Liberal votes were almost three times more valuable than those that were cast for the NDP and more than four times those that were marked for a Conservative. A copy of the Official Election Results is attached hereto as Exhibit H. 31. In the 51s, similar biases occurred. Typical of parties that win an election, the Liberals managed to capture 51.5 percent of the seats even though they only won 38.5 percent of the vote. The Bloc Québécois campaigning in only one province won 14.6 percent of seats with 10.7 percent of the popular vote. The 19 Progressive Conservative Party won 18.8 percent of the votes, but only 6.6 percent of seats. In terms of difference in voting power, these results are astonishing. In effect, the Conservatives held less than half the number of seats occupied by the Bloc Québécois even though they received almost twice as many votes. In terms of parity or voting power the Liberals won a seat for every 31 817 votes, the Bloc Québécois won a seat for every 31 233 votes, whereas the Progressive Conservatives needed 121 287 votes to win a seat. In the same election, the Reform Party won a seat for every 41 501 votes and the New Democratic Party won a seat for every 67 723 votes. A copy of the Official Election Results is attached hereto as Exhibit I. 32. In the 1993 federal elections, the results were even worse. The Progressive Conservatives won 16 percent of the vote, but managed to obtain only 0.67 percent of seats. The Bloc Québécois, on the other hand, won 13.5 percent of the vote and yet obtained 18.3 percent of seats. In terms of voting power, the Bloc Québécois was able to win a seat for every 34,186 votes whereas the Progressive Conservatives needed 1 093 211 votes in order to obtain a seat. Even though the Conservatives won more votes than the Bloc Québécois and almost as many as Reform, they only won two seats compared to the other two parties who won 54 and 52 seats respectively. A copy of the Official Election Results is attached hereto as Exhibit J. 20 33. The representational biases of SMP laws can be so extreme that, on occasion, it can result in the party that wins the most votes losing the election and being denied the powers of Government. In the 1957 and 1979 Canadian federal elections, for example, the Progressive Conservatives were able to take over the executive branch even though they received fewer votes than the Liberals. In the more recent provincial elections in 1996 in British Columbia and in 1998 in Québec, Liberals again lost elections to the N.D.P. in the first case and the Bloc Québécois in the second even though they got more votes than both of these parties who formed the governments. 34. We can look beyond these examples of specific elections to get a more systematic idea of how Canadian elections consistently violate the principle of equal representation. Political scientists have found that one of the best ways to measure the inequality of representation produced by various electoral systems is to create an index of disproportionality. A disproportionality score is computed by comparing the percentage totals of votes and seats won by the various parties in an election. The more disproportional the results – the more that parties receive either more or fewer seats than they deserve according to their proportion of the vote – the higher the

disproportionality score. Thus in countries with high scores, many voters are getting more representation than they should, while others are getting less. In virtually every disproportionality index devised, SMP countries tend to get much higher scores than PR countries – and Canada often has one of the highest scores. For example, Arend Lijphart constructed a disproportionality 21 index for elections in 36 countries between 1945 and 1996. He found a “strikingly clear line dividing PR parliamentary systems from the plurality and majority systems,” with most of the PR countries having a score between 1 and 5 percent, and most plurality and majority countries having a scores between 10 and 20 percent. Among advanced Western democracies, Canada had the third highest score, with only the United States and France having higher ones. A copy of Lijphart’s index is attached hereto as Exhibit K. 35. In SMP countries it is possible that some voters may never cast a ballot that counts towards the election of a representative of their choice in their entire lives. Voters who live in “safe districts”—where incumbents have comfortable district majorities and minority parties have little hope of winning—are especially prejudiced by the SMP system. For example, the Ridings of Mont-Royal and Algoma- Manitoulin have been controlled by the Liberals since 1940 and 1935 respectively and Fundy Royal has been held by the Conservatives in every federal election since 1917 except for the election in 1993. In the United States the same problem is faced, for example, by Republican voters living in Massachusetts’ eighth congressional district, where only Democrats have been elected for well over a century. In all of these cases voters who do not support the dominate party have been effectively disenfranchised. 36. SMP laws also discriminate more severely against voters who support small issue-based parties like the Greens. Most parties that attract a small percentage of 22 votes consistently end up with very few seats or none at all. This discriminatory effect has been quite clear in British elections. For example, in the 1989 British elections to the European Parliament, 15 percent of the voters cast ballots for the Green party. However, because of the SMP electoral system, the Greens did not win a single seat. In contrast, since Great Britain switched to using proportional representation to elect their members to the European Parliament, Green party candidates have fared better. In the 1999 elections, even though Green attracted only 6.2 percent of the vote, they were still able to win 2 of Britain’s 87 seats. The experience of the Green Party in Canada and New Zealand when it still used SMP laws is very similar. In Canada, the Green Party has never been able to elect a single candidate in any federal or provincial election. In New Zealand the Greens were unable to win representation in Parliament even when, as in 1984, they were supported by more than 10% of the electorate. 37. Small parties like the Greens suffer more serious discrimination under SMP laws because, while they may have significant support across a country, they rarely are sufficiently concentrated geographically to be able to win a plurality of votes in any one election district. Geographically concentrated supporters of small parties, by contrast, tend to have greater success in achieving representation. This has been the case with supporters of the small Welsh and Scottish parties in Great Britain. In contrast with the Greens, regional concentration has allowed these parties to send several members to Parliament. In Canada, as Alan Cairns has shown, the bias in favour of regionally based parties is especially severe. 23 38. Supporters of small parties like the Greens that would receive little or no representation in SMP systems routinely elect their fair share of candidates in PR systems. The difference in the two systems can be seen very

clearly in the election that was held in New Zealand 1999. This was the second national election that was conducted using the German, mixed-member PR system in which half the members of parliament are elected in single-member districts and half by PR. Overall, four small parties (ACT New Zealand, Alliance, Green Party, and New Zealand First Party) won the support of 24.2 percent of voters and ended up with 25.8% of the seats. In the single-member district contests however, they were only able to claim 4.5 percent of seats. In the same year, Scottish voters took advantage of the switch to PR to elect the first Green Party candidate to the Scottish Parliament. 39. If one stands back and surveys the election results in the established democracies over the last hundred years, the differences between those that are conducted under SMP and PR election laws are huge. Under the rule of winner-take-all all kinds of voters have been arbitrarily denied effective representation. When elections are based on the principle of proportional representation by contrast voters are treated more equally and most of them are represented by people who share their political views. PR systems minimize wasted votes and maximize effective votes. In global terms, whereas over 80% of voters typically cast ballots for candidates who are elected when the principle of proportional representation is used, in SMP elections the number varies between 55-65%. 24 Proportional Representation and the Formation of Governments 40. Critics of electoral systems that are based on the principle of proportional representation usually do not question the fact that they guarantee more equal and effective treatment of voters than SMP laws that are based on the principle of winner-take-all. Rather they claim PR produces a number of costly side effects and argue that these disadvantages make PR much less attractive than its proponents would suggest. Many critics claim, for example, that PR systems frequently result in coalition governments that are inherently unstable. They maintain that the presence in legislatures of many parties with special ideologies and constituencies increases political conflicts, discourages consensus-building, and renders policy-making less efficient. It is also argued that in PR systems, small parties hold the balance of power in coalition governments and thus exert a disproportionate amount of power for their size. PR is also said to encourage and legitimize small extremist political groups that can ultimately pose a threat to democratic institutions. Finally, it is argued that because of its large multimember districts, PR undermines the direct relationship between an individual legislator and constituents. 41. It is true that PR tends to encourage coalition governments rather than single party legislative majorities and some studies have found that multiparty majorities tend to be of slightly shorter duration than single party majorities. However, there is no systematic evidence that multiparty coalition governments create political 25 instability. If persistent instability were an inherent problem with proportional representation, we would expect to see it in many countries that use this system. But the record of PR in dozens of European countries over many decades shows only a few instances where the instability of coalitions has posed any problem. The vast majority of PR countries have enjoyed stable and efficient governments, with ruling coalitions lasting for many years, and in some cases, decades. 42. Several recent studies of the stability and effectiveness of Governments elected under laws using the principle of proportional representation have challenged the thesis that PR Governments are inherently ineffective and unstable. In his book, *Comparing Electoral Systems*, British scholar David Farrell found that several PR countries, including Iceland, Ireland, Austria, the

Netherlands, and Luxembourg, have had governments that are actually as stable as, or more stable than, that of Great Britain, which has been ruled primarily by single-party majorities. Another British elections scholar, Vernon Bogdanor, argued in his book, *What is Proportional Representation?*, that the charge that PR promotes rampant instability is one of the myths surrounding this system. His conclusion is that “There is no evidence whatsoever that proportional representation is likely to lead to instability.”

43. Arend Lijphart, one of the leading electoral scholars in the United States, has also studied the contention that single-party majority governments are more effective policy-makers than coalition governments and found it wanting in several 26 respects. He examined how well governments managed their economies (as measured by such things as economic growth, unemployment levels, budget deficits, etc.) and their ability to control political violence. He found that majoritarian systems were no better than multiparty PR systems in managing the economy or maintaining civil peace. Based on these findings, he concluded: “What is proven beyond any doubt is that the conventional wisdom is clearly wrong in claiming that majoritarian democracies are the better governors.” A copy of this study is attached hereto as Exhibit L. 44. One study comparing the effectiveness of PR and majoritarian governments actually found that PR coalition governments are superior in some important respects. Professor G. Bingham Powell found that multiparty PR governments are more responsive to the public and tend to produce public policies that are more in tune with general public opinion than those produced by single-party majoritarian governments. He discovered that coalition governments tend to give weight to a wider diversity of views and so produce policies closer to the preferences of the median voter. The distortions in representation that occur in SMP elections can tend to produce single-party governments that do not represent the majority of voters and whose uncompromising policies may be quite different from the preferences of the typical voter. Based on these findings, Powell concluded: “The generally good congruence between the citizen median and the governments and policymakers in the proportional design systems should be reassuring to those worried about dependence on elite coalition formation or the 27 instability of post-election governments. With surprisingly consistency, each proved compatible with good citizen policymaker congruence. In these countries at this time, the proportional vision and its designs enjoyed a clear advantage over their majoritarian counterparts in using elections as instruments of democracy.” A copy of this study is attached hereto as Exhibit M. 45. There is also no solid evidence to support the claim that multiparty systems compound political divisiveness. In fact, multiparty systems can actually work to encourage more cooperative politics. For example, the necessity of creating and maintaining ruling coalitions in multiparty PR systems prompts parties to be more cooperative and less adversarial in their relationships. From its introduction in Europe at the turn of the century, it has always been understood that proportional representation is the best system for societies with deep and potentially violent political divisions. More recently, Northern Ireland and South Africa have both embraced models of PR, in part because the fair representation of all segments and groups in the legislatures was seen as an essential element in promoting political stability and integration. 46. There is also little support for the claim that small parties will wield too much power in multiparty legislative coalitions. Small parties usually do have some limited influence over a coalition’s policy agenda, but that is hardly undesirable. Indeed, that is part of the point

of power sharing coalitions – they pursue a mixture of policies that represent the various interests of the voters who support 28 those parties. The record of PR use in European democracies provides very few examples of small parties acting as “a tail that wags the dog”. 47. A few critics of proportional representation have argued that it encourages political extremism. Because PR makes it easier for small parties to win representation, it also makes it easier for extremist parties to run candidates and elect some of them to office. However, the evidence again suggests that this fear is greatly exaggerated. The overall record of PR in Western democracies shows that extremism has not been a problem. Most western European countries have been using PR for the last 50 years and none have been plagued by extremist parties. This is largely because the threshold levels in most of these countries have been set high enough – as in the 5% level in Germany – to make it difficult for parties on the fringe to win any seats. 48. Moreover, even when extremist groups succeed in electing members to a legislature, this has not resulted in any political crises. In fact extending political representation to such groups can have a moderating and co-opting effect. If these groups feel that they have some voice in the political system, it can decrease their sense of political alienation and make them less likely to employ violence or other undesirable means to attract attention to their views. One recent study of voting systems abroad found that the use of proportional representation has discouraged discontented ethnic groups from “engaging in extreme forms of resistance to the status quo.” A copy of this study is attached hereto as Exhibit N. 29 49. Because the multiparty districts that are common in PR systems are invariably much larger than the ridings that are typical in SMP laws, it has been suggested that switching to PR can undermine the intimate relationship that now exists between legislators and their constituents. In fact, however, this “intimate” relationship is often more mythical than real. Although all voters can look to their local representatives as intermediaries in their dealings with government, few will feel their views on policy issues are being effectively represented by someone who is promoting a political agenda with which they disagree. Moreover, it can be argued that the use of multimember districts actually improves the quality and frequency of constituent-representative interaction. Where a significant number of voters in single-member districts may be reluctant to approach an elected official of a different party who they feel will not be sympathetic to their concerns, in multimember districts, voters typically have access to representatives from several parties which makes it easier to find a sympathetic ear. Voters are more likely to be inclined to seek help from those with common political agendas and to be more active in lobbying them on matters of policy concern. As well, the presence of multiple representatives in PR districts often leads them to compete in addressing constituency concerns. In Ireland, for instance, some political commentators have even complained that representatives in their PR system spend too much of their time on constituency service. 30 50. Finally, it should be noted that despite the criticisms that have been leveled at PR by its critics, this electoral system enjoys continued and widespread support in virtually all of the Western democracies in which it is used. There has been no substantial support in these countries for replacing PR with a single-member district plurality system. (The only western country that has experienced any significant dissatisfaction with PR is Italy, which eventually changed from a pure party list form of PR to a mixed-member form of PR in the 1990s.) In contrast, many countries with single-member plurality systems

have seen growing pressure to adopt PR. As noted earlier, voters in a 1993 national referendum in New Zealand chose to switch from their traditional first-past-the-post system to mixed member proportional representation. In 1994, Japan switched to a somewhat different form of mixed-member system, but one that also utilizes a combination of SMP districts and PR. More recently, the newly formed parliaments of Scotland and Wales used mixed-member PR for their first elections. And even in Great Britain, the traditional home of first-past-the-post elections, polls reveal substantial public support for adopting a more proportional voting system. It is also revealing that in the case of recently emerging democracies, where governments are unhampered by electoral traditions and can carefully choose among all the available systems, the vast majority of these countries have rejected SMP elections in favor of various forms of PR. In fact only one country among all of the new democracies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union has chosen the single member plurality system. Thus the global trend 31 throughout the twentieth century, away from plurality elections and toward proportional representation, continues this day. AFFIRMED BEFORE ME at the City) of South Hadley in the State of) Massachusetts) this) day of April, 2001)
_____) Douglas J. Amy _____

Notary Public

MAY MAY 1998

() THAT in 1998, on behalf of the Green Party, I Presented a Green Party brief to the BC Human Rights Commission on the need to extend the civil and political rights by extending the listed grounds of discrimination to include sexual orientation.

EXHIBIT I pointed out the importance of the inclusion of “other status in international human rights instruments including the Universal Declaration on Human rights

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

And the legally binding International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

Article 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

COMMENT:

Including "Other status" was visionary to not have a finite list and enable unforeseen future discrimination not listed to be protected.

In my initial draft , under other status , I had included sexual orientation but revised it to include gender identity after talking with the transgendered man sitting beside me

() THAT in 1998 on MAY 5.

I participated in a rally in support of the Slocan protestors

EXHIBIT: MAY 5.

Slocan demonstration.

check date: we prepared a cage

photo in the news paper. Find find find [looked up 1998 times colonist "slocan slammer but could not find the photo]

Slocan demonstration.

we prepared a cage

photo in the newspaper.

we then had a trial at the legislature with Saul as the judge and I went to the legislature to request photos of the main culprits in the Slocan /we blew up the photos and used them as masks. It was Ujjal Dosanje the then minister of justice.

() THAT in 1998 on MAY 7

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF COC

() THAT in 1998 in MAY, I attended a meeting on Iraqi campaign proposed that we all support the call for disbanding NATO I was disappointed that there was no unanimous support

() THAT in 1998, in preparation for the Biodevastation I conference I updated the background research related to my campaign to call for the banning of genetically engineered food and crops

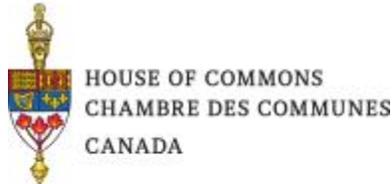
BACKGROUND

1993 government conference on novel foods

[Skip to main content](#)

- VISIT
- FR

*BACK GROUND OF MY INVOLEMENT WITH CALLING FOR PANNING
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-*



*FOOD*Start of content

AGRI COMMITTEE MEETING

Notices of Meeting include information about the subject matter to be examined by the committee and date, time and place of the meeting, as well as a list of any witnesses scheduled to appear. The **Evidence** is the edited and revised transcript of what is said before a committee. The **Minutes of Proceedings** are the official record of the business conducted by the committee at a sitting.

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*BACKGROUND OF MY INVOLVEMENT WITH CALLING FOR THE BANNING OF
GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOOD AND CROPS*

I did not know that three members of the CEN Canadian Environmental network were aware in 1993 that Canada was having field trials for genetically engineered food

[this often happens that member groups are privy to

government information but do not share it with the network it was not until 1997 that I heard about the governments plan

() THAT in 1997 in Victoria, I went to a lecture by Dr John Fagan . He described how dangerous genetically engineered food is . I asked him:: “If genetically food is so dangerous should we not call for banning them?” .He responded : “No! we should call for labeling”

Then in 1998 He developed the company Genetic ID which would be irrelevant if genetically engineered food and crops were banned

COMMENT

OF COURSE his company would only survive if genetically engineered food and crops were not banned. I

BACKGROUND

() THAT in 1998, I contacted the AGRI Committee, and was told that Dr John Fagan had developed his own company Genetic ID

MENU

when did bayer buy monsanto and crunchbase company profile & funding
<https://www.crunchbase.com › bayer-ag-germany> bayer operates as a life science company worldwide. it operates through pharmaceuticals, consumer health, crop science, and animal health segments. bayer bought monsanto and also has crunchbase.com which is the company that developed igenetic id which is the company that te

[hen did bayer buy monsanto and crunchbase company profile & funding](https://www.crunchbase.com › bayer-ag-germany)
<https://www.crunchbase.com › bayer-ag-germany> bayer operates as a life science company worldwide. it operates through pharmaceuticals, consumer health, crop science, and animal health segments. Bayer bought Monsanto and also has crunchbase.com which is the company that developed Genetic ID which is the company that test genetic id

can any one feel that the label gm-free is valid when the company that produces GM s also determines if the product is GMO free

Years later I found out from the ministry that Dr Fagan had developed a testing company, Genetic ID which obviously would be irrelevant if GMOs were banned in 1997

() THAT in 1998 on may 16

() 1998 RIGHT HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Open letter

Saturday May 16, 1998

I am writing to you to support of your proposal to draft regulations to ban the bulk export of water, and to counteract the anti-banning-of-water stance that has been taken. I think that the following argument against the ban is flawed: the argument is as follows If Canada bans the sale of water then water would be treated as an economic good and the United States would have the right to sue under NAFTA. Ironically some groups opposed to NAFTA by making statements like this end up undermining other viable routes that Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and governments can take to initiate strong preventive measures, to implement regulations, and to call for mandatory compliance with international law.

In the Canadian federal government's environmental assessment report on NAFTA, it stated that international agreements would take precedent over NAFTA. (even though in the NAFTA agreement itself this is not clear). However through the government's own statement in its environmental assessment report the government has created a legitimate expectation that international law will take precedence. Given the recent demise of fish populations, it is time to assert that International environmental law should take precedence over vested economic interest agreements.

Canada has signed and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United States has signed but not ratified the Convention. Even if member states of the United Nations have signed but not

ratified a Convention, under Article 18 of the Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties, states that have signed a treaty [convention] must not do anything in the interim that would defeat the purpose of the treaty [convention] i.e. in the case of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

The conservation of biodiversity.

In the Convention on Biological Diversity there is a requirement to invoke the precautionary principle, and this principle is now deemed to be a principle of International customary law and thus part of the system of National law. The Principle reads as follows:

Where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat

It could be proposed that there is sufficient evidence that the alteration of water systems through the bulk sale of water, through mega-diversion and through rerouting freshwater where the water is shared could be a threat to biodiversity to justify the call for the banning of that threat.

There is sufficient evidence that the lack of environmentally sound practices through negligence have caused a reduction of the biodiversity of fish stocks and other species that have now been listed as endangered or threatened.

This is a time to learn from negligent actions in the past and to move forward with precaution and prevention through strong environmental measures.

Yours very truly

Joan Russow (Ph.D.)

National Leader of the Green Party

1 250-598-0071 1998 RIGHT HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

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ratified a Convention, under Article 18 of the Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties, states that have signed a treaty [convention] must not do

anything in the interim that would defeat the purpose of the treaty

[convention] i.e. in the case of the Convention on Biological Diversity,

the conservation of biodiversity.

In the Convention on Biological Diversity there is a requirement to invoke the precautionary principle, and this principle is now deemed to be a principle of International customary law and thus part of the system of National law. The Principle reads as follows:

Where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat

It could be proposed that there is sufficient evidence that the alteration of water systems through the bulk sale of water, through mega-diversion and through rerouting freshwater where the water is shared could be a threat to biodiversity to justify the call for the banning of that threat.

There is sufficient evidence that the lack of environmentally sound practices through negligence have caused a reduction of the biodiversity of fish stocks and other species that have now been listed as endangered or threatened.

This is a time to learn from negligent actions in the past and to move forward with precaution and prevention through strong environmental measures.

Yours very truly

Joan Russow (Ph.D.)

National Leader of the Green Party

In February 1998, At the meeting of the Green parties of the Americas in Ecuador, Don Fisk, from the US invited me to give a paper at the Biodevastation I conference in St Louis the home of Monsanto

planting test sites

() THAT in 1998 in July, I attended the Biodevastation conference in St Louis

The department of Agriculture began for genetically engineered crops as early as 1988, and by 1998 there were over 4200 trials across Canada (information provided through access to information,

i(Russow),in 1997 election I ran calling for the banning of GE food and crops. Throughout this period, I was constantly in conflict with civil society organizations that were calling for 'labeling". Unfortunately, apart from the campaign against Bovine Growth Hormone, and GE wheat, the civil society campaign in Canada became the call for labeling of GE foods and crops. Labeling addresses the right to know issue, but not the equity (not everyone can afford to buy organic food), environmental, health and economic (many countries are wary about importing food from Canada) issues. I believe that if the CEN had properly consulted with its members about the potential impact of the release of GE food in Canada there would have been a strong campaign right across Canada calling for the banning of GE foods and crops before they were introduced. Once GE crops are approved for release, and planted by farmers, there is a reluctance to call for the banning of Genetically engineered food and crops Internationally, Canada is perceived as Country of food insecurity because it is one of the principal producers, and promoters of genetically

LABELLING DOES NOT ADDRESS THE EQUITY OR ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

at the UN, I circulated a petition calling for the banning of genetically engineered foods and crops. Delegates from the South endorsed the petition because they knew that, as there was considerable concern from civil society in the north about genetically engineered foods and crops, genetically engineered foods and crops would be increasingly dumped on the south.

Canada has become an international pariah through its use of the WTO to coerce countries into accepting GE food and crops. Throughout the years unintended health and environmental consequences of substances and activities have occurred and thus have led to the adoption of a principle of international customary law: the precautionary principle (where there is a threat to human health or the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat).

**1997 BANNING GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOOD:
CORPORATE/GOVERNMENT NEGLIGENCE MUST END!**

For years now the precautionary principle has been a principle of international

customary law and as such is required to be integrated into state law. The precautionary principle affirms that where there is a threat to human health or to the environment the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat. There is sufficient scientific concern about genetically engineered foods to justify the banning of these foods. For instance, there are well-founded concerns that pollen from crops carrying the terminator gene - the gene that renders the seed from a crop infertile, may disperse and infect crops in other fields, rendering them infertile. There are equally well-founded concerns about the unknown effects of introducing animal genetic material into plants which are ingested by human.

February 1998, I attended the founding of the Green parties of America. At this meeting, Don Fisk from the US Green party invited me to give a paper at the Biodevastation I conference in st Louis, Monsanto in July : Monsanto land

In May 1998, the codex Alimentarius was going to be held in Ottawa)May 1998 26th Session held in Ottawa (Canada) 25-29 May

()The meeting of the Codex Alimentarius in Ottawa is at a unique point of time when the constant revealing of the negligence of the past has convinced citizens that urgent action of prevention and precaution are an imperative. The representatives of the Codex Alimentarius have the unique opportunity of finally demonstrating that the global community is prepared to prevent future generations from being exposed to the negligence of our present ill-conceived actions.

The Codex Alimentarius must ban genetically engineered foods and immediately remove all genetically engineered foods off the shelves.

Many nations have also undertaken to adhere to the "reverse onus principle". This principle states that the proponent of an intervention into the ecosystem has to demonstrate safety rather than the opponents' having to demonstrate harm. It would appear that genetically engineered food has not and never could be demonstrated to be safe. On the contrary there is sufficient evidence that genetically engineered foods could be detrimental to both human health and the environment.

No longer can society tolerate negligence. For instance , for over 50 years the global community has gone on producing nuclear waste with no safe means of depositing of it, and some states have been feeding cows ground up animal parts causing "mad cow" disease.

()THAT in 1998

Canada has also been trying to undermine EU standards related to Hormone treated beef and genetically engineered foods. I had a letter to the editor published in the Globe

and Mail - the principal newspaper in Canada - on Canada's immoral position related to its attempt to undermine EU standards.

Here is the letter:

Joan

Canada's ill-conceived trade in Canadian hormone treated beef and genetically modified organisms.

In Peter Cook's article in the Globe and Mail September 24, 1997, "Genetically modified food fads" he referred to an appeal launched by the European Union against a ruling in favour of Canada. Canada had filed a complaint with the World Trade organization about the European Union's banning of Canadian beef that contains hormones.

Citizens in Canada are becoming more and more outraged about what might be imposed on Canada as a result of trade agreements. Canadian citizens must be equally outraged by the government of Canada's action, in the name of trade, to undermine high standards in Europe. People still remember "safe tested" thalidomide, DDT, CFCs, PCBs, Dioxin and others. Peter Cook referred to European concerns about genetically engineered Canadian Canola, and hormone administered beef as being from "anxiety-ridden consumers" and that Canada will have to urge "their European counterparts to show leadership rather than constantly pandering to popular fears". True leadership would be a willingness to act in the public good, and for Canada to accede not only to the will of the European community but also to the will of Canadians who are justifiably concerned about the safety of these processes and products.

Canada under the leadership of Sheila Copps as Minister of the Environment undertook to adhere to the "reverse onus principle" in Canada. This principle states that the proponent of an intervention into the ecosystem has to demonstrate safety rather than the opponents' having to demonstrate harm. It would appear that neither the hormone treatment nor the genetically engineered canola oil has been demonstrated to be safe. On the contrary there is sufficient evidence that the hormones could be carcinogenic and that genetically engineered foods could be detrimental to both human health and the environment in particular impacting on biodiversity. In addition, for years now the precautionary principle has become a principle of international customary law and as such is required to be integrated into state law. When applied, the precautionary principle, affirms that in the event of potential environmental harm the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason to prevent the harm. the previous growth hormone Diethylstil Bestorol was proved to be carcinogenic; it is obvious that there is continuing concern from everyone that any growth hormone could be potentially carcinogenic. Given the possible carcinogenic effects of the hormone treatment and the potentially adverse environmental and health impacts of genetically modified food. the

Europeans are perfectly justified in banning both processes and products. .
There is sufficient evidence to justify the banning of the processes and products not only in Europe but also in Canada and in other parts of the world. It should be noted that Canada through the Rio Declaration at UNCED made a commitment to prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that are harmful to human health or that could cause environmental damage.

It is unconscionable that the citizens in Canada are not supporting the European Community in the genuine concerns it has raised about Canadian processes and products. Europe has a right to set higher standards for food safety, and perhaps it will lead the way for changes in Canada. Peter Cook concluded his article by warning Canadians not about the potential harm of the products and processes but about his perception "that we can expect Europe to be on the wrong side in a number of trade wars". So will all those who put health before profit.

For further information please contact:

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I had heard that Brewster Kneen would be going to the conference in Ottawa and the one in St Louis

I wrote to him and urged him to call for banning that the conference in Ottawa and the one in St Louis to call for banning

() THAT in 1998 in July 1 I attended the biodevastation conference

BIODEVASTATION il1998 July biodevastation I

I had been invited to give a presentation along with a representative from the EU Green Parties at the final plenary

During the conference I had written down all the issues that had been raised, and for my presentation I drafted a declaration and ran it by a few of the participants including the EU representative for input

I PRESENTED THE 1998 ST LOUIS BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION and it was agreed to in principle'

EXHIBIT

TO BAN GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND CROPS,
THE HUMAN GENOME DIVERSITY PROJECT, TERMINATOR GENE AND
EXPLOITATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR PRIVATE
PROFIT

ST LOUIS BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION

MINDFUL THAT

THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE affirms that where there is a threat to human health or to the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat. The precautionary principle has long been a tenet of international customary law and as such is required to be integrated into state law.

THE REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLE means that where there is a reasonable apprehension that a process or product may pose a significant threat to human health or to the environment, the onus is on the proponent to establish that the product or process is safe, and serves demonstrable public needs, rather than on the opponents to demonstrate harm. Many nations have also undertaken to adhere to this principle

THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS PRINCIPLE affirms that extreme care should be taken to prevent consequences that are likely to be unexpected, possibly long-term, and thus difficult to determine through tests. At recent international conferences, the member states of the United Nations have committed themselves to observe the Prevention of Disasters Principle including both natural human caused (anthropogenic) disasters.

THE PREVENTION OF TRANSFER TO OTHER STATES OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ensures that substances and activities that are harmful to human health or that cause environmental destruction will not be transferred to other states

THE PREVENTION OF ACTIVITIES THAT ARE CULTURALLY INAPPROPRIATE PRINCIPLE ensures that nothing shall be done on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental harm or be culturally inappropriate

THE INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE ensures the rights of future generations and the right of a child to a safe environment

THE NUREMBERG PRINCIPLE holds that citizens are morally obliged to act to oppose unjust laws and unjust state actions.

These principles have been endorsed by the member states of the United Nations. Many governments have disregarded these principles in giving uncritical support to corporations engaged in genetic experimentation and in promoting genetic engineering in agribusiness applications.

AFFIRMING THAT:

The introduction of genetically modified substances is an irresponsible experiment being conducted on the entire planet, with little or no research on with respect to its effects on the environment or human health. Genetically modified organisms are by definition new life forms which, if released into the natural environment, may well have unanticipated synergistic interactions with an unlimited range of existing organisms. For instance, pollen from crops carrying the terminator gene- the gene that renders the seed from a crop infertile- may disperse and infect crops in other fields, also rendering them infertile. There are also well founded concerns about the unknown effects of introducing animal genetic material into plants which are ingested by humans.

The introduction of new organisms has potential ramifications which are complex, long-term, uncertain and ambiguous. The prevention of anthropogenic disasters must surely include avoiding the introduction of new procedures and substances with such far reaching ramifications, especially where there has been hardly any effort, let alone sufficient time to determine the nature and extent of the potential deleterious impact on health and on the environment.

Genetically altered foods will have epidemiological and toxicological properties more like drugs than like food. They must therefore be subject to tests for mutagenicity and

carcinogenicity, for their effect on fetuses during pregnancy, their long-term side effects, their interactive effects with other drugs chemicals, or GM foods, and so on. In addition, they must be tested on common bacteria of the human (and other animal) microbial ecologies. We must know whether an antibiotic marker gene can pass antibiotic resistance to pathogens, or if it can recombine or transfer to bacteria or viruses, etc. These tests and their complex ramifications may be difficult or impossible to assess with sufficient certainty to justify production.

NOTING THAT:

The absence of proven deleterious consequences on health and the environment must not be used to justify the production of potentially calamitous and untested substances, including genetically engineering foods.

There is sufficient concern about genetically engineered foods and sufficient anticipatory scientific concern about the possible interaction of genetically engineered crops with existing organisms to justify the banning of genetically modified foods and other organisms until their potential interaction with existing organisms has been thoroughly tested in complete isolation from the natural environment. It is possible that no test could be devised that would be comprehensive enough to demonstrate the safety of introducing genetically modified organisms, because of the complexities which can arise from their interaction with existing organisms.

OUTRAGED THAT:

Government representatives at the recent meeting of the Codex Alimentarius in Ottawa ignored citizens' call for urgent action to label existing genetically engineered foods, and to extend the Codex Alimentarius' terms of reference to include a call for banning genetically engineered foods. The representatives of the Codex Alimentarius had the unique opportunity to finally demonstrate that the global community is prepared to prevent future generations from being exposed to the effects of our negligence.

WE ARE FURTHER OUTRAGED that universities have entered into substantive contracts with pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies involved with genetically modified organisms, including genetically engineered foods; and that many pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies have been exploiting indigenous peoples' knowledge of esoteric organisms and their medicinal effects;

AND WE REJECT the myth perpetuated by Monsanto and the Biotechnology industry that the world cannot be fed without genetic engineering, and that small farmers do not feed the world.

WHILST a considerable percentage of the world's known biodiversity is located in developing countries, any effective mechanism for the protection of and reward for the local custodians of these genetic resources is being stalled by northern, industrialized nations.

THEREFOR, WE CALL UPON:

The United Nations

to call upon member states of the United Nations:

- to act immediately to call for the implementation of existing international declarations, conventions, covenants, treaties on human rights and the environment to support the cancellation of the human genome project, the patenting of seeds, and all further commercial exploitation of indigenous peoples and of the knowledge of indigenous peoples. and also to prevent, under the Convention on Biological Diversity

(a) the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms, and (b) the development of pesticide resistant crops

- to immediately halt to harvesting genetic material of indigenous peoples and to demand that these efforts be replaced with international dedication to preserving the existence of indigenous peoples and their culture.
- to prevent "bio prospecting" — exploiting and patenting the knowledge of indigenous peoples
- to not defeat the purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity by failing to invoke the precautionary principle to justify the banning of the production of genetically engineered foods
- to recognize that conservation of Biodiversity is antithetical to the development and altering through genetic engineering
- to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms
- to call for an immediate moratorium on research, development, release, and movement of genetically engineered organisms
- to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the development of pesticide resistant crops
- to ban genetically engineered foods and immediately remove all genetically engineered foods from the food distribution system
- to institute an immediate ban on genetically engineered Bovine Growth Hormone,

endorsing the campaign to rid right from school milk. (passed in plenary) • TO KEEP OUR FORESTS, FARMS AND FOOD SAFE, AND OPPOSING THE GENETIC ENGINEERING OF ALL PLANTS AND ANIMALS. (PASSED IN PLENARY)

• TO ABOLISH PATENTS OF GENETIC SEQUENCES AND LIVING ORGANISMS IN THE FORM OF "INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS." (PASSED IN PLENARY) • TO STOP THE NATIONAL VIOLENCE INITIATIVE PROJECT (U.S.), AND AN IMMEDIATE HALT TO THE DRUGGING OF BLACK AND LATINO CHILDREN IN THE NAME OF THEIR SUPPOSED "GENETIC PREDISPOSITION" TO COMMITTING CRIMES. (CONTRARY TO THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE VIOLENCE INITIATIVE PROJECT, THE CONVENTION ASSERTED, NEITHER BEHAVIOR NOR INTELLIGENCE IS RACIALLY OR GENETICALLY DETERMINED.) (PASSED IN PLENARY)

• TO DISBAND THE HUMAN GENOME DIVERSITY PROJECT AND PUTTING AN END TO THE COLONIZATION OF THE GENES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE. (PASSED IN PLENARY) • TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE THE ADMINISTRATION OF EXPERIMENTAL AND GENETICALLY ENGINEERED DRUGS TO PRISONERS, PEOPLE LIVING ON AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AND PEOPLE IN SO-CALLED "THIRD WORLD" COUNTRIES. (PASSED IN PLENARY) • TO BAN "TERMINATOR" SEED TECHNOLOGY AND PATENT. CALL FOR THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF ALL "TERMINATOR" TESTS AND A BANNING OF ITS APPLICATION. (PASSED IN PLENARY) • TO ENCOURAGE SMALLER-SCALED ORGANIC FARMING, LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS, HOME-SCALE GARDENING, AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION. THE CONVENTION OPPOSED THE CONSOLIDATION OF CORPORATE AND MONOCROP FARMING AND THEIR RELIANCE ON GENETIC ENGINEERING AND TOXIC HERBICIDES AND INSECTICIDES. (PASSED IN PLENARY)

• to urge the Grammeen bank to discontinue all further "partnerships" with Monsanto and its affiliated corporations; • to discontinue all financial support for agribusiness, and to financially support and promote organic agriculture • to ensure that the designation of "organic" does not include genetically engineered food or irradiated food or related practices • to prevent the transfer to other state particularly developing states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, and to recognize that compliance with this principle from the Rio Declaration would entail the prevention of transfer of genetically modified organisms. • to condemn the use of genetic screening to discriminate against employees. • to implement the 1986 UN resolution to ensure that the use of scientific technology is in peace and for the benefit of humanity • to guarantee the farmers right to produce seeds and to recognize this as a human right in fulfilling the guaranteed right to food • to call

upon states to implement the right of citizens to organically grown, affordable, accessible food • to ensure that citizens are fed clean, nutritional organically grown food before food is authorized for export • to condemn the conversion of sensitive ecosystems for ranches and cattle production • to condemn the round-table approach to decision making that compromises ethics, that fosters and condones conflict of interest, undermines principle and leads to the lowest common denominator • to act on the commitment made in 1972 to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction, and to enter into a binding agreement as a convention for the elimination of the production of biological weapons (to not allow vested economic interest of biotechnological and genetic engineering industries to thwart the resolve to negotiate this convention • to endorse October 15 the Eve of World Food day as the Global Days of Action against Genetically engineered food

The Nation States:

- to oppose the extension of intellectual property rights to life forms, whether it be for humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, or their genes, cells or other parts
- to change provisions in patent acts to prevent theft of biodiversity related knowledge
- to refuse to grant patents to corporations for methods and products based on traditional practices, or other information gleaned from the collective knowledge and wisdom of indigenous peoples with respect to the medicinal use of plants and animals or any other matter without fair royalties being paid to those peoples
- to refuse to issue patents for life forms and to refuse to recognize life form patents issued elsewhere.
- to oblige corporations to discontinue the use of the "terminator gene" which destroys the fertility of seeds
- to transfer existing funding and support for agribusiness and for genetically engineered projects to socially equitable and environmentally sound organic agriculture;
- to implement the 1986 United Nations resolution to ensure that the use of scientific technology is in peace and for the benefit of humanity
- to deny non profit and charitable status to NGOs that receive funding from corporations and their affiliates
- to prevent the collusion between regulatory bodies universities and corporations
- to condemn the practice of corporations of requiring farmers to sign gene-licensing agreements, and of hiring informers to report on farming practices
- to guarantee the farmers right to save seeds
- to revoke charters and licenses of corporations for violation of human rights, denying social justice, destroying the environment, undermining economic self sufficiency, for contributing to conflict, violence and war.
- to ensure that regulatory agencies are not promoters of the technology

The World Bank,. IMF and Development Agencies • to refuse to fund all agribusiness and genetically engineered food research and development • to fund only organic socially equitable and environmentally sound agriculture • to discontinue structural

adjustment programs and forgive third world debt • to no longer conceive of the refusal to accept genetically engineered foods and seeds as a barrier to trade

The Regulatory Agencies:

- to provide for stiff regulations preventing the development, distribution, patenting etc. of genetically engineered foods
- to establish regulations which will phase out agribusiness and promote socially equitable and environmentally sound organic agriculture;
- to no longer conceive the refusal to accept genetically engineered foods and seeds as being a barrier to trade

The Universities:

- to discontinue all further support research in genetically modified organisms, including genetically engineered foods
- to cancel all existing contracts with corporations that are researching and developing genetically engineered foods
- to voluntarily put into the public domain all existing research data so that patents based on such findings ;cannot be obtained

The Wholesale and Retail Industry

- to communicate to the companies that produce genetically engineered food the refusal to carry genetically engineered foods
- to move towards supporting and promoting organically grown products
- to ensure that the produce is not genetically engineered and post notices to that effect
- to refuse to sell genetically engineered foods and to communicate this refusal to companies that produce such food

The Growers

- to refuse to purchase seeds from any of the companies that engage in the research and development of genetically engineered foods
- to ensure a larger gene pool to present seed diversity
- to work on continued research into crops that are naturally resistant to disease
- to lobby for the banning of the "terminator" gene

The NGOS

- to refuse to accept funding from corporations or corporate affiliations or front groups
- to ensure that the terms of reference in decision making processes is broad enough to

address the issues related to whether the activity or substance should be engaged in or produced in the first place • to discourage the undermining of resolve to do what is necessary by being satisfied with what is possible or "reasonable" • to work with farmers on mutual information and education about the hazards of Genetically engineered foods. • to refuse to settle for half way measures and partial solutions in the quest for being reasonable.

The Citizens

- to urge governments, regulatory agencies, universities, and wholesale and retail industry to discontinue all further development and distribution of genetically engineered food, • to decide not to purchase genetically engineered foods and to communicate this decision to agencies, institutions, governments, departments, and to lobby against any wholesale or retail store that carries genetically engineered foods • to demand the right to know:

- what products and substances have been approved for sale by governments, - what processes products and substances have undergone in production; - what regulations are in place -What the reasons are for not have stiff regulations, or for not enforcing regulations, - the nature and extent of the funding in the universities of genetically engineered companies; -the method by which wholesale and retail stores ensure that they are not selling; • the means to ensure that citizens are forewarned about food that has been genetically engineered • to expose the corruption and kick backs in institutional programs such as the World Bank • to expose the level of complicity of institution through interlocking directorships • to document PR statements of firms involved with genetic engineering, to counteract these statements and to disseminate the information • to appropriate corporate language, clarify it and counteract it • to clearly define the opposition

- to participate and support a broad based principled citizens movement opposing genetically engineering ensuring the constant respect for social justice and human rights • to try to unfold the hidden dimension involved in any struggle every issue has a hidden ecological, human rights, social justice labour dimension. • to link up with other groups but not sacrifice principle • to retain the moral ascendancy

- to set up community trusts where citizens and contribute to the purchase of land, to grow organic food, to support organic farmers and undertake to purchase organic produce • to boycott and "boycott" all companies and their affiliates that are engaged in producing or distributing genetically engineered foods • to participate in the Global days of Action against genetically engineered foods (October 15 and 16) • to engage in direct action

- to set up counter demonstrations

For further information, Please contact: Joan Russow (Ph.D)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada e-mail jrussow@coastnet.com

PRESS CONFERENCE

In front of Monsanto we had a protest and gave a comment to the press

It was staged so that one person pretended to support Monsanto. Mitch Cohen from New York declared that he really appreciates having fish genes inserted into tomatoes because it is the only way he can get his son to eat fish. The local media reported that one of our members appreciated Monsanto

Tuesday September 29, 1998, I GAVE a press conference in the Parliamentary press Gallery, in Ottawa, I presented a formal petition calling for the Banning of Genetically Engineered Foods and Crops to the media. This petition calls upon the Federal government to do the following:

- To ban all genetically engineered foods and crops
- To require a formal survey of Canadians in which the proven and potential health and environmental hazards are disclosed and that unless there is a consensus in Canada to retain the existing foods and crops all existing genetically engineered foods to be taken off the market
- To require growers, food wholesalers and retailers to immediately and fully disclose the proven and potential health and environmental hazards of genetically engineered foods and crops currently in production and for sale, and only thereafter to obtain a formal and written consensus from their consumers as to the future presence within the main stream Canadian food supply of existing genetically engineered foods and crops.
- To require a formal across Canada survey in which the proven and potential health and environmental hazards are disclosed and that unless there is a consensus in Canada to retain the existing foods and crops all existing genetically engineered foods must be taken off the market
- To disband the human genome diversity project and put an end to the colonization of the genes of indigenous people
- To cease all involvement with "biopiracy" and misappropriation of the knowledge of indigenous peoples
- To ban "terminator" seed technology and to cease all "terminator" tests and ban its application.
- To lobby internationally for the banning of all genetically engineered foods and crops
- To discontinue all funding to universities for research into the development of genetically engineered foods and crops
- To prohibit all corporate funding for genetically engineered food and crops of universities
- To keep forests, farms and food safe, and opposing the genetic engineering of all plants and animals
- To abolish patents of genetic sequences and living organisms in the form of "intellectual property rights."
- To encourage smaller-scaled organic farming, local food systems, home-scale gardening, and ecosystem restoration, and oppose the consolidation of corporate and monocrop farming and their reliance on genetic engineering and toxic herbicides and insecticides.

The federal government and all provincial governments have been promoting and facilitating the registration of genetically engineered food and crops " euphemistically called "novel foods" in Canada.

Agriculture Canada along with other government departments has prepared an open-for-business brochure, in "Investing in Canada's Dynamic Agricultural Biotechnology Sector" including a map of Canada with Promo from each province.

In this brochure the governments boast that "Thousands of field trials of ag-biotech products are already in process more than in the entire European Union"

In this brochure the governments are offering the following enticements: • "the access to a NAFTA market worth 8.5 trillion dollars (US) in GDP"many international companies are locating operations in Canada because it offers secure access to the richest market in the world, North America. •"successful partnerships with universities, industry and governments; ...the agriculture sector benefits from more than 10,000 new post-secondary graduates in agricultural and biological sciences each year...and that investors in Canada's ag-biotech sector will find: a staff of approximately 30,000 including 10,000 specializing in ag-biotech"; • "comprehensive financial incentives" such as "best R& D tax credits among leading industrialized countries" "large companies can qualify for a federal tax credit of 20% on eligible R&S spending. That credit can be enough to eliminate federal income tax for some companies. It cuts taxes significantly for many others". Small Canadian-controlled companies can qualify for a federal tax credit of 35 % on their first \$2 million in R&D. That tax credit is also fully refundable".

GREEN LEADER CONFRONTS Alan Rock and David Anderson OVER GENETICALLY ALTERED FOOD

5B.2.K.VII BRAZIL: 1998

COMITÉ PERMANENT DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE L'AGROALIMENTAIRE

EVIDENCE

[Recorded by Electronic Apparatus]

Tuesday, May 12, 1998

• 0904 

[English]

The Chairman (Mr. Joe McGuire (Egmont, Lib.): I call the meeting to order.

In our first round are participants from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and Health Canada.

• 0905 

Today, pursuant to Standing Order 108(2), a study of biotechnology's regulatory framework, we want to try to answer the questions: How are biotechnology products currently being regulated; what measures are in place to ensure the safety of these products; how is our regulatory system perceived internationally; and how does our system measure up against other international practices for biotechnology?

Our first round will last one hour. I think there's a tentative vote scheduled for 10.30. We might get started on the second round, but we'll be going until 12 noon, hopefully.

We have a quorum. We'll begin immediately with Margaret Kenny.

Ms. Margaret Kenny (Acting Director, Office of Biotechnology, Canadian Food Inspection Agency): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I'll speak for the next five minutes concerning the regulation of agricultural products of biotechnology.

Canadian regulatory departments and agencies have agreed to define biotechnology as the "application of science and engineering to the direct or indirect use of living organisms, or parts or products of living organisms, in their natural or modified forms". This is the definition that is in our Canadian legislation for agricultural products and the Canadian Environmental Protection Act. Put simply, this means that biotechnology is the application of technology to biology. In this sense, biotechnology has long been practised in agriculture through things like selective breeding of plants and animals to provide improved sources of food, fibre, and fuel.

Modern biotechnologies such as genetic engineering allow for the transfer of genes from one species or one organism to another, with the purpose of further enhancing the characteristics of agriculturally important plants and animals. This means that we have what might be called a new generation of agricultural products that are reaching the marketplace. In order to meet that challenge, in 1993 the federal government announced the federal framework for the regulation of biotechnology. I'll briefly go through the key features of this framework.

The first principle was to maintain Canada's high standards for the protection of the health of workers, the general public and the environment; second, to use existing legislation and regulatory institutions, rather than create new acts and new institutions; third, to develop clear guidelines for evaluating products; fourth, to provide for a sound scientific database on which to assess risk; fifth, to ensure that the development and enforcement of Canadian regulations are open and include consultation; and sixth, to contribute to the prosperity and well-being of Canadians by fostering a favourable climate for investment, development and innovation.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency plays a key role in the federal government in regulating agricultural products, in terms of evaluations for efficacy and environmental safety, and for implementing labeling policies.

I'll speak first concerning environmental assessment. For environmental assessments, specific regulatory amendments relating to the notification and assessment of these products were implemented in January 1997, under the Seeds, Feeds, Fertilizers, and Health of Animals Acts, which are administered by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Under the Seeds Act, plants are regulated. Modern techniques of biotechnology, such as genetic engineering, provide plant and tree breeders with new means to develop new plant varieties. These varieties would include such things as new types of resistance to herbicides, insect and disease resistance, special nutritional components, and greater tolerance to environmental stresses.

The seeds regulations cover both field testing under confined conditions that would restrict the plant's ability to spread seed and pollen and, in addition, larger scale, unrestricted plantings towards commercialization. Since 1995, 33 plants with novel traits have been approved for this type of commercial planting, and in 1997 nearly 800 confined field trials were conducted in Canada.

• 0910 

The Feeds Act regulates livestock feeds. These kinds of products include: living micro-organisms to help maintain bacterial populations in an animal's stomach; fermentation products, such as vitamins; microbes for forage additives; and so on.

To date 31 new plant types have been approved for feeding to livestock in Canada. In addition, approximately 180 microbial products have been approved. Only nine of these are from genetically modified micro-organisms.

Under the Fertilizers Act, fertilizer-type products are regulated. These are developed to supply plants with nutrients, and can include micro-organisms, thus the biotechnology component. Microbial fertilizers, in fact, have been used as alternatives to chemically based products for many years.

Currently there are 80 microbe-type fertilizers registered in Canada, and there have been nearly 200 research trials authorized since 1993. Only 10 of these have involved modern techniques of biotechnology.

Veterinary biologics are regulated under the Health of Animals Act. These products are used for the prevention, treatment, and diagnosis of infectious diseases of animals, and include products such as vaccines and diagnostic kits. Presently a total of 44 biotechnology-derived veterinary biologics are licensed, and 35 of these are diagnostic kits.

Importation of plants and micro-organisms and animals is controlled by way of import permit under the Health of Animals Act and the Plant Protection Act. These permit

reviews examine the potential for a new imported organism to have an adverse effect on animals and plant health.

In terms of labeling policy, Canada certainly requires that food offered for sale to the Canadian public is safe for consumption. Accordingly, Canadian policy considers foods derived from newer techniques of biotechnology, such as novel foods. While Health Canada is responsible for assessing the safety of these foods—and my colleague, Paul Mayers, will go into more detail on that—Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency carry responsibility for labeling policy. This is under the Food and Drugs Act.

Since 1993 the government has held three public consultations to determine Canadian views on labeling foods derived from biotechnology. I'm going to briefly describe some of our findings. I would stress that these consultations have included over 2,000 organizations, companies and individuals, so there's probably no point on which we had 100% agreement, but these points certainly represent a good general consensus.

The first point is that labels of novel foods must identify the presence of any potential health or safety risks for certain individuals or population segments. In addition, the label would have to identify any significant compositional or nutritional changes from the traditional food source. Consumer choice would be provided through an option of voluntary labeling—that is, an industry could voluntarily choose to identify that a food has or has not been developed through biotechnology. However, with the exception of the health and nutritional considerations I previously noted, a mandatory requirement, a law specifically requiring that the process of biotechnology be identified, should not be obligatory. Dietary restrictions based on religious requirement in our consultations were considered to be outside of the mandate of government to regulate.

These findings are consistent with the provisions in place under the Food and Drugs Act, and as such describe the approach Canada has used in determining whether or not new products of biotechnology that enter the Canadian market require special labeling.

I would also note that Canada is a member of Codex Alimentarius, and is working with this international standard-setting organization to arrive at a common international position.

In closing, I would like to note that the Canadian Food Inspection Agency certainly does recognize the importance of making information available to the public, and we have endeavoured to do so. For example, information concerning our legislation and the regulatory system labeling policies are available to the public. This material includes information on our regulations, on our guidelines, the consultations we've undertaken, the field trials that are carried on and the decisions we have made with regard to the regulation of these products. These pieces of information are available to the public.

• 0915 

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you very much, Ms. Kenny. We'll go now to the Health Canada representative, Paul Mayers, head of the office of food biotechnology.

Mr. Paul Mayers (Head, Office of Food Biotechnology, Health Canada): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

What I would like to do in five minutes or so is overview our approach regarding regulating foods in terms of the safety of those foods. Since my colleague Margaret Kenny has given an overview of the federal regulatory framework, I'll address specifically the food safety issues, but I will place the food safety consideration within the context of that federal framework.

Health Canada does have the responsibility of ensuring food safety under the Food and Drugs Act in its regulations. That is a shared responsibility with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency since the consolidation of the federal food inspection service, and Health Canada's role in that consolidated approach is in the area of standard setting and regulation with respect to food safety.

There are a number of mechanisms we have available under the Food and Drugs Act and regulations in terms of food safety control in this country. These mechanisms include pre-market notification, pre-market approval, and the provision of standards. In the case of novel foods, because of the breadth of foods that may be new to our food supply and for which it would be relevant to assess their safety, the approach that was considered appropriate was the use of pre-market notification to permit, prior to foods entering the marketplace, the opportunity for assessment while at the same time not requiring that those foods be subjected to a positive listing such as we do for food additives, which requires regulatory amendment in each case.

We hope that the approach of notification allows for appropriate assessment without the added time restriction that would impact on the industry of requiring the regulatory amendment for a positive listing, such as the case in division 16 of the food and drug regulations, where we list food additives that are permitted.

So Health Canada has proposed a new division to the food and drug regulations that defines the concept of a novel food and would require notification for such a food prior to its sale or advertising for sale in Canada. This permits the department to conduct a thorough safety assessment for each such product.

Novel foods would include but not be limited to foods derived from genetically modified organisms, and this is particularly important because our federal regulatory framework does require that we use existing legislation to regulate products of biotechnology. We recognize within the department that the issue we are dealing with is novelty to the food supply, not specifically the fact that a product may have been genetically modified. Therefore a product that is not genetically modified but new to the food supply may present similar risks for which it's as appropriate to carry out safety assessment as it would be for a product of biotechnology.

On the basis of our consultations around the regulatory proposal for novel foods, we are currently revising the proposal. We hope to return that proposal to the *Canada Gazette*, part I, for further consultation this year. In order to assist product developers, however, in bringing products forward for assessment, we have also, again as the federal regulatory framework requires, provided guidance as to how those products will be assessed. This guidance is outlined in a Health Canada publication, *Guidelines for the*

Safety Assessment of Novel Foods. What these guidelines do is provide an overview of the information requirements a developer would need to generate in order for a safety assessment to be carried out.

• 0920 

Given this committee's interest in how our regulatory system fits within the international framework, it's important to note that this guidance is in the context of international guidance in safety assessment of novel foods. That international guidance was first developed by an expert group within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and Canada was a part of that expert group that developed the concept of substantial equivalents, which is the premise that we use for safety assessment in biotechnology.

That approach to assessment is based on comparison of the novel product to traditional products that have an acceptable standard of safety. In other words, we compare a novel food to a food for which we have a history of safe use. This is a very valuable concept for us, because by using that comparative approach to link a new food entering the marketplace to a food with which we have a long history of familiarity, what we achieve is a mechanism by which we can then in comparison establish the safety of the food not in terms of absolute terms, because there is no such thing as zero risk or absolute safety, but instead it allows us to benefit from the history of safe use and therefore gives us a mechanism by which we can predict not only potential acute effects of a particular food but also the long-term effects of that food, based on our knowledge of the long-term effects of its traditional counterpart.

In addition, the safety assessment considers the process used to develop the food. It compares its characteristics with the traditional counterpart as noted, both in terms of its composition and its nutritional quality. An important consideration is the potential for the presence of any toxicants or anti-nutritional components that may be present.

We are already aware that the current food supply includes products that include toxicant and anti-nutritional factors, and we have in our history learned how to deal with those factors. For example, some of the anti-nutritional factors in products such as beans we know how to deal with by cooking, but that doesn't mean we prevent those products from entering the marketplace. Instead we handle those products in a similar fashion so as to deal with those anti-nutritional compounds. Similarly, a novel food would be held to a similar standard of safety, as opposed to a different standard of safety.

The final considerations in the review are the potential toxic effects or allergenic effects of the newly introduced proteins to these foods. We recognize that some proteins have toxic effects and some proteins have allergenic effects, so that is a key component of the safety assessment carried out.

Once foods are reviewed and found to be substantially equivalent to and therefore as safe and nutritious as their traditional counterpart, they can enter the marketplace in the same manner as those traditional foods. From a scientific perspective, it would be inappropriate to hold a food that is in fact as safe and nutritious as another food to a

different standard in terms of its entering the marketplace. We subject those foods to the same post-market standards that are applicable to all foods in this country.

We recognize that the safety issues related to genetically modified organisms are in fact the same as those already in the food supply: the potential for toxicity, for anti-nutritional factors, for allergenicity, the potential for those foods to be contaminated. So the fact that these products have been genetically modified has not changed the potential areas of risk that we need to assess, and therefore we do have the expertise to address the risks that are potentially associated with such products.

• 0925 

The regulatory approach proposed by the department is comprehensive, in that it allows each individual product to be subjected to assessment before it enters the marketplace. As mentioned, we provide guidance to developers so that they are aware, as they go through their development process, of what standards their products will be held to.

Within the international context, it's important to note that in addition to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization of the United Nations have been active in providing guidance in this area. The guidance they provide is also based upon the concept of substantial equivalence, and the Canadian approach is consistent with that international guidance.

Further, I would note here that the Canadian approach has served as a model for several other countries developing their own regulatory system, because we were one of the first to elaborate a regulatory approach for such products. In terms of regulating such products, only the U.S. has had experience with more products than we have here in Canada. The regulatory approach in Canada has been a very important model for other countries. In fact, we routinely get requests from other countries to either visit Canada to observe our regulatory approach, or for us to visit those countries to provide an overview of the regulatory approach we use in Canada.

As noted, to date over 30 products have been reviewed and permitted for use in the Canadian marketplace. I won't spend much time in discussing the issue of labeling, since Margaret has already done that, but I would note that Health Canada too is supportive of providing consumers with information to aid them in their food choices.

To that end, we have made a commitment to providing information on the regulatory system, information on our guidelines, and information on individual product decisions available to the public. We do this mainly through a Health Canada web site. The office of food biotechnology within the department is also committed to sharing information, and we routinely respond to requests to attend meetings to provide overviews of the regulatory approach and information regarding individual product reviews, so that those who are interested in information regarding the technology and the products derived from the technology can have such information available to them.

In closing, I would note that other groups have worked in collaboration with both Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency in also providing general

information to the public to aid their understanding of both the technology and the food safety issues associated with the technology. These are groups such as the Consumers' Association of Canada, the Food Biotechnology Communications Network, and the Dieticians' Biotechnology Network, all of which we see as key partners in sharing information with the public to aid in their understanding of both the technology and how the technology is regulated.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Mayers.

I was just wondering how you came to arrive at the term “novel” to describe genetically-altered produce. It seems to me a peculiar way to describe our efforts to double our food production over the next number of years. “We're going to do it with novel foods”—it's like describing a can of Boost or something like that. Is this an international term, or how did you come across the word “novel” for canola or things like that?

Mr. Paul Mayers: It's an interesting question. Internationally, there have been a couple of approaches taken. In Europe, the U.K., and Australia, they have used the term “novel foods”, as have we in Canada. Our colleagues in the U.S. don't use the term “novel foods”, although there was some consideration of that issue there. Instead, they have to date focused solely on plants. They simply describe them as “new plant varieties”.

The reason we selected the term “novel foods” in Canada is that we had serious concerns about a focus solely on foods derived through biotechnology, and therefore the potential for the terms “biotechnology foods” or “genetically engineered foods”.

• 0930 

The reason for those concerns is the fact that we recognize there are other foods that are new to the Canadian marketplace that may pose risk if they are not assessed prior to entering the marketplace. We therefore needed a category description for foods that would encompass much more than just biotechnology, but would also include new fat replacers and foods that had never been consumed as foods in Canada before. The issue of novelty was the trigger point, and therefore that's where the term “novel foods” came from.

The Chairman: I see. Was any consideration given to having a North American term, instead of Canada having one term and the Americans having another term for the same thing?

Mr. Paul Mayers: Well, because to date the U.S. has not dealt with things more broadly than genetically modified plant products, there has not been such consideration. Because their legislative approach is slightly different in how they treat foods, in the U.S. they have the concept of “generally recognized as safe” or “food additives”, and foods can only fall into those two categories.

We have a much broader set of food categories in Canada. As a result, we could not use a similar approach to the approach used in the U.S. because we have no “generally recognized as safe” or “GRAS” concept as they do, and which they use to categorize

these. Most of the novel foods in the U.S. fall into the category of food additives, and a few fall into the GRAS category. So it was not a consideration for a single North American term.

The Chairman: Okay.

We have 30 minutes for questions. Mr. Hoepfner.

Mr. Jake E. Hoepfner (Portage—Lisgar, Ref.): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Sorry I was late this morning to listen to your presentations, but our plane was two hours late coming in on Monday, and last night we had the opportunity to see the Senators play hockey, so, you know, you do important things first.

I was interested in the terms here—Food and Drugs Act. I just noticed that in my constituency a company working with biotechnology is trying to get a permit to grow noxious weeds. Does this line up with your type of work? Is that a food or is that a drug? Where would you designate that?

Mr. Paul Mayers: It would depend on the end use. If the product, whether it's a weed or not, is going to result in a component, or the entire plant is going to be used in human feeding, then yes, it would fall under the Food and Drugs Act and would be potentially subject to the novel food proposal. If that product were being grown for animal feeding, then it would not be subject to the Food and Drugs Act and regulations. Instead, it would be subject to the Feeds Act, which the Canadian Food Inspection Agency administers.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Where does cost recovery come in to this type of plan? In this biotechnology industry, which is public good and which is private good? To me, it seems there's probably a lot more private good involved in this than public good, if you look at the new seeds that are developed, the hybrids. How do you establish a guideline, or how do you set regulations to cover that?

Ms. Margaret Kenny: I could probably start with a response to that question. The regulation of products of biotechnology is not fundamentally different from the other kinds of products that we regulate in that regard. Essentially, under the pieces of legislation we are working with, the general cost recovery mechanism for the evaluations for approvals is worked out at about 50%.

Mr. Paul Mayers: In Health Canada, to date, within foods, there's only one area of the food program that is currently being subjected to cost recovery, and that's veterinary drug approvals. The remainder of the program at present is not subjected to cost recovery. What other areas of the program might be subjected to cost recovery is a consideration that's under discussion. So at present there is no cost recovery for the reviews that are undertaken for novel foods.

• 0935 

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: I was home last weekend and got in a couple hours on the tractor seeding canola. I was astounded at the costs for Roundup for canola. I think they were paying \$ 12 an acre just for the breeder rights or the technology of that product. Now,

you know, when you sow 1,000 acres of canola, that's a lot of bucks. Who gets that or who pays for the research on this type of project? I'm sure government does some testing and funding to make it safe to use.

Ms. Margaret Kenny: I guess there are probably two pieces to that. One is that companies are in the best position to explain why the price is the way it is. I expect they're recouping some of their research dollars.

Certainly there are programs, particularly in early research, before development stage projects, where the government has had a hand in developing new technologies that are then used to develop products somewhere down the line. In terms, though, of the work that is done for regulation, to meet our safety requirements this is a responsibility of the companies involved, to pay that price to carry out the testing that is required to meet our safety standards.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: So the testing, as far as Agriculture Canada and food safety are concerned, is paid by the companies—or does that again translate to taxpayers picking up part of it?

Ms. Margaret Kenny: That bill is picked up by the companies involved, the applicants, and it may be a university in some cases. But the applicant is responsible.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Getting back to drugs and food, the nutraceutical industry, how do you distinguish it? Is it a pharmaceutical? Is it a drug? If it's a health food from natural products, where does it fit in?

Mr. Paul Mayers: Some nutraceutical-type products will in fact be novel foods if they have not already been used in the food supply.

There is a separate discussion also going on around the issue of the ability to make claims for food products that are nutraceuticals, and that discussion is outside of our consideration of food biotechnology per se. Instead, it is a discussion regarding the distinction between a pharmaceutical product and a food and the fact that there may be a grey area between those where you have a food that has a health benefit. The question is, what types of claims are in fact appropriate for such a food? Consultations around that issue are currently going on.

In terms of how that relates to biotechnology is the situation where the technology is used in developing such a product, and in that case, the safety of that product, based on the use of the technology, would be assessed under novel foods, and the authorization of any claims associated with that food would then follow under whatever is finally determined as appropriate in terms of permitting claims for food.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Are you saying, then, sir, that a novel food is probably a combination of a nutraceutical or a pharmaceutical and a food?

Mr. Paul Mayers: Some novel foods might be, but many novel foods, certainly all of the examples we have today, are nothing more than traditional products simply modified for agronomic improvements or improvements in terms of quality.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Thank you. I appreciate it.

Mr. Paul Mayers: You're welcome.

The Chairman: Madame Alarie.

[*Translation*]

Ms. H  l  ne Alarie (Louis-H  bert, BQ): Good morning. On looking at the labeling regulations, I am somewhat surprised to see that there is a voluntary aspect to this whole thing as far as industry compliance is concerned. The industry can choose whether or not to label a product as having been developed with the help of biotechnology.

• 0940 

I have question concerning the export trade. Even though you comply with general OECD rules when you export a product, does the comprehensive labeling requirement present a problem for you?

[*English*]

Ms. Margaret Kenny: I can speak to that question. The issue of labeling, particularly in the European Union, is one that is ongoing. You're certainly correct that this decision could be one that has an influence on Canadian exports. The current discussion, though, in the European Union, which is never quite stable—what it is today may not necessarily reflect where it goes tomorrow—would suggest that they would see three categories for labeling: this food comes from genetic engineering; this food does not come from genetic engineering; this food may come from genetic engineering.

In a case where there was any doubt—for example, if they're dealing with a commodity where grains that may have come from a plant derived through biotechnology are mixed with those that are not, with commingling taking place—then the labeling would simply say “may” contain. But the European Union has not yet finalized those rules, and there's certainly considerable debate going on at this time.

[*Translation*]

Ms. H  l  ne Alarie: I was thinking about the European Community and about the Asian market as well which is very meticulous when it comes to these kinds of things.

If I understand correctly, the labeling policy is a responsibility that is shared between the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and Health Canada. Who has primary responsibility? We have often discussed the problem of labeling and of educating the public and we don't have the impression that any one department or agency is responsible for the education component. Is this left up to consumer associations and groups? Doesn't the government feel some kind of responsibility where such matters are concerned?

[*English*]

Ms. Margaret Kenny: In terms of the Asian market, or even exports to the United States, I can say that our labeling policies have been consistent with those of Japan and those of the United States. We have not had issues such as you've described there.

In terms of who is the leader with regard to labeling, really, it is very much a shared responsibility between Health Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. Health Canada, in carrying out their safety review, would identify if there was a concern for a segment of the population, or if there was a significant nutritional change. At that time they would define any mandatory labeling requirement in that regard. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency's role is more on the prevention of fraud, this type of thing. Then we have a role in the development of the general labeling provisions. Certainly we work hand in hand with other federal departments in that regard.

With regard to your question concerning who is responsible for education or providing information, I would certainly suggest that is a shared responsibility between all stakeholders who deal with these new crops, new foods. That might be, for example, the companies involved in the development. They have a role to play. The grocery industry has a role to play. Certainly from a regulatory perspective we are in a position where we need to provide information on what constitutes the safety assessment, what products we have looked at, and what our policies are.

These are very much shared responsibilities. I don't believe any one group can do it all themselves or are perhaps the best to handle all situations. Again, it's an activity that requires partnerships.

• 0945 

[*Translation*]

Ms. H  l  ne Alarie: Information may well be available, for example on certain Web sites, but there is a world of difference between information and education. This issue has been raised by every single group that has come before the committee. Everyone has told us that we must start educating young people and the general population. Information is all well and good and I understand that people can easily access a Web site, but it goes much further than this. We need to take a proactive approach.

[*English*]

Ms. Margaret Kenny: I would agree. You're absolutely correct there. In our consultations with regard to the Canadian biotechnology strategy, that same point was emphasized time and again. Yes, there is a role for the provision of information and we should be doing more in that area, but also education in our schools, starting at kindergarten, with an emphasis on science is important.

The Chairman: Thank you very much.

Mr. Calder.

Mr. Murray Calder (Dufferin—Peel—Wellington—Grey, Lib.): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Margaret and Paul, I read through this and found it very interesting. You start out here with guidelines for the safety assessment of novel foods. We go along a little bit further

and see that Health Canada is very supportive of providing consumers with information. Also, you have a web site, which is obviously going to put forward that information.

But I want to take my chicken farmer hat off for a minute and put on my consumer hat. That'll make Christine very happy at the back of the room here.

Take novel foods. I like my wholewheat bread the way it was. Why do I have to eat novel wholewheat bread now? I like my shredded wheat the way it was before. Why do I have to eat genetically engineered shredded wheat now? What type of resistance from consumers are you getting for novel foods, genetically engineered food products?

My next question goes straight to the Health Canada web site. First, how well advertised is this web site? Do people know about it? Second, how user-friendly is the web site once they find out it's there? Third, what are your usage numbers with that web site?

Mr. Paul Mayers: To take the questions in order, in terms of consumer reaction to the products, we certainly have seen a lot of consumer interest and questions. What I can't tell you is the direct consumer reaction. The reason for this is that the developers of the products, those who market the products are the only ones who will have a true understanding of whether there is consumer resistance to the products.

The few examples of actual tests in the marketplace that have taken place have been quite positive. There was a market test of genetically modified potatoes in Atlantic Canada carried out through a supermarket chain. The response there was very positive to that product.

Now, it might be argued that in Atlantic Canada, where there is an understanding of the particular pest problem that this potato addressed, that may have been a reason why the acceptance was high. I certainly don't know if that's the reason, but indeed, in terms of that particular market test, it was very positive.

That doesn't mean we don't see questions from consumers regarding the product. That's typically the response we get. It's not typical that they just don't want this stuff, it's that they need to understand this beforehand. So we do try to address that.

In terms of the information on the web site and our publicizing it for the entire Health Canada web site as a network of health information, there's a project under way to reinforce how we promote that web site, and the food web site is included in that entire broader health network.

Also, through our partners such as the food biotechnology communication network, we try to make people aware that the network exists. But it is extremely difficult to publicize the web site.

• 0950 

In terms of user-friendliness, I certainly would not suggest that it's as user-friendly as it could be. At present, some of the documents on that web site have to be downloaded simply because of the technology used in developing them. Within the food program,

there is a commitment to focus on our web site as an information tool and to improve it to increase that user-friendliness.

What we have found is that since the web site has been put in place, its usage continues to go up. One of the very interesting things that we've seen since the web site has been in place is that the number of phone calls directed to the Office of Food Biotechnology from consumers has gone down as a result of the web site being available. That has really highlighted to us that it's very important to continue to improve that web site as an information tool.

Mr. Murray Calder: Good. Have you bothered to go on this track instead? I think basically what we're doing is that when we try to get too technical as to what we're doing in agriculture we scare the heck out of the consumer.

Say we turned around and maybe took the track of telling the consumer that the shredded wheat they're eating right now is already from genetically engineered grains. The grains right now in 1998 are totally different from what they were in 1970. The reason for this is that we're not making land any more, and you, as a consumer who wants a house, is paving over more agricultural land each year. There are more consumers each year. There will be nine billion by 2030. And you're paving over the land that we're already producing food on, which is putting us into a corner such that agriculture must become more intensive. The yield per acre has to go up because there are fewer acres and there are more people.

You're already eating genetically engineered food. This is just a progression that we're moving on with right now. The industry is evolving.

Have you taken that track with the consumers? They're reasonable people. They understand. Instead of scaring them with a whole bunch of scientific gobbledegook, just kind of show them that this is the progression of the industry. Have you tried that track?

Mr. Paul Mayers: In fact that approach is the principal communications tool. There's the fact that this technology is simply one in a progression that man has used in crop improvement since they first domesticated crops.

Absolutely, the direction you're suggesting is a key direction in creating the understanding that this is just another tool in the farmer's tool kit as opposed to something so revolutionary that it's outside of the realm of understandability.

Mr. Murray Calder: Is it working?

Mr. Paul Mayers: I believe it's working in some sectors. It's very interesting that in Canada I think there's a much greater linkage to the farming community even though that linkage in Canada is a very low percentage than that in other areas of the world. As a result, I think in Canada that message has created more understanding than in other countries.

The Chairman: There are only seven minutes left. We have Mr. Harvard, Mr. Steckle, and McCormick.

Mr. John Harvard (Charleswood—Assiniboine, Lib.): I'd like you to give me a picture of government investigation into modified foods arising from biotechnology. Would it be accurate to say, Mr. Mayers, that product development is coming at you in far greater numbers now than say that of 10 or 15 years ago?

You said that 30 products had been approved. I don't know over what period of time that was, but if 30 products were approved, out of how many? How many were rejected?

Mr. Paul Mayers: Well, certainly in terms of development, it has been tremendous over the last several years.

We started reviewing the first products in 1994. From then until today, the number of products that we have dealt with is more than 30. As Margaret Kenny would be able to describe, the number of products that are undergoing field trials is a magnitude greater than that. We expect that the numbers will continue to increase.

• 0955 

In terms of how we are handling it, it's my understanding that the industry did a study and was quite pleased with how the regulatory agencies are responding in terms of timeliness of response in Canada in comparison to other countries. We are operating on a time line basis. Our regulatory proposal stipulates a 90-day review period for the actual safety assessment, and in the majority of cases we can meet that time line.

Mr. John Harvard: But have you had cases where product has been brought to your attention, you've investigated it, and you've said to the industry or whoever brought it forward, "Sorry, it doesn't cut the mustard, it's not safe"?

Mr. Paul Mayers: The way the approach works is that if we have safety concerns, we relay those safety concerns to the company—

Mr. John Harvard: And then what happens?

Mr. Paul Mayers: It's up to the company then to either generate data to demonstrate that those safety concerns can be addressed or withdraw the product.

Mr. John Harvard: Now, if the product development is growing at a fast pace and if that pace may even be quickened in the future, what sort of pressure does that put on Health Canada or the Food Inspection Agency? Are you going to have to hire more researchers or more staff? If you don't, one would assume that would cause a slowdown in your work.

Mr. Paul Mayers: The growing requirements for evaluators to assess these products is part of our priority and resource allocation considerations, and we deal with that both in terms of how we reorient our priorities within the program and in terms of the potential, where it's necessary, to bring in the expertise we require to carry out those assessments.

Mr. John Harvard: Does Ms. Kenny have anything to say?

Ms. Margaret Kenny: I would just say that within the Canadian Food Inspection Agency we have brought on a new expertise for this very reason. It certainly is a situation that

has to be monitored. The training of these people is also a very critical component of ensuring that we have solid—

Mr. John Harvard: I have one more thing. When it comes to vetting these products, if they've already been subjected to examination in other countries, do you accept the work of other countries or do you have to reinvent the wheel and do it over again here in Canada?

Ms. Margaret Kenny: We have been in a somewhat unique situation in Canada. As Paul has said, we have been the leaders, together with the United States, in having products come to us. We are working with a number of other countries. Evaluators from the Ukraine, for example, are in our offices this week, Chileans will be coming up in October, a delegation from Argentina will be here for a month later in the fall as well, so that we can share our experiences and work towards more harmonization of regulation, which I think is what you're....

The Chairman: Mr. Steckle, please.

Mr. Paul Steckle (Huron—Bruce, Lib.): I want to address my question to you, Margaret, and I want to continue on with Ms. Alarie's comments about labeling.

In your second point on page 3, you're talking about consumer choices. Given that you're saying you're providing the choice through the option of voluntary labeling to identify the food products, if the company producing and manufacturing a product chooses to not include or to include certain information in regard to its genetic origin.... Given that the label may or may not, what is the public's acceptance of labeling? Have they chosen to buy the products with the greater amount of information on the label? In some of the consultations you've done, have you been able to determine whether the public really cares what's on the label, or is it a fact that basically it's nice to have the label on there, but really people don't read it? Or do people really read it?

Ms. Margaret Kenny: Again, that is a very difficult piece to assess. Certainly when surveys are done asking people "If you have two apples in front of you and one has been subjected to new technology, do you want it labeled?", people generally say yes. However, in surveys where the question is "What are your food safety concerns?", biotechnology rarely makes the list.

• 1000 

If we look at the Holland experience, though, where the country did put in a requirement for mandatory labeling and then labeled what I would certainly consider very few products, something between 80 and 100, officials in that country say the controversy is no longer there. The question the public had was whether they would label. Once they were satisfied that there was labeling, the controversy in that particular country was over. That's what's being reported to us.

Mr. Paul Steckle: Basically, for the public to realize there is a label on there, even though they don't understand or perhaps don't even read what's on there.... We keep talking about labeling. There is a cost to that, and the consumer will bear that cost.

I believe the public should be informed, but we do all kinds of things where labeling indicates certain hazards. We can use tobacco as an example. People still buy the product, don't they? Is it then simply to deny liability to the manufacturer? Why are we doing this? I am asking these questions for a reason. I don't have the answer to it, but we keep insisting that we need more labeling. If you as a consumer, as I, don't read the labels.... I buy the corn flakes, and I don't really care. I know it's corn flakes in there, and I know when I shake it out whether it is corn flakes or not, and that's all I really care. Enough said on that for now, but we can think about that one.

I want you to tell me, Paul, in what way is the potato—we're using that product and we all understand what a potato is—used as a novel food? Give us an example of where the potato may be used as a novel food today.

Mr. Paul Mayers: As to our current examples of potatoes that have been through the review process, in terms of the potato that reaches the consumer table, there is no difference. It is novel only in its agronomic performance, in that it can resist the Colorado potato beetle without the application of insecticide. The potato that reaches the table is a potato, and as far as the consumer is concerned, it doesn't taste different, it doesn't look different, and it has no difference in nutritional value, because there was no intent to modify any of those considerations.

There are potatoes in development, for example, that would be higher in starch and therefore would absorb less oil during frying, which will have a significant nutritional impact in diet. That situation is very different from our current examples of potatoes.

I think that is really key to recognize, that for some novel foods the novelty relates not necessarily to the food to the consumer, but the novelty is in terms of how the product is produced. Then there will be others where the intended novelty is for direct consumer benefit.

Mr. Paul Steckle: In that example, would there be merit in labeling?

Mr. Paul Mayers: Certainly if you have a product that adds value, then there is merit in voluntarily highlighting to the consumer that if you buy this potato for frying, you are going to reduce your fat intake versus the traditional potato if you fry it. So yes, definitely.

Mr. Paul Steckle: Is it your view that should remain a voluntary exercise?

Mr. Paul Mayers: In terms of that claim, yes, voluntary.

In terms of highlighting to the consumer that this potato is different compositionally from another potato, I believe that needs to be mandatory. The consumer must know, when they select this potato, that nutritionally it is different from what they are used to.

The Chairman: Thank you, Paul.

To follow up on Paul's question on the potato, why would a company like Monsanto, or any other company or any individual scientist in his basement who changes one gene in a product he had nothing to do with developing in the first place, be able to patent that and charge farmers extra money for research? The Incas probably had more to do with

the potato than Monsanto. Would that stand up legally, to change one gene in the composition of the potato and the next day it's theirs?

Mr. Paul Mayers: It's a bit out of the realm of my competence to comment on it. Certainly from a scientific perspective it is not just the fact that there is one gene; it is the impact of that one gene that may have a profound difference. But beyond that, it's certainly outside of my competence to comment on.

• 1005 

The Chairman: Thank you very much, both of you, for coming here today and helping us out with our exercise this morning.

We'll begin round two and call our next group of participants to the table. In round two, pursuant to Standing Order 108(2), a study of biotechnology, we're going to look at the public perception and access to information on biotechnology, including the consumers' groups' and researchers' perspectives on the public perception of biotech and the ability to access information on biotechnology. Particular emphasis shall be placed on food biotechnology.

We'd like to welcome our witnesses to the table. We may be interrupted with a vote in a very few minutes, ladies and gentlemen, but we'll try to get started as quickly as possible by introducing our witnesses.

Edna Einsedel is from the graduate program in communications at the University of Calgary. Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman is a consultant from the Food and Technology Centre in Oshawa. Dr. Gordon Surgeoner is the chair of the Food Biotechnology Communications Network in Guelph. Christine Mitchler is the chair of the food committee for the Consumers' Association of Canada. Nathalie St-Pierre is the general director of the National Federation of Consumers of Quebec. And Burkhard Mausberg is the executive director of the Canadian Environmental Defence Fund in Toronto.

We'll take your presentations now—short presentations, I hope—and see what happens with the vote. We will then go to questions.

Mrs. Einsedel, would you begin, please?

Ms. Edna Einsedel (Graduate Program in Communications, University of Calgary): I'd like to thank the committee for this opportunity to address its members today. I'm pleased to share with you some of the work that we have been doing over the last few years on public awareness and attitudes towards biotechnology, particularly food biotech.

There are three questions that I'd like to address. First of all, what do we currently know about Canadians' awareness and attitudes towards biotechnology? I'll focus on food biotech. Second, what are the implications for future efforts to communicate with Canadians? And third, how should we envision the public's role in our efforts to address the challenges in dealing with various applications of biotechnology?

I'll start by sharing some of the results with you. I have to say that there have been a large number of studies looking at public attitudes and awareness towards biotechnology. They have been conducted in Canada and the United States as well as in Europe. I'll very quickly share some of these findings with you.

The chart here shows that we presented six different applications to consumers, ranging from food biotech applications.... For example, would you buy food and beverages that have been genetically modified? Would you encourage the insertion of genes into crop plants for pest resistance? Would you accept medical products that have been genetically engineered? Would you accept the use of genetically modified animals to produce organs for human transplants? Those questions are just examples of the range of applications that have been presented to consumers. This particular set of questions was asked in Europe as well as in Canada and the United States.

• 1010 

You can see the comparisons here. We just picked the five European countries of the G-7 and Canada and the U.S. This basically shows that North Americans, overall, tend to be a bit more positive towards these various applications than Europeans.

My second slide shows another international study done by one of my American colleagues, and again, this is a comparison of 19 countries. You can't read the labels, unfortunately, but the leftmost two bars represent Canada and the United States in this chart on the willingness to buy biotechnology products that have been developed to resist insect damage. Again, overall, Canadians and Americans tend to be more positively predisposed relative to the Europeans.

Third—and I apologize for the small labels—this slide basically reflects the same set of applications, the same six applications, but now it's asking consumers to indicate whether they would encourage the application on the basis of a number of characteristics: utility, which is the first bar on the left-hand side; risk, which is the black bar; moral acceptability, which is the white bar; and the last bar on the right-hand side, overall acceptance or encouragement of the application. Again, those are the six applications.

The two black bars that are jutting downwards refer to food applications as well as zeno transplants. So it seems that in terms of a perceived risk, it is most evident, if you will, in the area of food biotechnology and zeno transplants.

Basically, what that slide is showing you is that consumers are not just making decisions on the basis of the perceived utility of the product; they are also carrying forward judgments on the basis of other values, such as what is perceived to be morally acceptable, for example.

The Chairman: Excuse me for a minute, please. There's going to be a 30-minute bell, so we can take 15 more minutes before we go to vote.

Ms. Edna Einsedel: Here we have shown examples of statements that consumers were asked to respond to by indicating whether they thought the statement was true or false. For example, they were asked:

Ordinary tomatoes do not contain genes while genetically modified tomatoes do.
True or false?

Genetically modified animals are always bigger than ordinary ones. True or false?

It is impossible to transfer animal genes into plants. True or false?

And the last statement here is:

Yeast for brewing beer consists of living organisms. True or false?

These are just examples of beliefs, if you will, or statements. Some might consider them factual statements.

Mr. Larry McCormick (Hastings—Frontenac—Lennox and Addington, Lib.): Can we make a comment now on a particular slide, Mr. Chair?

Ms. Edna Einsedel: Sure.

Mr. Larry McCormick: I'm just looking at the top of the slide, regarding the tomatoes and that question, and the public understanding conflicts so much with previous slides. I realize that it all depends on what's being presented to the public. But there it's just.... I shake my head when I look at that.

Ms. Edna Einsedel: How do I explain that?

Mr. Larry McCormick: How does anybody? I'm not sure any of us can explain it, but go ahead if you wish.

The Chairman: Excuse me. We're going to be here an awful long time just getting through one presentation. Our practice is hear the presentations while questioners take note of what they want to ask and who they want to ask it to once everybody makes their presentations or otherwise we would never get everybody's presentations. We'd like to get your testimony first.

Just continue with your presentation. Or you can answer Larry's question—

Ms. Edna Einsedel: And that is a very good question to raise.

• 1015 

Looking at all the results of various studies, we do find that there are low levels of awareness, if you will, on the issue of biotechnology. That does not necessarily preclude people from having opinions—

Mr. Larry McCormick: It never did.

Ms. Edna Einsedel: —so that's the short explanation, I suppose.

The last slide shows a very broad—and very shallow, if you will—perspective on the various studies that have been done on consumers. As you can see, Canadians demonstrate relatively higher levels of support for various applications when compared to Europeans. But that does not necessarily mean that the public here has not expressed concern over these products as well. Not surprisingly, Canadians have made

distinctions among various applications, tending in general to be more supportive of medical applications over food applications.

We have also found that among Canadians two segments tend to be visible in these surveys. The first is what I will call “the technological supporters”. People in this group are more likely to buy genetically modified produce if it tastes better. They're also more likely to accept some risk in the interests of promoting economic competitiveness. These people have also been called “institutionalists”, because they tend to rely on and to trust various institutions, including government, the private sector and scientists, to do the right thing in terms of protecting public safety or providing credible information.

There's also a large group in the public which I will call “traditionalists”, who are—and I'm using this term not necessarily with negative connotations—more likely to prefer traditional methods of agriculture, are not particularly confident that current regulations are sufficient to protect people, are unwilling to purchase genetically modified food, and will insist on full information, expressed through the support of labeling initiatives.

I will also emphasize that in terms of these studies the element of trust in institutions comes out quite frequently in surveys of the public.

We also know that no technology is ever viewed in isolation. When publics are asked about biotechnologies, for example, they have drawn from a wide range of experiences with various other technologies. They extrapolate from what they see and hear about things such as mad cow disease, the blood supply and even the regulation of nuclear power. Our focus group studies and others using the same methods have found results along the same lines.

While Canadians have enjoyed the benefits of modernity in terms of the range of technological applications, what tends to be salient, at least in the focus group findings, are the technological errors or disasters. So the big challenge here is how to ensure that there is trust in the regulatory process, trust not just in terms of expertise but also in terms of the process that is involved. And I think we also know enough from various studies on technology assessment or studies that deal with risk and how risk is perceived by the public that public trust in sources is critical and will have an important affect on public acceptance.

The big challenge here, I think, just to make my story a little shorter, is that there is a role for raising public awareness and understanding, as you can see. Certainly there is a large gap in terms of public education and public understanding of certain aspects of biotechnology.

And this is where public educators, those in the communications business and those promoting various stakeholder views, can make important contributions. Many are already doing so and many will continue to do so. I would, however, caution against the belief harboured by many that the public is an empty vessel waiting to be filled by scientific words of wisdom. “Let them have information and they will come” is no longer valid or viable today.

So the question is, how do we balance these public education efforts on the public consultation side? I'd like to suggest that models of technology assessment being implemented by Europeans might be useful to look at.

• 1020 

Europeans have made use of procedures such as consensus conferences, dialogue workshops, and scenario workshops, which allow members of the lay public and not just stakeholder groups to participate in the process of having a dialogue with experts and understanding the technology better.

I think we have an opportunity today to take advantage of these experiences in Europe and to employ them here in Canada.

Thank you very much.

The Chairman: Thank you very much.

We'll go now to Dr. Ryan-Harshman. If you can give us a ten-minute presentation, it might be all we can get in before the vote.

Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman (Consultant, Food and Technology (Oshawa)): Thank you very much for requesting that I appear before this committee. I have prepared a statement, because those who know me also know I am not good with short conversations.

Public perceptions of biotechnology are difficult to evaluate, because these perceptions may be based on religious beliefs, knowledge and attitudes toward science and technology, political or moral convictions, or even choice of reading or viewing material.

A number of surveys have been conducted to determine if patterns in consumer awareness and acceptance of biotechnology can be discerned, yet in many of these surveys, respondents were only requested to respond yes or no, or perhaps to give an indication of the strength of their conviction by responding to a Likert-type scale.

Money and patience are usually in short supply for those researchers who ask the open-ended question "Why?". Sometimes the respondents do not know why, and sometimes the researchers cannot understand why, yet if we do not know why one believes something, then we know very little.

Knowledge can be defined as familiarity gained by experience. In the absence of knowledge, perception can become unchecked reality. We only have to remember the broadcast of *War of the Worlds* and the widespread public confusion it created to understand this statement. Then, the public had no experience with outer space that allowed them to judge the circumstances reasonably. By today's standards, *War of the Worlds* isn't even good science fiction. Today's books, with their rich and somewhat reasonable scientific explanations, and today's movies, with their outstanding special effects, have even further blurred the line between perception and reality.

To regain the distinction between perception and reality, we must focus on education—specifically, education that encourages the development of good critical thinking skills. A

critical thinker is a lifelong learner who possesses such attitudes as curiosity, open-mindedness, and willingness to reconsider. It is through their examination of many points of view that critical thinkers are able to formulate their opinion. Non-critical thinkers generally conduct research to find facts that support conclusions already drawn. As a result, non-critical thinking can lead to the implementation of policies that lack vision. Such policies are not sustainable and hence will have little impact.

I can give you two examples of educational events that can encourage the development of good critical thinking skills. One is the KEY Foundation summer seminar series for teachers that covers environmental issues related to forestry, petrochemicals and packaging, agrochemicals, and biotechnology. The other is the Lay Public Consensus Conference. Such a conference was held in London, England, regarding plant biotechnology several years ago, and a similar conference will be held in Calgary in the fall.

I might add, this is the type of conference Edna Einsedel was referring to. It's been a very useful way of helping the public to understand the issues around something as complicated as food biotechnology.

Why do I bring the concept of critical thinking into this discussion? What we are faced with is not the lack of ability to access information but the lack of ability to evaluate information. For example, when one considers the number of newspaper and magazine articles, the number of web sites, or the availability of programs such as Agriculture in the Classroom, there is no shortage of information regarding farm practices. Despite the availability of information, though, many lack the ability to evaluate the information, because they have never visited a farm, and neither do they know any farmers to whom they can direct questions. Hence, their ability to examine different viewpoints is lessened.

• 1025 

Where food biotechnology is concerned, we must complete two objectives—to improve science literacy and to improve knowledge of farm practices. We can complete these objectives if we invest in educational opportunities such as demonstration programs, seminars, site visits and materials that provide accurate, balanced information. We'll certainly hear about other organizations that do that. The Food Biotechnology Communications Network is being represented here today by Dr. Surgeoner, who does an excellent job in that regard.

If we take such educational objectives one step further, to provide participants with an opportunity to evaluate information, we have achieved the ultimate goal of creating a thinking society. No other measures, particularly those that misconstrue information to mean identification such as mandatory labeling, phrases or symbols, will help us to achieve our goal.

Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you very much. We still have eight minutes to go before we have to leave, so we'll go to Dr. Surgeoner.

Dr. Gordon Surgeoner (Chair, Food Biotechnology Communications Network (Guelph)): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Whenever I come to Ottawa, my name gets spelled wrong. I don't sell cars, but it gets me taxis very quickly, thank you.

I represent the Food Biotechnology Communications Network. I have provided the clerk with a pamphlet that provides background information on our organization.

The mandate of the Food Biotechnology Communications Network is to provide ready access to science-oriented, balanced and current facts about biotechnology and its impact on the agriculture and food system. We were established in the early 1990s because of a lack of access about food biotechnology and many questions that consumers and indeed farmers were asking about this new technology.

We are a not-for-profit organization. Our revenue is generated from our memberships and grants and projects that we are able to compete for, including a major grant from Agri-Food Trade 2000.

We have over 100 members, from a wide variety of clientele. We have multinationals such as Monsanto; we have the National Institute of Nutrition, Consumers' Association of Canada, and many institutions such as my own, the University of Guelph.

As an example, we do a tremendous amount of research on plant biotechnology. In my other life, I am the director of plant research at that institution. To me, it is absolutely key that we communicate with our producers, with our consumers, about the new science and the changes that are occurring in agriculture.

We have a board of directors, and by our mandate there are nine directors: three from industry, three from non-government organizations, and three from government. This year we have two honorary members as well, because we didn't get a farmer elected at our annual meeting, and we wanted to make sure we had a farmer, since they're the first users of this technology.

We have an advisory committee also that is jointly chaired by the representatives of the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and the Consumers' Association of Canada, and you'll be hearing from Christine later. On that advisory committee, we have a similar balance of industry, regulators, and non-government organizations. You're going to hear the terms "balance" and "stakeholders" in a number of my comments.

What do we do? We are an information referral centre. So when the public and farmers have questions associated with biotechnology, we will answer basic questions. We often refer to experts in particular areas of regulation, science, whatever the issue happens to be, and we encourage others to take an active role in providing information to clients, customers, and employees.

How do we go about that process? Every month we send out a fax form, which is a monthly update on information, the newest knowledge base associated with biotechnology. Through that mechanism, we update our current programs and future plans to all of our members and anyone else who is interested.

We have a web site—you were asking about web sites. Ours is www.foodbiotech.org, and we have done a lot of work to make sure that when you do one of the search engines, like Lycos, and so on, we will be in the top ten, so that as you search around the world you will come up with our organization. We have about 150 hits each week, and that continues to grow. We've only been on-line basically since February.

In that web site, we provide basic information on a wide range of topics, including regulatory, what kinds of products have been registered in Canada, and very importantly, links to other sites where people can get information on biotechnology. It's currently being renovated. We will be bilingual on that web site to improve our readability. We are maintaining a strong tracking mechanism to understand where our people are coming from who are asking questions, and we have special areas associated with our members to pass on information as well.

• 1030 

Another important project we were involved in was an information kit, in conjunction or partnership with the Consumers' Association of Canada. There were over 6,000 copies of that distributed. We are now in the process of revising a second consumer information kit associated with biotechnology, which should be available in early June.

We have developed a regional network of experts, because in many of the issues, what I will call local trust is very important. So we have in each province individuals, dietitians, farmers, and so on, who can answer questions associated with biotechnology and their own personal experience with that. We're heavily involved in ongoing education programs with these individuals for current science and skills training, how to work with the media, and those kinds of issues, and they provide valuable feedback of what's happening at a provincial level, because there are differences across Canada.

We are involved in issue management. Very often you will see what I call misleading information in the media. We provide, again I emphasize, science-based information in writing letters back to the editor, and those kinds of things. People will claim fish genes in tomatoes, as an example, for which there are not. So it's that kind of providing back science-based information.

We work with information multipliers, for example Loblaws, Cuisine Canada, the food writers. We're also heavily involved with educational resources, such as the KEY Foundation, Agriculture in the Classroom, and providing information for many university and college courses around Canada.

In the interest of time, I will try to summarize quickly.

We are the only organization in Canada where we allow a vast divergence of opinions. In fact, it makes for very interesting board of directors teleconferences at times. Many international audiences are looking at us, again, as a vehicle for that multi-stakeholder consensus that we can come to on issues associated with biotechnology.

We see ourselves as a resource for government, for industry, for media, and the public at large, and we believe success will be because of a strong and active partnership between the government, the industry, and non-government associations. That word

“stakeholders”, partners, and consensus information that is what I will call factually based are the principles under which we work.

Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you very much.

We'll recess now, committee members, and we'll come back as soon as possible.

Excuse us for half an hour or so.

• 1032 

• 1110 

The Chairman: I'll call the meeting to order and resume our hearings on biotechnology.

Our next presenter will be Christine Mitchler, the chair of the food committee of the Consumers' Association of Canada. Christine.

Ms. Christine Mitchler (Chair, Food Committee, Consumers' Association of Canada): Thank you for presenting me. I didn't know you'd done that.

First of all, I want to apologize that my national president was not able to join me today. She had planned to. She is ill at home with 104 degree temperature and a terrible case of the flu, so you get me for the whole thing.

Anyway, good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the standing committee. Thank you for inviting the Consumers' Association of Canada to speak to you about public perception and access to information on biotechnology this morning. My name is Chris Mitchler and I'm chair of CAC's national food committee.

CAC is a national volunteer-based organization founded in 1947. Our mandate is to represent the interests of consumers in the Canadian marketplace through research, education, and advocacy. Our consumer interest work focuses on the areas of food safety, health, financial services, communications, industries and marketplace issues like competition law, consumer protection and privacy.

Our national policies are developed within a framework of consumer rights and responsibilities as described in our brochure, which I've left copies of with the clerk. It identifies not only the consumer rights to information and choice but also their responsibilities that go alongside of that. It's described in our brochure, *Be a Wise Consumer*, which is available to you today.

Two consumer rights in particular are apropos of the subject of biotechnology today: the right to information and the right to choose. CAC absolutely supports the consumer's right to receive the background and the information they need to make informed choices regarding all foods and those derived from biotechnology. We have always advocated and supported the need for consumer information. However, consumer information must be accessible, must be meaningful, and must be accurate.

Many consumers are concerned about the long-term effects of products of biotechnology. As a result, consumers are insisting on the ability to choose. In order to better understand why genetically engineered foods are creating such a consumer concern, CAC's national food committee at a recent meeting discussed why and how genetically altered foods are perceived to be different from other foods.

Within the national food committee we arrived at a general consensus that these foods are perceived to be different from conventional foods by some segments of the consumer population, fueled in part by inconsistent information and misinformation.

Nonetheless, this technology is providing a vehicle for profound questions about food production and food products. These include the rapid pace of technological development and how it is used to produce and process food, mechanisms needed to evaluate social, economic, and ethical impacts of biotechnology, and what systems are in place, if any, to evaluate and monitor potential cumulative long-term impacts on human, animal, and environmental health and safety or what the trade-offs are going to be now and in the future.

Other questions are who will bear the risks and who will receive the benefits and who will decide whether consumers and their representatives will be able to provide input on whether these changes are needed or desirable and whether consumers will have the information they need in order to make informed choices on whether they want to assume the risks and the benefits of food biotechnology.

Consumer acceptance of any new food product or technology is vested in three conditions. First, that the needed information for informed choices about the food product and its production processes be accessible, understandable, relevant, transparent and accurate, and presented in a consistent manner in a variety of ways. This means avoid the one-size-fits-all approach to communication. It also requires that consumers have the ability to make informed choices as a result of this information and that perceived benefits to consumers exceed perceived risks.

- 1115 

In other words, CAC believes the information process is the means to an end, with informed consumer choices being the end objective.

One source of information that has consumed much of the discussion for consumers is the labeling of foods derived from biotechnology. CAC has always believed labeling is one way to provide consumers with information for informed choices, but labeling is by no means the only, or perhaps the best way, in all circumstances to provide consumers with information leading to informed choices.

It is of significant concern to the Consumers' Association of Canada that the biotechnology industry and our federal government have not invested as heavily in consumer education on food biotechnology as they have in marketing of food and the regulation of food products for health and safety.

While some organizations have vigorously supported mandatory labeling of genetically altered foods, CAC is not convinced of the utility of mandatory labeling for foods derived from biotechnology. Given the increasing pace of food biotechnology applications currently being commercialized in the Canadian marketplace, CAC is concerned that mandatory labeling such as "may contain" or a logo or a symbol could be on virtually every food product sold at retail within five to ten years. We question how useful and meaningful such a label will actually be for the consumer in the future.

At the same time, CAC is greatly concerned about the huge potential for market distortions that may occur with voluntary labeling. Specifically, CAC is concerned about the potential for marketing manipulation and distortion inherent in negative labeling. For example, under current federal labeling guidelines, any food company could put a label on a food claiming it is GE-free or not produced of ingredients that have been genetically modified. There is no cost-effective scientific or evidence-based way we are aware of to support or substantiate the accuracy of such a claim.

CAC has long held the position that labeling, advertising, and other promotional marketing materials for all foods, including those derived from genetic engineering, must be consistent. They must be transparent, understandable, accurate, evidence-based, and enforceable, with well-established methods of substantiation.

CAC believes the purpose of labeling for all foods is to protect health and safety while protecting consumers from economic fraud. To that end, labeling requirements, including point-of-purchase materials and advertising, must be consumer-focused and consumer friendly, well balanced with the regulatory ability to determine whether a claim is true and accurate from those that are not.

CAC therefore urges that if labeling of genetically engineered foods is to be federally legislated, then those regulations must also prohibit the use of negative labels, advertising and other promotional materials unless there is a clear ability to substantiate the claim.

CAC also recommends that federal labeling policy be reviewed within three years in order to examine whether effective consumer education has eliminated the need for a mandatory label. Regardless of the basis under which genetically modified foods will be labeled in Canada, consistent consumer information and education should remain the broader communication goal, of which labeling is but one tool in the communication tool basket.

In conclusion, consumers have a right to informed choice about whether they will buy genetically altered foods to feed their families. It is clear from the current level of concern and distrust that consumers need more information to make an informed choice about genetically altered foods and food products.

CAC urges that less time be devoted to debating the theoretical and practical pros and cons of mandatory labeling of genetically modified foods as the only option available for providing consumers with information and choices. We ask that discussion with stakeholders and the public be meaningful and focus on clearly examining a full and relevant range of potential cost-effective, relevant, and enforceable options that would provide consumers with the consistent, relevant, and accurate information they need to make informed choices about genetically engineered foods and indeed all foods in the Canadian marketplace.

Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you very much.

We'll go now to Nathalie St-Pierre from the National Federation of Consumers of Quebec.

[*Translation*]

Ms. Nathalie St-Pierre (Executive Director, National Federation of Consumers of Quebec (Montreal)): The National Federation of Consumers of Quebec, or FNACQ, was founded 20 years ago. It has focused its attention on the agri-food sector for the past seven years and on the field of biotechnology for the past decade. I want to thank you for inviting us to take part in the committee's hearings today.

The issues that I would like to share with you were raised in a study that the Federation conducted in 1996 and 1997. This rather comprehensive study looked at some of the solutions adopted by various countries with a view to consulting with consumers and keeping them informed.

• 1120 

We have tabled a copy of this study with the committee clerk and it will be available for consultation. We have also submitted an executive summary for your perusal.

We advocate a much more practical approach to consumer information, an area that we seem to be focusing on a great deal this morning. We recommend that consumers receive general information along with information about the technical tools used and about the limitations, advantages and inconveniences of biotechnologies and their applications. Consumer groups and others should also have access to the names of individuals or certified industrial growers working in the field of genetic engineering.

Consumers need to get their information from a variety of sources, that is from the government, from interest groups, from the industry and so forth. They must have information about services, procedures and product composition and impact. Scientific data must be shared with the public and consumer groups, along with information about processing techniques, conservation and genetic modifications.

I'm not saying that each and every Canadian is about to study this data, but the fact that it is accessible would make the process more transparent and give academics, researchers and consumer groups access to credible information which could then be shared with consumers.

As I said, we seem to be focusing a great deal this morning on ways of not only informing consumers, but educating them as well. Therefore, we feel it is important for this data to be available.

We have briefly discussed the criteria for disseminating information. The information imparted to consumers must be balanced, fair and honest. As mentioned earlier, we advocate an educational rather than a marketing approach. When the task of imparting information is left to companies, they tend to adopt a business-like approach, rather than an educational one. In our opinion, this is one concern that must be addressed.

Let's talk then about the different ways of getting this information across to the public. As noted in the national strategy, we need an information source quite independent from promoters and parties with a vested interest in biotechnologies. One idea would be to establish an independent consultative body which would be responsible for getting information across to consumers.

The mandate of this organization could be broadened to make it a reliable source of information. It could operate a 1-800 number. We are talking hear about concrete ways of informing and educating consumers. This body could also issue opinions and conduct independent evaluations on biotechnology regulations. Furthermore, it could be empowered to look into complaints from members of the public. It could also have the authority to review regulations.

Risk management is another point that needs to be considered. Not a great deal has been said about this subject and it is nevertheless important to consumers. We talked about it a little this morning. Ms. Einsedel said that risk was one factor that must be taken into account. This advisory body should have the authority to assess the risk associated with new products.

This issue concerns us a great deal and it was discussed this morning. When insufficient data is available to ascertain the risk level or to determine whether criteria have been respected, the company in question is merely told to go back and do its homework. When it does supply the information requested, it is not made available to public interest or consumer groups or to scientists.

• 1125 

We have requested such documents on numerous occasions in order to verify the methods used to assess risk. Our requests have always been denied. Greater transparency is needed and a consultative body could play an active role in this area.

As for the various ways of disseminating information, mention was made this morning of the Internet. However, this is not the only solution. We have to realize that very few people have access today to the Internet and that those who do tend to be well-educated individuals who are naturally curious about things. For the vast majority of members of the public, the Internet is still not a reality of daily life.

We would like to make a number of specific recommendations. First of all, the government should levy a special tax on new and genetically engineered products, the proceeds of which would be used to fund a special initiative to be reported on by the

electronic media and in newspapers, books and magazines. A toll-free 1-800 number could be set up along with information centres. The proposed new consultative body could be responsible for overseeing these mechanisms.

In our opinion, the labeling issue has yet to be resolved. Various government departments have held consultations, but the results have not been made public. Once again, the problem is a lack of transparency. We have asked for copies of the submissions tabled, but these have not been made available to us. We feel that adequate follow-up has not been given and that greater thoroughness is needed to ensure that all parties have access to available information.

As for negative or voluntary labeling where a company can choose to indicate whether or not a product has been genetically engineered, this should not be considered a substitute for mandatory labeling because there is no way of verifying the veracity of the information provided. There is no mechanism in place to do so. If, as Christine said earlier, there is no way of checking whether a product was or was not derived from biotechnology, what is the point? This will only confuse members of the public who are going to wonder who did the checking and how it was done. In the case of biological products, efforts have been made to ensure that the certification process is credible, but this costs money. We would have to see whether certification would be relevant in this particular case.

In our opinion, it is important for consumers to make enlightened choices and to have access to a broad range of information. Labeling, whether by means of a symbol or something else, is critically important if consumers are to have real choices. Consumers are not necessarily going to reject biotechnology derived products, but at least they will be able to assess the risk associated with these products, according to their own criteria. Therefore, we advocate mandatory labeling.

I mentioned briefly consultation and cooperation mechanisms. In our view, transparency has been an ongoing problem. Our study showed that countries have taken different approaches, such as holding consensual conferences, organizing working committees and so forth. We have studied all of these mechanisms.

Specific criteria for consultation must be established. Often in the past, mandates have either not been clear or it wasn't clear that the outcome of the consultations would be taken into account. The proposed strategy calls for initial consultations with the public to establish criteria and to devise mechanisms for keeping them informed.

• 1130 

This approach requires a commitment on the part of stakeholders. The process must be fully transparent. Fairness and openness are critical. Consumer groups need access to relevant information and not merely via the Internet. Considering that we are told to consult the Internet virtually half the time we request documents, we do not find this approach very user-friendly.

Participants in the process need to be properly briefed and a cross-section of opinions needs to be represented. Since we have many years of experience with the consultation

process in the field of biotechnology and other areas, we feel that it is important to ensure that the composition of committees truly reflects all interested parties. Therefore, we recommend that company representation on committees be restricted. We occasionally found with some of the committees we worked on that fully 80 per cent of participants were industry representatives. Consequently, the findings of the committee did not necessarily reflect the public interest.

Moreover, it is important to adopt the right mechanisms. I apologize for emphasizing this point, as I imagine others before me have done. Participation in the consultation process can no longer be on a strictly voluntary basis. It takes money to review documentation, make a credible presentation, gather information and support experts. The departments of Health and Agriculture give very little money to consumer and public interest groups, whereas contributing to this process is an extremely costly exercise for them. This factor must be taken into account.

In terms of educating the public, we have talked a great deal about the roles of the various stakeholders. What purpose does information serve? Consumer groups are on the front line. We constantly field calls from consumers, but we don't have the financial resources to follow up on these calls.

In terms of criteria, when consultations are held, we need to ensure that the exercise is a useful one and an effective means of attaining objectives. Often, we tend to overlook this consideration. Once a consultative process is completed, we fail to assess the results or to weigh the opinions of the various parties involved. After all, it is important to respect the views of all stakeholders.

Therefore, we should start by having a broader public debate and then focus on more specific issues during consensual conferences at which time specific questions could be identified and dealt with. A formal committee could then propose detailed solutions. This three-pronged approach would help us to move from a discussion of general topics to a discussion of specific issues.

I will conclude in the other language.

[English]

It's our opinion that this process of dealing with information and what kind of information we should provide to consumers is discussing first what should be discussed last. Before we discuss what information to disseminate or how, we must and should talk about safety. We feel that this issue is not adequately addressed in the consultation documents that we received.

If Canadians rely on government to protect them, whether this is good or not, then the government must do what its citizens want. Risk assessment must be revised in that light. Regulations are required to protect consumers. The safety of Canadian consumers must not be compromised in order to satisfy the desire of corporations or the desire of the government to become a world leader in the development and sale of biotechnology products and services.

• 1135 

If Canada wants to be a leader in promoting mechanisms to support health, safety, environmental, social and ethical matters, why are consumers calling us about the problems they're facing and why can't we provide the answers? Why are the studies not made available, and why is the issue of labeling not resolved?

Since time is running out, I think I'll just leave it at that. Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you very much.

Last, we'll go to Burkhard Mausberg.

Mr. Burkhard Mausberg (Executive Director, Canadian Environmental Defence Fund): Thank you, Mr. Chair.

My name is Burkhard Mausberg. I'm the executive director of the Canadian Environmental Defence Fund. We are a national charitable environmental group concerned with environmental rights for Canadians and trying to further environmental rights both in the courts and in legislation.

I've been working on this issue of biotechnology for the last eight years, and every time I give a talk, whether in a forum such as this or when I talk to citizens on the street, I want to define what I talk about before I talk about it.

When I use the word "biotechnology", I am specifically referring to genetic engineering. So my remarks are only geared towards those sets of technologies that manipulate genetic material at the cellular level and are not dealing with those technologies that we have used since we stopped becoming hunters and gatherers and actually used the land and animals and plants for production of food.

In some ways I've had a very privileged position, because I'm in a position where I can be devil's advocate, where I can ask some tough questions without having to be in your chair, from which you have to make decisions based on those tough questions. I recognize that privileged position I'm in, in asking tough questions.

Before I ask any of those tough questions—I think they are tough questions—let me go back to a comment that Mr. Mayers made earlier this morning. He referred to biotechnology as just another tool in the toolbox. I think that is fundamentally wrong. When we look at what we are talking about, we have to provide a scientific context.

We have had four billion years of evolution—four billions years during which a cow mated with a cow to make another cow, where salmon mated with another salmon to make another salmon. Only since about the early 1970s have we had the opportunity and the technology to mix a plant with an animal, to mix a cow with a salmon, to put canola into fish. I'm not saying these particular examples currently exist. I don't want to fall into the trap of my colleague from the biotechnology information network and what he said about giving wrong examples. I'm just providing a framework.

For the last 25 or 26 years we've been able to do something that evolution previously was not able to do, and that is to mix the genetic material of totally unrelated species

and make something new. At least in my view, that's the scientific context in which we should approach the topic of biotechnology. We're doing something that is fundamentally unnatural. It doesn't occur in nature.

So it's not just another tool in the toolbox, because what we are doing is mixing genes from a variety of organisms and species, putting them in a beaker, mixing them up, and hoping something new comes out that has desirable characteristics.

In that context, then, what is the public perception of this technology? My experience has been that it's mixed. We saw a whole range of surveys today, and as all of you will know, the kind of answer you get from a survey very much depends on the kind of question you ask. So are surveys trustworthy when 33% of the Canadian public think a tomato doesn't contain genes? Are those reliable surveys? I can put up surveys from a whole range of organizations, including the Canadian Dairy Bureau, which said in its survey that two-thirds of Canadians have said that biotechnology poses some or a lot of danger to society. So surveys can be manipulated to result in what you want to hear, in many ways.

Some of the surveys provide interesting tidbits of information, though, and I'm not looking at the numerical numbers, I'm looking at the comments people make. When you look at some of the Optima surveys that were done several years ago, you find things like people thinking we're playing God or that in using genetic engineering technologies we are playing God. That's the kind of framework I think we should look at when we talk about biotech.

• 1140 

In terms of access to information, having worked on this issue for the last eight years, and having worked with colleagues from Health Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, I found a whole bunch of interesting scenarios.

In 1991 we raised the issue first, when I was working for Pollution Probe. We produced a large full-colour map of all the field tests that were occurring at that time in Canada. When we gathered the information, Agriculture and Agri-Food refused to release the exact location of those field tests, so we did not have the opportunity to find out where those genetic tests on Canadian soil occurred.

In 1993 I wrote a chapter in a legal book called *Environment on Trial*, on the regulation of biotechnology. I requested to see some of the risk assessments that were done for the various products under development. I received those risk assessments with whole sections blacked out. So again, we were not given access to information.

In 1995, when I wrote *A Citizen's Guide to Biotechnology*, we found out just before publication that the issue of labeling had been resolved. That is, there was not going to be any labeling of genetically engineered food. That, to me, does not reflect access to information.

For me the question is this. If as a consumer I make certain choices to purchase certain products, the choices are based on a whole range of issues. I may go to a car dealership to buy a car based on a number of criteria, such as the comfort of the car,

where it was made, the gas mileage, and so on. If I go into a supermarket, I invariably make choices about nutritional value, cost, and so on.

What I find interesting in the argument that there shouldn't be labeling is that we are told the product is safe, and that therefore there should be no labeling. Well, my view is that because it's safe, that should be the criterion that allows it on the market in the first place.

At that point, should people have a choice based on their religious beliefs, based on their beliefs that this technology is indeed opposing four billion years of evolution, or based on the fact that they may be allergic to certain products? At that point, I will make a choice whether or not I purchase a genetically engineered product. So the safety issue does not neglect that choice. It's made up of many different factors.

For example, consumer boycotts have been very successful in a range of social policy questions. All day I've tried to think of the name of the young Canadian, the 12-year-old who's trying to fight child labour in various developing countries. He is trying to do a consumer boycott by having consumers not purchase those products, because he believes, in my view rightly, that children should not be working at 10 or 12 years old. They should be playing ball or hockey or whatever they like to do as children, to have a proper development. There a consumer boycott is being used, successfully or not I don't know, in order to influence consumers' decisions. How can consumers make those kinds of decisions if we do not know what product we are purchasing?

If I happen to be an intensely religious person—it doesn't matter what religion it is—and I believe that for various reasons we are put on this earth and we progress in reproduction the way we happen to, don't I have a right to exercise that religious belief? If I happen to be someone who has a preference towards organic foods—i.e., those foods that have not been produced with pesticides and herbicides and chemical input—don't I have a right to purchase those products and to be informed whether or not the product on the shelf fulfils those requirements?

I find these kinds of forums are best in a discussion, and that's why I leave my remarks short. At the end of the day what I would like to leave you with is that choice is not just a matter of one criterion—in this particular, safety. Choice is a matter of several criteria where individually we are all different. At the end of the day what it results in is freedom—freedom to choose those products that we individually believe are right for ourselves.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

• 1145 

The Chairman: Thank you.

I thank everyone for their presentations.

We'll go immediately to questions, and Mr. Hoepfner.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. An interesting morning.

I want to hit more or less three different issues. I think they were expressed in each presentation, more or less. One is misleading information, which I heard from a number of presenters; the second is the right or access to information; and the third is the labeling issue. As well, Mr. Mausberg hit on something that got me thinking: How much influence in all these issues does the media have?

I'll just throw this out as a backgrounder to you. My Liberal friends know I've been quite critical of the Canadian Wheat Board, and I have had some interesting experiences. I did a news release on one of the issues for which I had documentation, and all of a sudden a farmer from the Peace River area who had heard about it phoned me and said, "You know, Jake, we can't get our media to print your news release or do a story on it". I found that hard to believe, so I did phone some media people I knew, and I was astounded by the amount of pressure that is put on the media not to give the correct information.

When you have big organizations like Monsanto and other people, with billions of dollars at stake, how do you disseminate whether it's misleading information or correct information?

I was very interested, Dr. Surgeoner, in your statement that you could get no farmer to serve on the board. Was that because farmers weren't concerned about information or communication? Let's touch that one first.

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: The reason we didn't get a farmer is that we had a general meeting with an election, and unfortunately, the farmer who ran didn't win the election.

Actually, in the province of Ontario we have an organization called ABC Ontario, or Agricultural Biotechnology Coalition, which has the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, the Christian Farmers, and a whole variety of farm organizations. AGCare is another major Ontario organization.

They're very much involved, because they're seeing the leading value-added wave, if you like, associated with this technology. That's well labeled in their business, because it's where the value is occurring. A lot of it's not yet in the consumer market. So farmers are very much involved in this overall process.

To get back to your question about the media, I also have frustrations that way. The CBC did the documentary *Field of Genes*. We have quite a number of people who were more than willing to speak on the issues in a balanced format, but they wanted the extremes to create, I guess, energy around it. Balance doesn't seem to draw the big audiences.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: I was wondering further, Dr. Surgeoner, how you operate. You said that you have a board with different points of view. How do you critique these different points of view—which ones are right and which ones are wrong—to promote a certain topic or a certain direction in the information?

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: I think I'll use my colleague Chris as an example. We very often will write and rewrite various issues over and over again until we can come to consensus statements associated with these. In our consumer kit, we in fact had many rewrites on the same issue.

So it's a lot of back and forth and providing information to each side of the equation.

The Chairman: Ms. St-Pierre.

Ms. Nathalie St-Pierre: I want to comment as well on this subject of misleading information. It's not an easy subject. It's very complex.

An example that comes to mind is when we said numerous years ago that with the green revolution and pesticides, we were going to save the world, with no more hunger and so on and so forth. We would be able to produce enough food for all.

These are the kind of...uneasy feeling about what kind of information should be out there, and not just say that biotechnology will solve world hunger again. That was used a lot, and it's used a lot that biotechnology is the technology.

• 1150 

Also, when we talk about misleading information, or balanced information, those are the statements we're saying we have to be cautious about. This is a technology that I agree is certainly not a tool. We're changing fundamentally the nature of things. So how do we deal with this? What are the pros and cons? There are some dangers. What are they? Where can you get information?

I know the FBCN exists. Of course, we were there as part of the process and all that. But consumers have never called us and said they got the information. If they want to know something about it from the consumer's perspective, they can call us. Providing balanced information is not easy. All stakeholders should sit down. Again, it comes back to the means. If the farmer maybe cannot join the association or was not elected, or if the consumer groups cannot go, maybe it's because they don't have the means to attend and to participate fully, which means you have to read; you have to keep up the expertise and everything. So this creates a difficult situation.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Seeing that we have a lot of big bucks today in communications, are we running into a problem with brainwashing more than advertising? I made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1981 and I was astounded what media can do to brainwash people.

When I looked at my own family growing up, when we got the first television in our home in 1961 my little kids, who were three or four years old, wouldn't watch the program, but, by cracky, when a commercial came on, they all gathered around the TV and it influenced them. You know they knew more about products than I did. I didn't pay much attention.

Are we in a society where this is happening to us? Because of big bucks and certain directions that multinationals want to take, information is geared in such a way as to lead us along and make them more successful than maybe the consumer or the people who use the products.

Ms. Nathalie St-Pierre: I think you're right. It touches upon what my colleague was saying about critical thinking. Maybe we are not educating our children to become thinkers, to be able to analyse information. You have to say, this is what I need, this is what I'm looking for, and this is what I will do with this information.

We see in the schools more and more pamphlets or brochures that are offered by banks or companies that have a product to sell instead of providing information. Certainly there should be a critical look about what's going on in the school at that level, the level of information.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Thank you.

Ms. Hélène Alarie: Mr. Mausberg, I think you have something to say.

Mr. Burkhard Mausberg: I wanted to respond to that question. Again, and I can't see the names and I apologize, but my colleague there put up a graph that showed the acceptability of biotechnology products in various countries. I'd like to make another slide and put that on top of it. That slide would show how much money has been spent in Canada and Europe on marketing and advertising biotechnology products versus those other countries. Because we've had a head start in developing these products based on our economy, which is very much based on natural resources and agriculture and forestry and so on, that's why we've seen the leadership in biotechnology products in Canada. Therefore, we've been ahead of the game. Therefore we've spent a lot more money on marketing and advertising. So I challenge my colleague from the University of Calgary.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Is that in brainwashing or marketing and advertising?

Mr. Burkhard Mausberg: I think that's a tricky question.

The Chairman: We'll go to Ms. Alarie.

[*Translation*]

Ms. Hélène Alarie: We are hearing some rather disturbing information about this field. Biotechnology is, in my opinion, important if we are to ensure food safety, but if we want to go further with biotechnology, we need to educate people. This is a fundamental criterion. The people who are being educated need to trust us and above all, we need to be credible and transparent from a scientific standpoint.

• 1155 

In this morning's focus groups, we heard how, on the one hand, consumers were worried about an ecological disaster, and how, on the other hand, government and other agencies currently overseeing this field were no longer trusted. Therefore, who can impart information in a credible manner so that people have confidence in what they are being told?

I believe you talked about setting up an independent body. Isn't that right?

Ms. Nathalie St-Pierre: The subject does indeed generate a great deal of concern, but let me say first and foremost that I believe the state, that is the government, has a role to play. We must place our trust in someone. The public needs to get their information from a trustworthy source. Consumers cannot assess every bit of information themselves. The government has a responsibility to ensure food safety.

To restore public confidence, we need to change the way we do things. The consultation process needs to be more transparent and our methods more open. I talked about this earlier and I discuss it in my summary. Criteria are needed. Once we make the effort, confidence will slowly be restored.

Then, it will be easier to educate people because they will be more trusting and thus less demanding. People are quite demanding today because their confidence has been shaken. Labelling might become less of an issue when people realize that there are no risks involved. Religious or moral issues may indeed surface, but the important thing is to restore trust.

Ms. Hélène Alarie: A background paper on the consultation process into renewing Canada's biotechnology strategy mentioned a vast consultation process to be undertaken. The dates suggested were March and April. Did this consultation process in fact take place? Were you satisfied with the outcome? What exactly do you mean by transparent?

Ms. Nathalie St-Pierre: The consultation process did indeed take place. I wouldn't say that it was broad in scope. Because meetings were being held in Montreal, we wanted to send three representatives, but that wasn't possible. Although we weren't asking for much, but we were limited to one person.

A vast consultation process isn't quite as simple as all that. A certain amount of expertise is required to understand what is being discussed, along with an awareness of the issues involved. Consultation does not imply a public debate. It implies consultation on very specific components of the Canadian strategy.

As for the meaning of transparency, it refers to the way of doing things and to the way of involving people in the process. The process cannot be not transparent when no follow-up is conducted and no documentation distributed. We have attended meetings and subsequently received no follow-up information. Getting information of any kind has not proven easy. That is what we mean by lack of transparency.

Ms. Hélène Alarie: Ms. Mitchler, you mentioned negative labeling. What do you mean by that?

[English]

Ms. Christine Mitchler: Negative labeling is when you are saying something is, for example, fat free. A fat-free product claim on a label would be an example of a negative labeling claim.

Another one would be, for example, if rBST were to be approved in this country, if I dare say the B word. It has not been, but let's just say for the sake of argument that Health Canada approves rBST. That's not to say they have. I do not have inside knowledge on that issue, but let's say they do.

• 1200 

Assuming, first of all, that Health Canada approved the product and it's deemed to be safe for animals, humans, and the environment, and so health and safety is not an issue,

I am concerned that under current labeling guidelines a milk processor could, in theory, slap a label on there that says this milk has not been treated or derived from rBST-treated cows. There's absolutely no way I'm aware of to substantiate or verify whether that claim is true at this point in time. I'm concerned about having negative labeling claims out there that there is no way to verify or substantiate. If there is a way to provide the substantiation for such labeling claims, be it for rBST, for fat free, or whatever it is, that's fine, but it has to be substantiated with very well-established and very well-supported evidence that government feels it can enforce and regulate.

Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman: I wanted to comment with respect to negative labeling. Negative labeling is part of the voluntary labeling system that is currently practised by CFIA and Health Canada as partners. The purpose of that is to allow for specialty market development.

If you look at what we have currently in Canada in specialty markets, we have organic foods. Organic foods, of course, are growing in popularity, so there is a necessity to have voluntary negative labeling that says, for example, in the future this does not contain genetically engineered organisms. That's indeed what this system allows us to do. That's very important, and it is substantiated. It's very important that this message be gotten across; it can be substantiated, because through organic labeling now, whatever are the criteria to be called organic...then those can be substantiated.

The same would be true if we had voluntary negative labeling for genetically engineered food products. If one were to say there are no genetically engineered organisms present in this food, you could substantiate it in the same way organic foods are substantiated. There may not be a test to determine whether rBST is genetically engineered or otherwise, because all cows will have rBST regardless. So that's an important distinction to make there. I think voluntary negative labeling is very crucial and substantiated.

The Chairman: Mr. McCormick.

Mr. Larry McCormick: Thank you, Mr. Chair, for the opportunity, and thank you all for being here.

Perhaps I need to put something at rest in my own mind. I thought I knew where we were on labeling. If my wife were to plant more tomatoes than what she's probably going to plant, and she used an heirloom variety of tomatoes, which are very popular throughout North America, and if we wanted to sell those tomatoes on the corner market, can we label them as organic or not today? Please clarify this for me, Dr. Ryan-Harshman.

Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman: I'm not certain if that decision has been made about organic.

Gord, has the final decision been made about the labeling of organic foods?

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: My interpretation was you were using an old variety when you said an heirloom variety, so there was no genetic engineering involved.

Mr. Larry McCormick: No, not at all.

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: In order to label it organic, you have to have it certified. So you have to have three years of a certification process showing no artificial chemicals, either pesticides or fertilizers. If you've had that certification process over three years, you could then sell that product as organic.

Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman: Then, of course, it could be labeled as such.

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: Yes.

Mr. Larry McCormick: And that certification process is administered by the organic association themselves? They set the standards—

Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman: Yes, they do.

Mr. Larry McCormick: —and they allow whatever farmer meets those standards to be able to sell under that label?

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: That's correct. In fact, there are several different organizations, so there isn't exactly one common standard. The U.S. is undergoing some extreme controversy right now under the terminology of what will be organic, because the initial USDA recommendation said that biotechnology could be, and there's quite a backlash against that, which I would agree with.

Mr. Larry McCormick: Again, just for clarification, if I obtain seeds from a source of grains from some country where there have not been any changes to that seed, can I grow that grain and can I label it that it's free of any altering of genes of any kind? Can I do that today? Who can clarify that for me? Health Canada could, I'm sure.

Ms. Nathalie St-Pierre: That's what I understand from the guidelines.

Mr. Larry McCormick: We can do that today. Okay, thank you very much.

• 1205 

Now, Doctor, from Food and Technology in Oshawa, you're a consultant. I just hope that in the answer you're going to say who your clients are and your funding.

I had a lot of people in eastern Ontario get into this rBST, and they're still watching it very closely. They have concerns. All these tests are being conducted in the United States and in some other laboratories, and it seems to be funded by the company that does have the product available, Monsanto in this case. So I'd like to get you to share your thoughts on that.

There doesn't seem to be a great concern or a great challenge when we use biotech for seeds or for grain. It's just when we get into certain cases, most certainly with milk and with animals—that's where the resistance seems to be. So much more good is going to come continually from biotech that we do have to be involved in the education. So I just want to get you on the record here.

Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman: Okay.

The best way to preface the answer to your question is by saying my background is as a public health nutritionist. I left public health nutrition about two years ago to become

more involved in food and technology consulting. The reason I left is I wanted to be more involved in the breaking issues of the day, which included labeling of genetically engineered foods and that sort of thing.

What I'm most interested in is protecting the public health system we have created in Canada in terms of how we address issues—for example, risk assessment and safety concerns of genetically engineered foods. I want them to proceed in the fashion they have proceeded in in the past, which has been very good at protecting food safety. That's very important.

Certainly a number of questions come up, and almost everyone has asked me, "So who do you work for? Everyone wants to know." Well, I will tell you that I have worked for Monsanto. I have also worked for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency doing some education. I have volunteered time to Dietitians of Canada and to the Food Biotechnology Communications Network.

My practice is one of education, so even if I work for a company, my role is that of an educator, not a marketer of product. I have not marketed any product for any company, because that is the opposite of education. Advertising is not education, and I am in it for the education side.

We have a very good regulatory system. People don't have a clue what that regulatory system is all about, because it's very complicated. It takes people like me, who are willing to provide that type of education, and that's why I'm where I am.

Mr. Larry McCormick: Thank you.

I certainly, Mr. Chair, want to put on the record that I'm not at any time ever questioning the ethics of any doctors or scientists or whatever.

I notice that in the United States they say one-third of their vegetables and fruits are imported. Of course that's probably a trade concern, when you have a country that touches as many places on the globe as they do. But also they're very concerned because of the food safety; they've had some problems with raspberries and so on. I just wonder if there's something we might look at later.

I'm sure we'll have no concerns and it will be well looked at when we bring in biotech products, but when we put so much attention on biotech, will that leave us open for...? We'll have to watch these other products we're bringing in from other locations on the globe. I certainly trust the people there, but we have to be a watchdog sometimes with our multinationals.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

The Chairman: Does anybody want to attempt that?

Ms. Mitchler.

Ms. Christine Mitchler: A year ago, I would say probably 60% of the presentations I was asked to give, as a CAC representative, to industry, government, and interest groups were on biotechnology or topics relating to it. Within the last year, that emphasis

has switched over from biotech to food safety. So the bulk of my time is now spent on food safety presentations.

• 1210 

I would also like to say that I have to disagree with Madame Alarie that consumers have a high level of distrust in government. I think consumers have a high degree of trust in government in terms of food safety.

I think that's true relative to the concern and perception about food safety in the U.S., certainly if the media is any indicator of that. The U.S. is getting a lot of scrutiny around food safety. Canada has been getting less of that. Part of that is because consumers do have that high level of confidence in our food safety system.

I find it interesting that we as consumers will have a high degree of confidence in the safety of our foods, but all of a sudden, with biotechnology and genetic engineering products, that confidence goes right out the window. I guess that was one of the issues that we looked at during our national food committee meeting: why is that?

I think there are fundamental questions and a sense of uneasiness raised by the vehicle of biotechnology and genetic engineering. It causes questions about how food is produced and processed in this country. Biotech just happens to be a lightning rod for that.

I just wanted to clarify that point about trust.

The Chairman: Thank you.

Mr. Calder.

Mr. Murray Calder: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Three points were raised here on biotech: awareness, implication, and the public's role. I found the charts that were shown to us to be very interesting. For instance, look at the public's perception of how yeast is used for making beer, 77% to 12%, versus how genes are used in better tomatoes, which was 15% to 33%. So right off the bat, those percentages tell me that the public knows more about making beer than about food production.

A voice: Priorities.

Mr. Murray Calder: Yes. Go figure.

Also, we got into some of the other ones here. The public seems to know more about how bacteria figures in vaccines for medicine—those percentages were the same—than what they know about how biotech is basically used in food. Is there a lack of knowledge or a resistance in the general public in dealing with biotech in food production?

I have a few more questions to go from there.

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: In my opinion, one of the key issues is that it has to personally affect you. Once it starts to personalize itself to you then you become interested and

you want the information. So as the second wave of biotechnology comes through with the reduced fat and that which is better for your health, those kinds of things, in my opinion, will be labeled because the consumer benefits. Then their interests will mean that they will become involved.

Right now, most of it is at the agronomic stage with farmers. The farmers are involved. They're looking at the Roundup Ready soybeans and Bt corn because the value-added component affects them. Once the value-added component starts to personalize itself with consumers, like beer, then I think they will start to spend more attention on it and pick up the information. Consumers are inundated with information, and until it starts to personally affect them, they're not going to spend a lot of time on it. That's my opinion.

Mr. Murray Calder: Okay, I agree. I'm going to deal with the awareness just a little bit more. As for the implication, I think you're already touching on that right now, Gord.

I can think of one of the reasons why the consumer right now is becoming more and more interested. You have to remember the demographics here. I'm a farmer in my other life, and we farmers make up 2.8% of the population, yet 100% of the population is involved in what I am producing. Therefore, they should be interested in what I'm doing.

But at the same time, the population wants its cars and houses and everything else along with that, yet every time I fly out of Pearson International Airport to come to Ottawa, I see another subdivision going on top of prime agricultural land.

I feel there has to be an education process here, because the implication—we're heading toward the public's role here—is the fact that I have less land to produce food for more people. I know the demographics right now are that, by 2030, there will be nine billion people on the face of the Earth. So you're putting me in a corner here. I have less land on which I have to produce more food. How am I going to do that?

• 1215 

Ms. Edna Einsedel: I see the issue of biotechnology as something that you can't keep in a vacuum. I think that as part of the educational process people do have to understand the larger context in which the technology operates, so I don't think it's just a matter of talking about the science or some of the impacts on the environmental side or the wonderful economics that the industry will reap. I think you have to look at all of these issues in total.

Mr. Murray Calder: Which basically brings us down to the last two points—and Mr. Mausberg will probably want to comment once I finish.

There were two comments made to the effect that we need to have labeling of a product that is GE-free. My question is, starting from when? In 1970 we were doing plant cross-breeding and were very successful, and that's why we're currently feeding six billion people. The projection then was that we were going to have five billion people by 1995. We're past that already and we're producing much more per acre now than what we

were in 1970 when we were afraid we couldn't feed 3% of the population. That's the first point.

Second, we are going to be more intensive in food production per acre, which means that if we're going to do that we're probably going to have to use more pesticides and herbicides. And it makes sense to me that.... Okay, we're changing DNA—I will give you that—instead of cross-breeding because we've had to speed up the process, but the benefit from it is going to be that we're not going to be using as much herbicide. And pesticides would be a better example, if you take a look at the potato versus the Colorado potato bug. I'd like your comments on that.

Mr. Burkhard Mausberg: If I may, Mr. Chairman, let me say that the argument that biotech—and particularly genetic engineering—ought to be used to feed the world is a laudable one. Nobody likes to see starving people.

But I challenge you to find out how many applications currently being pursued in Canada actually deal with an increase in food production rather than a particular application whereby somebody was ingenious enough to make more money at it.

When you look at Monsanto's applications, for example, whether it's the canola or the soya bean or the cotton, most of their applications deal with how they can sell more Roundup.

Mr. Murray Calder: I can give you an example right now if you want an example. I'm a chicken farmer. Twenty-five years ago it used to take me 12 weeks to produce a four-pound chicken. My feed conversion at that time was overtopped at 3:1. Now I'm producing a chicken at four pounds, a male in approximately 39 to 40 days and a female in approximately 41 to 42 days. That has been done through cross-breeding and everything, and my feed conversion is now 1.85:1. There's an example.

Mr. Burkhard Mausberg: But that is traditional biotech, not genetic engineering, and that's what I'm talking about. When proponents of the microtechnology—how you're mixing up genes and DNA among species—talk out, they always talk about promoting increased food, and again, it's a very laudable goal, but when you look at the actual applications being pursued in the lab, in the field, and commercially, they have nothing to do with it—or very few have anything to do with that. Most applications deal with increasing the profits of the company producing it. That's my first comment.

My other comment is that you're absolutely right with respect to something like the potato beetle: if we can engineer a potato to cut out the pesticide use in order to have a better yield for farmers in the maritimes, that may very well be a suitable application.

But then again, at the same time, look at how much we are ingraining and manifesting herbicide use with one scientist's Roundup product. There we're saying, "buy this product", and you have to apply herbicide in order to make the value of that product worthwhile. They're not even giving you a choice to do IPM.

The Chairman: Thank you, Murray. The time is up. We have to go to Mr. Hoepfner.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: I'll just pick up on Mr. Calder's point. It's quite interesting. As you know, in today's food basket the producer gets about 11% to 14% of the cost of that food basket.

• 1220 

I was interested in Ms. Mitchler's comment about the Competition Act. We know that with the biotechnology and all the cross-breeding and whatever, we have more breeder's rights, we have extended patent protections, we have intellectual rights. How do you get the Competition Act to work in a society that is controlled totally by different rights?

We know we have to have safe food, but we also have to have affordable food. If the safe food isn't affordable, you ain't going to eat it. You're going to go for something else. How do we as a producer and a consumer get some political or judicial clout to protect our interests, instead of protecting all the interests of the middlemen?

Ms. Christine Mitchler: I have two ways to respond to that. First of all, the reference to the competition issue was an example of the kinds of consumer interest issues that my association tends to get involved in. That remark was part of my introductory remarks about CAC in general.

The second part of my response is that it gets to one of the comments I made in my presentation about who bears the risks, who bears the benefits, and who gets to decide. I think that's a very complicated issue. The issue around intellectual property and patenting is a very complicated issue. I don't think it's black and white. I think there needs to be a lot more discussion and debate around that, just as there is around how to label and how to provide consumers with information.

It's always been my belief as a consumer representative that it would be very, very difficult to only do the kind of work that I do as a CAC rep and only look at what is in the consumer interest without looking at how this particular consumer interest would affect the farmer. How would it affect the processor? How would it affect the distributor and the retailer? I don't think any of this happens in isolation one unto the other. It's part of a system, and I think all the inputs provide input into the system.

If you make a change at the farm end, you're going to, by direct relationship, create a change or an input or an impact on the consumer end. It falls all the way through the chain. I think we have to consider all the impacts on everybody and all the points along the way within the food distribution system and the food chain.

I really believe that if you do something that is going to be blatantly unfair to the producer or the processor, it's going to end up being unfair to the consumer, because they're going to end up paying for the cost of it. I'm not sure if I'm answering your question.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: What I'm trying to get at is that we've had different complaints about the input costs—you know, they're being regulated, there's no competition between the fuel companies or fertilizer companies, and the farmer has to pay the cost.

The farmer, however, has no mechanism of passing that cost on to the wholesaler or to the consumer.

Somewhere we have to have some kind of mechanism. We had one presenter here over a year ago from the United States tell us that if the Canadian government didn't regulate or institute some legislation that would be more stringent on the anti-combines act, that would reduce the—what do you call it?—the combines of certain conglomerates and the controlling of prices, farming would not stay viable, and it would be impossible to operate a farm.

When I look today at the average income of a farmer in Manitoba, it's \$ 8,000. You know, that's half of the poverty income. Where are we going with this whole issue?

Ms. Christine Mitchler: I think this is an agricultural issue in general. It certainly is outside the purview of my area of expertise as a consumer representative on food issues. I don't think I can answer that in the specific terms. I think it's an agricultural issue that is not only an issue perhaps with biotechnology, but an issue that's of concern within the agricultural industry as a whole.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: Doesn't it go in to the education, the communications?

• 1225 

Ms. Nathalie St-Pierre: My comment on that—to respond also to what you were saying before—is that if producers are more and more hostages, basically, or becoming hostage, to the companies producing the seeds, producing the pesticides, producing the herbicides and all that, then indeed we will feel there would be less competition. As a result, I think, it's inevitable that the price of food will probably go up.

So the use of biotechnology is probably exacerbating this problem, because farmers and producers are becoming more and more dependent on these technologies, and they're supplied by very few manufacturers. It is a concern, and how to deal with that—

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: That's the first time I've heard somebody admit that. That's been my position all along, that the more we get into the technical field, the more we produce, the more hurt we experience.

Ms. Nathalie St-Pierre: And if—

The Chairman: We have to go on to the next questioner.

Madam Alarie.

[*Translation*]

Ms. Hélène Alarie: Let me set you straight, Ms. Mitchler. I was only reporting what I heard this morning. In the focus groups, we heard that there was little trust in institutions. I was only repeating what I heard.

I have a question for Dr. Surgeon. Is the kit you talked about available to the public? Could we get one? I would be curious to see what kind of information it contains.

[English]

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: Chris, did you leave a copy of the kit for the committee?

Ms. Christine Mitchler: The revisions aren't completed yet.

The Chairman: Could you give it to the clerk whenever it's complete? Then we'll get it out to the various members.

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: Yes.

Ms. Christine Mitchler: It's not likely to be available until the end of May, early June. I'm still receiving comments within CAC from my people. I think we're now up to the second or third draft.

Ms. Hélène Alarie: Merci.

The Chairman: Mr. Harvard.

Mr. John Harvard: We've touched on a number of angles, if I can put it that way, with respect to this subject of biotechnology. I think a number of speakers have spoken to the fact that information, when it comes to biotechnology, is somewhat scarce at times, sometimes misleading, or perhaps sometimes just plain wrong.

My friend from Manitoba, Mr. Hoepfner—of course, I come from Manitoba as well—was pointing out that when his children were young, they were more apt to pay attention to the commercials on television as opposed to the program material being transmitted. I think that's a good observation, but we have to remember that resources are critical. Leading sponsors, national and international, have the wealth to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars, sometimes millions of dollars, to prepare one minute of material. One minute of commercial may cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, or millions. But the programmers, the networks, don't have any money like that to spend on their programming. So resources are critical.

It's interesting that in this country, the only network that has resources anywhere near adequate to provide information is the CBC, because it's publicly funded and it has a mandate to tell stories about Canada and what's going on here. Yet it's Mr. Hoepfner and his party who would love to destroy the CBC. Isn't that interesting.

Mr. Jake Hoepfner: We just want to privatize it, John.

Mr. John Harvard: Yes, make them just like the rest of the networks that have no resources to provide information. Isn't that interesting.

I have one question for Madam Einsedel. I think you mentioned off the top—if I heard you right—when you were alluding to the graph on the screen, that there was perhaps a link between the acceptance of technology on one side and the support of public institutions on the other.

• 1230 

I really wonder about that, because I know a lot of people in public life who are quite ready to accept technology to improve profits, to make all kinds of money, to make the

country more competitive, and yet on the other hand will slam public institutions every day. I might even get back to my friend, Mr. Hoepfner, again.

A voice: Leave Jake alone for a while.

Mr. John Harvard: Yes, we'll leave Jake alone, but when you belong to that kind of party, you're open to attack.

Anyway, do you really believe there is a linkage between those two? I have my doubts, and I guess I'm trying to be a critical thinker, as suggested by our friend here at the end of the table.

Ms. Edna Einsedel: There are many factors that determine acceptance of a given technology. I'm not saying trust in institutions is the only factor that helps to explain acceptance. It's quite possible that you'll have a situation where there is trust in an institution but non-acceptance of the technology. It's also quite possible that the opposite can happen. All I'm saying is there is a connection between trust in institutions and acceptance, but that is not the only factor.

Mr. John Harvard: I have one more question. Do you think there is something to what Mr. Mausberg said, that perhaps the reason there is a greater acceptance of biotechnology on this continent as opposed to that in Europe is because in North America we have been world leaders when it comes to biotechnology and there has been more promotion of the industry, more than what exists in Europe?

Ms. Edna Einsedel: There has been promotion of the industry in North America. Certainly if you look at the United States, that's certainly where a lot of the early products of biotechnology have come onto the market. That's also where some of the early consumer battles on biotechnology have occurred. I think the fact that there is a lot of promotion of these products is just one factor.

Another factor might be that North Americans certainly have been ahead in terms of the production of these products. Certainly in terms of Canada being a resource-based economy, that could also be another reason why there is some support for these products. The example of potatoes in P.E.I. was mentioned. I presume that in Saskatchewan you might have higher levels of support in terms of wheat crops, for example. That's another factor that might explain why there is some acceptance here.

A third factor might be that we don't have perhaps as much activity that's visible on the interest groups side. We don't have a Jeremy Rifkin who commands media attention. So I think it's a whole bunch of factors. In Germany, for example, you have the Green Party that's institutionalized and able to promote an agenda within the institutional setting that's not available in other settings.

Mr. John Harvard: And who want to increase the price of gasoline from \$ 4 a gallon to \$ 8 a gallon.

The Chairman: We've run out of time, but I have a small question I'd like to ask. Mrs. Ur has a small question also.

Would you like to go first, Mrs. Ur?

Mrs. Rose-Marie Ur (Lambton—Kent—Middlesex, Lib.): Unfortunately we've run out of time. I want to have two points on record.

Madame St-Pierre made the statement that if Canadians expect government to protect them...and I don't know if this is good or not. What did she really mean by that? Who or what has created or led to this mistrust?

The second point is, I think Dr. Surgeoner said there's enough information out there, but it only seems to get to the public when it affects them personally. I agree with you there.

Maybe we've missed the communication aspect. Biotech isn't anything new. I think consumers are seeing that as being new, and when anything is new, they are apprehensive. So in our great communication skills, why are we not explaining to them the biotech from way back when, say, insulin or whatever, and how positive it can be? We're just presenting the day-to-day things. Why don't you go back and say how wonderful it has been in the past, to kind of get them on your side?

Dr. Gord Surgeoner: That is a very strong method that we use. But I do agree with the comments that we are making a leap forward. We are saying we're building on past technologies. We use bread and wine, and it's in our consumer kit that we do that.

• 1235 

But Mr. Chairman, I'd like to make one comment. We hear this term “a product of biotechnology” over and over again. I want to emphasize to the committee the complexity of that.

We had a big Industry Canada debate on labeling of products of biotechnology. Somebody made the comment that McDonald's claims they don't have products of biotechnology, but here becomes the issue.

McDonald's buys beef and chicken from Canada that's probably fed with corn and soy beans that we grow in Ontario and that are products of biotechnology. So is that chicken and beef now a product of biotechnology?

All of the cheese, or at least 60% to 70% of the cheese, now has chymosin in it to create the rennet to make the cheese itself. Is your cheeseburger now a product of biotechnology?

The cooking oil to make your French fries may well have been canola oil. Let alone that we're using the P.E.I. potato, but just the cooking oil, is this a product of biotechnology?

Then when people really get upset is with your can of Coke. Our second use of corn in the province of Ontario is to create fructose. So we take that corn, we make fructose, and we put it in a can of Coke. Is that Coke a product of biotechnology?

So you suddenly see the complexity of the issue we're dealing with when you personalize it from the McDonald's standpoint, or Wendy's, or what have you.

The Chairman: Thank you very much.

My little question is this. I was told recently by a person from your university that in the near future nutritionists are going to be more important than doctors, because we're living longer. Every generation we add on three or four years, in spite of pesticides and chemicals, and maybe even in spite of biotechnology.

Dr. Ryan-Harshman, you are a nutritionist yourself and you have done studies for large companies and so on. Do you think this is correct, that we're going to be more into preventative medicine rather than curing disease?

Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman: Absolutely. There's a definite trend, and that's part of what Paul Mayers was mentioning this morning about the whole concept of nutraceuticals and whether they would be novel foods or whether they might be considered drugs. That area is just beginning. In the next 15 to 20 years, we'll see a number of products become available. Those products could vary from drugs to foods.

I'll give you a very specific example. Lycopene in tomatoes has been heavily researched in the last couple of years because of its ability to reduce incidence of prostate cancer, for example. It is possible to produce a supplement that would be taken by people who are at risk for prostate cancer to reduce the possibility that they would get that cancer, and that may be considered by the current definitions a nutraceutical or a drug-type supplement.

However, it's also possible through biotechnology to insert the genes that code for the proteins that make the enzymes that make lycopene, which is incidentally the red pigment of tomato, so that you would get maybe broccoli that contained lycopene. Then broccoli, which already contains important phytochemicals for fighting cancer, would be even better, which would certainly benefit those who don't like tomatoes. Tomatoes are probably the primary source of lycopene for most people's diets. There are some other sources, such as watermelon, which is more of a seasonal fruit.

So absolutely, there's a lot of potential there for that to take place. It's going to demand that we have greater funding for education. As I've always said as a public health nutritionist, give me the money and I'll do it.

The Chairman: Okay.

A voice: Show me the money.

Dr. Milly Ryan-Harshman: That's right; show me the money.

Voices: Oh, oh!

The Chairman: Thank you all very much. It's been a very interesting morning. Thank you all for your input.

The meeting is adjourned.

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HOARDING OF INFORMATION

failed to raise a red flag notifying the environmentalist of the impending approval of GE products in Canada] When I raised this issue with him later. He was furious and all but hung of the phone on me]

2018 HOARDING OF INFORMATION

U*(i) In In 1998, I found out that one of the members of the CEN who had attended the 1993 sessions on Genetically Engineered Foods and Crops had been at that CEN meeting, but had failed to raise a red flag notifying the environmentalists of the impending approval of GE products in Canada] When I raised this issue with him later. He was furious and all but hung up the phone on me]

COST OF REGULATIONS

At the CEN there was also a presentation by a representative from the Ministry of Environment who when discussing Environmental regulations seemed more concerned about the cost of the environmental regulations than about the cost to the environment of not having environmental regulation.

BRAZIL: 1998

() THAT in 1998 from March 31st - April 1 participated in international conference in Ihlá Bela in Brazil

1. Whether you will be participating in Biodevastation II?
the Americas

1999 The World Trade Organization must be dismantled Tinkering with it is not enough MOVE MOVE MOVE TO 1999



Justice News

Posted by Joan Russow

by Joan Russow and distributed before and at the World Trade Conference in Seattle

We are now living in the wake of negligence from years of institutional collusion among governments, corporations and the military. Currently there is a concurrence of disasters: the violation of human rights, including civil and political rights, the denial of social justice, the degradation of the environment, and the escalation of war and conflict. The WTO has been instrumental in fostering this collusion to the detriment of the global community. In the year 1999, the culmination of the decade devoted to international law, rather than continue with this collusion which has jeopardized civil society

and the global ecosystem, the WTO should be dismantled and emphasis should be placed on member states living up to their international public trust commitments and obligations and adhering to the rule of law.

DECLARATION OF ACTIONS

The Declaration of Actions was compiled from presentations, comments and proposals that were made during the plenary sessions at a recent conference

RECOGNIZING the Interdependence of Peace, Environmental Protection, Human Rights and Social Justice;

NOTING that through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created international Public Trust obligations, commitments and expectations:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, potable water, shelter and health care, education and social justice and the right to self determination;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumption

CONCERNED that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) undermine the UN's work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above:

DISMAYED by the continuing global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from General Assembly resolutions;

RECALLING the commitment made by all the member states of the United

Nations to "ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law" (Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Beijing, 1995, and also in the Habitat II Agenda, Istanbul, 1996);

We call upon all MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

1. 1 * TO CREATE a world based on true participatory democracy within a framework of public trust principles;
* TO ACCEPT the inherent limits to the Earth's resources
* to promote the peaceful coexistence of all nations, races, and species;
* TO DEVELOP a stable and peaceful international society founded on the rule of law;
* TO HALT the consequences of unprincipled economic growth;
* TO STRIVE TO REMOVE the inequitable distribution of resources * to stabilize population and implement the commitments made through the international conference on population and development

1. 2 To discharge the obligations, act on the commitments, and fulfill the expectations arising from international Public Trust agreements, including:

(a) signing and ratifying any existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified;
(b) enacting the domestic legislation necessary to implement them or to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations; and (c) acting upon the commitments arising from conference action plans.

2. 1. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations of member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upward with respect to:

(a) Promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights including labour rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and

health care, and social justice, and the right to self-determination;

* the obligation undertaken by States in various multilateral treaties on human rights, that there must be no discrimination on the

() THAT in 1998 on January 31. I recirculated the Report **of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada Expert Panel on RBST** Prepared for Health Canada, January

In 1999, I received an invitation from Vandana Shiva to participate in the Biodevastation II conference in New Delhi move move move to 1999

BIODEVASTATION II

I was representing the Green parties of America

Initially, there was the continued debate between labeling and banning The first speaker was from Consumer's International; who spoke about the funding he had received to promote labeling. I spoke next promoting banning on behalf of the Green Parties of the Americas

And Mae Won Ho supported me and made suggestions for the statement I had made, I realized that my statement was too long so this time I just drafted a short resolution. . Vandana Shiva sister supported it and the only person who would not sign it was the representative from the Consumers International but he told me: "Joan, I support banning but our campaign is for labeling" Then Vandana shiva signed it.

BIODEVASTATION II RESOLUTION

EXHIBIT:

The undersigned participants at the Biodevastation II Conference in Delhi, India, March 11, 1999

called for

- (i) A global ban on genetically engineered foods and crops
- (ii) A global ban on the patenting of life forms
- (iii) An end to the exploitation of the knowledge of farmers, peasants and indigenous peoples

GREEN PARTY CALLS FOR BAN ON GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND CROPS AND SETS UP GE-FREE FUND

Dr. Joan Russow, the National leader of the Green Party of Canada has just returned from an international conference in Delhi where the participants called for a global ban on genetically engineered foods and crops. While deep concern is expressed throughout the world with GE foods and crops, the Canadian government is funding proponents traveling across the country promoting GE foods and crops., and is boasting that Canada has more trial sites of genetically engineered foods and crops than the whole of the European Union.

For too long the dialogue around genetically engineered foods and crops has been about the “right to know” not about the right to have genetically engineered-free food, and the right to have crops that do not destroy the environment. Given the unattended consequences of genetically engineered foods and crops, and the global commitment to the precautionary principle it becomes an imperative to institute a complete ban on genetically engineered foods. and crops because there is sufficient scientific evidence emerging to justify the banning and the immediate removal of the food off the shelves.

“labeling does not address the equity and the environmental issues and it does not communicate the urgency of the issue” We are living in a wake of corporate/government negligence from previous harmful substances that were once deemed safe for human health and the environment says Russow.. .

Since 1994 the Canadian government has approved genetically engineered foods such as tomatoes, corn, potatoes, squash, canola and soy; and since 1998 Canada has had about 4,400 trial sites for genetically engineered foods and crops across Canada.

A

2018INSTITUTIONAL COLLUSION**

In the area of the patenting of life forms there has been institutional collusion among government, corporations, universities, some willing NGOs, consumer groups, and captive scientists. For example, National governments have been subsidizing and promoting the biotechnology industry, even through joint junkets.

NGO and consumer critics have sometimes been “reasonable”. University research has been compromised by funding contracts from companies whereby university researchers are “encouraged” through funding to research in a specific area. Often university scientists have to run results past company scientists before publication.

2018UNSCRUPULOUS INTIMIDATION**

“In June, 1997 the US ambassador to India announced that ‘certain areas of research and training will be closed to cooperation’ if India fails to amend its patent laws. In April 1997 a letter was sent by the US State Department to the Royal Thai Government regarding the latter’s draft legislation allowing **Thai doctors to register traditional medicines**. It states that, “Washington believes that such a registration system could constitute a possible violation of TRIPs and hamper medical research into these compounds” (Mae-Wan Ho, Genetic Engineering Dream or Nightmare, 1998). Under the Canadian Criminal Code, “intimidation” is defined as “everyone who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, for the purpose of compelling another person to abstain from doing anything that he or she has a lawful right to do...”

2018 GROSS NEGLIGENCE**

Too often substances and activities which had been introduced into the ecosystem were later found to have irreversible consequences on humans, animals, plants and the environment. Proponents of an intervention into the ecosystem have either not been required to demonstrate safety or been unable to. The precautionary principle changes this; it reads that “where there is an irreversible threat to the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason to postpone measures to prevent the threat.” There is sufficient document evidence in the “World Scientist Statement” from February 99 to justify their call for governments to “ban patents on living organisms, cell lines and genes.” Perhaps the Canadian Criminal Code describes “negligence” as being a result of a marked departure from the standard of care that a reasonable and prudent person would use to prevent something from happening.

2018 **DERELICTION OF DUTY

Public monitoring agencies set up to monitor and regulate the biotechnology industries such as the Canadian Food Inspection branch or the Health Protection Branch have been derelict in the exercising of their duty. Since 1988 there have been 4500 trials in Canada of genetically engineered foods and crops, and since

1994 “novel foods” have been approved. The failure of the monitoring and regulatory system was made evident in the “RBST” case, where it was shown that scientists’ gap analyses had been ignored.

2018 BLATANT MISREPRESENTATION**

It is astounding that the federal government tells the Canadian public that, “In principle, biotechnology is a process that already occurs in nature. Farmers have traditionally used breeding methods for many years to transfer genes that code for desirable traits, such as disease and insect resistance from one variety to another. genetic modification is an improved and more efficient way of achieving the same outcome.” (The Canadian government’s response to a petition, calling for “*the banning of genetically engineered foods and crops,*” which was put on the floor of the House of Commons on November 30, 1998). In the World Scientists’ Statement, however, scientist affirmed that “Genetic engineering is a new departure from conventional breeding and introduces significant differences”.

2018 ACADEMIC COMPROMISE**

Mae-Wan Ho in her book, *Genetic Engineering Dream or Nightmare?* noted that “public funding for scientific research since the early 1990s within most developed countries has been disproportionately biased in favor of product-oriented genetic engineering biotechnology. The pluralistic, open enquiry that has long been the ideal of science is fast becoming obsolete. Some molecular geneticists have privately expressed that they are increasingly disillusioned within a system that judges excellence on patents owned”

2018 ENDURING EXPLOITATION**

The exploitation of indigenous peoples and farmers as well as of their knowledge has been well documented. Numerous examples exist of what has been described as “bioprospecting”, or “biopiracy”, where “scientists” failed to obtain informed consent, while pretending to benefit indigenous peoples as part of the human genome diversity project. Numerous examples exist of patenting affecting what was previously in the public domain. A prominent example is the versatile Neem plant in India which, when patented by US company W.R Grace, became a commodity out of the reach of ordinary people.

TIME FOR CHANGE;

This must be a time of precaution and prevention. civil society is not contrary to the order public or morality; this explicitly includes inventions dangerous to human, animal or plant life or health or seriously prejudicial to the environment” would be for governments to summon up the political will to initiate a global ban of future patents of life forms and to revoke existing patents on life forms.

() THAT in 1998

I drafted the following petition

PETITION- PROPOSAL FOR A UN RESOLUTION TO PREVENT HARM TO HUMAN HEALTH, BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT FROM GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND CROPS

RECALLING THAT

at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), the member states of the United Nations made a commitment to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment (principle 14, Rio Declaration);

RECALLING ALSO THAT

at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, every member state of the United Nations made a commitment to ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with....international law, including international environmental law (1995)

RECOGNIZING the serious issues raised by genetic engineering in terms of health and safety, the environment, ethical considerations and social justice;

CONSIDERING the worldwide support for:

- (i) a global ban on genetically engineered processes, foods, crops and animals
- (ii) a global ban on the patenting of life forms as being contrary to the "order public" (public interest)
- (iii) criminalizing biopiracy and theft of the genetic material and knowledge of farmers, peasants, and indigenous peoples;
- (iv) promoting organic agriculture and other ecological forms of farming, coupled with a fair and just transition program for farmers and communities affected by the conversion

NOTING THAT the precautionary principle affirms that, where there is a threat to human health or to the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat. The precautionary principle has long been a tenet of international customary law and, as such, is required to be integrated into state law

This principle is present in documents in differing forms such as the Rio Declaration:

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation." (Rio Declaration, 1992).

and the Convention on Biological Diversity:

Where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat (Preamble, Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992).

AWARE OF the evidence of hazards arising from genetically engineering foods and crops reported in the World Scientists Statement presented at Cartagena, Columbia, February 1999: "* Herbicide resistant transgenes have spread to wild relatives by cross-pollination in both oilseed rape and sugar beet (Brookes, 1999) creating many species of potential superweeds. * Herbicide-resistant transgenic plants may lead to increased use of herbicides, contrary to what is being claimed. The transgenic plants themselves are already turning up as volunteer plants after the harvest and have to be controlled by additional sprays of other herbicides. * Bio-toxins engineered into a wide range of transgenic plants already released into the environment may build up in the soil and have devastating impacts on pollinators and other beneficial insects (Crecchi, C 1998). * Genetic engineering of organisms is hit- or - miss and not at all precise, contrary to misleading accounts intended for the public, as it depends on the random insertion of the artificial vector carrying the foreign genes into the genome. This random insertion is well-known to have many unexpected and unintended effects, including cancer, in the case of mammalian cells (Walden R, 1991).

* Serious doubts over the safety of transgenic foods are raised by new revelations on the results of animal feeding experiments. Potatoes engineered with snowdrop lectin fed to rats caused highly significant reduction in both dry and wet weights of many essential organs: small intestine, liver, spleen, thymus, pancreas and brain. In addition, it resulted

in impairment of immunological responsiveness and signs suggestive of viral infection (Leake, C ,1999). * Hazards may come from new genes and gene products. New genes and gene products are introduced into food, often from bacteria and viruses and other non-food species that have never been eaten before and certainly not in the quantities produced in the genetically engineered crops, where they are typically expressed at high levels. The long term impacts of these genes and gene products on human health will be impossible to predict * Genetically engineered agriculture not only obstructs the implementation of real solutions to the problems of food security for all, but also poses unprecedented risks to health and biodiversity. Far from feeding the world, it will intensify corporate control on food production and distribution which created poverty and hunger in the first place. It will also reinforce existing social structures and intensive agricultural practices that have led to widespread environmental destruction and falling yields since the 1980s (Brown, L R,. (1998)" {Excerpts from the World Scientists' Statement}

RECOGNIZING THAT

the global community has made a commitment to the international principle of customary law-the precautionary principle. This principle states that where there is a threat to human health or the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason to postpone measures to prevent the threat. There is sufficient scientific evidence of the harmful health and environmental consequences of GE foods and crops to justify the banning of GE foods and crops, the end to export of GE foods and crops and the immediate removal of GE foods from grocery shelves in accordance with the precautionary principle.

RECALLING THAT

an exception to the patenting of inventions arises when the invention is contrary to "ordre public" or morality; this explicitly includes inventions dangerous to human, animal or plant life or health or seriously prejudicial to the environment and applies where the commercial exploitation of the invention must also be prevented and this prevention is necessary for the protection of order public or morality;

CONCURRING WITH

the World Scientists Statement that " Genetic engineering is a new departure from conventional breeding and introduces significant differences. Conventional breeding involves crossing related species, and plants with the desired characteristics selected from among the progeny for reproducing, and the selection is repeated over many generations. Genetic engineering bypasses reproduction altogether. It transfers genes

horizontally from one individual to another (as opposed to vertically from parent to offspring), often making use of infectious agents as vectors or carriers of genes so that genes can be transferred between distant species that would never interbreed in nature. For example human genes are transferred into pig, sheep, fish and bacteria. Toad genes are transferred into tomatoes. Completely new exotic genes are being introduced into food crops." (World Scientists Statement, 1999)

NOTING THAT

The current practices of genetic engineering are creating unpredictable and irreversible combinations of transgenic organisms with one another and with natural varieties and, as such, are defeating the purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

NOTING THAT under the Vienna Law of Treaties, the signatories to the Convention must not create a situation that would make it impossible for them to discharge their obligations under the treaty and that the creation of unpredictable and irreversible combinations of transgenic organisms with one another with natural varieties would defeat the purpose of the Convention to "conserve biodiversity";

RECOGNIZING THAT

genetic engineering in the area of medical research raises serious questions of ethics and social justice;

MINDFUL that some member states of the United Nations have failed to sign or ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity along with other relevant treaties, covenants and conventions, and that under the Vienna Law of Treaty states are bound not to do anything in the interim between the signing and the coming into force of the treaty to defeat the purpose of the convention;

HAVE AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING:

* to invoke the precautionary principle and institute an immediate ban on all genetically engineered processes, foods, crops and animals; * to embark upon the immediate removal of GE foods from grocery shelves; * to invoke the "ordre public" principle and ban the patenting of living organisms and their parts; * to criminalize biopiracy and theft of genetic material and knowledge of farmers, peasants, and indigenous peoples; * to place a moratorium on genetically engineered medical research into uses of genetic

engineering until ethical standards can be put in place; * to urge the full ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the enactment of domestic legislation to ensure compliance. * to promote the conversion of genetically engineered farms into organic farms or other forms of ecologically sound agriculture * to establish a fair and just transition program for farmers and communities affected by the conversion

NAME SIGNATURE ADDRESS COUNTRY E-MAIL

() THAT in 1998 I circulated a piece by Fred knelman

EXHIBIT

Example of Systemic Restraints

- Critical examples of the way treaties can be derailed are the U.S. Congress's failure to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the U.S. development of a national anti-missile defence system. The latter would be in direct violation of one of the cornerstone treaties in nuclear arms control, the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty, which restricts such defences to only two specific sites. In this latter case, it is the U.S. government itself that is endangering this treaty. The intent of CTBT was to halt the development of nuclear weapons by all countries. However there is evidence that the U.S. has developed "other technical means", which do not involve actual explosive tests to expand their arsenal of weapons, while also assuming the integrity of their stockpile. This would be a subtle form of abrogation. And, on the other hand, India has used the argument of the U.S.'s "other technical means" to justify its refusal to sign the CTBT, while Pakistan will not sign unless India signs. And in the case of the Middle East, with its geopolitical significance, Israel has not signed any of the major nuclear weapons treaties. And again, on the other side, Iraq and Iran appear to be attempting to develop nuclear capability. And in this latter case, Russia appears to be assisting them. In fact the U.S. national missile defence system is pushing Russia and China into hard-line opposition.*

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- FURTHER NOTES

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- 1. Idea in Rio Agenda 21 to establish an International Court of the Environment;
- 2. The idea of people's tribunals, e.g. the one on the Chernobyl accident;
- 3. The role of the IAEA - a UN agency- must be restructured - needs the separation of control and promotion;
- 4. The idea of restructuring the UN;
- 5. We must get the names of the nations in the non-aligned movement (NAM) dedicated to the elimination of nuclear weapons;
- 6. An interesting aspect of voting behaviour is when members of a bloc/alliance vote differently on an UNGA resolution on the relevant issues (include in our analyses); possibly such a vote should be weighted, as in an abstention from a majority, i.e. -1;
- 7. I really feel strongly we should not wait until the 31st. We need determination for termination.
-
- P.S. If you have not received this e-mail transmission, I will provide the bibliography on disk !
-
- More Material on Possible Use (Continued)
- The conflicts between universality in the area of human rights and the cultural norms of nations creates a powerful systemic restraint in proceeding from principle to practice. This is the case in the issue of the rights of women. The status of women in Afghanistan represents a classic case. But the assertion of the supremacy of sovereignty over collectivity haunts the search for binding treaties in all these area of peace, environment and justice. Still another area of such discrepancies are labour laws in different countries. This was an issue that surfaced at the Seattle WTO meeting, both internally and externally. A subtle dynamics evolved, whereby the internal politics of the U.S. in a presidential election year led to a rift within WTO. It is our approach to this project to reveal these subtleties in the web of interactions.

Member states of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) have supported a resolution in the UNGA to have the years 1989-1999 declared as the UN Decade of International Law. The voting on this important resolution will be analyzed. The above resolution also called for a UN-sponsored peace conference in 1999. Again there was a split in the votes. It will also be part of our analysis to examine the Rome Statute for an International Criminal Court and its functioning to date. It will be important to access the UN web pages. Still another systemic restraint that often plagues treaties is the failure of states to implement domestic-assisting legislation. As of December 1999, ninety-one states have signed the Rome Statute, but only six have ratified it.

Cont'd....

- *A search of the literature has revealed that while certain associated concepts are dealt with it is rare, for example, to witness a departure from the phrase "sustainable development" to the more complex multi-varied concept of sustainability, particularly as conceived of in this project. An apparent exception to this is the Proceedings of the 44th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, Crete, Greece, 30 June-6 July,*

prepared for the BCEN: Environmental Network
by Joan Russow (Ph.D.)

Dear Anne Marie and Sheri

Here is a draft of the Guide for the internet. I have printed up a copy and will be working on the editing during my trip to Mexico next week. I am planning to incorporate cartoons to illustrate the guide when I get back.

All the best

Joan

EXHIBIT

OUTLINE:

In this guide the following will be examined:

INTRODUCTION

“the NEED FOR THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

1. PRECEDENTS, OF THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

1.1. international precedents of the precautionary principle

1.1.1. UN documents

1.1.2. International institutional precedents

1.2. Canadian precedents: the essential elements of the precautionary principle in a Canadian context

1.21. Content analysis of Canadian parliamentary Committee report “Out of Balance”

1.2.2. attempts at implementation in British Columbia

1.3. complementary and associated principles that give additional substance to the precautionary principle

1.4. precautionary principle being deemed to be a principle of international customary law

1.5 extension of precautionary principle to be more proactive as well as retroactive

2. SYSTEMIC CONSTRAINTS PREVENTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

3. OVERCOMING SYSTEMIC CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENT THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

ANNEX:

A. DESCRIPTION OF COMPLEMENTARY AND ASSOCIATED PRINCIPLES

B. CITIZENS PUBLIC TRUST TREATY

C. PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE VIOLATORS LIST

INTRODUCTION:

The NEED FOR THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMITMENTS, AND EXPECTATIONS RELATED

() THAT in 1998 In APRIL At Health Canada's request, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada established an expert panel in April of 1998,

EXHIBIT

Executive Summary

At Health Canada's request, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada established an expert panel in April of 1998 to examine the human safety issues pertinent to the use of RBST in dairy cattle in Canada.

The panel was asked to "review international scientific reports and conclusions that have been made about RBST "and "to make observations and recommendations regarding the adequacy of the scientific data submitted by the manufacturer of Nutrilac (RBST) or (to examine scientific information) existing elsewhere to make sound scientific assessments regarding the human health risks associated with the use of Nutrilac (RBST) in Canadian dairy cattle."

The panel members were chosen for their expertise in medicine, pediatrics, oncology, nutritional science, epidemiology, pharmacology and toxicology. All are active or emeritus members of Canadian Faculties of Medicine or Health Sciences. The panel operated independently with a reporting relationship to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

The panel reviewed an extraordinary volume of scientific data and literature relevant to its task. The quality of the scientific evidence available to the Bureau of Veterinary Drugs, Human Safety Division with respect to the Nutrilac file appears to be excellent and complete as far as is possible in a field of scientific study which has evolved rapidly during the course of a review lasting more than nine years. In particular, there is a quickly expanding literature on biologic effects of insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), which is indirectly relevant to the human safety of food products from rbST-treated cattle. The panel experienced no difficulty in finding up-to-date information required for its analysis. It was apparent to the panel that scientific awareness of relevant human safety issues within Health Canada has kept pace with growth of scientific perception concerning somatotropin (ST) and IGF-1 during the 1990s.

The panel has reached a number of conclusions concerning the human safety of food products from rbST-treated cattle.

Cow's milk contains bST whether or not the cow has been treated with rbST. No increase in total bST concentration is observed in milk from rbST-treated cows and therefore no human risk related to ST consumed by this route is likely to result.

- 1 RBST given to rats in a 90-day study conducted by the manufacturer caused an antibody response in some test animals, including one that received a relatively low dose of 0.1 mg/kg/day. The antibody response in question was detected at 14 weeks. This effect, if validated, would suggest the possibility of occasional hypersensitivity reactions in those consuming food products from RBST-treated cattle. The panel recommends further discussion of the antibody results by Health Canada scientists with the manufacturer and repetition of the studies in question to clarify the risk of hypersensitivity following exposure to oral RBST at low doses.

- 2 RbST increases the production of IGF-1 concentrations in recipient animals and IGF-1 concentrations are increased in food products from rbST-treated cattle. The increments of IGF-1 in milk and other food products represent a minor increase in exposure for human recipients when compared to endogenous (physiological) production of and exposure to IGF-1. The panel recognizes major difficulties in drawing inferences about the potential for indirect human toxicity related to the increased production of IGF-1 in recipient animals. However, there is no biologically plausible basis on which to conclude that rbST-associated changes in human exposure to IGF-1 will lead to any immune response, change in neonatal intestinal growth and development, or cancer risk in recipients of milk or food products from treated cattle.
- 3 Apart from concern, as noted above, about the antibody response observed in a single rat treated sub-chronically (90 days) with rbST at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg/day, the panel does not think that chronic toxicity or reproductive studies in laboratory animals are justified since there are no receptor-mediated rbST effects in human.
- 4 Biological study of IGF-1 will remain of exceptional interest; however, there is no evidence to suggest that oral intake of IGF-1 is carcinogenic. As an endogenous substance, IGF-1 may play a role in the pathophysiology of neoplasia; however, Health Canada would not be justified in requiring further studies of IGF-1 to be conducted by the manufacturer of Nutrilac with respect to the pathogenesis of human malignancy.
- 5 It appears that the incidence of mastitis increases in rbST-treated cows and that this condition is likely to be treated on many Canadian farms with antibiotics. The panel does not consider that these events pose a risk to human safety since Canada has an enforced testing program for all milk pooled in tank reservoirs. That program will assure that antibiotic residues are maintained within nationally accepted standards. Furthermore, the panel thinks that any increase in exposure of bacteria to antibiotics as a result of rbST-related mastitis would be of marginal importance compared to the effects of antibiotic exposure resulting from other agricultural and human antibiotic uses. It is highly unlikely that rbST use will have any impact on the important public health issue of increasing antibiotic resistance.
- 6 . Shiv Chopra, a strong and vibrant champion of science in the service of the public good. He has left behind a loving family and a legacy of committed, courageous campaigning for justice and accountability. Dr. Chopra was a

dedicated public servant who shed light on how our food is regulated in Canada and the dangerous influence that corporate power can have on government decision-making, if public servants are not willing to speak up.

- 7 Dr. Shiv Chopra was a veterinary scientist with a Ph.D. in microbiology. He was a senior scientist at Health Canada (Canada's food safety regulator) where he worked from 1969 until 2004. Dr. Chopra was one of three Health Canada veterinary scientists who spoke out in the 1990s about pressure to approve animal drugs despite their concerns about animal health and food safety. They questioned carbadox, a drug used in pigs, and Baytril, which was used to promote growth in cows and chickens. Most prominent were their concerns over Monsanto's genetically engineered veterinary drug Bovine Growth Hormone (BGH). Their public criticisms of BGH were met with gag orders from their employers at Health Canada but finally led to Senate hearings and a 1999 decision not to approve the drug. (CBAN)

() THAT in 1998, I participate in APRIL 19 -30 GLOBAL DAYS OF ACTION AGAINST GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND CROPS and wrote a GLOBAL RESOLUTION CALLING FOR BANNING

EXHIBIT:

() A global ban on genetically engineered foods and crops

- to decide not to purchase genetically engineered foods and to communicate this decision to agencies, institutions, governments, departments, and to lobby against any wholesale or retail store that carries genetically engineered foods;
- to demand the right to know: (a) what products and substances have been approved for sale by governments, (b) what processes products and substances have undergone in production, (c) what regulations are in place, (d) what the reasons are for not have stiff regulations, or for not enforcing regulations, (e) the nature and extent of the funding in the universities of genetically engineered companies, (f) the method by which wholesale and retail stores ensure that they are not selling;
- the means to ensure that citizens are forewarned about food that has been genetically engineered;
- to expose the corruption and kickbacks in institutional programs such as the World Bank;
- to expose the level of complicity of institutions through interlocking directorships;

- to document PR statements of firms involved with genetic engineering, to counteract these statements and to disseminate the information;
- to appropriate corporate language, clarify it and counteract it;
- to clearly define the opposition;
- to participate and support a broad based principled citizens movement opposing genetically engineering ensuring the constant respect for social justice and human rights;
- to try to unfold the hidden dimension involved in any struggle; every issue has a hidden ecological, human rights, social justice labour dimension;
- to link up with other groups but not sacrifice principle;
- to retain the moral ascendancy;
- to set up community trusts where citizens can contribute to the purchase of land, to grow organic food, to support organic farmers and undertake to purchase organic produce;
- to boycott and "boycott" all companies and their affiliates that are engaged in producing or distributing genetically engineered foods;
- to participate in the Global days of Action against genetically engineered foods (October 15 and 16);

() THAT in 1998 on MAY 28 1998, I had input into the climate conference in buenos Aires

Dear "climate" friends,

>

>We have agreed to prepare for the climate change conference in Buenos

>Aires early November. Patrick and I have talked about it recently and he

>offers some ideas in the message enclosed. Jorge Gonzales Torres and

>I have talked about a Green preparatory meeting in Buenos Aires just

>before the conference.

>

>Please give us your reactions.

>

>All the best,

>

>

>Ralph

>

>

>From: Patrick Mazza <patmazza@teleport.com>

>To: Anne Verheyen <averheyen@europarl.eu.int>

>Date: 20 May 1998 8:47pm

>Subject: Buenos Aires Strategy

>

>Here are some opening thoughts on an international Green strategy for

>Buenos Aires:

>

>The Buenos Aires conference, by every indication, will prominently

>focus on the role of developing nations in the international response

>to climate change. It is clear that the U.S. Senate will not ratify the

>Kyoto treaty until major developing nations sign on. The Clinton

>Administration will be pressing hard to make this happen.

>

>Our Kyoto statement acknowledges that eventually developing nations

>will

>have to be part of any meaningful response, but that developed nations

>must take the first steps. I believe the key contribution Green parties

>can make to Buenos Aires is to craft a series of concrete proposals for

>a

>just and equitable way to transfer climate-friendly technologies to

>developing nations. This must be seen as more than a "market

>opportunity."

>Nations struggling to support their own people and pay off crippling
>debts

must not be called on to bear the full costs of a major technological transition.

At the same time, a shift to climate-friendly technologies offers a significant opportunity for developing nations to leapfrog over the developed world, whose system of centralized power plants and power grids

is fundamentally a 19th century invention. Trends are toward decentralized

power sources. Two billion people in developing nations are currently without electricity, and the investment to bring electricity to most of them is beyond the capacity of most developing nations. Off-grid, village- and neighborhood-scale systems powered by sun, wind and biomass are the

quickest and most economical way to serve this one-third of the earth's population. It is hard to overstate the potential for improving the quality of life and economics of developing nations in rapid implementation of a decentralized energy system.

And for the climate, this is utterly necessary. The U.S. Department of Energy estimates that to carry the growth in power load in developing nations expected over the next 20 years, the equivalent of 5,000 large power plants will have to be built. If these are mostly coal-fired, as is anticipated, we can kiss any hope of climatic stability goodbye. And if they are financed in the conventional manner, the debt load on developing nations will only become heavier.

One proposal that may soon be floated by a group of economists and

climate-change experts is a tax on currency transactions to fund transfer of climate-friendly technologies to developing nations. A .025 percent tax would yield \$200 billion/yr. I am in touch with this group and will be passing along news of their proposals to Green parties worldwide.

So the questions from here are:

Should Greens make developing nations' role in response to climate-change, and developed nations' role in assisting that response, the centerpiece of our Buenos Aires strategy and statements?

Are there other prominent issues we need to address?

Patrick Mazza

European Federation of Green Parties

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>Patrick Mazza

>

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>

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>*****

>European Federation of Green Parties

()May 1998

26th Session held in Ottawa (Canada) 25-29 May 1 81

I had heard that Brewster Kneen would be going to both the conference in Ottawa the conference too

I wrote to him to suggest that we lobby at both conferences for banning GE food and crops

HIS RESPONSE

Brewster Kneen responded :”Why not simply call for a ban on genetic engineering, then, if what we are after is to get genetic engineering out of food (including cotton as cottonseed oil) altogether?

Morally, this has its appeal. It sounds simple and straightforward. But if one calls for a ban, who is there to listen? Who, or what agency, is going to institute or legislate a ban? Certainly not Chretien or Clinton, certainly not the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or the Food and Drug Administration in the U.S.

Apart from the political folly of calling for a ban, a call for a ban would raise a great many more issues about the use of biotechnology in drugs, medical treatment and reproductive technology - issues that may be just as important, and socially perhaps even more important, than issues raised by the genetic engineering of food crops. Strategically, it may just be wise to tackle the issues one by one. If the market for GE canola disappears, so will GE canola. This will give us an opportunity to address the other important issues: the bad science which uses the population as guinea pigs for GE products that have been subjected to no long-term testing; the dangers of environmental contamination and genetic deterioration of crop varieties; the corporate control of the whole food system; the real dangers and even the conceivable benefits of biotechnologies under public control and rigorous, transparent regulation.”.

A REPORT TO THE CODEXALIMENTARIS

by Dr. Sri Ram Khanna, VOICE, New Delhi, India

COMMENT

I was sorry to read that the Indian representative did not call for banning; I guess he was ignoring the concerns by the Indian farmers. Some were even committing suicide

Labeling of Foods Obtained through Biotechnology (Agenda Item 8)

A international standard on the labeling of genetically engineered foods came no closer at this meeting. There has been no consensus on the 'no-belling proposals advanced at the past four annual meetings, so the process has been put back to step 3 (the beginning) for the 1999 consultation.

GE food labeling was the most contentious debate during the Labeling Committee Meeting. As no other Codex (international food standard) Committees discuss the genetic engineering of food, the deep concerns of the public interest observers and the general public, all focused on this discussion.

There were three main positions on labeling GE foods:

7 countries, led by USA, Brazil, Canada, Australia and NZ, favoured minimal labeling. (NB: Australia and NZ have no official position as the draft standard proposed by the Food Authority has not been adopted by our ten Health Ministers. Our delegates told the pre-meeting briefing in Canberra that they would not be taking a position at Codex.); 10 countries led by the EU favoured moderate levels of labeling, with exceptions; and 6 countries led by Norway and India favoured comprehensive labeling.

June 6

() THAT in 1998, on June 5, I responded to the following article

1998 "Make environment a priority

Possibly submitted as an OpEd piece

In Dennis Bueckert's Globe article, June 5th, 1998, "Make environment a priority, global poll says" he points out that environmental concern is mounting primarily in developing countries.

During the Election the Green Party of Canada ran a strong campaign, continually pointing out that Green Party policy was in line with what governments in Canada have agreed to nationally and internationally but never implemented. When I was in Montreal during the 1997 election, I went to Jean Chretien's walkabout in a market. I introduced myself and said I would like to debate him on Canada's non-compliance with

international obligations and commitments ESPECIALLY Climate change. He ignored me and walked by. I went up to the media and asked them if they were only here to take photo-ops or were they here to challenge him and address issues such as climate change

it was reported in the Montreal Gazette that I had accosted him

During the election, Canadian governments' failure to discharge obligations

and act on Commitments was generally ignored. Yet several weeks ago Brian Emmet, Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, confirmed that "Canada has failed to live up to its promises to Canadians and to the world".

During the Climate Change discussion leading up to and during Kyoto, the Green party issued six press releases and circulated them across

Canada. Among the releases was a report card giving Canada a failing grade for its non-compliance with the Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). The Green party particularly pointed out that Canada was remiss in not invoking the Precautionary Principle, which was an integral part of the Framework Convention on Climate Change. This principle affirms that under the threat of climate change, lack of scientific certainty should not be used to justify the postponing of measures to prevent the threat. The media in Canada during the Kyoto discussion continually interviewed Fraser Institute scientists who, when pressed, admitted that they were funded by the fossil fuel industry; these captive scientists continually cast doubt on the legitimacy of scientific concern about climate change of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

In countries with less discriminatory electoral systems, members of the Green party are being elected and are then able to continually raise environmental issues in legislative bodies. Every party now in the Canadian Parliament functions at some level of vested economic interests detrimental to the environment, whether it be the interests of corporations or of specific unions that profit from environmentally unsound practices.

Is there any party in Parliament that will seriously address the continued mining of uranium in Saskatchewan and Canada's contribution to the nuclear arms industry? Is there any party that will seriously call for the phasing out of fossil fuel and the transfer of funds to develop environmentally sound energy systems? Is there any party in Parliament that will call for moving away from car dependency and for autoworkers to begin to design public transit systems instead of cars? Is there any party in Parliament that will demand no more cutting of old-growth forests both because of obligations to protect and conserve biodiversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity and to conserve carbon sinks under the Framework Convention on Climate change?

Neither is there is a voice in national electoral debates or in Parliament calling for the difficult measures that have to be embraced to move towards socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

Now is the time to act on addressing public concern. Now is the time for precaution, to heed warnings, to prevent negligence, and to finally be responsible for the rights of future generations.

Joan Russow (Ph.D.)

National Leader of the Green party of Canada

1 250 598-0071

() THAT in 1998 on June 6, I recirculated the draft piece that I had written for the BC Environmental network

1. PRECEDENTS, OF THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

1.1 the international precedents of the precautionary principle

Excerpts from a presentation on Panel on the Precautionary Principle April 5, 1997 at the Greenlife International Environmental Conference in Washington DC.

The precautionary principle because of the longevity of its existence and because of the prevalence in a wide range of international documents is deemed to be a principle of international customary law and as such is automatically the law of all member states of the United Nations. Institutional memory is short and corporate sympathetic governments through years of negligence have continued to disregard the commitment made in 1972 - a commitment to embrace in essence the precautionary principle:

"A point has been reached in history when we must shape our actions throughout the world with a more prudent care for their environmental consequences. Through ignorance or indifference, we can do massive and irreversible harm to the earthly environment (Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Humans and the Environment, 1972)

This admonition was reinforced in the World Charter of Nature that was passed as a General Assembly Resolution in 1982 with only one country abstaining, the United States. Through the World Charter of Nature member states of the United Nations created an expectation that they would seriously be guided by the following dictate:

"Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effects are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed" (11b, World Charter of Nature, 1982)

Again, institutional memory was short and governments soon forgot that this expectation was created.

Ten years later at UNCED in 1992, the precautionary principle surfaced again in the Rio Declaration which was adopted by all member states of the United Nations, in the Convention on Biological Diversity which was signed and ratified by most of the member states of the United Nations; and in the Framework Convention on Climate Change which was signed and ratified by most member states of the United Nations.:

"Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation "(principle 15, Rio Declaration)

"Where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat" (Convention on Biological Diversity, UNCED, 1992)

"Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost" (Article 3. Framework Convention on Climate Change)

Again after 1992 the precautionary principle was not implemented.

Institutional memory coupled with corporate sympathetic administrations, ignorant judges, short-sighted lawyers, and "the 'misplaced credibility" of activist groups are some of the systemic constraints preventing the implementation of this principle.

The precautionary principle has been extended to apply also the health issues (Russow, 1991, Wingspread Conference 1998, Peter Montague [Rachel] 1998) and has been applied to issues as widespread as genetically engineered organisms to prevention of nuclear disasters to discharge gas emissions affecting kayakers. Each case where there is the call for the implementation of the precautionary principle different precedents are cited.

To support the precautionary principles applying to Ocean shipments of radioactive materials the original enunciation of the precautionary principles was cited as the Trail Smelter case (Trail Smelter Arbitration (US v Can.) 3 R. Int'; Ar. Awards 1905 (1941). In the Trail Smelter Arbitration, the arbitrators required Canada to pay damages even though the causal link between the emissions in Canada and the damages remained somewhat uncertain. The principles enunciated in this case have subsequently been referred to as the Transboundary principle and has appeared in subsequent documents

such as the Convention on the Law of the Seas and the Basel Convention. The transboundary principle is a complementary principle to the precautionary principles and will be examined later in the section of this guide on associated and complementary principles that clarify and strengthen the precautionary principle.

Draft outline of references to the precautionary principle (to be completed)

Legend:

• Russow

•• Natasha Parasail GRACE

* Jon M. van Dyzel

** Kaitlin Gaffney

*** Robert J. Wilder Department of Political Science, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth,

**** Boehmer Christiansen cited in Tim O'reardon

**** 1930 “the precautionary principle evolved out of the German socio-legal tradition, >created in the heyday of democratic socialism in the 1930s, centering on the >concept of good household management. This was regarded as a constructive partnership between the individual, the economy and the state to manage change so as to improve the lot of both society and the natural world upon which it depended for survival. This invested the precautionary principle with a managerial or programmable quality, a purposeful role in guiding

future political and regulatory action.

As Boehmer Christiansen argues, the German concept of Vorsorgeprinzip means much more than the rough English translation of foresight planning. It absorbs notions of risk prevention, cost effectiveness but in a looser economic framework, ethical responsibilities towards maintaining the integrity of natural systems, and the fallibility of human understanding. The right of nature means, in part, giving it room to accommodate to human interference, so precaution presumes that mistakes can be made. For the Germans, therefore, precaution is an interventionist measure, a justification of state involvement in the day to day lives of its land and its citizenry in the name of good government. Social planning in the economy, in technology, in morality and in social initiatives all can be justified by a loose and open-ended interpretation of precaution. As we shall see, it is precisely the unreliability that makes precaution both feared and welcomed.

• 1928 Trail Smelter case: final decision 1941

“A dispute between Canada and US arising out of damage allegedly done to the State of Washington from fumes crossing the border from the privately-owned Trail smelter. Two of the most important principles emerged from this case: that a state does not have the right to so use its territory as to damage the territory of another state; and that the offending state, Canada, was required to pay compensation and establish a remedial regime which would prevent further damage and thus apply the ‘precautionary principle’ “ (Alan Beasley, Canadian Ambassador for the marine environment and foreign ministry advisor for the environment)

[THIS WILL BE IN CHART FORM]

1.1. 1. UN documents

1969 in a remarkable report to the Economic and Social Council of the UN (in May 1969) U Thant, then Secretary General of the UN, portrayed the extraordinary world-wide dangers to man's environment. HE said:

It has become clear that we all live in one biosphere with which space and resources, though vast are limited. HE then proposed, and the General Assembly agreed to hold an International Conference on Human Environment, in Stockholm in June 1972. " Huntly Man's environment and the Atlantic Alliance" 1972

- 1972 the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment

- * (1972 London Dumping Convention related to phase out all dumping of industrial wastes and prohibit dumping of low-level radioactive wastes

- * 1973 decision of the International Whaling Commission to impose a moratorium on commercial whaling

- * 1973 the protection of endangered species under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITIES)

- 1982 World Charter of Nature (General Assembly resolution adopted by all member states except the US)

- 1982 Convention on the Law of the Seas

- *** 1984 North Sea pollution in Bremen

"environmental policy should be integrated fully into other policies. It should be considered as a fundamental factor when economic decisions are taken. In this context we stress the importance of sustainable development; prevention rather than cure; environmental impact assessment; setting environmental standards on the basis of best technology; and development of less polluting and more cost-effective

technologies, including those for controlling emissions at source. (5) "the Way forward Environment ministers London, 1984

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- * 1987 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- 1987 Second International Conference on the Protection of the North Sea [first mentioned
- *** 1987 Second North Sea Conference (London)
- * 1989 UN General Assembly resolution banning driftnet fishing Resolutions 44/225 (1989) and 45/197 (1990)
- ** •1989 Convention on Transboundary hazardous waste (Basel convention)
- ** 1990 IAEA Code of Practice on the transboundary Movement of Radioactive e Waste.
- *** 1990 Bamako convention for regulating pesticides
- *** 1990 Third North Sea Conference (The Hague)
- 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCED)
- 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNCED)
- 1992 Rio Declaration, UNCED
- 1992 However, the principle was only codified for the first time (at the global level) in Principle 15 of the 1992 Rio Declaration
- 1992 Agenda 21 (see associative principles in section of article)
- ** Post-UNCED

International Fisheries law

1995 General Principles of the Food and Agriculture Organization 1993 (FAO) International Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

- 1995 Agreement on Fish Stocks Art 5 c
- ** New Zealand adopted the precautionary principles as well as a requirement that fisheries management decision be based on domestic law in its 1996 Fisheries Act

- 1995 members insurance companies gathered at the UN to sign a statement of environmental commitments.
- 1996 Protocol to the London Dumping Convention art 3.1
- 1997 Convention of the protection of Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

1.1.2. institutional documents

The precautionary principle was also referred to in various institutional documents such as the 1980 Global 2000 document:

In this document a requirement was proposed for the commitment to new initiatives and the maintaining of options (non-reduction of options)

1980 The Global 2000

" if these trends are to be altered and the problems diminished, vigorous, determined new initiatives will be required worldwide to meet human needs while protecting and restoring the earth's capacity to support life. Basic natural resources — farmlands, fisheries, forests, minerals, energy, air and water — must be conserved and better managed. Changes in public policy are needed around the world before problems worsen and options for effective action are reduced. iv

In the document it was also recognized that "If decisions are delayed until the problems become worse, options for effective action will be severely reduced (5

As well there was a call for global actions

Nonetheless, given the urgency, scope, and complexity of the challenges before us, the efforts now underway around the world fall far short of what is needed. An era of unprecedented global co-operation and commitment is essential. iv)

and an analysis of long-term trends

We can avoid polluting our own environment, and we must take care that we do not degrade the global environment. Finally, to meet the challenges described in the Global 2000 Study our federal government requires a much stronger capability to project and analyse long-term trends. 1980 The Global 2000

Even the OECD, in 1981, acknowledged the systemic constraint of inertia and time lag that affects effective action

"Our Governments today face inflation, unemployment, a leveling-off in the growth of productivity and rising energy prices. At the same time, they have to respond to popular aspirations including continued pressure for an improved environment.

Governments are also faced with a lack of consensus among scientists about the nature, extent and damage of some of the phenomena. Judging from a recent OECD - IEA workshop this is true, for example, of the rate and impact of rising levels of CO₂ on climatic change. In the absence of scientific consensus, political consensus, especially international consensus, is hard to achieve. However, if governments wait for scientific near-certainty, it will often be too late for them to act at all either because of the inertia of the natural phenomena, or because of the time lags associated with policy development and international negotiation. "(Van Lenep, Secretary-General of the OECD "The Environment Challenges for the 80s)

OECD also recognized that the solving of the environmental problem requires the summoning up of the international political will

" I am sure it is clear to everyone that it will not be easy for our nations collectively to Marshall the political will necessary to deal with these issues.

In the absence of scientific consensus, political consensus, especially international consensus, is hard to achieve. However, if governments wait for scientific near-certainty, it will often be too late for them to act at all either because of the inertia of the natural phenomena, or because of the time lags associated with policy development and international negotiation. "(Van Lenep, Secretary-General of the OECD "The Environment Challenges for the 80s)

Similarly, in the "The Way forward: Environment ministers, 1984:

there was a recognition that the solution lies in prevention not cure or repair

"It is essential, in both developing and developed countries, to manage sustainable resources wisely, and to this end we emphasize that prevention of damage is better than repair. This principle is fully effective only in the framework of intensive international co-operation because many of these problems range far more widely than any one of our countries. (2) "the Way forward Environment ministers London, 1984

As well as the call for the implementation of the "Polluter Pay" principle:

"the "polluter pays Principe' is of key importance to ensuring that environmentally correct prices and market signals are given and should be developed and applied more widely (5) "the Way forward Environment ministers London, 1984

" we must also be more forward-looking in addressing emerging environmental issues such as possible climatic changes resulting from human activities, the need to examine alternative energy strategies, and

the environmental impact of new forms of industry including biotechnology.
(5) "the Way forward Environment ministers London, 1984

In addition, another document such as the Bonn economic Declaration, 1985 calling for the anticipation and prevention of damage to the environment:

IV Environmental Policies

12. New approaches and strengthened international co-operation are essential to anticipate and prevent damage to the environment, which knows no national frontiers.... We shall also address other concerns such as climatic change, the protection of the ozone layer... 1985 Bonn economic Declaration May 4, 1985

As well as preservation of the environment:

4. Economic progress and the preservation of the natural environment are necessary and mutually supportive goals. Effective environmental protection is a central element in our national and international policies. 1985 Bonn economic Declaration May 4, 1985

13. We shall harness both the mechanisms of governmental vigilance and the disciplines of the market to solve environmental problems. We shall develop and apply the polluter pays principles more widely. Science and technology must contribute to reconciling environmental protection and economic growth. 1985 Bonn economic Declaration May 4, 1985

1.2. Some of the essential elements of the precautionary principle in a Canadian context

1.2.1. Content analysis of Canadian parliamentary Committee report "Out of Balance"

Different properties have been identified by the Canadian Government Committee as being essential components of the precautionary principle. The 1991, Canadian document from the Standing Committee of Global Warming is illustrative of policy makers' perception of the essential components of the principle.

The precautionary principle has a number of underlying implicit properties that would have to be considered in determining adherence to the precautionary principle: these properties are evident in the 1991 Canadian document.

i. the solution to the environmental problem should not itself be an activity or a substance that could potentially cause irreversible harm.

1991 There is little merit in solving one problem by creating others. The Committee has therefore endeavoured to be responsible in making recommendations that clearly have wider implications beyond the problem of global warming.

(Standing Committee on the Environment, p. 18)

ii substantial change away from "life as usual"

At the same time, however we need to insist that the character and importance of global warming will demand significant changes in the present situation. If we do not alter our "life as usual" to reduce the threat of global warming, changes of climate and rises in sea-level will force unpleasant consequences on us. . (Standing Committee on the Environment, p. 18)

- the acknowledgement that the inaction could involve risks

Title of Standing Committee report "Out of balance: the risks of irreversible climate change (Standing Committee on the Environment, 1991)

- supportable evidence not necessarily in the certainty of environmental harm but in the likelihood of harm:

" Global warming is real and serious

1.1. Our report is based on three main premises:

- global warming has been proved scientifically;
- I an inevitable and continuing consequence of past; and present patterns of human activity; and
- it represents a severe threat to both Canada and the planet as a whole

(1991, Standing Committee on the environment)

- demonstration of the credibility of those who frame the problem

As regards the reality of global warming, the international scientific community has during the last two to three years, undertaken and urgent and comprehensive review of the evidence. This inquiry by the IPCC under the auspices of the WMO and UNEP reported its findings at the Second World Climate Conference in 1990.

- requirement of an understanding of the position of experts who do not agree with the assessment of the problem, and the supplying of good arguments to justify the position to implement the precautionary principle

- commitment to the principle that even though Canada may not benefit, for the sake of the global community, we must act.

Even if global warming could be shown to benefit Canada, which is far from being the case, there is growing evidence of its potentially severe and even disastrous implications in other parts of the world, and especially in developing countries. Canada cannot adopt a laissez-faire attitude to what is happening. ...[i] 1992 , the then Environment Minister muses that Canada may be able to grow pineapples

1.2.2. ATTEMPTS AT IMPLEMENTATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Larry Volgt from the Ministry of Environment confirmed that the “Guidelines and Standards Policy (GASP) was signed off by the Deputy Minister of the environment and that it is now ministry policy. The precautionary principle as expressed in the head note of this guide is thus now ministry policy.

The author of this guide has been including the precautionary principle in briefs, submissions and publications to municipal, provincial, federal and international governments and institutions since 1991. She has also included the precautionary principle as part of the following documents and submissions:

- A proposal for an Earth Charter initiated at 1991 meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, at conference on the Path to Brazil (Feb. 1992) and at the New York Prep com (March 1992) and as submission to NGO Earth Charter Process at UNCED (June, 1992)
- A Content Analysis of UNCED documents (1992)
- A leave to appeal document submitted in an attempt to set aside the injunction in Clayoquot Sound
- 30 environmental principle in the Charter of Ecological Rights (circulated since 1992 and expanded, Charter of obligations (1995) - - 50 Principles of Compliance (1994- to present),
- in the publication the Habitat II Agenda: Moving beyond Habitat I (1996),
- A Comment to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (1997) and in the Citizens Public Trust Treaty (circulated internationally since 1997).
- A presentation “Precautionary Principle: Principle of International Customary Law “in 1997, on a panel at the Greenlife Environmental Law conference in Washington DC

_ Briefs on a wide range of issues from calling for the banning of clear cut logging, logging in old growth, and of logging in community; watersheds; ending the circulating and berthing of nuclear powered and nuclear capable vessels; phasing out civil nuclear energy; reducing CO2 greenhouse gas emissions to 20 % from 1990 levels by the year 2000; halting overhead flights of weapons in Innu.; preventing the “island mentality” - inappropriate development adjacent to protected areas; the stopping of overhead spraying against the gypsy moth; and the banning of genetically engineered foods and crops (Biodevastation Declaration, 1997)

In Appeal No 97 WAS [Waste ...]11 Ruth Madsen submitted that the Board should take into account the precautionary principle in rendering its decision. "We feel as Canada has recognized the Precautionary Principle that the appeal board must follow suit: which means that where a decision about public health and/or safety and /or health of ecosystems must be made without adequate support in scientific data, the action must err on the side of protection of public health/ safety and the health of the ecosystem. "in this submission the principle in the Rio Declaration was cited. The Board decided that the 10 m pesticide free zone should not be reduced.

- In Appeal No. 97 WAS 11(b) in 1996 before the Environmental Appeal Board regarding issuing of Waste Permit. Paddy Goggins used the Precautionary principle. The Appeal was allowed in part. Given that there appeared to be no discharge taking place the appeal is rescheduled [FIND FURTHER INFO ON THIS CASE]

At the Environmental appeal Board hearing (Appeal No. 98. PES-03 (b) Re: the application for Foray 48B, Keith Jobson representing the Unitarian Church of Victoria argued that the precautionary principle is now a part of customary international law and that at the very least, the precautionary principle would require CFIA and the Respondent to show that they carefully assessed the risks to health and biodiversity.

The Panel found that while the Convention provides general principles that the contracting parties should adhere to in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, the consideration of the sections referred to by CFIA and Mr. Jobson and the weighing of risks and benefits is the very task the Board undertakes in determining whether there is an unreasonable adverse impact in issuing a permit. It was decided that the potential risks of using Foray 48 B did not warrant the use of the overhead spray and that an alternative ground base program should be implemented.

Unfortunately, this decision was bypassed by the government issuing an Order in Council.

Appeal No 96/30 Waste the Deputy Director of Waste Management, Dr. McTaggart-Cowan argued that "As a result of the above [information presented by Dr. Bates] I have come to the conclusion that one cannot tell whether the permit allows the release of harmful levels of pollution into the environment or not. That being the case, on the basis of the precautionary principle, and given the incidence of measured PM 10 levels..... I come to the conclusion that if only just for this one pollutant, the amended permit does allow for the release of harmful levels of pollution.

Appeal No 98-Was-29 (a) in the matter of an appeal under section 44 of the Waste Management Act, RSBC 1996, c 482

1. 3. complementary and associated principles that give additional substance to the precautionary principle

(See Annex for actual description of principles)

- THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT PRINCIPLE (27 b, Habitat II, 1996)
- LIMITS-TO GROWTH PRINCIPLE (Club of Rome, 1972)
- RESPECTING THE INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE BEYOND HUMAN PURPOSE (World Charter of Nature, 1982)
- CARRYING CAPACITY OF ECOSYSTEM PRINCIPLE (16, Habitat II)
- ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21, Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994)
- “REVERSE ONUS “PRINCIPLE
- CRADLE TO GRAVE PRINCIPLE (20.20 e Hazardous wastes, Agenda 21).
- **CULTURE OF SAFETY PRINCIPLE** (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)
- RESPONSIBLE CARE PRINCIPLE (19.51 b. Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)
- DISASTERS PREVENTION PRINCIPLE (27 i, Habitat II, 1996) (Article 75 (g) Habitat II, 1996). (Article 126, Habitat II, 1996)
- CULTURE OF SAFETY 127 (d) Habitat II, 1996)
- SAFE TECHNOLOGY PRINCIPLE Article 127 (a) Habitat II, 1996)
- PREVENTING AND MITIGATING ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS PRINCIPLE (Article * 79 Habitat II, 1996)
- ENVIRONMENTALLY HARMFUL SUBSIDIES ELIMINATION PRINCIPLE (Article 122 (e) Habitat II)
- TRANSBOUNDARY PRINCIPLE (Art. 194. 2., Law of the Seas, 1982)
- NON-TRANSFERENCE OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES OR ACTIVITIES PRINCIPLE (Principle 14, Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992)
- ANTI-DUMPING ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND TECHNOLOGIES PRINCIPLE (Article *151 b Habitat II)
- **NOT RELAXING OF STANDARDS TO ATTRACT INDUSTRY PRINCIPLE** (NAFTA Article 1114 ss 2)
- **FAIR TRANSITION PROGRAM PRINCIPLE**
- SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRINCIPLE

For the description of the principles listed seen Annex A and FOR A MORE EXTENSIVE LIST OF PRINCIPLES: SEE Russow (1992-) 50 Principles of Compliance. Available on request.

1.4. precautionary principle being deemed to be a principle of international customary law

The criteria for becoming a principle of international Customary law rest on longevity, constancy and iniquitousness. The precautionary principle has been present as an obligation in conventions, treaties and covenants, as a commitment in UN Conference and action plans, and as an expectation in General Assembly resolutions. It has been established in state, and regional statutes and legislation and cited by recognized legal experts. Alan Beasley, former Canadian ambassador to the Law of the Sea Convention, noted that one could argue that the Trail Smelter case in the 1940s laid the foundation for the precautionary principle becoming a principle of customary law. (Alan Beasley, personal communication, 1999). Daniel Bodansky, notes in: *New Developments in International Environmental Law*, 85 AM. Soc'y Int'l L. Proc. 401, 413 (1991) 9 "Indeed, so frequent is its invocation that some commentators are even beginning to suggest the precautionary principle is ripening into a norm of customary international law". Jon M. Van Dykel, William S. Richardson School of Law University of Hawaii at Manoa Honolulu, Hawaii concurs "the principle has been so universally included in recent treaties that it appears now to have that status [principle of international customary law]. Van Dike in *Applying the Precautionary Principle* 1999 stated

"the precautionary principle has been explicitly included in numerous recent treaties, has been invoked repeatedly as an authoritative norm, and is now seen as a central guiding principle of environmental decision making. it requires states and others whose actions may cause significant disruption to the marine environment to take a series of steps. ...

" Similarly, at a Panel discussion on the precautionary principle organized by the Greenlife Law Society in Washington DC, there was concurrence that the precautionary principle had definitely arrived as a principle of international customary law (Russow, 1997). Once so designated as a principle of international customary law, it becomes the law of the land.

1.5 extension of precautionary principle to be more proactive as well as retroactive

Two key elements of the precautionary principle -the relaxing of the requirement of "scientific certainty" and the anticipation of harm, to human health or to the environment. It is clearly possible, given the body of evidence on climate change and ozone depletion that in these cases there is sufficient scientific evidence to justify the invocation of the precautionary principle. The difficulty arises when substances or activities are

introduced into the ecosystem and there is no existing scientific evidence in place prior to the introduction of these substances and activities because this evidence will only arise as a result of the cumulative impact on the ecosystem and on human health, or there is emerging scientific evidence indicating harm. In many cases corporations will fund proponent friendly research not opponent friendly research. What criteria can be in place to prevent the continued syndrome of introduction of substances and activities which only later are found to cause harm.

The precautionary principle must be a fundamental principle in policy with an enforceable regulatory regime.

One of the systemic constraints that has prevented the implementation of the anticipatory aspect of the principle is the combination of non-arm's length research, institutional 'collusion' devolution of the government's regulatory role to the corporations and dereliction of duty.

PROACTIVE

In this guide a few criteria are proposed for the early proactive implementation of the precautionary principle

1. SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF HARM

Anticipation of harm

What criteria should be used to determine if there is sufficient evidence of harm. Underlying all assessment of sufficiency must be the recognition that the current model of development precludes the funding of science opposing the intervention.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS:

- SATURATION OF HARM AND URGENCY

In 1999 we have arrived at a saturation point where so many substances and activities THAT have been introduced INTO THE ECOSYSTEM have now been found to be harmful to human health THAT EXTREME CAUTION HAS TO BE TAKEN

- SUBSIDY SHIFT PLUS REGULATION/BAN REGIME

government subsidy should only go to BEST practices. A proposed

list of substances that must be banned or phased out is included in the Annex. A strong regulatory/ban regime will serve to drive BEST practices.

IMMEDIATE MORATORIUM FOR SUBSTANCES AND ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE POTENTIALLY HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Given that we have reached a saturation point there has to be an immediate moratorium on the introduction of all new potentially harmful substances and activities, and a

comprehensive review of accumulative effects, synergistic health and environmental effects be undertaken.

“PRESUMPTION OF HARM

This criterion would require an exhaustive research of past activities that have been undertaken by the company and of past substances that have been introduced by the company. This criterion should have been used to prevent Monsanto from introducing genetically modified foods and crops.

RETROACTIVE IMPLEMENTATION:

The licenses and charters of corporations that have violated the precautionary principle should be revoked and a lien placed on their assets for compensation for damage to the environment and harm to human health.

(vi) the systemic constraints preventing the implementation of the precautionary principle. (Series of papers available on request)

(MISAPPROPRIATION OF PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE. Examples from INCO and Canadian Pulp and Paper workers. (Available on request)

2.

THE SYSTEMIC CONSTRAINTS PREVENTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE.

Systemic constraints by government, industry, institutions and NGOs have prevented the implementation of the precautionary principle (a summary of a longer paper, available on request)

- COMPLEXITY AVOIDANCE TO IGNORE ESSENTIAL LINKS
- DISREGARDING COMPLEXITY TO AVOID MAKING ESSENTIAL LINKS

• INCREMENTALISM DIVERSION

SUPPORTING INCREMENTALISM TO AVOID COMPLEXITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE OF ISSUES

- SUPPORTING INCREMENTALISM TO AVOID COMPLEXITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE OF ISSUES

- NOTWITHSTANDING GUISE OR DELUSION

- UNDERTAKING OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS TO DELUDE THE PUBLIC AND THEN INSERTING NOTWITHSTANDING CLAUSES DELUSION

- LIMITING RESPONSIBILITY OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS THROUGH NOT WITHSTANDING CLAUSES

- DEVOLUTION OF POWER FRENZY

CONDONING DEVOLUTION OF POWER TO CORPORATIONS TO AVOID RESPONSIBILITY AND CONDONING 'VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE'

- INSTITUTIONAL COLLUSION

- FOSTERING INSTITUTIONAL COLLUSION TO PREVENT FULFILLING OF PUBLIC TRUST

- ALLOWING CORPORATIONS TO OVERRULE PRINCIPLE RATHER THAN PRINCIPLE DRIVING CORPORATIONS

- SANCTIONING DEREGULATION TO RELAX CORPORATE COMPLIANCE

- CONDONING NEGLIGENCE TO PROMOTE SHORT TERM ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- SELF-SERVING EXTRATERRITORIAL OPPOSITION

- DEMONSTRATING SANCTIMONIOUS DISREGARD FOR" EXTRATERRITORIALITY"

INSIDIOUS MISREPRESENTATION

(sale of Oregon) or What right do we have to impose our standards on others justification) (growth medicine)

- BENEFITING FROM THE VERY ACTION THAT THEY PRETEND TO ABHOR

- URGENCY DENIAL SYNDROME

URGENCY AVOIDANCE INACTION IN THE FACE OF URGENCY

URGENCY DENIAL RUSE

- OXYMORON DIVERGENCE

- CRAFTING OXYMORONS TO CONVEY THE DELUSION OF CHANGE

- OXYMORON CRAFTSMANSHIP

- (environmentally sound management of hazardous waste)

- HYPOCRISY TOLERANCE

-

- ENGAGING IN OBSTRUCTIONISM BY FAILING TO IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE AGREEMENTS

- MISPLACED PRIORITIES

- (Food not bombs)

- MISCONSTRUED CONSENSUS

- COMPROMISE THROUGH CONSENSUS

- (harmonization downwards)

- HOLIER THAN THOU SYNDROME

- (Demanding human rights in south Africa ignoring first nations in Canada)

- Do we really need this land)?

- NON-ARMS LENGTH INDUSTRY GUIDED RESEARCH

- RECTIFICATION OF ERROR CYCLE

- PERMITTING ENVIRONMENTALLY DESTRUCTIVE PRACTICES THUS CREATING A GROWTH INDUSTRY OF CLEAN-UP TECHNOLOGIES

- TECHNOLOGICAL FIX CULT

THE OOPS FACTOR

VESTED INTEREST RESOLVE MINIMIZATION

(rush to establish vested interests so resolve for precautionary principle adherence will be diminished)

FEIGNED ALTRUISM

-USING THE GENUINE CONCERNS OF OTHERS TO JUSTIFY SOCIALLY INEQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES

- ECONOMIC GROWTH PARADIGM DEVOTION

TRICKLE DOWN MANIA

- PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AT ANY COST
- PERPETUATING THE MYTH OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AT ANY COST IS THE SOLUTION

FOX IN COOP REGULATION DEVICE

WHIMSICAL COMPLIANCE

- SLAVISHLY ADHERING TO obligations under trade agreements ignoring public trust obligations)

- ILL-INFORMED JUDGES

IN 1993, AN APPLICATION WAS MADE TO THE B.C. COURTS TO SET ASIDE THE INJUNCTION IN CLAYOQUOT SOUND ON THE GROUNDS THAT THERE HAD BEEN A FAILURE TO INFORM THE JUDGE THAT THE GRANTING OF THE INJUNCTION COULD CONTRIBUTE TO NON-COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS. THE JUDGE RULED THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THIS MATTER WAS IRRELEVANT

- JUDICIAL RELUCTANCE

IN 1994, LEAVE TO APPEAL THIS DECISION RESULTED IN A RULING THAT "ALL THE INTERNATIONAL LAW INCLUDING THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

REFERRED TO IN THE SUBMISSION WAS NOT APPLICABLE IN THE COURTS OF B.C. (SEE RUSLOW VS. MACMILLAN BLOEDEL)

- SHORTSIGHTED LAWYERS

LAWYERS REFUSED TO USE INTERNATIONAL LAW INCLUDING THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE BECAUSE AS ONE LAWYER SAID "THE JUDGES WILL NOT CONSIDER INTERNATIONAL LAW" AND AS ANOTHER SAID "INTERNATIONAL LAW WOULD JUST MUDDY THE WATERS".

- DISINTERESTED PROVINCIALISM OF ACTIVIST GROUPS

TOO MANY ACTIVIST GROUPS HAVE A GREAT AVERSION TO USING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES, INCLUDING THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE. THEY BELIEVE THAT SOLUTIONS MUST BE LOCALLY COMMUNITY BASED WITHOUT OVERARCHING INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES.

- MISCONSTRUED NOTION OF CREDIBILITY

REDEFINING CREDIBILITY BY NGOS TO ENDORSE THE REASONABLE
REDEFINING CREDIBILITY TO UNDERMINE PRINCIPLE

-ADVOCACY GROUPS HAVE BEEN OPPONENTS TO INTERVENTIONS --- BEING RELUCTANT TO CALL FOR STRONG MEASURES BECAUSE OF FEAR OF LOSING THEIR 'CREDIBILITY'. CREDIBILITY IS ADHERING NOT COMPROMISING PRINCIPLES

- FUNDED-DIRECTED POSTURES

NGOS BEING RELUCTANT TO JEOPARDIZE THEIR GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- STRATEGIC COOPTION

- WORKING [NGOS] WITH GOVERNMENT, BESTOWING HIGH PERFORMANCE RATING ON GOVERNMENT, UNDERMINING OTHER NGOS

- TERRITORIALISM

- BEING SEDUCED BY INCLUSION IN GOVERNMENT ROUND TABLE CONSULTATION PROCESS, FAILING TO REPORT BACK TO CONSTITUENCY, AND OPTING FOR COMPLIANT WEAK CAMPAIGN

- TIMIDNESS THROUGH BOLDNESS AVOIDANCE

(redefining credibility to endorse the reasonable

- CORPORATE SUPPORTED POLITICS

- ACCEPTING POLITICAL DONATIONS FROM CORPORATIONS THAT VIOLATE THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

- MISPLACE INVESTMENT

- ENDORSING OR ACQUIESCING TO PENSION, UNION, RRSPS FUNDS BEING PLACED IN SOCIALLY INEQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND CORPORATION

3.

OVERCOMING SYSTEMIC CONSTRAINTS TO IMPLEMENT THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE: INTERNATIONAL LAW AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CHANGE

As a result of these systemic constraints and similar constraints by governments, industry, NGOs and citizens throughout the world substantive environmental degradation has occurred the failure to implement the precautionary principles and other principles that governments have agreed to through the UN system have given rise to a call for an International Court of Compliance where citizens can take evidence of state non-compliance.

In 1999, as the culmination of the decade devoted to international law, every effort must be made to inform citizens about the precautionary principle as a principle of international customary law and about its wide range of applicability. It is time to ensure that the precautionary principle to be fully implement in the international, national and regional legal system.

As previously noted, the year 1999 ends the decade dedicated to the respect and furtherance of international law. For over 50 years member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties, and covenants; have made commitments through globally adopted action plans and have created expectations through General Assembly Resolutions This respect and furtherance can only be realized if member states of the United Nations discharge obligations, fulfill expectations and act on commitments through signing and ratifying what they have not yet signed and ratified; and through enacting the necessary legislation to ensure the discharging of obligations; and through the fulfilling of expectations and the acting on commitments.

In the Platform of Action from the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda from the Habitat II Conference (1996) member states have undertaken "to ensure that corporations, including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social

security regulations, applicable international agreements and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws. (Article 167). In Habitat II this undertaking was reaffirmed and then extended to include the undertaking by states to ensure that the “private sector” also comply (Article 148).

Member states that have ratified Conventions, Treaties and Covenants are held to be legally responsible for discharging all obligations under these agreements. Also, members state that have signed but not ratified agreements are required under Article 18 of the Convention on the Law of Treaties to not defeat the purpose of the convention in the interim between the signing and the coming into force of the convention. There is no provision, however, for states to be bound to appear before the International Court of Justice or to be bound by its decision. In addition, there is no provision for an international court of Compliance where citizens could take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance.

Expectations that have been created from General Assembly Resolutions, Declarations, and commitments made through Conference Action plans could be judicable under the Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation. The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation justifies the considering of what is usually deemed to be only of moral suasion in a legal context. The Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation has been recognized in Common Law and has been described in the following way:

To create an expectation is an empty gesture without a promise to fulfill it. Before creating an expectation, an organization must assure itself of its ability to fulfill the promise it implies" (Introduction, Ombudsman Annual Report, British Columbia, Canada, 1991)

As a result of the commitments made in recent United Nations Conferences including UN Conference on Women, and Habitat for states to ensure private sector, corporate including transnational compliance with international agreements, this report is advocating the establishing of Mandatory International Normative Standards (MINS) drawn from international principles. The establishment of mandatory international normative standards-and-technical regulations (MINS) will drive the corporations, including transnationals, and funding agencies such as the development banks to ensure socially equitable and environmentally sound development. Currently the concept of sustainable development appears to justify the continuation of the currently over-consumptive model of development with a coupling “clean-up environmental technology” which is moving the global community away from adopting BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices from the outset. Only when there is the global political will to agree to high global mandatory regulations and standards, and only when these regulations and standards are in place to drive industry will there be the needed shift towards a real cooperation based on the highest tenable principles. Global mandatory regulations and standards are essential to drive corporations including transnationals to participate in socially equitable and environmentally sound development. The international community, including multilateral financial institutions,

has an important role to play in providing funding that is conditional on the adherence to high mandatory international normative standards-and-technical -regulations (MINS) based on principles established over the past 50 years in international instruments. In section 167 of the Platform of Action of the United Nations Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, states undertook to ensure that all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws.”. In addition, the lending institutions shall not support the “clean-up environment industries” which thrive on the relaxing of regulations related to toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes, and which continue to perpetuate the old-world order of over-consumption, inequity and environmental destruction, and intrastate and interstate conflict. It is only through promoting socially equitable and environmentally sound development through global mandatory standards and regulations with additional resources for Best environmentally sound traditions that national efforts to foster and achieve the objectives of socially equitable and environmentally sound development will be achieved.

It is necessary for citizens to reveal that years of obligations incurred through the Charter of the United Nations, conventions, treaties and covenants, and expectations created through General Assembly resolutions, and commitments made through Conference Action plans have NOT been undertaken, and that most of the obligations, expectations and commitments have neither been discharged nor fulfilled, and that it is time for compliance through action. The rhetoric of the precautionary principle and associated complementary principles must become action. It will only happen if governments, institutions, corporations, NGOss and citizens remove all existing systemic constraints, and together demand the political will to change.

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE BAD LIST

(TO BE ADDED TO)

ACTIVITIES THAT SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED IF PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE IS INVOKED

- Phasing out of uranium mining
- Banning land mines
- Eliminating weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, and biological)
- Phasing out civil nuclear reactors
- Banning the testing of nuclear weapons
- Discontinuing circulating and berthing of nuclear-armed or powered vessels

- Ceasing all low-level flight training
 - Preventing the transfer to other states, to lands of indigenous peoples, or to areas of the disenfranchised, of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health
 - Phasing out the use of fossil fuels, fertilizers, etc. that contribute to climate change, and phasing out the practices that would contribute to the reduction of carbon sinks
 - Discarding the over-consumptive model of development, and the myth of solutions being through economic growth
 - Discontinuing mechanized practices and the forcing of developing countries through structural adjustment programs to grow cash crops for export
 - Abandoning the notion of the Gross National Product
 - Preventing environmentally-induced diseases, and cosmetic surgery injuries
 - Ceasing the production and consumption of ozone depleting substances
 - Redirecting the need for mining activities to the use of alternative substances and activities that would not contribute to socially inequitable and environmentally unsound activities.
 - Banning clear-cutting and other ecologically unsound logging practices
 - Preventing the destruction of urban and periurban biodiversity
 - Canceling fish farming licence
 - Ensuring mandatory water conservation, drought free gardens, and indigenous plants
 - Moving away from logging old growth forests to logging second growth
 - Ban the use of all chemical pesticides
 - Banning genetically engineered food, and the human genome project
 - Preventing the control of pharmaceutical companies in the drafting of the Codex Alimentarius
 - Banning growth hormone and antibiotics
 - Cloning of sheep and other animals including humans
 - Addiction to the automobile
- etc.

In 1994, twenty species have been added this year to Canada's endangered list. The list now contains 258 plant and animal species in danger. The species added in Ontario were: birds - the king rail, Acadian flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat, hooded warbler, northern bobwhite, short-eared owl; fish - the warmouth, eastern sand darter, rosy face shiner, and lake chubsucker, plants; blunt-lobed woodsia, deer berry, round-leaved greenbrier.

Therefore we recommend

1: The provincial government should enact legislation requiring habitat protection and restoration for endangered species. None of the 258 species on the endangered list receives any mandatory protection from the law. Unlike the U.S., Canada does not have an endangered species law. Neither federal nor provincial wildlife laws require a response when a species becomes endangered. Such legislation would in some cases mean an absolute prohibition on human activity that threatens a sensitive habitat. In others, it would mean that environmental assessments of projects would be required to take into the account the status of pressured species. The law would give the public the right to seek a court injunction when human activity threatens the existence of a species.

2: Ontario should develop a wilderness-based conservation strategy. (Canada is losing at least one square kilometer of wilderness every hour according to the World Wildlife Fund. Only 4.6% of Canada's land and waters have been set aside as wilderness.) A wilderness-based conservation strategy would set aside large tracts of Ontario - as much as 50% of each of Ontario's

53 ecological zones - aside as wilderness. These areas should be interconnected with wildlife corridors, surrounded by buffer zones, free from permanent human habitation, resource exploitation, and contain no roads and railways. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- Whereas Canada is home to an estimated 300,000 species, yet we have only identified 72,000; and

- whereas we are losing species at 100 to 1,000 times the natural rate of extinction; and

- Whereas over 80% of species at risk in Canada are in trouble because of assaults on their habitat; and

- Whereas the Canadian Endangered Species Act covers only species in national parks, 4% of Canada's land mass; and

- Whereas the act does not cover habitat loss of endangered species in these parks; and

- Whereas in Canada there are no laws at the national level that make it illegal to destroy the habitat of an endangered species or to prevent its demise through over-hunting or through toxic contamination; and

- Whereas federal wildlife laws do not require a response when a species becomes endangered.

Resolved that the Green Party of Canada continue to work for legislation that will protect all endangered species, provide mandatory protection for any critical habitat, prohibit killing or harming of endangered species across Canada, require advance review of projects that affect endangered species or their habitats and provide a national safety net to ensure that species do not become extinct as a result of provincial inaction (GPC, 1996)

- * TO CONDEMN the western cultural world view, all components of non human nature are considered valuable only insofar as they represent resources to the human population; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

- * TO CONDEMN this resource-ist world view has rationalized the exploitation of a multitude of life forms and natural processes for which any human use has been found; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO DEPLORE THAT exploitation has resulted in an accelerating domination and pre-emption of the earth's ecosystems by the human population; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT pre-emption for human use has resulted in a calamitous decline and outright extinction of many species once part of those ecosystems; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO CONDEMN THE BELIEF THE CONVICTION THAT non resource components of nature are treated as valueless, or as competitors which must be eliminated; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to provide preventive and restorative solutions to problems of environmental and social instability thus moving government and society away from the current "clean up after-the-fact" approach.

* to address the fact that we are among the 20% of the world's population who consume 80% of the world's resources, and thus reduce the Canadian ecological footprint.

* to promote an amendment to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to ensure the right to an ecological heritage and to a clean and safe environment, and to require political decisions to be made on the basis of ecological integrity.

* to restructure the current environmental assessment review process so that it becomes a legitimate environmental assessment and less a project review mechanism.

• TO REQUIRE EIAs for all large projects, projects in particularly sensitive areas, projects that involve unproven technologies and any projects which generate significant public concern. EIAs are part of the cost of doing business and will be paid for by the project proponents. Provision will be made for dividing the cost of EIAs among groups of similar projects. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO require the EIAs be all encompassing in terms of the environment and the people affected by each project and include the cumulative effect of related projects. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO require that EIA review panels be elected by the citizens of Alberta, have local representation and have the power to approve, change, or halt any project they review. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURES TO ENSURE THAT AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW OF ANY PRACTICES OR SUBSTANCES THAT COULD

CONTRIBUTE TO THE LOSS OR REDUCTION OF BIODIVERSITY SHALL BE IN PLACE (1998)

- TO ASSESS THE FULL COSTS OF VIOLATING THE RIGHTS OF THE DISENFRANCHISED SHALL BE CARRIED OUT. THE GROUPS BEARING THE GREATEST IMPACT FROM ECOLOGICALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES AND DISPOSAL OF TOXIC, HAZARDOUS, AND ATOMIC WASTES ARE OFTEN THE DISENFRANCHISED IN SOCIETY. (1998)

- TO ENSURE A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT THROUGH MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS, STATES SHALL REQUIRE A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW OF ANY PRACTICE, ACTIVITY OR SUBSTANCE THAT COULD HAVE SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS. AN ACTUAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SHORT AND LONG TERM POTENTIALLY ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CARRIED OUT. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT A REVIEW OF A PROJECT OR ACTIVITY TO ASSESS THE "ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, HERITAGE, HEALTH EFFECTS OF THE REVIEWABLE PROJECTS" IS NOT A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT. (1998)

- TO REQUIRE COST RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOR MONITORING AND ENFORCING REGULATIONS

INDUSTRIES THAT ARE PERMITTED TO ENGAGE IN ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES THAT REQUIRE REGULATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT SHALL BEAR THE FULL COST OF THE ADDITIONAL CHARGES INCURRING AS A RESULT OF GOVERNMENTS HAVING TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS. IN ADDITION, FOR ALL PROPOSALS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES THAT INTERVENE IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND WAY IN THE ECOSYSTEM, AND THAT ARE DEEMED TO REQUIRE AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW GOVERNMENTS SHALL RECOVER THE FULL COSTS OF THE REVIEW. (1998)

- * to ensure that Canada implements all international environmental agreements by enacting the necessary legislation for compliance and enforcement, and enforces all federal and provincial environmental acts and statutes.

- * to strengthen the current Canadian Environmental Protection Act., and to incorporate into the Act an Environmental Bill of Rights.

* to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

* to strengthen the resolve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with time-bound and enforced reduction targets.

• TO propose and support initiative which will end production of all ozone-depleting chemicals. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

TO HALT immediately All production of all [Ozone Layer] damaging chemicals be immediately; and (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1989 B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

* to introduce legislation to promote the reuse or replacement of minerals in industrial production

* to ban the use of cyanide leaching process for mineral extraction.

* to require the double hulling of all vessels carrying petroleum products in Canadian waters.

* to discourage the continued production and consumption of substances and continued activities that are harmful to human health and to the environment. The environmental and health impacts of the continued production and use of toxic, and hazardous (including nuclear substances) wastes are becoming more and more evident.

• TO impose strict regulations on all effluent producing industries and ensure that the costs of water treatment or purification are born by the polluter. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to phase out of all substances and processes which have been clearly shown to be hazardous or deleterious to human health or to the environment, including genetically engineered foods.

* to require the "Reverse Onus Principle" where the proponent of an intervention that could be harmful to human health or the environment shall have to demonstrate the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent of the intervention having to demonstrate the harm.

* to allocate significant research funding into preventing environmentally-induced diseases.

* to establish a policy across Canada to prevent pharmaceutical companies, along with other corporations involved with biotechnology, and with environmentally unsound practices from sponsoring and influencing the direction of research

* to increase support for research into ecological interrelationships,

social structures and their reciprocal effects one another by independent scientific bodies.

* to encourage efforts and initiatives which promote free political and scientific activity in universities and a science in the service of humanity

* TO ENACT PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REQUIRE PRODUCERS TO INCREASE THE LIFE-SPAN OF THEIR PRODUCTS AND TO ASSUME THE FULL RECYCLING AND LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS (deferred resolution)

- to fund municipalities for the reduction of collection at the source, and the large-scale reduction, of garbage.
- to support local recycling efforts. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

During the last 50 years humans have developed thousands of products for which there is no environmentally sound method of disposal. To set acceptable limits on the damage this has done government developed a system of risk assessment. Risk assessment fails because

1: It is focused on damage to the most exposed individual

2: We will forever lack key information needed to make accurate risk assessments.

3: Science can never provide the needed analytic techniques to test for the health effects of the synergistic effect of different chemicals

For this reason, the Green Party recommends we turn our attention to the way things are made. There are 3 categories of Products

1: Consumption Products: These items are purchased then converted by chemical reaction into energy or by products. Examples would be soap or food. They are normally used once then released into the environment. They must be biodegradable, they must not bio

accumulate, be toxic or cause cancer or birth defects.

2: Service Products: These goods provide services. Examples would be Automobiles or Televisions. Consumers should not own these products but lease them from manufacturers who remain responsible for their ultimate destiny. An alternative would be purchase with a refundable deposit. After it has served its function it is returned to the manufacturer where it is renewed or disassembled and recycled at the expense of the manufacturer.

3: Unmarketable products: These items cannot be consumed or used in an environmentally friendly way. An example is the waste from the production of aluminum. These are products for which no recycling technology exists. These products must be banned until zero discharge production is achieved. Toxic wastes already created must be stored in interim above ground retrievable storage bunkers. This suggestion only works if the entire product

ZERO DISCHARGE

The most important news of 1992 went largely unreported in Ontario. At a Ministerial meeting September 21-23 in Paris, 13 European Nations agreed in principle to eliminate all discharges and emissions of chemicals that are toxic, persistent, and likely to bio accumulate. These nations made a binding commitment to achieve "Zero Discharge". For the first a significant portion of the industrialized world (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) rejected the old philosophy of "prove harm" as a basis for pollution control. A new era of environmental protection has begun and The Green Party of Ontario

is committed to having Ontario meet the same levels of environmental protection as our competitors.

Conventional Chemical Engineering and risk assessment has long been based on three key assumption.

Assumption 1: Humans can manage the environment by deciding how much of any material the Earth can safely absorb. Scientists call this the assimilative capacity approach. According to this approach scientists can reliably decide how much of any material the earth can assimilate without causing harm. This is what a risk assessment claims to do.

Assumption 2: Once the assimilative capacity for a particular chemical is reached we see to it that no more of that chemical is released into the environment. We will set limits, river by river, chemical by chemical, everywhere on the planet, so that the total cumulative releases do not exceed the assimilative capacity of the Earth.

Assumption 3: We know what is harmful and what is not, and in the case of those substance that we do not know for certain we will be warned of possible dangers by traumatic but sub lethal shocks that will alert of us to the danger before it is too late.

ALL THREE ASSUMPTION ARE DEAD WRONG

As a result, the well-being of the planet is in serious danger. The depletion of the ozone hole, global warming, acid rain, lead poisoning in our children, mercury in fish, PCB's in the ocean, rising cancer rates, increases in immune system disorders like asthma, rising rates of nervous system disorders like Parkinson's disease and Lou Gehrig's Disease are the result of this presumptuousness and ignorance of the scientific community.

The approach adopted at the Paris meeting and the approach advocated by the Green Party of Ontario is " We do not know and most likely we will never know how much toxic material the environment can stand, so we won't chance it. Therefore, we will contain everything and discharge nothing. In sum, Zero discharge.

Zoning

- 1: Allow and encourage the zoning of current single-family homes into multiple family units.
- 2: Encourage infilling and intensification of our cities; discourage urban sprawl with Greenbelts around all urban centers in Ontario.
- 3: Encourage the establishment of home-based business, with the only zoning requirement being the approval of your immediate neighbours (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

RESPONSIBILITY concept

is accepted otherwise the amount of waste would be unmanageable.

Criteria for safe storage includes, no spontaneous combustion, no release of gas, no release of liquids. To simplify retrieval different kinds of waste and substances would be stored separately.

The user of the building must prove every 5 years that no method of treatment exists. Ownership of the building remains in public control and the owner of the waste remains responsible for the waste and rental of the building.

Advantages of the Above ground bunker include:

- 1: It enforces the polluter pay principle
- 2: Encourages the development of alternative technologies for

specific waste problems' and discourages waste exporting

3: Avoids over capacity of waste facilities.

4: Promotes the rethinking of products that produce waste.

5: Puts the market to work minimizing unmanageable waste.

6: Encourages reuse because wastes are not mixed together

8: Environmentally sound management the responsibility of the producer.

9: Guarantees zero discharge technology *GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO adopt the following definition as the fundamental guiding principles of wilderness protection: B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

wilderness / wilderness / n. (ME., fr. wildern wild, fr. OE. wilddeoren of wild beasts) (1.3c)

1 a (1): a tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings (2): an area essentially undisturbed by human activity together with its naturally developed life community b: an empty or pathless area or region c: wild or uncultivated state

wilderness area: an often-large tract (such as at least 5000 hectares) of public land retained essentially in its natural state and protected against introduction of intrusive artifacts (as roads and buildings and motorized travel) where government has the authority to regulate access on a case-by-case basis

* TO identify and establish a series of wilderness preserves in which there would be little or no human impact. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

• TO DISCONTINUE THE PRACTICE OF PRIVATIZATION OF PARKS SERVICES

NOTING THAT CONCERN WAS RAISED AT THE IUCN MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON PARKS AND CONSERVATION ABOUT THE PRACTICE OF PRIVATIZING PARKS SERVICES (1998)

• TO PROHIBITING MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN PARKS (1998)

• TO ENSURING ADEQUATE SIZE OF PARKS INCLUDING CONSERVATION CORRIDORS TO PROTECT BIODIVERSITY (1998)

• TO PREVENT THE "ISLAND MENTALITY" OF A PARK SURROUNDED BY INCOMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT (1998)

- To establish the Park system to protect and preserve outstanding natural scenic and historical features for present and future generations; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- TO [PREVENT] the eroding the integrity of Class A provincial parks to cater to commercial and industrial interests such as mining exploration, timber harvest, and concessions to mechanized recreation and access (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- to protect parks from intrusive and industrial activities. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- * TO ENSURE that Crown Land be open to public access [BUT NOT TO ILLEGAL ENVIRONMENTALLY DESTRUCTIVE OR INAPPROPRIATE USES].
(B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993)
- * TO advocate an ecologically grounded and comprehensive preservation strategy for all the ecosystems of the province, to be undertaken by the Ministries of Environment and Culture, Parks and Recreation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * to educate sport hunters and other outdoor recreationists to the values of low population (but many species) undisturbed environments; that is, quality over quantity, and diversity over monoculture. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL predator control measures for such species as wolf, grizzly and cougar, for the enhancement of game species. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL predator control measures for the support of grazing operations and commercial fisheries also be ceased immediately B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO institute programs which will eliminate activities such as the use of all terrain vehicles, fly in hunting camps for non resident hunters, etc., in de facto wilderness, which shift predator populations towards inhabited areas. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- TO ELIMINATE NON-FOOD TROPHY HUNTING; (1998)
- TO BAN ON LEG-HOLD TRAPS, AS SUGGESTED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE CREE, THE LARGEST GROUP OF NATIVE TRAPPERS; (1998)
- * TO IMMEDIATELY halt to these predator control activities [WOLF KILL- WHICH USES POISONED BAIT IN RANCHING AND FARMING AREAS (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO undertake research and implementation of (preferably non-lethal) ways of reducing livestock losses from predators and find ways of compensating farmers and ranchers for their losses.

- TO ELIMINATE GROWTH STIMULANTS AND ANTIBIOTICS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT [AND OTHER ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS], REQUIRE IMMEDIATE LABELLING DURING PHASE OUT PERIOD, AND EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC AS TO AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVE FOOD SOURCES; (1998)

- TO LEGISLATE AN END TO COSMETIC AND HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS TESTING AND TO PHASE OUT PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH WHICH USES ANIMALS; (1998)

- TO BAN THE IMPORTATION OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN A FASHION WHICH WOULD NOT COMPLY WITH HUMAN ANIMAL TREATMENT LEGISLATION; ((1998)

- TO BAN IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FOR ZOOS EXCEPT WHERE THIS IS RELATED TO PROJECTS TO SAVE THREATENED SPECIES; ((1998)

* TO encourage research and development into:

- 1) Safe methods for the conversion of residuum into useful products; and
- 2) New products and/or [the] redesign [of] old products in order to minimize [the use of] materials and energy in their manufacture; and
- 3) Ways to educate citizens to distinguish between the concept of waste and the concept of residuum; and
- 4) Ways to develop an awareness within the minds of our political, industrial, academic, and civic leaders of the ecological and economic advantages of managing wastes through pollution prevention approaches; and
- 5) Non polluting products to produce fewer pollutants (e.g. substituting water-based adhesives for solvent-based adhesives); and
- 6) Modification of industrial processes; and
- 7) Redesign of equipment used in the manufacturing process; and

8) Recycling or recovery for reuse or resale.

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

commercial use of chemicals

* TO advocate the expansion and upgrading of environmental monitoring of chemicals in our environment, WORK PLACE, HOME B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

• TO PHASE-OUT THE CHEMICALS AMONG THE OVER 100,000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN COMMERCIAL THT HAVE BEEN LINKED cancer, respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological and behaviour disorders and detrimental effects on immune systems and the physiology of reproduction. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO request that the Ministries of Health, Environment and Agriculture coordinate their roles in this monitoring in a more rigorous and comprehensive manner than at present. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Acid Rain, Pesticides and Herbicides

PESTICIDES

Since the second world war, chemical agriculture with has been promoted as the technological fix-all for soil nutrition and the management of plants, insects and disease.

After 50 years of chemical warfare with the planet it is now clear that the promise of chemical pesticides was never realized. Efforts to control crop damage with pesticides have failed and insect borne diseases remain as serious a threat as ever. In 1940 annual crop damage was 7%, after 50 years of chemical warfare it is at 13%. The fact is that pests develop resistance to pesticides.

According to the United States department of Agriculture between 97% and 99% of pesticides do not reach their target. But

those pesticides go somewhere and they are toxic. There have been hundreds of studies that link pesticides to adverse health effects. These include but are not limited to disrupting every major organ system in the human body, altered immune system functions, mutagenic, teratogenic responses, embryo toxicity, reproductive failure, and an array of neurological effects.

Despite the hard-scientific proof that we would be better off without pesticides in 1988 more than one billion pounds of pesticides, 660 million pounds of herbicides, and 400 million pounds of fungicides and insecticides were spread onto our food producing land and around our homes in North America.

Of the 34 Chemicals commonly used to kill dandelions 62% are toxic to fish and the nervous system of humans, 35% cause birth defects in humans and are toxic to bees and birds, 29% cause cancer and kidney damage, and 85% are sensitizers, that means they cause people to develop allergic type reactions to the chemical.

Ontario soils have lost as much as 50% of their organic content since cultivation began. This has led soils to be highly susceptible to erosion and compaction. A fundamental component of soil degradation is the suppression of biological activity. Healthy soil is teeming with life, from earthworms to microorganisms. The situation is approaching critical as local instances of soil burnout is occurring. If conventional agriculture is continued Ontario's agricultural soils will reach a threshold beyond which productivity cannot be easily restored.

To this end we recommend:

1: A total ban on the use of pesticides and herbicides for private lawn care purposes.

- 2: A total ban of the pesticide 2,4-D.
- 3: Require the labeling of all pesticides used in the production of a food product sold in Ontario stores.
- 4: Adopt a target for the implementing sustainable agriculture in 100% of Ontario's cropland by the year 2000
- 5: Support the organic food industry in establishing a province wide system of organic certification
- 6: End the P.S.T. free status of pesticides for farmers.
- 5: Provide financial support in the transition period for farmers willing to make the conversion to organic agriculture.

- 6: Redirect agricultural education, extension services and research to address sustainable methods. GP Ontario)
- 7: Establish targets for Ontario food self sufficiency.

• TO BAN PESTICIDES FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: HAZARDS TO HUMAN OR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, EVIDENCE OF WIDESPREAD USE AND RESULTING HARM, BANS IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES, ... PESTICIDE DEPENDENCIES.... [MANY] PESTICIDES ARE BANNED OR UNREGISTERED IN MANY COUNTRIES BECAUSE OF THEIR KNOWN HAZARDS. YET MANY ARE STILL WIDELY PROMOTED AND USED, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WHERE WEAK CONTROLS AND DANGEROUS WORKING CONDITIONS MAKE THEIR IMPACT EVEN MORE DEVASTATION" (FROM PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK (PAN, 1995) (1998)

• TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE GREEN REVOLUTION HAS FAILED BECAUSE IT COULD NOT ENSURE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND TO A HIGH EXTENT HAS CAUSED AND PROMOTED THE ACCELERATED DEGRADATION OF THE EARTH'S NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS. MORE THAN EVEN BEFORE, THE HARMONIZATION OF HUMAN ACTIVITY AND ITS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ...IS THE KEY TO THE SURVIVAL OF MANY LIVING COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING HUMAN KIND. IFOAM (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE MOVEMENTS) PROMOTES THE CONSTRUCTIVE INTEGRATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND NATURE CONSERVATION. (1998)

- TO END THE USE OF PESTICIDES WHOSE SAFETY CANNOT BE ASSURED;
- TO ENSURE THAT HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ARE CONSIDERED FOREMOST IN ALL •
- TO ELIMINATE THE DOUBLE STANDARDS IN GLOBAL PESTICIDE TRADE
- TO GENERATE SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE PEST CONTROL METHODS (RECOMMENDATIONS BY PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK —PAN, 1995).

• TO ENSURE THE “DEMISE OF THE DIRTY DOZEN CHART HIGHLIGHTS BANS AND SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON THE DIRTY DOZEN’S CAMPAIGN TO TARGET A LIST OF PARTICULARLY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES FOR STRICT CONTROLS, BANS, AND ULTIMATELY ELIMINATION” (5/93 FOR PAN INTERNATIONAL BY PAN NORTH AMERICA REGIONAL CENTER, 1995). (1998)

* TO TAKE / support taking/ immediate steps to stop acid rain; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support research and implementation of alternatives to pesticides and herbicides, such as biological controls. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO ADOPT Ecological Pest Management- deploys a wide range of pest control techniques based on taking advantage of the natural enemies of pests in an ecosystem, and de-emphasizing the widespread use of pesticides; as an adjunct to, and eventual replacement of, pesticide - BECAUSE pest damage to crops has increased due to pesticide induced pest resistance, the triggering of new pest outbreaks via species eliminations and species distributional changes in the pesticide disturbed ecosystem, and removal of predator and parasite species that are the natural enemies of pests B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

• To BAN PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Aware of the mounting evidence that reveals the global scale and severity of toxic persistent organic pollutant (POP) contamination of all life forms and ecosystems, in all regions of the planet;

Further aware that fish, reptiles, birds and mammals, including humans are all affected by POPs via a growing list of actual and suspected effects that include cancer, damage to immune and reproductive systems and developmental problems.

Appreciative of the special attention that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has given to POPs, in The context (a) of its May 1995 Governing Council Decision 18/32 that established an expedited assessment process for prioritized list of POPs, and (b) the Washington Conference on Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities, which agreed, among other things that “international action is needed to develop a global legally binding instrument, among other international and national actions, for the reduction and/or elimination of emissions and discharges, whether intentional or not, and where appropriate, the elimination of the manufacture and use of, and illegal traffic in “priority toxic persistent organic pollutants;

Appreciative also of the Fourth Session (1996) of the Commission on Sustainable Development’s endorsement of the Washington conference’s global Programme of Action, including recognition of the intention of governments to take action to develop a global, legally binding instrument to regulate POPs, with special consideration for countries in need of assistance;

Call on the member states of the United Nations

to support the establishment of an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) with a mandate to meet several times during 1997, and beyond as a matter of high priority, and

(b) support in the INC for the negotiation of a legally binding, comprehensive POPs instrument that:

(i) has as its overall goal the elimination of the POPs listed as priorities in Decision 18/32 with implementation measures that are rapid, equitable and enforceable;

(ii) includes mechanisms for adding other POPs beyond the original, prioritized ones, based on scientific, social, economic and moral considerations;

(iii) includes, as a matter of priority mechanisms for special financing, technology transfer and capacity building for the benefit of countries in need of assistance; and

(iv) promotes information exchange, transparency and effective civil society participation in decision making.

(from original resolution by Friends of the Earth International, and Greenpeace Australia proposed for consideration at the IUCN World Conservation Union meeting in Montreal 1996.

CHLORINE PHASE

OUT

The Chlorine bleaching of paper in North America gives rise to over 150,000 tons of persistent toxic pollutants each year, including substantial quantities of dioxin. For this reason, the Green Party insists on a phase out of Chlorine.

Chlorine is highly reactive chemical which makes it an excellent disinfectant. However, chlorine reacts with organic substances found naturally in drinking water and causes the formation of a class of chemicals called the trihalomethanes. Some commonly known trihalomethanes are chloroform, benzene, carbon tetrachloride and toluene, all of which are known carcinogens. Between 1974 and 1988 there have been 18 conclusive studies linking carcinogens in drinking water to human cancers.

Chlorine must be phase out for the following reasons

1: Chlorinated organic chemicals including PCB's pesticides, dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans and many other products or byproducts of the chlorine based industrial process are the primary cause of stratospheric ozone depletion. Ozone depletion is expected to cause millions of additional cases of cataracts, skin cancers, immune suppression, as well as major effects on aquatic and terrestrial food chains.

2: All chlorinated organic compounds that have been studied exhibit at least one of a wide range of serious toxic effects such as

endocrine dysfunction, developmental impairment, birth defects, reproductive dysfunction infertility, immunosuppression, and cancer, often at extremely low doses.

3: Many chlorinated compounds such as methylene chloride and trichloroethylene are recognized as significant workplace hazards.

4: In the Great lakes, reproductive, developmental, and behavioral dysfunction has been reported in 14 species at the top of the food chain including humans.

5: The Green Party of Ontario concurs with the binational Science advisory board of the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes in recommending that the weight of scientific evidence suggests that exposure to organochlorides should be presumed to pose a health problem and that policies to protect public health should be directed towards eventually having no exposure to chlorinated organic chemicals as a class rather than continuing to focus on a series of isolated, individual chemicals

6: Chlorinating our drinking solves some problems but it creates others. We should switch to ozone treatment, abandoning treatment.

The Green Party recognizes that:

1: The implementation of specific deadlines for phase out in specific industries would be made after investigation into the feasibility in each industrial category.

2: That some uses have no alternative, such as in specific pharmaceutical applications.

3: There has been considerable job losses in the last 2 years because of the phase out of ozone depleting feed stock to 5 closed chlorine plants.

4: The workers in this industry must not bear the brunt of

societies need to phase out the industry and we must implement retraining and assistance programs for displaced workers. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Aerial Spraying

* TO legislate ban on the spraying [of] pesticides from the air.

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987.

Pesticides reduction

* TO advocate an education program to reduce pesticide use with the aim of eventually eliminating pesticide use; this to be administered by the BC Ministry of Agriculture. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO democratize the pesticide appeal process by inclusion of pertinent medical and ecological data in its terms of reference. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Styrofoam

* TO ban the use of CFC-producing Styrofoam containers for food service, egg sales, and packaging material B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO INSTITUTE regulations requiring all restaurants and food outlets (including [the] BC Ferry Corporation) to use permanent wares except for biodegradable containers for take-out orders | B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

Waste Management & Disposal Tax

* TO INTERNALIZE the disposal or (preferably) recycling cost of a product in the price of [the] product by an appropriate level of taxation at the source and manufacturing level. Taxation would be applied in a manner which encourages manufacturers to innovate to reduce the environmental and social costs of their products. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

• To [IMPLEMENT] /We will consider the implementation of/ a variable environmental impact charge on goods and services to fund waste elimination and public awareness programs. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Recycling

Municipal Recycling

* TO ENCOURAGE AND REQUIRE ALL municipalities to supply curb side pick-up, resource recovery, sorting, and marketing of all municipal garbage, with relocation/retraining of displaced waste disposal personnel. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Private Prosecution of Environmental Offenders

* TO stand in contradiction and protest any provincial law which in any way encumbers private prosecution of environmental offenders ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1991.

Garbage Disposal

Pesticides reduction

* TO advocate an education program to reduce pesticide use with the aim of eventually eliminating pesticide use; this to be administered by the BC Ministry of Agriculture. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO oppose shipping garbage from major metropolitan areas to other bioregions and call upon the regional districts to immediately begin recycling, coupled with consumer education on the need to reduce waste. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

3. [PREVENTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION] The restoration of the Environment the environment lies almost completely within the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the state of Alberta's environment is critical. The last of our wilderness is being consumed by developments. Biodiversity is diminishing, chemicals threaten human health and carbon dioxide from fossil fuel energy is damaging the atmosphere.

The Green Party is committed to turning back this tide of destruction, not by technological tinkering but by giving nature the time and space with which to heal itself.

4. The Creation of a sustainable Economy (Restoration of the Environment GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

The future of all life on the planet is endangered by our disregard for the health of the environment. All the Earth's systems are interconnected and all species, of animals and plants must co-exist. We must preserve the Earth's ecosystems to sustain our will being. We must begin to Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Water

* to ensure that water is not declared to be an "economic good"

V We will oppose any plan to divert water to the United States. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

III We will encourage water conservation by placing an appropriate value on water taken from lakes or rivers for agricultural, industrial or domestic purposes. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO REQUIRE MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION RELATED TO NEEDS NOT WANTS (PROPOSED RESOLUTION, 1998)

III We will encourage water conservation by placing an appropriate value on water taken from lakes or rivers for agricultural, industrial or domestic purposes. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

WATER QUALITY

The Green Party sees three key areas of concern.

- 1: The restoration of water related ecosystems.
- 2: The establishment of a Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 3: Phasing out chlorine use in Ontario.

Restoration of Water Ecosystems

We support current efforts to maintain Ontario's wetlands.

Recommendations:

- 1: 50-meter buffer zones to protect streams and creeks.

- 2: Strengthen current wetland conservation legislation.
- 3: Ecosystem based watershed management.
- 4: Re establishment of flood control basins.
- 5: Withdraw provincial funding for research into or support for Water Diversion Projects. Current plans for James Bay directly affect 22,000 treaty Indians in Northern Ontario.

Safe Drinking Water Act

Much of the drinking water in urban Ontario is laced with dioxins, pesticide residue and heavy metal contamination. A recent study in Eastern Ontario found that 75% of well water was contaminated with pesticides. The full implications of pesticides, chlorine compounds, municipal dumps, old oil gasification plants and the synergistic effects of all these chemicals in our water supply is not fully understood.

- The residents of Ontario are entitled to clean drinking water. The Green Party advocates a Safe Drinking Water Act. It would
- 1: Set legally enforceable standards for zero discharge of toxic elements into the environment. (Refer to Zero Discharge policy)
 - 2: Establish a monitoring program for water contaminants which includes full public disclosure of all test results.
 - 3: Support the rights of citizens groups to sue water polluters for losses as well as establishing protection for whistle blowers.
 - 4: Provide the right to seek judicial review of the Minister of the Environment for failure to perform his/her duties.
 - 5: Chlorine phase out in Ontario. Refer to section on Chlorine.
 - 6: Enact a provincial Water Self-Sufficiency Act requiring municipalities to:
 - A: develop and assist the installation of domestic rain water

collection and purification technologies eliminating the cost of urban large water purification plants and rural wells.

B: treat storm water and sewage on site using UV light and in local constructed wetlands and greenhouses eliminating the need for sewers and centralized sewage treatment plants.

C: accommodate on site storm water percolation eliminating the need for storm sewers.

D: encourage the installation of water conservation measures like low-flush toilets, shower heads, and Grey water recycling systems.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Every municipality should be required to treat waste, at least primarily. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

RESOLUTION: REQUIRING MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION

Aware that, at least since 1992, at UNCED the member states of the United Nations have undertaken through adopting Agenda 21, UNCED to implement water conservation measures; measures that, if instituted, would offset the need to increase water supply

Rational water utilization schemes for the development of surface and underground water-supply sources and other potential sources have to be supported by concurrent water conservation and wastage minimization measures. Priority, however, must be accorded to flood prevention and control measures, as well as sedimentation control, where required. (Art. 18.3 UNCED)

Concurring with UNCED on the importance of promoting water conservation

Promotion of water conservation through improved water-use efficiency and wastage minimization schemes for all users, including the development of water-saving devices; (18.12 I, UNCED, 1992)

Concurring with UNCED on the need for demand management, water conservation, reuse...;(18.17, UNCED, 1992) and regulatory measures (18.12 e)

Mindful of the recommendation from UNCED to protect water resources and conservation of water (18.40 a, UNCED, 1992):

;

;

Noting also the recommendation from UNCED about the use of the precautionary approach in water- quality

Introduction of the precautionary approach in water-quality management, where appropriate, with a focus on pollution minimization and prevention through use of new technologies (18.40 b iv, UNCED, 1992):

Concurring with UNCED that environmental and social impact assessment of potential flood occurrences must be carried out along with drought management. (18.12 f, UNCED, 1992)

Understanding that the member states of the United Nations have reaffirmed this undertaking of water conservation at Habitat II:

... ensure that environmental protection and conservation plans are designed and implemented to restore polluted water systems and rebuild damaged watersheds (98 a bis, Habitat II);

Understanding that other provincial jurisdictions have legislated measures for water conservation

Realizing that if water conservation measures had been duly legislated and undertaken 1992, that water consumption would have decreased

I

Noting the applicability of the precautionary principle that society does not have to wait for scientific certainty that environmental degradation will occur to act to prevent the potential degradation

Realizing that there is an increased need for water to service the essential needs of the community farms, and that this increased need could be addressed through conservation and conversion of water use from non-necessity use to necessity use

Call upon member states to institute mandatory water conservation measures

* to prevent any privatization of community water systems.

* to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.

Energy Conservation

• To take the lead in encouraging all energy producers to see the long term need to conserve energy and to set realistic prices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

E. we will require that building and land use planning codes have high standards of energy conservation, including the energy used in making components and transporting them to a building site. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO encourage the construction of small decentralized power plants; [PROVIDING THAT THERE ARE OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES RELATED TO EQUITY AND ECOLOGY] B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO DIRECT government and research aid to support alternate/appropriate energy sources B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support a change/raise in energy prices to true replacement costs for all users B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support a change in rate structures to encourage conservation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support local recycling efforts. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Conservation Society

* TO support the creation of regional soft energy supply councils to advise all levels of government on soft energy issues, with representatives from government, small soft energy companies, and interested groups and citizens; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO REPLACE coal-fired thermal generating plants as soon as possible and oppose the construction of any new coal-fired facilities B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO [INCREASE FUNDING support increased funding to study soft energy production B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support transitional financing to municipalities instituting biomass conversion [of non-toxic organic wastes including sewage solids]; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support the creation of, and already existing, areas in "soft energy" and conservation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986 B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* [TO FUND] municipalities for the reduction of collection at the source, and the large-scale reduction, of garbage.

Power Export

• To oppose the export of electric power from the province B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

- To oppose the export of water from the province.

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

10.5.1 Energy Export and Site C Dam

* TO oppose power exportation from the province and the construction of the Site C dam and other hydroelectric projects planned for this purpose B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987.

Oil Transport

* TO ENSURE THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) All tanker traffic stays outside the 200-mile limit; and
- 2) Fossil fuels must be phased out as an energy source and safe, renewable alternatives be developed and used; and
- 3) The Canadian Navy and Coast Guard shall witness against violation of the 200-mile limit on all tanker traffic; and
- 4) The Armed Forces be [directed] to help in the cleanup process. (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1989)

10.8.1 BC Energy Strategy

* TO DEVELOP a comprehensive energy-use strategy with the long-term goal of making BC energy-use sustainable. Sustainable energy use means energy which is renewable, relying on the interest generated by natural capital rather than the capital

itself, and which does not threaten the viability of ecological systems (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

* TO ENSURE that this strategy should have at least four objectives: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, reduction of energy use through conservation and greater efficiency, integration of energy-related environmental impacts into all resource and economic development decisions, and the minimization of environmental and resource impacts of energy development. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Building Demolition

* TO ENSURE that demolition of structures not be undertaken unless said structures are unsafe and their repair would consume more resources than a new structure would B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993.

PACKAGING

* TO [DRAFT] a Product Packaging Act for the province which, through regulation and encouragement, will serve to standardize packaging wherever possible (i.e.: jars, bottles, containers, shipping boxes, etc.), reduce unnecessary packaging, and restrict the use of plastic containers and bags in favour of biodegradable industry standardized materials and encourage the refilling and other forms of recycling of reusable containers. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Atmosphere

Earth's Ozone Layer

- to halt All production of all [Ozone Layer] damaging chemicals immediately because ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1989

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

- to propose and support initiative which will end production of all ozone-depleting chemicals. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- to towards preventing what has already been produced from entering the atmosphere (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To address the issues of [Ozone Layer] depletion and global warming as a central component in every aspect of its policy (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- to support any measures necessary to reduce and ultimately eliminate the causes of global warming, including stabilization of atmospheric CO₂ by carbon taxes if necessary. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

CARBON TAXES

- to support any measures necessary to reduce and ultimately eliminate the causes of global warming, including stabilization of atmospheric CO₂ by carbon taxes if necessary. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

4) To address the problem, Canadians must pool all their resources, share the losses, and find new social, political, and economic relationships with each other.

- To ensure that there be laws, incentives and community empowerment programs to require the immediate cessation of production and emission depleting compounds.

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993• to [ensure] that economic and social impacts be dealt with after the cessation of production of target compounds. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

Global Warming Gases

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

Whereas current government goals of a 50% decrease in global warming gas emissions perpetuate wealth inequities between north and south;

- to reduce human caused emissions of global warming gases to 20% of 1987 BC levels in developed nations such as Canada. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

Changing Atmosphere

- To accept the goal of moving closer to the atmospheric composition of pre-industrial times; and to recognize that it is essential that this process be implemented globally, immediately. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- To look for ways to improve indoor air quality standards and ensure that health is not compromised by the use of energy efficient but harmful materials. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Water

Watershed Conservation

- to ensure that maintaining the integrity, quality, quantity, and timing of flow of watersheds should be given priority over any other resource use because all life and well-being of human habitation depends upon sufficient supply of quality water. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Water Safety

- To support using enterococci testing of marine waters on a trial basis, paralleled with current standards, to determine if water safety can be more accurately determined; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994
- To investigate alternate ways of sewage treatment and adopt the policy of source control and responsibility for all kinds of wastes and strictly enforce the law; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994
- To make public via the media recreational water quality counts for each sampling point (in lieu of geometric means,) ongoing year round, at the frequency that they are sampled, with a clear explanation as to what is considered safe and in a form that is easy to understand, in the same way that the daily air quality levels are currently published; and

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

- to impose strict regulations on all effluent producing industries and ensure that the costs of water treatment or purification are born by the polluter. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To adopt a policy of sampling sites that are not posted for all water activities where people would enter that water; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

- To adopt a policy of arranging sample sites to test waters that would be most affected by faulty storm drains and industrial outfalls; and

- To adopt the policy of full spectrum testing so that toxic and harmful substance levels are also checked in addition to indicator bacteria, for all water quality tests, including drinking water. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

- To ensure that any laws and regulations that require the use of chlorine in water purification and treatment, and promote the use of safe alternatives. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

Water exports

- To oppose any plan to divert water to the United States. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

NOTE PAPER REVIEWED BY CABINET ON THE BANNING OF WATER SALES (1998)

- To advance laws, regulations, incentives and community empowerment to:
 - 1) Emphasize small-scale as opposed to large-scale hydro-electric development.
 - 2) Set minimum water quality standards pursuant to federal health law. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

Water Treatment/Quality

- To ensure that all new provincial, regional and local government water purification systems in British Columbia utilize rapid sand filtration, ozonation and/or ultraviolet treatment as an alternative to chlorination and chloramination; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996

- To establish timetable for existing provincial, regional and municipal systems to phase out chlorine use in favour of rapid sand filtration, ozonation and/or ultraviolet treatment; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996

• To prohibit by law all logging, gravel pits and other ecologically interruptive activities in consumptive watersheds by law with penalties including fines and custodial terms for violation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996

• To work to make the issue of water quality a key issue in the next provincial general election. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

FINANCE (63,718,189.000) Surplus transfer 12 billion?

Auditor General should be elected by an all-Party Committee. Apart from the Commission on Sustainable Development, there should be a position to determine the comparative legitimacy of the nature and type of expenditures and not just the auditing appropriateness. Examine COMER's banking reforms.

DEPARTMENT

Economic, Social and financial Policies Program

Program expenditures

Grants and contributions

Payments to International Development Association

Contributions to employee benefit plans

Purchase of Domestic coinage

Payments to the European Bank

for Reconstruction and Development

Issuance of loans to IMF SAP

Loan to the Bank of Thailand

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANSFERS PROGRAM

Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments

Statutory Subsidies

Fiscal Equalization

Canada Health and Social Transfer

Youth Allowances Recovery

Alternative Payments for Standing Programs

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE TRIBUNAL

Programs

Contributions to employee benefit plan

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Program expenditures

AUDITOR GENERAL

Program expenditures

Salary of the Auditor General

Contributions to employee benefit plans

- Promote the development of self-sufficiency for bioregions
- Promote community resistance to the destruction of its economic bioregion
- Support legislation that promotes sustainable economic activity and legislation that restricts non-sustainable activity
- Promote the development of community exchange system such as LETS (Local Exchange Trading System) and barter
- Promote the development of local and/or regional legal tender
- Promote local economic activity based on voluntary reciprocity
- Educate and raise consciousness about sustainable consumer and producer practices
- Support environmentally benign product

A STEADY STATE BANKING SYSTEM

The Federal Government, through its agency the central bank, must be the sole authority for manufacture and redemption of all forms of money. It is vital that the central bank's activities be controlled non-politically. The controlling body for the central bank would be an elected commission whose mandate was to provide enough currency for the economy without creating inflation. All banks will be required to hold 100% reserves of central bank notes or currency against their depositors' balances. Banks will then make loans only from their holdings or central bank money. The key effect of this will be to enable the central bank to control money supply and thus control recessions and inflation directly. This will be done by varying the supply of money rather than through the manipulation of interest rates. The national debt would be refinanced at the central bank at no interest. Interest rates will be restored to their legitimate function of compensating a lender for depriving himself or herself of the use of the money while it is lent to a borrower. Interest rates will return to levels that existed before the current high interest rate dogma became fashionable with the financial establishment.

All public capital projects would be funded by central bank credits provided interest free. The principle of these loans will be repaid over the useful lifetime of the project. The central bank will allocate funds at a rate that will be guided by its money supply management policy of inflation / recession control.

Background

Too much money in circulation results in inflation, too little causes recession. A proper balance ensures stability. Yet we suffer from both in the present system. The reason for this phenomenon is that the Bank of Canada issues and redeems only about 5 percent of Canadian money. The other 95 percent is issued and redeemed by chartered banks under the fractional reserve banking system in which they are required to hold; in cash or central bank credits a reserve of only five percent against their deposit liabilities.

Chartered banks do not lend their depositor's money. When a loan is taken at a chartered bank new money is created. As a result of this system 95 percent of the money in circulation in Canada has been issued and remains in circulation only as long as someone has taken out a loan at a bank. The quantity of money in circulation is equal to the total loans outstanding. This has little to do with the correct amount of money in circulation that would provide reasonable stability for economic activity without excessive inflation or recession.

The Bank of Canada attempts to influence the quantity of money in circulation by influencing the quantity of loans by manipulating interest rates. Higher rates discourage borrowing, while lower rates encourage it. This is an undesirable method because:

(1) Chartered banks are able to circumvent Bank of Canada measures when it is in their interest to do so.

(2) The range of interest rates is restricted by the perceived need to "protect the dollar". A "flight of capital" is considered a disastrous scenario and the to be results are a high value Canadian dollar, high interest rates, and a severe recession.

Canada does not need foreign capital or speculative investments that are attracted by interest rates. We advocate that the Bank of Canada provide the money the economy needs. Our money is just as valid as those currently provided by foreign banks to foreign investors or speculators. Canada possesses abundant resources and a well-educated work force capable of producing almost all of our needs for a high standard of living using sustainable economic principles.

The Provincial and national debt, the chronic inability of governments in Canada to avoid deficits and higher taxes, may be traced to the existence of the fractional reserve banking system.

The Bank of Canada currently provides five percent of government loan requirements interest free. This is restricted to five percent of government loan requirements because the Bank of Canada credit forms the reserves of chartered banks. If it were to expand so would the reserves of the Banks. This would greatly expand the money supply and cause inflation. The solution is to raise chartered bank reserves to 100% of loans. This would limit the threat of inflation.

The result of the current system is that one-third of all of your tax dollars go to pay interest to privately owned banks who have been granted the ability to issue money to the Federal reserve and charge you interest for the service. Government overspending will not be reduced by restructuring transfer payments or cutting spending on Social services but rather by raising chartered bank reserves to 100% of loans and financing governments monetary requirements at no interest. This presupposes that the government will run a balanced budget but that would be possible because the

largest expenditure of the Federal government, interest at 35% of total expenses have been reduced to zero. Inflation would be avoided because the government is not "Printing money" nor is it allowing the banks to print money.

All yearly federal government loan requirements could be financed at no interest at the Bank of Canada, all of the provincial and national debt would be refinanced there too.

Under the current system the debt-interest dilemma remains totally unsolvable. The current social system must collapse and the current recession must continue and the debt load will continue to grow or inflation must be allowed to devalue the debt.

Important issues

The transition to a steady state poses many practical problems such as international trade adjustments and legitimate third world needs for further growth up to sufficient levels. But in a sense, they are not relevant as this policy is to establish that the growth economy is unworkable and SSE in broad outline is feasible and desirable.

The Keynesian revolution did not occur because Keynes arguments were lucid and unanswerable. It was the Great Depression that convinced people that something was wrong with an economic system that denied employment to so many. Likewise, it will probably take a great ecological spasm to convince people that something is wrong with economic theory that denies the possibility of an economic system exceeding its optimum scale. But even in that unhappy event it is necessary to have an alternative vision ready to present when crisis conditions provide a receptive public. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Our economy is based on the concept of unlimited growth and relentless competition. Non-renewable resources are liquidated at the fastest rate possible for maximum profit. The power of our government is subordinate to the power of transnational corporations. Wealth is concentrating in the hands of fewer and fewer individuals. This is a recipe for disaster. The Green Party recognizes that a sustainable economy must be constrained by the limits of the natural world. We must strive for stability rather than growth, and an equitable distribution of wealth. We must measure progress in terms of improving our quality of life rather than raising our standards of living. (Creation of a sustainable economy GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

6. GREEN ECONOMIC CONCERNS AND SOLUTIONS (carried as is)

Given that:

- * blind pursuit of Gross Domestic Product is leading us toward environmental and social disasters.
- * there are good and emerging indicators of 'genuine progress' which can correct our measure of well-being and alert us to problems so that we can steer away from them.
- * promoting a new measure of progress is Green Party Policy
- * the economic and social fall-out from pursuing the misguided measure of progress is affecting vast numbers of people and as such provides a funnel for introducing more people to the Green option. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Be it Resolved that:

Economic Concerns and Solutions be formally adopted as a Green Party campaign. This resolution seeks cooperation in making the connections between emerging problems, the mistaken goal of GDP and the Green Party's interest in tuning society's measure of well-being so that it does in fact indicate progress toward or deviation away from long-term well-being. While Party approval is said to be unnecessary to pursue such a program, formal approval

will help bring it to the attention of Greens across Ontario and around the world. This introduction is critical as many of the solutions to economic problems are such that countries adopting them unilaterally would assume a serious competitive disadvantage in the global economy. A broadly-based international approach is the only realistic hope for overcoming the vicious "race to the bottom" nurtured by the present trade regime. The GPO can provide the necessary introduction by formally adopting the Economic Concerns and Solutions campaign. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

* TO INCLUDE "work" in the home and volunteer "work" in the community be included in the GPI.) (Deferred Rowena Eloise)

*TO SUPPLEMENT THE GPI WITH THE U.N. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (1996 LATEST EDITION) DEALING WITH QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS. THIS HDI INDICATOR WOULD SUPPLEMENT THE DATA IN THE GPI. (deferred resolution, Harry Garfinkle)

* to support the LETS or similar community-based programs INCLUDING BARTER BUCKS (added to include program developed in the Kootenays, B.C.).

* to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or

chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.

* to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.

OTHER BENEFITS OF A 32-HOUR WORK WEEK WOULD INCLUDE

A) REDUCED HEALTH COSTS

B) REDUCED EDUCATION COSTS

- AS GOVERNMENT COSTS ARE LOWERED, INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES COULD ALSO BE REDUCED. CONSEQUENTLY, A REDUCED WORK WEEK WOULD NOT RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT PAY REDUCTION

(PROPOSED BY SHADOW CABINET IN 1997)

INTRODUCTION OF A FOUR DAY/32 HOUR WORK WEEK, WITH THE LEGAL RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS AND UNION CONTRACTS TO REFUSE OVERTIME
(deferred resolution)

- to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND)

- We measure economic progress in terms of improvements in the quality of life rather than [in] the acquisition of consumer goods. (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

- * TO USE INDEX OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC WELFARE (ISEW) AND ANOTHER MEASURE OF ECONOMIC WELLNESS (SOURCE: DALY AND COBB'S FOR THE COMMON GOOD). (deferred resolution Jim Bohlen) (BC):

- * to institute along with the GPI the Criteria of Public Trust (GPT) (includes criteria related to peace, human rights, social justice, environmental protection and preservation (circulated at the tabling of the budget February 1998)

- To work for legislation to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPC, 1996)

- * TO NOT USE economic growth oriented economic indicators as indicators of the health of an economy [because these indicators undervalue human and planetary health preamble] (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

- * TO ADOPT economic indicators which quantitatively represent changes in environmental, ecological PEACE, and social well-being, such as those suggested by Hazel Henderson, Herman Daly and the World Watch Institute [AMONG OTHERS], (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Economic Manifesto

* TO EXPOSE THAT exponential growth is gobbling up non-renewable resources, polluting and depleting air, water, and soil and is threatening the survival of all Canadians: (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

* TO IMMEDIATELY IMPOSE regulations [ENSURING] promoting:

- 1) Conservation of forests, rivers, soils, and air.
- 2) Development of value-added small-scale agricultural and resource industries to supply local and regional requirements.
 - To strive to reduce the export of raw materials and increase the production of value-added goods. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- 3) Use of regionally produced and processed food and manufactured goods before importation of food and manufactured goods from outside the region.
- 4) Adopt a GND (gross national destruction) or similar measure to monitor and control industrial depletion of air, water, and soil.

(B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Local Economies

* TO support and encourage the development of democratic control of local economies [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES] (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993)

* TO encourage local economies to be adapted to their own bioregions, thereby reducing their dependency on the ecologically destructive and socially exploitative aspects of the world market system. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993)

* TO oppose government purchase of shares in transregional corporations POLICY (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993)

* TO [ENSURE THAT] / to be committed/ to everyone having the right to the basic necessities of life and to a reasonable quality of living; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO support the principle of human scale and appropriate technological economic activity, and that resources should be used according to this principle.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HEALTH 2,162, 073,000

GRANTS

Management of Risks to Health

National Food Distribution Centre

World Health Organization

International Commission on Radiological Protection

Canadian Blood Services

Promotion of Population Health

Persons and agencies for health promotion

National Cancer Institute of Canada Breast Cancer

Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS

Health Policy, Planning and Information

Eligible non-profit international organization

CONTRIBUTIONS

Management of Risks to Health

Tobacco control enforcement programs

Toxic Substances Research Initiative

Canadian Blood Services

Promotion of Population Health

Persons and agencies to support activities re:

research and demonstrations for public health

Persons and agencies for health promotion

Provinces and territories and to national non-profit
for alcohol and drug rehabilitation

Non-profit community organization for
development of preventive and early
intervention for young children at risk

Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS

Aboriginal health

including (head start)

Health System Support and Renewal

Provincial and Territorial governments and
non-profit for ways to improve the
health care system

Health Policy Planning and Information

Women's Health Contribution

Canadian Institute for Health Information

Persons and agencies to support activities for
improvements through research and
demonstration in public health

Canadian Blood Services and other designated
transfusion etc

Corporate Services

Integrated Indian and Inuit community
based Health care

Indians or Inuit for cost of construction and
extension or renovation hospitals

9. GREEN PARTY HEALTH POLICY (carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the best way to create a healthy
society is through a healthy lifestyle. This would include a

good diet (pesticide-free, non-irradiated food and less animal products), exercise, stress reduction techniques and avoidance of tobacco, abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs, and misuse of prescription and over the counter drugs. This philosophy of health maintenance would reduce the need for treating preventable diseases, which is presently very costly. Also, by making our environment and communities' healthier places in which to live and work, we will see a reduction in many diseases.

The Green Party Health Care Policy would include:

- * educating the public on lifestyle changes and choices that contribute to disease prevention, beginning in school
- * ensuring access to pesticide-free, non-irradiated food, non-genetically engineered food, clean air, water and land for present and future generations
- * funding research into causes of illness, and into techniques that complement drugs and surgery, funding through OHIP those therapies that prove worthwhile
- * shifting treatment to the home wherever possible with adequate support of health care professionals
- * funding small community-based hospitals that emphasize and promote health maintenance
- * providing accurate information on the advantages of breast feeding and providing adequate post-natal support
- * giving doctors the choice of being paid salaries as opposed to the current fee-for-service system, in order to allow them to spend more time with patients and to encourage them to work in rural areas

- * making available and covering the cost of those drugs of all kinds including alternative medicine and alternative treatments that prove effective
- * taxing goods that cause poor health such as tobacco and alcohol
- * including dentistry under OHIP
- * offering nicotine replacement products such as patches, gum, nasal sprays and inhalers so smokers avoid the adverse cardiovascular and carcinogenic effects of smoking

- * improving education concerning prenatal care
- * educating the public with regards to environmentally induced diseases relating to poor air, soil, and water quality. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

HEALTH CARE

FOOD POLICY

Greens believe that sufficient nutritious food is a basic human right for all. We recognize that at present we are poorly nourished and overfed. The vitamins and micro nutrients content of food has decreased dramatically in the last few decades. Pesticide residues in food are a constant fear. The Present food system encourages mono-cropping, chemical farming, centralization, over processing, long distance transportation. and the substitution of chemicals for all manner of ingredients in our food.

Greens would therefore

-Reward farmers for converting from chemical to ecological methods of farming

* improving education concerning prenatal care

* educating the public with regards to environmentally induced

diseases relating to poor air, soil, and water quality. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

-Encourage the education of the public and especially the children about the 8 food groups, what nutritious food is, how it depends on rich soil, micro organisms, clean water, and good farming methods.

There must be strong education to counter advertising aimed at children that does not encourage good food habits. (Green Party of Ontario, 1994)

-Encourage the consumption of locally grown food

-Encourage appropriate social networks so that children have a nutritious diet.

-Encourage the consumption of food in its natural state with little processing, no irradiation and no artificial additives or substitutes.

-Discourage research into gene splicing technology that is used to create new life forms

-Discourage the use of food irradiation.

-Require labeling of all foods that have been irradiated

-When dealing with new chemicals that are to be added to our food supply the Green Party of Ontario recommends the following.

1: Regard Chemicals as harmful until proven there is conclusive scientific proof declaring them safe.

2: Do not try to control chemicals one by one, using risk assessment. Instead we recommend avoiding irreversible harm by

taking precautions action to ban or phase out whole classes of chemicals as soon as there is evidence of harm, not waiting for conclusive scientific proof.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Health Care: Health Maintenance

Our current health care system concentrates on treatment, rather than prevention, of disease. This approach allows unnecessary suffering to occur. Treatments often only partially alleviate suffering, and often cause harm themselves. One disease is treated at a time, and little is done to improve the overall health of the body. Health care is focused on expensive high-technology machines rather than on people.

There are opportunities for tremendous reduction in disease rates by preventive measures. This approach will both improve the quality of life of the average resident of Ontario and conserve health care tax dollars.

Educational campaigns and incentives will make it easier for individuals to take charge of their own health through better nutrition, exercise, avoidance of drugs, and techniques such as stress management.

(1) A basis of lifelong good health is proper infant nutrition.

Women will be encouraged to breast feed by the providing all prospective parents with accurate information on the risks of artificial feeding and on the advantages of breast feeding.

A woman's right to breast feed in public will be protected.

The World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes will be enacted as legislation in Ontario to

protect women and their babies from advertising which misleadingly suggests that artificial substitutes are an acceptable substitute for nature's food for babies. Hospitals and birthing centres will be required to satisfy the "baby-friendly hospital" guidelines of the World Health Organization and UNICEF. These measures, by increasing the rate and duration of breast feeding, will greatly reduce the incidence of childhood illness; and since some of the health giving benefits of breast feeding continue long after weaning, the incidence of adult illness will also eventually decrease. It will also help prevent breast cancer for the mothers.

- (2) Students in primary and secondary schools and, via the media, the adult population, will be educated to promote the philosophy that we are responsible for our own health. The program will emphasize nutrition, especially organically grown whole foods, and exercise. In addition, relaxation, stress management, drug avoidance, and the use of nutritional supplements will be taught. This program will result in a healthier population, and reduce the amount of money that needs to be spent on disease treatment.
- (3) The use of therapeutic drugs (except when absolutely necessary) and recreational drugs will be discouraged. Programs to stop smoking, drinking alcohol, or using other addictive drugs will be fully funded by O.H.I.P. provided they are reasonably cost-effective in comparison to similar programs. Taxes on cigarettes and alcohol will be further increased.
- (4) Exercise will be encouraged by a transportation policy that

makes it easy, safe, pleasant, and cheap to walk or cycle for most trips. (See transportation policy.)

- (5) A junk food tax will be introduced on highly refined and processed foods, to encourage better nutrition and help fund some of the other health care programs.
- (6) Research and application of ergonomics will be encouraged to reduce the incidence of injury in the workplace and the home.

Health Care: Treatment

Hospitals currently are focused around expensive equipment and tend to be large, impersonal and understaffed. Allopathic medicine, which dominates the health care system, tends to treat diseases with drugs and surgery. These methods focus on eliminating a single disease while doing little to improve overall health. In fact, drugs, surgery and irradiation always cause some harm to the body. Often alternative treatments exist which eliminate the disease effectively while avoiding harm and improving overall health.

The function of health care practitioners should be to help us heal ourselves. Professions which take this approach include chiropractic, naturopathy, acupuncture, midwifery, lactation consulting and homeopathy. These professions deserve greater status in the health care plan.

Ontario Greens' health care policy focuses on providing greater access to alternative health care systems, and on providing treatment facilities that are human-scale, community-centred places of healing.

- (1) Dental care and chiropractic care will be fully covered by O.H.I.P. Lactation consulting will become a regulated

profession Naturopathy will be reinstated as a regulated profession, both will be fully funded by O.H.I.P.

- (2) Research will be funded into the efficacy of non-allopathic treatments for both disease treatment and prevention. O.H.I.P coverage will be extended to cover proven techniques. Research will also be done into the efficacy of allopathic techniques, and O.H.I.P. coverage withdrawn for treatments proven to be largely ineffective. Where possible, consumers will have a choice of allopathic and non-allopathic treatments, all covered by O.H.I.P.; but if one treatment is much safer, more effective and cheaper than another, the less effective one will not be funded. Thus, health care focused on health maintenance and safe, low-technology treatments will be emphasized.
- (3) When feasible, treatments will be shifted to the home rather than hospitals. New hospitals will be small and community-based. The emphasis on hospital funding will be on staffing, improving the quality of hospital food and providing counselling on health maintenance for hospital patients, rather than on expensive technology. Home-like birth centres, with midwives in attendance, will be opened. Community health centres, featuring a variety of health care practitioners, will be established to assist and encourage people to take charge of their own health. These measures will save money by reducing the use of large, high-technology hospitals.
- (4) Treatments allowed to be performed by nurses and paramedics will be increased. A limit to liability for health care practitioners will be set

- To Phase OUT, Eliminate, PREVENT AND Reduce HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT HAZARDS (1998)

- to recognize the right of everyone to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Article 12 International Covenant Economic, Social & Cultural Covenant, 1966)

to endorse...attainment of world-wide social goal of health for all by the year 2000

Endorses the Global Strategy for Health for All by the

Year 2000 1995 [Global Compliance Research Project] as a major contribution of Member States to the attainment of the world-wide social goal of health for all by the year 2000 and to the fulfillment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (Art. UN General Assembly Resolution 36/43, 1981)

- to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. . Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

- to implement programs to establish and strength preventive and curative health

- to implement programs to establish and strengthen women centred health care

- “Health is a fundamental human right. we must uphold this right we must fight for it. Health is inseparable from individual rights and freedoms and from the rights to development (Hiroshima, WHO, cited in Women’s Health in Women’s hands). There needs to be a clear understanding that the human rights norms should be used in a proactive manner to promote health policies and practices that validate all people and enhance the health of all (Women’s Health in Women’s hands, 1995)

It is essential that all /Albertans/[Canadians] have equal access to health care services. A health care program that advocates prevention of illness and personal responsibility for well-being will be more efficient and cost effective than a system which emphasizes illness and technological intervention. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. We will develop a decentralized model for health care service delivery, assuring local accountability and community participation. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. We will encourage dialogue among health care consumers and providers about the allocation of health care resources. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. We will give a higher priority to investment in appropriate low-technology interventions that serve large numbers of people rather than expensive, high-risk, high-technology methods which benefit few. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * to build on the strong foundation of the Canada Health Act by providing research funding for healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery, and by including reportedly effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.

- * to establish channels to align Canada's research excellence more closely with effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.

- * to ensure an admonitory labeling strategy for all non-nutritive substances and processes affecting food (e.g. genetic engineering).

- TO INVOKE THE DISASTER PREVENTION, THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, THE PRECAUTIONARY AND REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLES

- TO BAN GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS

- TO CURTAIL IMMEDIATELY GENETICALLY ENGINEERED VIRUSES (1998)

* to address the concern that the health of Canadians is currently under threat from decisions that are made both inside and outside Canada. Governments have cut health care spending and have contemplated privatization or a two-tier system.

* to allocate significant research funding to healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery

* to initiate an effective program of public education about the health benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air (Alberta, 1997)

* to establish environmental standards to protect health rather than just promote trade

* to include the health status of the human population and the ecosystem as criteria in any scale or method for assessing prosperity

* to encourage research that factors in all the determinants of health (the medical equivalent of "full cost accounting).

F We will introduce a system of full cost accounting for project evaluation and eliminate long-term subsidies, both explicitly and hidden. The price of a product should clearly represent its cost in terms of resource consumption, environmental impact, waste disposal and social services.

E. We will promote the elimination of pollutants from the environment as a positive instrument of health care. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to ensure that doctors and hospitals continue to serve their valuable role in our communities while also engaging resources for the health promotion and disease prevention.

A. We will encourage health care practitioners to emphasize wellness, self reliance and conservation through preventive approaches to the practice of medicine. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

we will access hospital service requirements throughout the province. Small under-utilized hospitals could be converted to wellness centres serving local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to work cooperatively to address First Nations' health concerns.

* to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.

TO FUND RESEARCH INTO ENVIRONMENTALLY INDUCED DISEASES (1998)

* to endorse a program of reproductive health.

RESOLUTION: PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE

Concurring with Women's Health in Women's Hands that "Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

Concurring also with the Women's Action Agenda that Aware " the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right of all individuals, we point out that the World Fertility Survey estimates that there are 500 million couples who wish to plan their family size but have no access to the means to do so (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

Convinced that Any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom or the knowledge to exercise that freedom shall be condemned (drawn from Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

We call upon the member states of the United Nations:

Ensuring the right to accessible and safe abortions

- To ensure the right to accessible and safe abortions, as unsafe abortions are a leading cause of mortality (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To provide full information on the possible side effects of contraceptives

It is essential that extensive research is carried out on the potential side effects of contraceptives, and that this information is widely distributed

- * to initiate an effective program of public education about the health

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- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- to Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and

practices that eliminate discrimination against women and

encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

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We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- to Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and practices that eliminate discrimination against women and

encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

ABORTION

The Green Party of Ontario supports the right of women to decide whether or not to have an abortion. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to LIMIT, REGULATE AND MONITOR REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES (1998)

* to respect the wishes of patients who are of sound mind as to the manner and duration of their treatments.

* to reorient the priorities of the Health Protection Branch to provide a more stringent and holistic review process for new and existing human-made chemicals, technologies, genetic manipulation and electromagnetic disruption.

• TO REQUIRE THE STANDARD OF EXPOSURE AT LEAST 1/2 OF THE EXPOSURE LEVEL THAT HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CREATE A RISK OF LEUKEMIA. (1998)

* to take a friendlier approach to the views of herbalists and citizens who use time-tested, naturally occurring substances in health care.

* to evaluate policies by considering the well-being of future generations rather than relying only on short term indicators of progress.

* to ensure the availability of less expensive generic prescription drugs

* to replace the current Canada Food Guide with a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M.) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes, with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health.

* TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL EMPHASIZING

FOOD COMBINATIONS THAT STRESS COMPLETE PROTEINS (DEFERRED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

* TO ESTABLISH "Help Centres" be established (Drug and Alcohol Abuse Centres, education and social upgrading) (DEFERRED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

• to end Canadian participation

in the federal and international trade of endocrine disrupting chemicals, especially where they are sold to, or produced and used in, third-world countries that lack the resources or

technology to properly monitor and control exposure levels; (are we suggesting that Canada has the resources to monitor these levels, and are we suggesting that Canada is not a third world country?) (Green Party of Canada)

- To fund research to examine diverse wildlife species at all levels of biological organization in order to better understand and eliminate chemical endocrine disruption at the molecular, cellular, individual, population, and ecosystem levels; (Green Party of Canada)

- To introduce labeling legislation that requires manufacturers to release the names of all chemicals used in their products and their potential as developmental health hazards; (Green Party of Canada)

- To require mandatory permanent liability insurance of those producing and developing new synthetic chemical products; (Green Party of Canada)

- To require more stringent safety standards for new chemicals to assure product safety beyond a reasonable doubt; (Green Party of Canada)

- To educate family physicians and other health practitioners and administrators on the possible occupational and environmental hazards which synthetic chemical agents play in underlying or constituting risk factors for "primary" human diseases; (Green Party of Canada)

- to require adequate medical school training for physicians on the often-latent affects of pollutants on human development and health; (Green Party of Canada)

- to establish a coordinated speakers bureau and on-line systems such as a site on the World Wide Web for endocrine-disruptors. (Green Party of Canada)

76.0 HEALTH

76.1.1 Tobacco Advertising

* TO ban on all advertising and promotion of tobacco and allied products; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to nicotine addiction. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

76.2.1 Alcohol Advertising

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO support a ban on all advertising and promotion of alcoholic products and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to alcohol addiction.

encourage the health care practitioners to emphasize wellness through holistic and /preventative/ [PREVENTIVE] approaches to the practice of medicine.

76.4.1 Hospital Boards

* TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ that hospital boards should be elected by the citizens of the province in the same manner and time as the municipal elections in the province. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

(SO THAT thus control of public money is done by privately elected hospital boards'

76.5.1 Health Care System

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS a health care system where the inability to pay must not be an impediment to health care services. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

77.2.1 Lifestyle Counselling

77.2.1 Resolved that Greens request that the ministry of health reinstate lifestyle counselling as part of the BC Medical [Services] Plan. [BECAUSE PREVENTION HAS TO BECOME AN ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE OF MODERN MEDICINE] B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

72.0 WOMEN'S ISSUES

72.1.1 Abortion Funding

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

72.1.1.a Whereas the Supreme Court of Canada has declared that the provisions of the Criminal Code dealing with abortion were not in accordance with the Charter of Rights; and

72.1.1.b Whereas the BC Government has stated it will not pay for abortions through the provincial medical plan except in life threatening situations; and

72.1.1.c Whereas all provinces receive funds from the Government of Canada in order that a common health care standard exists throughout the country; and

72.1.1.d Whereas other provinces do fund such operations through their health care systems;

* TO [ENSURE] support payment by [the] province of BC [ALL PROVINCES] from the provincial health plan for abortions performed by qualified medical personnel.

72.2.1 Choice on Abortion

72.2.1.a Whereas a woman's right to choose abortion is a human right; and

72.2.1.b Whereas this right is supported by the Green principles of feminism and self-determination;

* TO recognize that choice on abortion is solely the province of the woman seeking the abortion. B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

72.3.1 Birth Control

* TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ more adequate youth fertility education, education about pregnancy, and better access to contraceptives. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* [TO ESTABLISH] / endorse establishment of/ a support system for women who do not choose abortion. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

388,000,000 should be relocated to the Department of Canadian Culture for the promotion of "Safe Anti-racism Sites" and implementation of the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Funds should be redirected from subsidizing international vested economic agreements to implementing international public trust agreements. Rather than acknowledging obligations, commitments and expectations under International public trust agreements, the Canadian government only appears to adhere to perceived privileges and demands under international vested interest agreements or institutions such as WTO, NAFTA, GATT, APEC, NATO. The Canadian government has failed to sign and ratify significant conventions such as the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families. When Canada does sign and ratify international public trust agreements, it often has failed to implement the necessary legislation to ensure compliance. Canada has also made commitments through UN Conference Action plans. The funds in Foreign Affairs must be relocated to and redirected towards the promotion of and compliance with the public trust international law. The Canadian government should support the call for the dismantling of NATO for violation of international law, and should work towards the Dismantling of the WTO and APEC and other vested economic interest international agreements for contravening international Public Trust law. Funds in CIDA must be redirected away from subsidizing the vested economic interests of Canadian industries to supporting the public trust While continued levels of funding for CIDA should be at current rates, funding to support Canadian corporations in developing countries should be terminated immediately and redirected to projects that are socially equitable and environmentally sound and that have been conceived in

consultation with marginalized citizens of partner countries. The funding for IDRC should be maintained but its mandate revised to include the examination of the failure of international agreements to be implemented in Canada.

DEPARTMENT

CIDA

Export Development Corporation

International Development Research Centre

International Joint Commission

NAFTA Secretariat

GRANTS

International Business Development

Asia Pacific International Business Development

Program for Export Market Development

International Security and Cooperation

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Public Diplomacy

Aid of academic relations

Aid of cultural relations

International Baccalaureate Office

Corporate Services

Foreign Service Community Association

Payments under Diplomatic Service

superannuation Act

CONTRIBUTIONS

International Business Development

Technology development with Europe

Program for Export Market Development

Asia-Pacific International Business Development
Trade and Economic Policy
International Commodity Organizations
International Energy Agency
World Trade Organization
OECD
OECD education and research
OECD nuclear
World Intellectual Property Organization
APEC Secretariat
Wassenaar Arrangement
International Security and Cooperation
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Francophone
Commonwealth foundation
Commonwealth Secretariat
Commonwealth Youth Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
International Civil Aviation Organization
NATO Civil Administration
NATO Science
International French-speaking community
Secretariat...sports de pays francaise
UN Fund for Indigenous Populations
UNESCO
UN Organization
World Health Organization
Projects from Francophone summits
Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the

Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Non-proliferation Arms Control and Disarmament
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
Permanent Secretariat of the UN
Convention on Biological Diversity
Canadian Interests abroad
Foreign policy consultation research and outreach
UN Voluntary Fund for the Environment
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
Organization of American States
Peace Implementation Council
Permanent Court of Arbitration
International Fact-Finding Commission
Asia-Pacific Initiatives
International Social Service Canada
International Seabed Authority
Peace-building Program
International environmental agreements
International Year 2000 Preparedness Initiatives
Canadian Landmine Fund

Northern Pipeline Agency

UN Organization

A Green party government would call upon the member states of the United Nations:

* to sign and ratify international agreements that they have not yet signed and ratified, and to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance and enforcement.

* to undertake to fulfill expectations created through General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans.

* to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with national codes, social security... international laws, including international environmental law.

* to establish mandatory international normative standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.

* to recommend to the OECD to cease deliberations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) which if implemented would undermine the United Nations, and the ability of nation states to harmonize social and environmental standards upwards.

* to revoke charters of corporations that violate human rights, cause environmental degradation, or contribute to conflict or war

* TO REVOKE CORPORATE CHARTERS WHERE QUALITY OF LIFE
LEGISLATION IS VIOLATED (deferred resolution)

* to revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights or denied social justice
- (b) caused environmental degradation,
- (c) disregarded labour rights, or
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements; (statement in proposed Treaty circulated by Green Party of Canada)

12. CORPORATE CHARTERS (carried with amendments)

The topic section on Corporate Charters to be completely removed and replaced with the following (with thanks to the BC Greens).

New topic title would now be REGIONAL BUSINESS. Local and regional business is an important component of Green economy. Local and regional businesses generate employment, community accountability and local ownership. A Green Party government

would work to shift business taxes, employment taxes and property taxes away from local and regional independent businesses and onto large national and multi-national corporations. A Green Party government would also end many of the hidden subsidies to big corporations that disadvantage local and regional business competitors. Businesses that apply for government contracts would be expected to practice high labour and environmental standards in Canada and abroad. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

CORPORATE CHARTERS

Corporations are artificial creatures that exist because of provincial legislation. They are not loyal to individuals or communities. Creating a sustainable future will depend on restructuring this key institution.

The Green Party suggests the following conditions before a Corporate Charter is granted to a limited company.

- 1: Corporate owners and officers must be legally liable, criminally and in civil court for the harm they cause.
- 2: Corporations that do not enhance the quality of life of the community must have their charters revoked. This is not merely a deterrent to corporate abuse but a critical element of an ecological society because it creates feedback loops that prompt accountability, citizen involvement, and learning.
- 3: Corporations should be encouraged through the tax system to be cooperatively owned by the employees of the company. (Green party of ONTARIO, 1994)

TO ENSURE THAT COMPENSATION AND REPARATION BE PAID BY CORPORATIONS TO COUNTRIES TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, AND TO DISENFRANCHISED PEOPLE WHOSE LAND HAS BEEN

DEGRADED, WHOSE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED AND WHOSE LIVES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED THROUGH CORPORATE SUPPORT FOR OPPRESSIVE REGIMES. IT IS NOT SO MUCH DEBT FORGIVENESS BUT COMPENSATION AND REPARATION FOR THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY THE OVERCONSUMPTIVE MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT IMPOSED ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THAT IS NECESSARY (1998).

- TO DISALLOW ALL ATTEMPTS BY INDUSTRY THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION ORGANIZATION'S (ISO) 14,000 TO MOVE AWAY FROM "COMMAND AND CONTROL" AND REGULATIONS (1998)

- * TO PROMOTE THE RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL BY EMPLOYEES AND/OR LOCAL CITIZENS

OF CORPORATE SHARES, WITH A MINIMAL REQUIREMENT OF 50% IN REGION OWNERSHIP WHERE THE CORPORATION IS OUT OF THE BIOREGION; (deferred resolution)

- * TO WORK for LEGISLATION ON THE FOLLOWING THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO SUE CORPORATE OWNERS AND OFFICERS, IN CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURT, FOR ANY LEGAL (deferred resolution) VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING LABOUR RIGHTS, DENYING SOCIAL JUSTICE, FOR DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT, FOR CAUSING SERIOUS HARM TO HUMAN HEALTH, AND FOR CONTRIBUTING TO DEVASTATION THROUGH ARMS TRADE

(included in the Treaty circulated by the Green Party of Canada)

- TO PREVENT POVERTY THROUGH FULFILLING BASIC NEEDS, PROVIDING EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS, PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PREVENTING WAR AND CONFLICT (1998)

- TO ACT ON THE COMMITMENT MADE TO ERADICATE HUNGER UNDER THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON THE ERADICATION OF HUNGER (1998)

* to act upon the Malaysian General Assembly resolution which affirmed that "the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity".

* to embark immediately and conclude before the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time bound framework with provisions for effective verification and enforcement

* TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ more adequate youth fertility education, education about pregnancy, and better access to contraceptives. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care, the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.

The cost of Canada's peacekeeping operations is less than \$700 million annually -- only 6% of the defence budget. The Green Party **calls for** suggests that Canada dramatically reduce its military budget, halt low-level flight training in Labrador, and withdraw from the global arms race. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* to prevent further environmental degradation and human rights violation and thus to fully act upon the commitment under principle 14 of the Rio Declaration which calls for the prevention of the transfer to other states of substances or activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health. This principle would presumably include toxic, hazardous, and atomic substances and wastes and associated activities. Prior informed consent by the receiving country does not absolve the export state from the commitment to not transfer these substances.

• TO RECOGNIZE THAT TRANSFER OF WASTES IS SOCIALLY UNJUST

IT SHOULD BE REALIZED THAT TRANSFER OF WASTES (TOXIC, HAZARDOUS, AND ATOMIC) IS SOCIALLY UNJUST. HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT RESULT FROM PRODUCTION IS PART OF THE COST OF PRODUCTION SO TRANSFERRING IT

TO ANOTHER COUNTRY IS THE SAME AS TRANSFERRING COSTS TO A COUNTRY THAT DID NOT INCUR THEM. CONSEQUENTLY, NO STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPORT HAZARDOUS WASTES TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY EVEN IF THE IMPORTING COUNTRY HAS NO LEGISLATION THAT PROHIBIT SUCH IMPORTATION. FURTHERMORE, EXPORTING STATES SHALL NOT WITHHOLD INFORMATION ON THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THEIR EXPORTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ON THE ENVIRONMENT AS A WHOLE. (1998)

- TO REFUSE TO ACCEPT PERMISSION TO BE HARMED

NO SUPPORT SHALL BE GIVEN FOR THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE TRANSFER OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES TO HUMAN HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE RECIPIENT STATE HAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR THIS TRANSFER.

- TO NOT ACCEPT OR AGREE TO ACCEPT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, OR ATOMIC WASTES FROM ANOTHER STATE. ALSO, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL A STATE THAT HAS LESS STRINGENT REGULATIONS BE CALLED UPON TO ACCEPT ACTIVITIES OR SUBSTANCES THAT ARE DEEMED TO BE ECOLOGICALLY UNSAFE AND UNSOUND IN ANOTHER STATE THAT HAS MORE STRINGENT REGULATIONS. SIMILARLY, THIS PRINCIPLE SHALL ALSO APPLY WITHIN A STATE WHERE INDUSTRY OR A GOVERNMENT WITHIN A STATE SEEKS TO DEPOSIT TOXIC, HAZARDOUS OR ATOMIC WASTES IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE STATE, IN PARTICULAR ON INDIGENOUS LANDS OR IN AREAS IN WHICH THE DISENFRANCHISED MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION LIVE. (1998)

STRESSING THE AFFIRMATION OF STATE RESPONSIBILITY ENUNCIATED IN THE BASEL CONVENTION: "STATES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THEIR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AND ARE LIABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW" (PREAMBLE, CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL, BASEL 1992) (1998)

- TO ACT UPON THE ASSESSMENT IN THE BASEL CONVENTION OF THE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND OF THE INCREASED

ADVERSE HEALTH IMPACTS OF THESE WASTES, AND THE NEED TO MOVE TOWARDS PREVENTION (1998)

- TO RESPECT THE INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE AND TO ETHICALLY BY ENDORSING THE PRINCIPLE ENUNCIATED IN THE WORLD CHARTER OF NATURE

(A) EVERY FORM OF LIFE IS UNIQUE, WARRANTING RESPECT REGARDLESS OF ITS WORTH TO MAN [HUMAN], AND TO ACCORD OTHER ORGANISMS SUCH RECOGNITION'S, MAN [MUST BE GUIDED BY A MORAL CODE OF ACTION. (1982)

- TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE THE PRODUCTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SO AS TO ANTICIPATE AND THUS PREVENT THE TRANSBOUNDARY IMPACT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (1998)

- TO ESTABLISH MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS TO DRIVE INDUSTRY TO BEST (BEST ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRADITIONS) PRACTICES (1998)

C. We support consolidation of the delivery of all social programs into a single agency focusing on regional community centres. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

I We will consider the implementation of a variable environmental impact charge on goods and services to fund waste elimination a public awareness program. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to extend this principle to include transfer within states to lands of indigenous peoples, or to communities of marginalized citizens.

* to act upon a commitment in recent UN Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, reduce the ecological footprint and reject the notion that economic growth will solve the urgency of the global situation.

* to invoke the Precautionary Principle found in the Rio Declaration, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Framework Convention on Climate Change Convention) and not wait until there is scientific certainty that environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change will occur for current practices causing environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change to be banned, discontinued, or phased out.

II We will support any measures necessary to reduce and ultimately eliminate the causes of global warming, including stabilization of atmospheric CO2 by carbon taxes if necessary. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to adhere to the Prevention of Disasters Principle as enunciated in the Habitat II Agenda, and ban, discontinue and phase out the use of substances and activities that could potentially cause disasters.

RESOLUTION: ENSURING THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS INCLUDING NA-TECHS NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS

Affirming the extension of the concept of disaster reduction to cover natural and other disaster situations including environmental and technological disasters (Na-Techs) (1998)

- TO ENSURE THAT SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT AN ACTIVITY OR TECHNOLOGY THAT COULD LEAD TO PREVENTABLE DISASTER BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY AND THE ACTIVITY OR TECHNOLOGY SHALL BE PREVENTED OR BANNED 1998)

- TO ENSURE THAT REGULATIONS THAT WILL PREVENT PREVENTABLE ANTHROPOGENIC DISASTERS AND ENCOURAGE CONTINUED DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES FOR DISASTER REDUCTION ACTIVITIES FOR NON-PREVENTABLE DISASTERS 1998)

- TO EMBARK UPON THE PREVENTION OF PREVENTABLE DISASTER, BY PREVENTING THE MINING OF URANIUM, THE CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR ARMS, FOR THE PRODUCING OF NUCLEAR ARMS, THE TESTING OF NUCLEAR ARMS, THE CIRCULATING AND HARBORING OF NUCLEAR-ARMED OR NUCLEAR-POWERED MILITARY VESSELS, THE USING OF CIVIL NUCLEAR REACTORS, THE USE OF MOX FROM WEAPONS-GRADE PLUTONIUM FROM DISMANTLED NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN CIVIL NUCLEAR REACTORS 1998)

- TO BAN THE FURTHER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES, AND TO ENSURE THAT THE RECYCLING OF THESE SUBSTANCES NOT BE USED AS A JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CONTINUED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION (1998)

- TO IMMEDIATELY BAN OF THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF LAND MINES (1998)

- TO RE-SUBMIT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON AN IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS, AND FOR A TIME-BOUND ABOLITION OF ALL EXISTING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (1998)

- TO CONDEMN THE PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATIONS DICTATING CHANGES INTO THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS (1998)

- * to address the issue of pharmaceutical corporations dictating changes into the Codex Alimentarius.

TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PROPOSED, 1998)

- * to institute an International Court of Compliance where citizens can take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance

- * TO ELIMINATE THE PRODUCTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AS AGREED IN 1972

(l) Aware of the damage to health and the environment that the continued production and export of products that have been banned and/or permanently withdrawn on grounds of human health and safety from domestic markets is causing in the importing countries (Preamble Resolution 37/137 Protection against products harmful to health and the environment, 1982)

4.3. Continued production and export of products that have been banned... or withdrawn

(i) Aware of the damage to health and the environment that the continued production and export of products that have been banned and/or permanently withdrawn on grounds of human health and safety from domestic markets is causing in the importing countries (Preamble Resolution 37/137 Protection against products harmful to health and the environment, 1982)

(ii) Aware that some products, although they present a certain usefulness in specific cases and/or under certain conditions, have been severely restricted in their consumption and/or sale owing to their toxic effects on health and the environment (Preamble Resolution 37/137 Protection against products harmful to health and the environment, 1982)

(iii) Aware of the harm to health being caused in importing countries by the export of pharmaceutical products ultimately intended also for consumption and/or sale in the home market of the exporting country, but which have not yet been approved there,

(iv) Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary information and expertise to keep up with developments in this field,

(v) Considering the need for countries that have been exporting the above-mentioned products to make available the necessary information and assistance to enable the importing countries to adequately protect themselves,

(vi) Cognizant of the fact that almost all of these products are at present manufactured and exported from a limited number of countries,

(vii) Taking into account that the primary responsibility for consumer protection rests with each State,

(viii) Recalling its resolution 36/166 of 16 December 1981 and the report on "Transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry of the developing countries", and acting in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,

(ix) Bearing in mind in this context the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations

(Preamble, Resolution 37/137 Protection against products harmful to health and the environment, 1982)

*** TO DEMAND THAT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) REVIEW AND STRENGTHEN ITS ETHICAL CODES FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH AND THAT WHO OFFICIALS BE ENCOURAGED TO CEASE COLLABORATION MEDICAL RESEARCHERS ON HUMAN CELL LINES THAT COULD BE PATENTED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR CORPORATIONS;**

* TO DEMAND THAT THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (THE LEGALLY-BINDING INTERNATIONAL ACCORD ADOPTED AT THE 1992 EARTH SUMMIT) ACCEPT ITS LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR HUMAN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND ESTABLISH STRICT REGULATIONS REGARDING ITS COLLECTION, EXCHANGE, AND INVESTIGATION; (deferred resolution)

* TO DEMAND THAT THE FOURTH REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION IN GENEVA IN NOVEMBER, 1996 INSIST THAT CIVILIAN MEDICAL RESEARCH IS KEPT SEPARATE FROM BOWARFARE RESEARCH. (deferred resolution)

* TO DEMAND THAT THE NEXT REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION IN INSIST THAT CIVILIAN MEDICAL RESEARCH IS KEPT SEPARATE FROM BOWARFARE RESEARCH. (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO LOBBY AGAINST PATENT PROTECTION THAT LIMITS NOT INCREASES, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (DEFFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO CALL FOR THE BANNING OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND FOR THE END TO THE HUMAN GENOME PROJECT (CIRCULATED MATERIAL PASSED BY CABINET)

• to BAN THE PATENTING OF HUMAN GENES (1998)

* TO CALL FOR END TO "BIOPIRACY" OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE WHICH IS APPROPRIATED WITHOUT RECOGNITION OR CONSENT (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO discourage, by whatever means feasible, Canadian purchase of land for use causing direct or indirect rainforest destruction in countries wherein rainforest exists BECAUSE FARMERS IN THE TROPICS ARE BEING FORCED OFF THEIR LAND INTO ENDANGERED RAINFOREST AREAS, DUE TO PRESSURES OF TOURISM (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

92.0 FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS / CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

92.1 Enacting International Law

* TO [IMMEDIATELY] enact THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH international conventions, treaties and undertakings signed by the Canadian government into law, including repealing and amending legislation in contravention of these treaties, conventions and undertakings /except in instances where they are in conflict/ POLICY CONVENTION, 1996;

* TO not approve any amendment without an amendment recognizing the supremacy of international law (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO work towards a goal of nuclear and general disarmament and world peace through the non violent resolution of conflict;

* TO encourage cultural alliances with East Bloc Countries, other nuclear powers, and other countries where we need to improve mutual understanding (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support, and where necessary, establish organizations of peace research and education POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

- TO LOBBY FOR THE LINKING OF FOREST PROTOCOLS WITH LEGALLY BINDING CONVENTIONS

- TO CALL UPON STATES SIGN, AND RATIFY UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS RELATED TO FORESTS, AND THAT STATES ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THESE CONVENTIONS, AND TO ENSURE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENTS CAN BE USED BY CITIZENS IN THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL COURT SYSTEMS.

**DEPARTMENT OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Foreign Aid * TO strive to provide, wherever possible, feasible, and appropriate, educational materials, technical, social, and economic expertise, financial and material resources to societies or local communities in need of assistance to overcome the above-mentioned problems which would allow them to live a good quality, environmentally sound lifestyle (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- TO LEGISLATE AN END TO ENTERTAINMENT THAT USES ANIMALS (1998)

ENVIRONMENTAL TOXINS

Pulp Mill Pollution

* TO endorse the four goals of the Pulp Pollution Campaign of the West Coast Environmental Law Research Foundation as a useful first step towards eliminating the toxic discharges of pulp and paper mills:

Goal #1 is elimination of the organochlorines (AOX) from pulp and paper mills according to an urgent and realistic timetable.

Goal #2 is compliance by BC pulp mills with the existing federal and provincial pollution standards, with improvements where necessary.

Goal #3 is wide availability of pulp and paper products free from contamination with organochlorines.

Goal #4 is quick and routine public access to information about the environmental impact and regulatory compliance record of the BC pulp and paper industry.

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

PCBs

1225

* TO DISPOSE OF existing stocks of PCBs by the latest biochemical means and TO GIVE the lumber industry be given a fixed time in which to find alternative methods of treating lumber. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Toxic and Hazardous Waste

* TO oppose construction of a toxic waste dump in the Interior bioregion of the province, and call upon the government and the private sector to encourage by all means the altering of production techniques and recycling, so that there is treatment and reduction of toxic waste at the source (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Every household and office should be charged per unit of waste. From these revenues each municipality could support a blue box program. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

RECYCLING, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND INCINERATION

The Green Party of Ontario favours the continued ban on incineration in the province of Ontario. We are opposed to the use of Incineration as an option for Waste disposal for the following reasons.

- 1: Ash residue from incineration contains high levels of heavy metals and dioxin, frequently failing hazardous waste testing.
- 2: Ash poses serious threats to air, water quality, human health, especially that of workers
- 3: Heavy metals emitted from Incinerators bio accumulate in the food chain and therefore pose a health hazard to the public.
- 4: Numerous Science advisory boards have expressed concern over the lack of knowledge concerning municipal waste combustion.
- 5: Combustion sources by their nature produce acid gases which are known to be greenhouse gasses and contribute to acid rain and global warming.

6: 80-90 percent of solid municipal waste can be recycled using current proven safe technology. Therefore, the incineration of garbage is an unnecessary combustion source that could be eliminated early in any rational program of sustainability.

7: It is a waste of valuable resources.

8: There is a terrible loss in burning compostable material which could be used to nurture our depleted soils.

9: Solid waste management is an essential element of environmental health and pollution control.

Therefore, we recommend:

1: Continuing a ban on the construction of new Incinerators.

2: Improved monitoring of the Incinerators in Ontario with complete disclosure of all test results.

3: Support amendments to provincial and federal statutes which promote the use of the least toxic alternatives in product composition, and secondly alternatives which are the most reusable, recyclable, most durable, and most biodegradable as appropriate. In this context biodegradability must address the issue of toxic residue remaining after disintegration.

4: Our society should promote through incentives, and education the minimization of waste at all points of transfer from raw material to consumer products. (GP of Ontario)

5: Support legislation and a taxation (see tax section) that promotes the use of recycled material over virgin materials through fees, taxes, price supports, and tax credits. We must provide incentives to businesses that engage in recycling.

6: Support Municipal and Provincial procurement guidelines for

contractors which enable product life and ability to be repaired to be considered in procurement decisions.

7: Support research into problem areas of waste management such as battery recycling, household hazardous waste collection and recycling possibilities.

8: Implement recycling programs with a goal to recycle and compost 80% of household and commercial waste within 5 years.

9: Support the designation of incinerator ash as hazardous residue unless comprehensive double-blind testing proves otherwise.

10: Support extensive research and monitoring of facilities to establish a database and develop stringent regulatory standards.

RECYCLING

Recycling is hindered by tipping fees at garbage dumps that do not accurately reflect the full cost of dumping waste in abandoned quarries. Landfill sites leak a leachate that is complex soup of modern chemicals used in the home and industry. The combination of car batteries, soap, water, car oil, transmission fluids, anti freeze, the myriad of toxic chemicals we take for granted percolates through a landfill and pollutes for ever the ground water around landfill sites. All landfill sites leak. They all pose a very real threat to the health of the community in which they are located. This cost can not be calculated in considering landfill verses reduction, reuse, rejection or recycling.

1: Refer to Tax section for a full discussion of tax incentives.

2: Implement dumping fees that reflect the full long-term cost of waste disposal.

3: Require full product responsibility on all products and

packaging. The responsibility of pick-up, recycling, and reuse of all products and packaging material must be born by the manufacturers and passed on to consumers. Ban non reusable containers and products.

For example, included in the cost of the purchase of a car would be a levy that would be used to dismantle, recycle and reuse the remains of the car.

4: Ban the export of recyclable materials. All materials must be recycled in the city nearest where they are consumed.

5. Continue funding and expanding the blue box program. Items are reusable, recyclable or banned.

6. Institute an immediate ban on new landfill site construction.

8. Establish community drop off points for recyclable materials like plastics that are not economical to collect.

9. Ban compostable material from landfill collection in favour of home and business composting. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

• TO [Implement] /consider/ the implementation of a variable environmental impact charge on goods and services to fund waste elimination a public awareness program. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO EVALUATE the need for these hazardous chemicals TO EXPLORE and alternatives (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO advocate incentives for industry to implement pollution prevention approaches, including:

- 1) Tax breaks for industries that install and utilize pollution prevention approaches and demonstrate real reductions in the production of residuum; and
- 2) Establishing tax exempt industrial revenue bonds for underwriting industrial change-over to pollution prevention approaches; and
- 3) Offering awards to industries that have done outstanding jobs of reducing or eliminating residual production; and

- 4) Supporting the use of Residual Exchanges (Waste Exchanges); and
- 5) Encouraging on-site reuse of residuum; and
- 6) Assisting the business community to reduce wastes, above and beyond assisting them to dispose of wastes. (Note: Future subsidies on pollution control can be expected to shrink.) (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

I We will consider the implementation of a variable environmental impact charge on goods and services to fund waste elimination a public awareness program. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO PROMOTE AND support the use of disincentives for industry to continue to utilize unsatisfactory residual management approaches, including:

- 1) Banning the use of landfills and deep well injection; and
- 2) Enacting and enforcing strict liability laws; and
- 3) Enacting and enforcing waste end taxes; and
- 4) Enacting and enforcing workers' and citizens' right to know laws; and
- 5) Introducing a waste audit system; and
- 6) Making use of the Way Bill system to track and identify potentially recyclable wastes. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO ENSURE all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in effective in achieving worth while goals and be carefully monitored to ensure maximum benefit
POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

* TO {ENSURE] THAT all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in keeping with the policies and goals of the Greens (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE] that all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in keeping with the needs and stated desires of those receiving the assistance (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Foreign policy

* TO support the removal of Indonesia from East Timor POLICY CONVENTION, 1993;

* TO support self determination for East Timor POLICY CONVENTION, 1993;

* TO support a moratorium on aid, arms sales and investment beneficial to the Indonesian government until its withdrawal from East Timor

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993) CONFLICT

* TO ENSURE that development aid monies to Indonesia be re-channeled to peoples NGOs within Indonesia. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993;

Burma/Myanmar Policy

91.3. a Whereas the brutal dictatorship of Ne Win began in Burma in 1962; and

91.3. b Whereas the current State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) government is practicing a "scorched earth" war against the Burmese minorities; and

91.3.c Whereas over 500,000 Burmese have been forcibly relocated, 30,000 have become political prisoners, and tens of thousands have been killed and tortured in the last three years; and

91.3. d Whereas Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy (NLD) won over 80% of the vote and 392 of 485 seats in the National Assembly in the May 1990 multiparty elections,

91.3.1 Be it resolved that the Greens call for SLORC to resign as the Burmese government and allow for the peaceful transfer of power to the democratically elected NLD; and

91.3.2 Further resolved that the Greens support economic sanctions against Burma until SLORC transfers power to the NLD.

91.4 Tibet Policy

* to recognize Tibet as an independent state. (POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (4,523,617,000)

department should be dismantled and the 4.5 billion reassigned and transferred across Canada to allow First Nations to manage their own affairs within a framework of public trust principles so that the following Department commitment will be acted upon:

"We will be guided by the findings and recommendations of the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples which provides eloquent testimony to the need for fundamental changes in relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians". Redirect funding away from promoting corporate/First Nations exploitative development into the implementing the Royal Commission report on First Nations.

Department

Canadian Polar Commission [TO BE DISBANDED]

/Native/ [First NATIONS] peoples have an inherent right to preserve their traditional values and cultural heritage, and must be supported in developing their own economic, social and education systems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

NATIVE RIGHTS, FIRST NATIONS

Greens recognize the immense injustice that has been perpetuated on the indigenous peoples of Canada. From historical policies of conquest and domination, to more recent attempts at assimilation and genocide. The past racist / exploitative practices of those in power cannot be forgotten. The Greens believe that it is morally imperative that self-determination for the First Nations be recognized. Canada must act within the guidelines of the United Nations and constitutionally recognize native self-government

The Greens recognize that treaties agreed to in the past were between sovereign nations, and constituted a plan for co-existence, and not the relinquishing of native sovereignty. It is accepted that existing treaties should be renegotiated with First Nations

representatives, who are recognized by the native peoples themselves. In the case of those disputed land areas, a resolution mechanism that recognizes all treaties and previous land agreements must be instituted. Self government for the First Nations should be explicitly stated in the Constitution of Canada. The Greens accept the position that a debt to the First Nations is owed, and that some form of compensation is mandatory. This would have the purpose of assisting the sovereign aboriginal people in achieving sustainable economies.

A Green government would:

- Begin by negotiating immediately with native people in this province for the immediate return of absolute control over traditional lands to them.

- Negotiate a series of transfer payments, for five to ten years, to assist in the reestablishing of a sustainable economy

/Native/ [First NATIONS] peoples have an inherent right to preserve their traditional values and cultural heritage, and must be supported in developing their own economic, social and education systems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- Continue to offer free post-secondary education to native people. (Ont, 1994)

- Advocate to the federal government for the recognition of full sovereignty to the First Nations of Canada.

- Make constitutional amendments regarding native self-government a priority in federal-provincial dialogue.

The goal of such a policy is to return to the Aboriginal people of Canada their traditional lands. To encourage peaceful coexistence between peoples who occupy the same biosphere. To stimulate the resurrection of native philosophy / traditions and ways to the aboriginal peoples. To give the give First peoples the opportunity

to become independent and proud once again.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

A Green party government would undertake:

- To work with /Native/ [FIRST NATIONS] groups to achieve a beneficial alliance and understanding. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to recognize the Royal Proclamation of 1763 in its confirmation of original nations as sovereign peoples with inherent rights.

Self government

- * TO support and recognize aboriginal title as that title is defined and demonstrated by each people for their own lands (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

- * TO stand in opposition to federal and provincial government policies which insidiously or overtly promote extinction [extinguishment] of indigenous culture (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

- * TO recognize First Nations self-chosen governments AND SELF DETERMINATION (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- * TO recognize any governmental treaties any First Nation is signatory to as internationally binding agreements. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- * TO ENSURE that any negotiations with aboriginal peoples be through each nation's self chosen government, not through Indian bands or any other artificial structure setup by the Canadian government, unless it is the wish of the particular nation involved (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- * TO [ENSURE] that any negotiations be individually done with each First Nation, thereby respecting each nation's right to self determination and the rule of international law respecting treaty process (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- * TO recognize the right of each First Nation to negotiate land claim settlements (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- * TO recognize the right of each First Nation to self-government including negotiating sovereignty-association (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- TO support /Native/ [FIRST NATIONS] self-determination and the rapid and equitable settlement of land claims. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO IMPLEMENT SELF-GOVERNMENT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES INCLUDING CONTROL RESOURCES ON AND UNDER THEIR LANDS, EDUCATION, HEALTH

CARE, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (A PARALLEL SYSTEM INCLUDING LAWYERS, PRISONS, PAROLE BOARDS); (deferred resolution)

* TO work to inform and organize non indigenous people within each aboriginal territory so that ultimately, they can meaningfully negotiate with the indigenous people regarding non-indigenous use and occupancy of aboriginal territories and regarding mutually acceptable, ecologically responsible land management goals (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988).

• TO acknowledge that we have much to learn from Native Peoples both ecologically and spiritually, and we will solicit their wisdom on these issues. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Prevention of Environmental destruction on land of first nations

* to act on the commitment made at the United Nations conference on

Environment and Development (UNCED, 1992) to not carry out any activities on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental degradation or that would be culturally inappropriate.

* to prevent the deposit on the land of first nations peoples of toxic,

hazardous, and atomic wastes, and disallow all testing of weapons over the lands of indigenous peoples.

* to ensure that no resource extraction, economic activity, or settlement occurs on land which is in dispute, unless the successors of the original nations involved consent to such activity in the absence of consent, interim measure shall be in place. The fiduciary obligations of the Federal Government to the successors of the original nations, wherever they live in Canada, must be increased during this healing and transition process. Programs flowing from these obligations need to be planned, operated, and controlled by original peoples in their local communities in order to be culturally appropriate and responsive to needs.

* TO DISALLOW [IN CONSULTATION WITH] FIRST NATIONS ON RESERVES TO RESELL GOODS LIKE CIGARETTES, [CASINOS] ALCOHOL, AND GASOLINE TAX-FREE (Deferred resolution)

* TO DISALLOW FIRST NATIONS POLICIES THAT OVEREXPLOIT NATURAL RESOURCES OR THREATEN SPECIES OR HABITATS. (deferred resolution) OR IN VIOLATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS.

* TO ADDRESS THE VIOLATION OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES IN CANADA (passed by cabinet and issued as a petition and document)

• TO acknowledge that we have much to learn from Native Peoples both ecologically and spiritually, and we will solicit their wisdom on these issues. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Self government

* TO support and recognize aboriginal title as that title is defined and demonstrated by each people for their own lands (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO stand in opposition to federal and provincial government policies which insidiously or overtly promote extinction [extinguishment] of indigenous culture (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO recognize First Nations self-chosen governments AND SELF DETERMINATION (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO recognize any governmental treaties any First Nation is signatory to as internationally binding agreements. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO ENSURE that any negotiations with aboriginal peoples be through each nation's self chosen government, not through Indian bands or any other artificial structure setup by the Canadian government, unless it is the wish of the particular nation involved (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE] that any negotiations be individually done with each First Nation, thereby respecting each nation's right to self determination and the rule of international law respecting treaty process (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO recognize the right of each First Nation to negotiate land claim settlements (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO recognize the right of each First Nation to self-government including negotiating sovereignty-association (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* to seek honourable settlements with the successors of original nations that will lead to the creation of culturally and economically self-governing successors of original nations throughout Canada.

* to seek nation-to-nation partnerships with the original nations of North America

* to not impose a form of self-government or a framework of nationhood on the successors of the original nations. Original peoples can best choose the forms of governance appropriate for themselves;

• TO support /Native/ [FIRST NATIONS] self-determination and the rapid and equitable settlement of land claims. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO IMPLEMENT SELF-GOVERNMENT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES INCLUDING CONTROL RESOURCES ON AND UNDER THEIR LANDS, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (A PARALLEL SYSTEM INCLUDING LAWYERS, PRISONS, PAROLE BOARDS); (deferred resolution)

* TO RECOGNIZE OFF-RESERVE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES; (deferred resolution)

* TO work to inform and organize non indigenous people within each aboriginal territory so that ultimately, they can meaningfully negotiate with the indigenous people regarding non-indigenous use and occupancy of aboriginal territories and regarding mutually acceptable, ecologically responsible land management goals (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988).

* to call a national meeting in 1997 to discuss the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission Report on Aboriginal Peoples

* to apologize to First Nations for the Indian Act, and for residential schools.

Integrated Indian and Inuit community

based Health care

Indians or Inuit for cost of construction and

extension or renovation hospitals

5: Withdraw provincial funding for research into or support for Water Diversion Projects. Current plans for James Bay directly affect 22,000 treaty Indians in Northern Ontario.

Safe Drinking Water Act

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

(1,314,065,000)

. (Budget comment, feb 2000)

DEPARTMENT

Personnel

Goods and services

transfer payments

Marine Navigation services

Marine Communications and Traffic Services

Ice-breaking Operations

Rescue, Safety and Environmental response

Fisheries and Oceans Science

Habitat Management and Environment Science

Hydrography

Fisheries Management

Harbours

Fleet Management

Policy and Internal services • End all factory ship fishing in waters under Canadian jurisdiction (GPC, 1988)

•

Rivers have been damaged by waste from cities and factories.

Here we see a picture of the Saguenay River, Quebec. Whales, fish and other animals that are native to this river and the Fleuve Saint-Laurent have been seriously affected by heavy metal poisoning. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- [ban] hunting, trapping, and fishing in all provincial parks, conservation areas, and Crown game preserves (GPC, 1988, Ontario)

Hunting and Fishing

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance (Ontario)

Further aware that fish, reptiles, birds and mammals, including humans are all affected by POPs via a growing list of actual and suspected effects that include cancer, damage to immune and reproductive systems and developmental problems. IUCN, 1996

- * TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL predator control measures for the support of grazing operations and commercial fisheries also be ceased immediately B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Of the 34 Chemicals commonly used to kill dandelions 62% are toxic to fish and the nervous system of humans, 35% cause birth defects in humans and are toxic to bees and birds, 29% cause cancer and kidney damage, and 85% are sensitizers, that means they cause people to develop allergic type reactions to the chemical.

Ontario soils have lost as much as 50% of their organic content since cultivation began. This has led soils to be highly susceptible to erosion and compaction. A fundamental component of soil degradation is the suppression of biological activity. Healthy soil is teeming with life, from earthworms to microorganisms. The situation is approaching critical as local instances of soil burnout is occurring. If conventional agriculture is continued

Ontario's agricultural soils will reach a threshold beyond which productivity cannot be easily restored.

To this end we recommend:

1: A total ban on the use of pesticides and herbicides for private lawn care purposes. (Ontario)

mercury in fish, Ont

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES/OCEANS (1,314,065,000)

Canada at the international level has incurred obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, the federal government has failed to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. In addition, the federal government under the Convention on Biological Diversity has undertaken to conserve biodiversity and not create "megadiversity" through fish farming and genetically engineered fish. The funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming and genetically engineered fish, to restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal and provincial governments to protect the wild stocks. Revise the Vessel Operator Licence to ensure that it sufficiently addresses enhanced safe vessel operation. There has to be greater hands-on education in respect to safe vessel operation and navigation, and the immediate commitment to having this licence be a requirement for navigation of vessels in Canadian waters. Require mandatory holding tanks in all Canadian waters. Increase Coastguard funding in collaboration with the Disaster Prevention Fund in Department of Defence.

Sustainable Fisheries

The use of draggers in both the east and west coast fisheries has decimated our ocean ecosystems. We must recognize and support ecologically appropriate fishing technologies. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * to ratify the Law of the Sea treaty

- * to establish a network of Marine parks, and ecological reserves.

- * to prevent risks of disease transfer from net-cage fish to wild stocks, such as black cod, herring, and salmon. Communities like Gaultois, Newfoundland depend upon the inshore fishery. A sustainable inshore fishery must be pursued in order to save these communities and preserve marine biomasses. (Newfoundland)

- * to address the following outstanding issues in aquaculture, and maintain a moratorium on increased fish farming: (a) Risks of introduction of exotic diseases from the continued importation of Atlantic salmon into Pacific waters; (b) Pollution from fish sewage, contamination of shellfish, and loss of habitat; (c) Death, wounding, and harassment of mammal and bird populations due to shootings, net entanglements, and acoustic deterrent devices; (d) Loss of access to traditional fisheries for First Nations people, with increased risks to their health from exposure to drug residues from food collected near net-cage operations; (e) Competition for spawning beds and genetic interaction between wild and escaped salmon in fresh and salt water; (f) Decline of wild stocks. Losses of wild fish, such as herring and juvenile salmon, consumed by net-cage fish; (g) Endangered human health from the increased use of antibiotics and other drugs, which have already led to the spread of fish diseases that are fully resistant to three types of antibiotics.

- * To invoke the precautionary principle which reads that where there is the possibility of loss of fish habitat and species, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used to postpone measures to prevent the threat (submission passed by cabinet to aquaculture commission)

to support an end [end] to all factory ship fishing in waters under Canadian jurisdiction (GPC, 1988)

because

- factory ship fishing is inherently large-scale enterprise in direct competition with the smaller scale efforts of fishers who live nearer to the waters being utilized

- fish populations in waters adjacent to Canada are far lower than before human immigration from Europe and

these lowered fish populations represent a direct threat to the main mammals which rely on fish for their food supply

- to transfer fishing quotas from corporations to individual fishers or fishing communities

- to use small boat technology, more fishers will become active while applying less fishing pressure on commercial species
- to phase out draggers which scour the ocean floor so as to protect this crucial habitat and significantly decrease the amount of bycatch and undersized species caught in commercial fishery
- to ensure individuals or communities receive a set quota per season, per species. These quotas would be transferable such that they may be exchanged for quota of other species
- to encourage fisher to then become active in the management of the resources which gives them more responsibility and liability (GPC, 1996)

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

- to establish Marine Protected areas to help maintain biodiversity and guarding important fish habitat

Application of the precautionary principle to wild species

- * TO PROTECT ALL FISH SPECIES BY ERRING ON THE SIDE OF CONSERVATION WHEN SCIENTIFIC ADVICE IS UNCERTAIN (deferred resolution); NEED MORE COMMENT ON ACROSS CANADA ISSUES (from deferred resolution comments)
- * TO AFFIRM that interfering with the natural cycles of wild species is morally wrong; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO CONTEND THAT THE dependence on farm-raised salmon may weaken concern for the preservation of spawning streams (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- * TO Protect of Fish from Hydroelectric Development (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Salmon aquaculture elimination

- * TO EXPRESS CONCERN THAT the production of salmon on commercial farms is an industry which is chemically intensive utilizing algaecide, molluscides, antibiotics, and colouring agents; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO AFFIRM THAT the raising of salmon in crowded conditions encourages epidemics which have the potential to infect wild populations; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO EXPOSE THAT fish farmers have been cited for shooting at and poisoning seals, sea otters, herons, and eagles which they view as a threat to their livestock; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

The Seal Harvest:

A seal harvest should only be implemented when markets are available for the whole animal. A seal harvest should not be used in an attempt to enhance fisheries. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* TO CONDEMN THE INFRINGING OF fish farming upon the natural beauty of the coastline and encroaching on the rights of human and other species to use same; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO oppose the issuing of salmon fish farming permits by the government of British Columbia (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO PREVENT salmon populations and other species in BC FROM BEING endangered by hydroelectric dams which destroy their natural habitat, B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

* TO CONDEMN THE GRANTING OF fish farming permits without the benefit of environmental impact studies and without scientific analysis of the health and economic impact the industry may inflict upon society. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

• To SUPPORT THE FIRST NATIONS CONCERN THAT fish farming represents a spiritual interference with the life cycle of the salmon and thus degrades and debases the spirit of the salmon itself; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO REQUIRE wholesalers and retailers (including restaurants) to state the source or origin of the salmon being sold. All farm-raised salmon should be labeled as such. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO oppose all further hydro electric generation which has negative impact on salmon fisheries or other wildlife, especially watershed diversion; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

* TO support the conversion of existing power generation sites to fish friendly systems. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

* TO oppose the establishment of a West Coast AND EAST COAST seal hunt. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

NOTE THE FOLLOWING POLICY IN NEWFOUNDLAND IS NOT ENDORSED BY THE GREEN PARTIES IN OTHER PROVINCES AND IS IN CONFLICT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA

XXX The Seal Harvest:

A seal harvest should only be implemented when markets are available for the whole animal. A seal harvest should not be used in an attempt to enhance fisheries. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

The Green Party supports the Inshore Fishery

Commercial fishing quotas should be transferred from corporations to individual fisherman or fishing communities. Using small boat technology, more fisherman will become active while applying less fishing pressure on commercial species. Reducing the number of draggers scouring the ocean floor will help protect this crucial habitat as well as significantly decreasing the amount of bycatch

and undersized species caught in commercial fishery. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Individuals or communities would receive a set quota per season, per

species. These quotas would be transferable such that they may be exchanged for quotas of other species. Fisherman then become active in the management of the resource, which gives them more responsibility and liability. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

The Capelin Fishery:

Since Capelin are the major food source of cod, seabirds and many whales, a moratorium needs to be called for Capelin until the numbers rebound. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Marine Parks

The establishment of marine protected areas in Canada is long overdue. In the coastal environment, they do not limit public access, but implement strict controls over fishing

and development in the area. Marine parks and reserves protect the nursery grounds for many marine fish species, including cod. These are highly productive areas which play an important role in any marine ecosystem. Establishing several marine protected areas would help maintain biodiversity while guarding important fish habitat. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

GOVERNOR GENERAL (11,600,000)

Salary of Governor General should be reduced by 10,000 to set an example for the members of Parliament and Senators and the spending in the office up to 660,000 should be relocated to Human Right to Housing fund, and the Anti-poverty fund

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

(HUMAN RIGHTS)

HUMAN RESOURCES (26,264,157,000)

Rename the Department: suggestion Department of Social Justice and Development

Redirect funds, as mentioned in the 1999 Public Trust Green comment away from subsidizing industry wants into promoting human rights and social justice needs. For example, the Department should not invest in questionable industry ventures but begin to redirect the designated funds to the following:

(i) to increase income assistance (1 billion), to retirement fund (.4 billion) and to Child Investment fund (.6 billion). and set up an Anti-poverty Fund for poor children and their families.

(ii) to address the plight of sweat shop workers. Standards must be in place, complied with and enforced. These standards must include the following: • legal wage must not be below the poverty line and • an external, permanent, funded, nonprofit association to monitor corporate compliance, and to serve as a public voice addressing questions critical to the elimination of sweatshop practices must be established; (iii) to prevent environmental racism such as the locating of dumping sites or polluting industries on or near the lands of first nations peoples;

(iv) to institute a provision for students to repay loans through job creation programs, or through community service with union wage in a way that would not impact on job creation. This program would complement provincial loan remission programs. Community service job development permitting students to have work experience in a way that would not jeopardize existing jobs or undercut fair union wages and benefits. Funds relocated and designated: (i) 500 million relocated from Solicitor General to promote youth-related programs, and 1

billion from the Department of Defence, 4 million from Parliament and Senate, 1 million from Governor General, and a contribution from judges' salaries to the Anti-Poverty Fund for poor children and their families.

DEPARTMENT

Canada Labour Relations Board

Canadian Artists and Producers

Professional Relations Tribunal

Canadian Centre for Occupational

Health and Safety

Human Resources Investment

Employment Insurance Income Benefits

Human Resources Centres of Canada

Employment Benefits and Support Measures

TRANSFER PAYMENTS: GRANTS (+.39) 551,518,000

Labour adjustment benefits

*Canada Study Grants to full or part time students

Individuals, organizations and corporations

entrepreneurial development

* Trustees of Registered Education Savings Plans

Voluntary sectors, professional organizations

universities, post-secondary institutions

Non-profit organizations. Social development

Income support and other financial assistance to fishers and plant workers

CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDING TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Provinces, territories, municipalities,

Public bodies, organizations, groups, communities,

employers and individuals for the provision of training

Employability Assistance for People with Disabilities

Organizations, provinces, territories,
post-secondary institutions to support initiatives
results-oriented accessible and accountable learning system

Government, business organizations to make
social programs more effective and
financially sustainable

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Provision of funds for interest payments to lending institutions
under the Canada Student Loans Act

Provision of funds for liabilities including liabilities in the
form of guaranteed loans under the Canada Student
Loans Act

Provision of funds for interest and other payments to
lending institutions and liabilities Can. Student

Non-profit organizations, etc to
support child care initiatives

Organizations etc for the development
etc of new learning and training technologies

Old Age Security

Guaranteed Income Supplement payments

Spouse's Allowance payments

Employee benefit plans

Canadian Industrial Relations Board

Program expenditures

contributions to employee benefit plans

EDUCATION

- [Change the prevailing educational paradigm based on the mechanistic industrial values to an educational paradigm based on humanitarian sustainable values. (GPC, 1988)

The long-term goals of humankind must lead to global survival, and to the emergence of peaceful, just, socially and ecologically responsible societies. Citizens should feel empowered to use their creative and critical abilities to make social, economic and political decisions. Learning will, therefore, be a life-long process and opportunities must be created for all residents of the province to participate in this process. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA)

A. We will encourage the creation of an educational curriculum that recognizes the importance of basic skills. It should also include the development of ecological awareness and respect for diversity, equity, social justice, non-violence and democratic decision-making. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Recognizing our interdependence within society, we have an ethical responsibility to create a community which guarantees the well-being of all people. this includes the encouragement of self-determination by education and employment and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. all life is vulnerable to the actions of human beings therefor we have an obligation to treat all living creatures humanely and with respect.

(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. We will expect Albertans to be actively involved in the education of their children. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness

educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma.

11. Social Equity

Recognizing our interdependence within society, we have an ethical responsibility to create a community which guarantees the well-being of all people. this includes the encouragement of self-determination by education and employment and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. all life is vulnerable to the actions of human beings therefor we have an obligation to treat all living creatures humanely and with respect.

The social expression of diversity is decentralization. Applied to our political structures, this means grassroots democracy. Greens are calling for the decentralization of our economies, populations, education systems, and manufacturing; in short, every aspect of our society. For local people, decentralization means a maximum degree of self-determination and involvement in decision-making. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- TO PROMOTE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION, AND THROUGH PHASING OUT THE USE OF CHEMICAL PESTICIDES THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION (1998)

- * to support the establishment of a diversity of public and farm-based model demonstration and experimental stations for extension and education in each of Canada's natural regions.

- TO [INITIATE AND PROMOTE] /We will encourage/ research and education to help farmers sustain the topsoil on their land. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO IMPLEMENT, PROMOTE AND SUPPORT /implementation of/ educational programs on soil conservation and sustainable agriculture; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- Encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign; (BC Policy, 1990)

- * TO support education programs that would enable people to attain food nutrition by eating healthy, uncontaminated, locally grown food POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

- * to develop, cooperatively with the provinces, a programme of land use and protection standards and practices, education, incentives, disincentives and expropriation compensation to ensure that land managers utilize and/or protect their lands as per its zoning such that: prime farmland is protected for agriculture from industrial or residential development; endangered plant and animal habitat, and special Eco communities are given ; farms are generally developed and operated as part of a sustainable natural Eco community by protecting and /or restoring native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds.

- We feel a vegetarian diet is healthier, more environmentally

- benign and should be encouraged through education. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH. (Deferred resolution)

• TO ELIMINATE GROWTH STIMULANTS AND ANTIBIOTICS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT [AND OTHER ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS], REQUIRE IMMEDIATE LABELLING DURING PHASE OUT PERIOD, AND EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC AS TO AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVE FOOD SOURCES; (1998)

4: Our society should promote through incentives,

and education the minimization of waste at all points of transfer from raw material to consumer products. (GP of Ontario)

6: Redirect agricultural education, extension services and research

to address sustainable methods. GP Ontario)

Pesticides reduction

* TO advocate an education program to reduce pesticide use with the aim of eventually eliminating pesticide use; this to be administered by the BC Ministry of Agriculture. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

• to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND)

* improving education concerning prenatal care

* educating the public with regards to environmentally induced

diseases relating to poor air, soil, and water quality. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

• to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide

freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

* to initiate an effective program of public education about the health

benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air (Alberta, 1997)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

* TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL EMPHASIZING

FOOD COMBINATIONS THAT STRESS COMPLETE PROTEINS (DEFFERED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

* TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to nicotine addiction. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to alcohol addiction.

encourage the health care practitioners to emphasize wellness through holistic and /preventative/ [PREVENTIVE] approaches to the practice of medicine.

72.3.1 Birth Control

* TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ more adequate youth fertility education, education about pregnancy, and better access to contraceptives. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care, the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.

* TO support, and where necessary, establish organizations of peace research and education POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

Foreign Aid

* TO strive to provide, wherever possible, feasible, and appropriate, educational materials, technical, social, and economic expertise, financial and material resources to societies or local communities in need of assistance to overcome the above-mentioned problems which would allow them to live a good quality, environmentally sound lifestyle (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

/Native/ [First NATIONS] peoples have an inherent right to preserve their traditional values and cultural heritage, and must be supported in developing their own economic, social and education systems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO IMPLEMENT SELF-GOVERNMENT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES INCLUDING CONTROL RESOURCES ON AND UNDER THEIR LANDS, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (A PARALLEL SYSTEM INCLUDING LAWYERS, PRISONS, PAROLE BOARDS);
(deferred resolution)

* parenting education

* encouraging workplace childcare
(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. we stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA,

Education

•To Remove the present education policy from GPO policy book.

The Green Party acknowledges that decisions concerning the education of children should be made by parents, communities and students. To this end parents, communities and students should have as many choices as possible, there should be plenty of diversity in educational options.

a) Home schooling should be an option for parents and communities. Home schooling parents should receive partial compensation.

b) Since post-secondary education is necessary for most jobs, tuition should be minimal. Living expenses are already a large burden for students.

c) Students should have the option of repaying loans through community work.

d) The Green Party suggests expanding the options of students for work terms, apprenticeships, and work place visits.

e) Education should be rooted in Green philosophy. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

16. POLICY ON EDUCATION (carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the problems affecting us education system reflects a deeper crisis in our culture. We believe that our dominant cultural values and practices, including the emphasis on competition over cooperation, consumption over sustainable resource use, and bureaucracy over authentic human interaction, have been destructive to the health of the ecosystem and to human development. The current education system perpetuates these values and practices. The Green Party envisions a single expanded and diverse public education system with a new philosophical and programmatic framework. This system will be rooted in a global and ecological perspective, one that will prepare people for entry into an ever-regenerating society rather than one that perpetuates existing conventions that have proven to be unsustainable. Education is central to the survival of our planet. Only when this is recognized can we truly develop a system that provides the opportunity for every person in Ontario to grow fully to their potential. The Green Party has five key policy directions for education in Ontario.

1. Critical Thinking and Citizenship Responsibility

The current educational focus on skills relevant for today's job market has caused some policy directors to ignore the importance of developing critical thinking, citizenship, and change management skills in our students. The Green Party feels that these skills are essential to the survival of our planet and would develop a program grounded in a global and ecological perspective to address this.

2. Class Size and School Size

The Green Party believes that class size and school size must be recognized as the factors that greatly influence the quality of public education.

3. Basic Services Supplied Equally to All

We would ensure that basic services are supplied equally to all schools. More and more schools are turning to corporate and wealthy donors to supply services that we believe should be supplied by government. Schools should not accept private or corporate funding unless they come with 'no strings attached'.

4. Encouraging Local Curriculum Initiatives

We would ensure that Ontario's communities have a hand in developing education which addresses their needs. The trend towards centralized decision-making control threatens to drown out the voices of these communities. This trend must be balanced so that support is provided for local curriculum initiatives, especially local second language programs. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

EDUCATION PRIMARY AND SECONDARY

Education in Ontario is currently a monopoly. We advocate a voucher system to disperse tax dollars currently allocated for education. It costs over \$ 7,500 a year to educate an average child. Children with special needs currently cost up to \$ 30,000 a year.

Each child would be assessed for his or her specific needs. After assessment the child's parents choose the school that they feel suits their children's needs. The Public-school system would become much more responsive to the needs of the students and parents.

Accredited teachers who have completed appropriate training would be free to establish their own schools as long as they do not perpetuate sexist, racist or patriarchal values. Excellence in education will only occur when the current monopoly in education is broken. It is not for the Green Party to advocate one form of education over another. It is enough that parents be given the choice to choose what is best for their family.

The ministry of education would set goals, allocate funding and negotiate with the teacher unions. The goal is to have a diversity of educational options that meet the needs of the local community. This can not be achieved under the current system.

Universities

The Green Party of Ontario feels that a university education should be made available to all who meet minimum educational requirements regardless of a person's financial status. We encourage the adoption of a loan repayment plan that is contingent on the income of the graduate.

Increasingly, university students are exposed to nothing more than technical and professional training. Basic science is being replaced by military and commercial research. The result is an expensive system that only benefits middle-class professionals while serving to push industry's training, research, and development costs onto the public. This serves to limit academic freedom.

Under current legislation our universities are controlled by Boards of Governors who are neither elected nor responsible to the University or society. These Boards should be replaced by the already existing university Senates which consist of elected

faculty, students, and staff.

Rather than accrediting professionals and technicians for the workplace the highest priority would be placed upon teaching fully-rounded, ethical individuals. Scientific and technical research would be focused on sustainable commercial technologies.

Community Colleges

Industry and professional associations must shoulder their full burden for training. Professions should be taught at community Colleges. The costs would be born by a licence fee on members of that profession. Each association of trained individuals, from doctors to hairdressers would have an association levy that would fund the education of their peers. The role of the tax dollar should be limited to the education of individuals who can communicate, reason, and enjoy life. The training of technicians for industry is the responsibility of Industry.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Animals in Research

Animals in Research

-Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.

-set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.

-eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.

-fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario)

Guaranteed Annual Income and childcare support; and

[other adopted GPPABC] policies.

[This support] system should include such things as:

education about adoption;

more homes for single mothers;

single parent support groups;

pre natal and post natal services; and

life skills training.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES/OCEANS (1,314,065,000)

Canada at the international level has incurred obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, the federal government has failed to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. In addition, the federal government under the Convention on Biological Diversity has undertaken to conserve biodiversity and not create "megadiversity" through fish farming and genetically engineered fish. The funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming and genetically engineered fish, to

restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal and provincial governments to protect the wild stocks. Revise the Vessel Operator Licence to ensure that it sufficiently addresses enhanced safe vessel operation. There has to be greater hands-on education in respect to safe vessel operation and navigation, and the immediate commitment to having this licence be a requirement for navigation of vessels in Canadian waters. Require mandatory holding tanks in all Canadian waters. Increase Coastguard funding in collaboration with the Disaster Prevention Fund in Department of Defence.

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. we stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA,

Funds should be redirected from Judges salaries to an Anti-Poverty fund for poor children and their families Funds should be redirected to support the decriminalization of drugs and the implementation of other harm-reduction strategies including education and recognition of the substantive differences in the physiological and psychological effects of individual drugs and the need for regulatory regimes to reflect these differences (such as the properties of individual substances, the consequences of their use and sale, and the consequences of attempting to prohibit, restrict, or control their sale and use.) (Budget 2000)

• to “promote, as agreed in Habitat II, crime prevention through social development by finding ways to help communities deal with underlying factors that undermine community safety and resulting crime, by addressing poverty, inequality, family stress, unemployment, absence of education and vocational opportunities, and lack of health care, including mental health services” (91 a ter. Habitat II)

D. WE will support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

4. Through a re structured zoning act encourage mixed communities where people work from their homes, establishing self owned businesses that serve their neighbours with recreation, shopping, manufacturing, and educational institutions in the neighbourhood. (GpO , 1994)

4. Through a re structured zoning act encourage mixed communities where people work from their homes, establishing self owned businesses that serve their neighbours with recreation, shopping, manufacturing, and educational institutions in the neighbourhood. (GpO, 1994)

transportation

Public awareness through media, public speakers, public education system, etc.
B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- To support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * provide education on the hazards and pitfalls of gambling (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- * TO ENSURE LEGISLATION REQUIRES FOR PAID LEAVE FOR CHILD REARING EDUCATIONAL LEAVE. (deferred resolution)

C. We will maintain a balanced annual budget by efficient use of resources in the areas of health care, education and social services. If this is not possible without introducing serious deficits into these services, tax revenue will have to be increased. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to ensure that CBC-TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.

Under article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH. (Deferred resolution)

Citizens in Canada share common concerns about the deterioration of the environment, about the growing influence of corporations upon all sectors of society, and about the threats to education, health and culture. Canadian citizens continue to suffer discrimination and inequitable treatment. Canadian citizens are constantly disillusioned by the discrepancy between government rhetoric and action at all levels. Instead of acting on these concerns, the Federal government has devolved responsibilities upon the provinces and the corporations. (Press release, Calgary Unity, 1999)

- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to food, clothing, shelter, and health care; due process under a just system; control of her/his thoughts; education as and when needed, in accordance with the philosophy of non-violence and respect for the biosphere; and (BC Policy 1986/9)

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to ensure that the protection from discrimination should be inclusive of additional grounds that have been recognized since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. In this Declaration, there were listed a series of grounds

concluding with the expression "other status" which indicated the intention to include other grounds as they arose. Through various human rights instruments, states have recognized the following grounds of discrimination: race, sex, gender, tribe, culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality of birth, refugee or immigrant status, marital status, different forms of the family, disabilities, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, nature of residency or other status.

* to include sexual orientation as a listed ground of discrimination. in

all Canadian human rights documents, and to lobby for its inclusion in all international human rights documents.

* to ensure the right to shelter, THAT IS AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WITH TENURE SECURITY the right to food, the right to social security, the right to universal affordable quality education including the option of repaying student loans through community service, and the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

REDEFINING OF WHAT CONSTITUTES "WORK" AND RECASTING WORK IN SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND

- TO DEPLORE THAT ACTIVITIES AND SUBSTANCES CONTRIBUTE TO OZONE DEPLETION, GREENHOUSE GAS PRODUCTION, EXCESSIVE RESOURCE EXTRACTION AND TO PRODUCTION OF TOXIC, HAZARDOUS, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES, AND THUS TO CONSEQUENCES THAT ARE HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THAT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATIONS AND WAR AND CONFLICT;
- TO ENSURE THE FOLLOWING SO THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO ENCOURAGE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORK, AND TO VALUE AND REIMBURSE THE WORK OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR THAT IS ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT OR RECTIFY THE HARM CAUSED BY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY: (1998)

* to enact a Social Security Act to provide national standards for welfare.

70.1.1 Income Assistance

WELFARE REFORM

As currently practiced, welfare assistance is inefficient, unfair to both government and individuals, and fails to serve those

who need it the most. Because welfare is presently a municipal issue, its costs tend to be born by those governments which are least able to support the program, simply because poorer communities will tend to

(a:) have more people on the welfare roles, and

(b:) have a smaller tax base.

Because of this fact, many smaller communities routinely limit their benefits. This results in our poorest citizens moving to parts of the country where living expenses are highest. In addition, welfare disbursement tends to be dominated by the desire for control rather than a will to serve. As a result, far too much money is spent on administration. Many needy people are also unable to receive benefits because they run afoul of such "Catch-22" dilemmas as having to have a fixed address to receive benefits, but being too poor to rent any place to live. A Green Canada would eliminate these problems by replacing the welfare system with a guaranteed annual income. Under such a program, the federal government would decide upon a minimum allowable income and award a "reverse" income tax to those individuals or families which were unable to secure employment. Because such a payment would be raised through federal taxation, no one community would be penalized for having too many poor people. In addition, there would be a strong incentive for the poor to leave urban areas where the cost of living is high and to move to the countryside where they could be encouraged to become self-sufficient in food, fuel, housing, etc. By eliminating the need for a welfare bureaucracy, enough money would be saved to expand payments.

The guaranteed income would support other Green economic programs. The minimum acceptable wage would rise for jobs such as fast-food, janitorial, etc., because people will be able to "opt out" of the workforce until they find some dignified employment. This would have a leveling effect on social stratification. In addition, rewarding, but poorly-paid work that presently benefits the whole community will expand as the guaranteed income allows increasing numbers of people to "opt for" a life of community service. The guaranteed income will also give workers a greater say in industrial management, as the strongest weapon (fear of poverty) is removed from business's arsenal of strike-breaking tactics.

Finally, the guaranteed income will ensure that the costs of switching from a steadily expanding economy to a conservator society will be borne equally by all its citizens. The Greens would like to see a sustainable society that is not supported by widespread poverty. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Greens also endorse the idea of a minimum and maximum income. The guaranteed income being at 1 and using a ratio of 20 to 1 this would mean that an individual who received the Guaranteed annual income of \$ 10,000 with a minimum wage of \$ 15,000 would dictate the wage of the highest earner which would be \$ 500,000 a year. The goal of those at the top therefore is to increase the well being of those at the bottom. The current spread between the richest and poorest is approximately 150: 1. Using a minimum wage of \$15,000 and an average corporate presidents' remuneration of \$2,250,000 a year. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO INITIATE a large-scale public process combining actuarial and anecdotal evidence to determine what level of income is needed for a person to meet their basic human needs with dignity including the human need for recreation and leisure. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

* TO INDEX income assistance programs to the consumer price index ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

70.2.1 Canada Assistance Plan

* TO BE in solidarity with End Legislated Poverty and other anti-poverty groups campaigning for inclusion of these rights in provincial legislation ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

* TO support the current U.N. investigation into violations of international human rights standards by the Canadian government's repeal of the Canada Assistance Plan
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

• TO REVENTING OF POVERTY THROUGH FULFILLING BASIC NEEDS, PROVIDING EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS, PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PREVENTING WAR AND CONFLICT (1998)

Green Day Care

GREEN PARTY POLICY ON CHILDCARE (carried with amendments)

It is well known that how we care for our children will ultimately determine how people care for each other and the earth. The Green Party sees parenting as a valuable investment not only in the well-being of our children, but in the future of our society as a whole. It should be treated as such by providing real support for parenting instead of encouraging people to work for short-term economic gain which in the end creates enormous stress on families and diminishes both social and human resources. The Green Party believes in subsidizing

parents to look after their own children. We feel that the implementation of a Green Party Childcare policy would encourage parents to take time from work to raise their children. As a result of this family life would be enriched, stress would be diminished and the overall health of our society would be improved.

Green Party Childcare Policy initiatives would include:

- * a Guaranteed Annual Income that would pay one parent to stay at home.
- * extended paid parental leaves.
- * job-sharing options.
- * encouraging part time work.
- * flexible work hours to match the school day.
- * personal days to care for sick children.
- * better paid day care workers to reflect the importance of the work they do
- * a high-quality day-care system for those who need it, with the professional standards and training required by daycare workers.
- * parenting education
- * encouraging workplace childcare

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

DAY CARE

Greens support the principle of universal access to flexible, private and publicly-funded, non-profit child care as well as the extension of government paid maternity leave and parental leaves. It is, however, important to recognize that many of the pressures

for day care come from a consumer society in which parents both work to accumulate more belongings than needed for a balanced lifestyle. With the guaranteed annual income and community land trusts it would be increasingly less necessary for families to have two incomes to survive.

SOCIAL WORK

Lack of funding to family services and the incredible caseload of social workers is crippling our ability to assist individuals to be active members of the community. Greens recommend an increase in the funding made available to social workers and a reduction in the case load of social workers. Currently the caseload of social workers is as high as one worker dealing with 300 families. This should be reduced to 1 / 30 families. This massive increase in spending will be offset by a dividend of increased employment, increased detection of child abuse, sexual abuse and an increase number of individuals who become functioning members of society again. The cost of inaction is much higher than the cost of action.

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. we stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA,

* TO PROVIDE quality government or community funded childcare, including direct support of primary care givers, that meets the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, is universally accessible, and [is] responsive to the needs of parents and the community POLICY CONVENTION, 1987.

73.0 Family

A. We will actively encourage the creation a financial support program which recognizes the right of all people to an acceptable quality of life, which gives only to those in need and which concentrates all available resources into one efficient system. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

73.1.1 Single Parent Families

* TO IMMEDIATELY RAISE IN THE short-term resolution, of the amount of money that welfare recipients may keep from their earned incomes POLICY CONVENTION, 1987.

73.2.1 Parental Responsibilities

Resolved that the Greens are committed to family legislation which encourages both parents in a separation or divorce to continue to be directly responsible to their children (e.g. visiting, attending school functions, providing clothes, etc.) POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* to [INSTITUTE] a system to ensure that both parents in a separation or divorce share the financial responsibility of caring for their children and establish a publicly funded enforcement system to ensure that both parents live up to this responsibility POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO [ROVIDE] resources to encourage and enable divorced or separated parents to resolve disputes without involving the court. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Common Law Relationship Act

* TO introduce a Common-Law Relationship Act, which would allow any two people who chose to live together the same benefits and recognition accorded to women and men in traditional marriages POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

* TO amend any other legislation that discriminates against non traditional marriages or single people POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

F. We will expand the definition of family for the purpose of provincial benefits and tax treatment to include same-sex relationships. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Parental Responsibilities

* TO [ENACT] family legislation which encourages both parents in a separation or divorce to continue to be directly responsible to their children (e.g. visiting, attending school functions, providing clothes, etc.); POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO {INSTITUTE} a system to ensure that both parents in a separation or divorce share the financial responsibility of caring for their children and establish a publicly funded enforcement system to ensure that both parents live up to this responsibility; POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO PROVIDE resources to encourage and enable divorced or separated parents to resolve disputes without involving the court. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Common Law Relationship Act

* TO introduce a Common-Law Relationship Act, which would allow any two people who chose to live together the same benefits and recognition accorded to women and men in traditional marriages POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

* TO amend any other legislation that discriminates against non traditional marriages or single people POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

72.9.1 Green Day Care

* TO PROVIDE /Resolved that the Greens advocate the provision of / quality government or community funded childcare, including direct support of primary care givers, that meets the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, is universally accessible, and [is] responsive to the needs of parents and the community. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

LABOUR

Union Support

- To advance the ideal that all industrial production shall be ecologically sustainable; and
- To support the inherent right of workers' organizations to exist with all of their attendant democratic and legal rights and social and ecological responsibilities.

Because:

- workers have the right to withhold their services individually or collectively,
- workers have the right to negotiate the environmental conditions of their labour either individually or collectively,
- workers' organizations have value to their members and to society as a whole,
- the present affluence experienced in BC and the industrial world has been less the result of entrepreneurial expertise and workers organizations than of the careless abuse of the earth and its resources,
- the development of health and welfare programs brought about by the efforts of workers' organizations fall short by not addressing the most important problem of sustainability, and
- workers organizations should be encouraged to direct their activities to such things as:
 - a. environmental impact
 - b. full and meaningful employment
 - c. cooperative preventative community health care
 - d. opportunities for creativity in the enjoyment of leisure and retirement; and
- organizations have a vital role to play in the revitalization of the democratic processes; and
- considerable social and economic advances sought about by workers organizations have not been accompanied by care of the earth and its systems; (B.C. Convention 1990)

Worker Owned Cooperatives

- To introduce a program to encourage the establishment of worker owned businesses, and to assist workers wishing to assume ownership of existing businesses.
- To ensure that such a program would assist worker owned businesses through low interest loans, free consultation services, technical assistance, and lower tax rates. This program would only be available to those businesses which meet strict environmental protection criteria as established by a Commission made up of representatives of environmental interest groups.

Because:

- it is vital that society provides all persons with an opportunity for meaningful work while at the same time producing goods and services only at an ecologically sustainable rate; and
- much of the wealth extracted from the planet is spent supporting enormous levels of bureaucracy, over management, and return for investors in the corporate world; and
- the never-ending battle between management and labour has led to ever larger, more efficient corporations, and bigger and bigger unions to fight the giant corporations, rather than smaller, innovative, and flexible businesses; and
- Greens support the concepts of local control, self-responsibility, and cooperativeness;
POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- To support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises
(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Regional Teacher Bargaining

- To support a district by district teacher bargaining process. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

Mechanization

- To oppose the current federal tax deductions for mechanization (research and development and capital investment deductions) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

WORK/JOB CREATION

- To support:

- the expansion of non-job work in more self-sufficient communities in place of dependence on mega-projects and centralized and capital-intensive manufacturing processes.
- encouragement of self-employment in local services and production.
- work exchange, product exchange, barter, payment in kind service for family and community benefits.
- job creation in smaller-scale energy development projects, in alternative technology, by public funding of recycling, conservation and environmental clean-up, by funding adequate child-care programs, in programs rooted in the community.
- redirecting capital towards greater development of low cost housing and model ecological communities.
- redirecting production towards sustainable technologies and methods.
- a flexible system of job sharing and shorter work hours should be encouraged.
- a minimum income scheme to support those who earn a low income or who work seasonally or part-time to replace the current welfare? system.
- recognition and reward of the care of home and children.
- encouragement of alternative life styles by making them economically viable.

In short, the development of an alternative society to replace our

present industrial society which makes multitudes outcasts by leaving them unemployed, underemployed or with unrewarding employment.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

RESOLUTION: GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT TO SAFE, HEALTHY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORKING CONDITIONS

- To the right to safe and healthy working conditions

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work, which ensure, in particular:

- remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:
 - fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay of equal value (a) (i);
 - a decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant (a) (ii);
- safe and healthy working conditions (b);
- equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence...

(Art. 7 International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966).

- To enshrine the right to freedom of association

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests (Art. 22. 1 International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

- To ensure the right to form trade unions

the right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his/her economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others (Art. 8. 1.a International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

- To ensure the right to strike in conformity with the law

the right to strike, provided that it is exercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country (Art. 8. 1.d International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY (3,502,284,000)

Rename the department of industry to the Department of "Just Transition"

Redirect 2,000,000,000 to fair and just transition programs for workers and communities affected by conversion of sunset industries to socially equitable and environmentally sound development and employment. In the 1999 Public Trust Green Budget there was a recommendation to relocate the funds in the Department of Industry away from subsidizing corporations and corporate-beneficial research. To address the challenges of the 21st century, Canada must move away from policies of economic growth at any cost. In the future, the Canadian government must act with foresight to prevent the entrenchment of socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices. Canada is in a situation where a transition and conversion policy is necessary to phase out, or

ban socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices. Public policies must direct public funding to ensuring a just transition for workers and communities economically affected by these transition policies. There must be a national commitment to implementing the public trust throughout the country with a fair distribution of the effects, and an obligation to communities and to maintain full income and all-inclusive targeted transition assistance for working people who are dislocated as a result of the implementation of specific policies until they can find comparable work. Workers and the communities affected by the policy must be involved in the decision-making process from the development of the terms of reference and throughout the process, and that the decision-making process must be based on the fundamental principles of Just Transition supported by respective unions. Redirect 1,502,284,000 from the National Research Council and Natural Science and Social Science and humanities research to socially equitable and environmentally sound projects. The research must not be linked to industry or "partner-shipped with industry".

Department

Canadian Intellectual Property Office Revolving Fund

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

Canadian Space Agency

Competition

Tribunal

Copyright Board

Economic Development Agency of Canada for Quebec Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation

National Research Council of Canada

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Standards Council of Canada

Statistics Canada

Western Economic Diversification

GRANTS

Marketplace Rules and Services

Grant to the Radio Advisory Board of Canada

CONTRIBUTIONS

Micro-Economic Policy

Canadian Institute for Advanced Research

Internal Trade Secretariat 550,000

International Telecommunications Union Geneva

Canada Community Investment Plan

Marketplace Rules and Services

Contributions to various organizations working in the
consumer interest

Industry Sector Development

Strategic Technologies

Canadian Network for the Advancement of Research,
Industry and Education

Community Futures Program

Insurance payments under the Enterprise

Development Program under the Industrial and
Regional Development Program

Technology Outreach Program

Ontario Base Closures Program

Aboriginal Business Canada Program

Northern Development Fund

Liabilities under the Small Business Loans Act

Technology Partnerships Canada Program

Canada/Quebec Agreement on Industrial
Development

School Net/Community Access Program

Eastern Ontario Economic Recovery Initiative

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (885,697,000) -

The department should seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on whether Canada has been in violation of Canada's international obligations because of Canada's failure to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance. This recommendation builds on the recommendation from the 1999 Public Trust Green Comment that some funding should be redirected from the Justice department to the implementation of International law in Canada in recognition of the culmination of the Decade Devoted to the Furtherance of International Law in 1999. The Law Commission should recommend that the practice by developers of intimidating citizens and locally elected officials through law suits. be treated as a "criminal offence of intimidation". The section in the Criminal code on the dissemination of hate literature must be revised to correspond to the more stringent obligation contained in the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Human rights codes must include the following grounds:

- race, tribe, or culture;**
- colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language; nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker);**
- gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family,**
- disability or age;**
- religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or - class, economic position, social conditions or other status;**

(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others);

Funds should be redirected from Judges salaries to an Anti-Poverty fund for poor children and their families Funds should be redirected to support the

decriminalization of drugs and the implementation of other harm-reduction strategies including education and recognition of the substantive differences in the physiological and psychological effects of individual drugs and the need for regulatory regimes to reflect these differences (such as the properties of individual substances, the consequences of their use and sale, and the consequences of attempting to prohibit, restrict, or control their sale and use.) (Budget 2000)

DEPARTMENT

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Canadian human Rights Tribunal

Commissioner for Federal and Judicial Affairs

Federal Court of Canada

Law Commission of Canada

Offices of the Information and Privacy commissioners of Canada

Supreme Court of Canada

Tax Court of Canada

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Canadian human Rights Tribunal

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to ensure that the protection from discrimination should be inclusive of additional grounds that have been recognized since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. In this Declaration, there were listed a series of grounds concluding with the expression "other status" which indicated the intention to include other grounds as they arose. Through various human rights instruments, states have recognized the following grounds of discrimination: race, sex, gender, tribe, culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality of birth, refugee or immigrant status, marital status, different forms of the family, disabilities, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, nature of residency or other status.

* to include sexual orientation as a listed ground of discrimination. in

all Canadian human rights documents, and to lobby for its inclusion in all international human rights documents.

* to ensure the right to shelter, THAT IS AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WITH TENURE SECURITY the right to food, the right to social security, the right to universal affordable quality education including the option of repaying student loans through community service, and the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

A Green party government would undertake:

Law [Reform] Commission of Canada

* to institute substantial reforms to the administration of justice within Canada, in terms of human rights, electoral and government reform, law enforcement and reform of the criminal code.

- TO establish an independent process for appointing the members of regulatory boards. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To advocate restorative justice: Justice should be restorative rather than retributive. Crime should be defined as a violation of one person by another, not as a violation of the state. The 80% of offenders who are non-violent should be sent directly to halfway houses. Sentencing circles should be used as an alternative to trial by judge and jury. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Crime Prevention

- To move away from a program of crime mitigation through incarceration to one of crime prevention through guaranteeing the rights to basic needs

* To prevent CRIME THROUGH SOCIAL PROGRAMS and thus to reaffirm

the General Assembly resolution on Crime Prevention, and Criminal Justice, which stated “that crime prevention and criminal justice should be considered in the context of economic development, political, social and cultural systems and social values and changes, as well as in the context of the New International Economic Order” (2 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and development, the General Assembly Resolution, 1981)

- To support the call in Habitat II Agenda for the formation of lawful community-based crime prevention: “As appropriate, promote personal security and reduce fear by improving police services, making them more accountable to the communities they serve, and by encouraging and facilitating, whenever appropriate, the formation of lawful community-based crime prevention measures and systems” (91 d Habitat II)

- TO REDIRECT MISPLACED PRIORITIES RELATED TO CRIME—MITIGATION THROUGH INCARCERATION RATHER THAN PREVENTION THROUGH THE GUARANTEEING OF POSITIVE HUMAN RIGHTS—THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH CARE, SHELTER, FOOD ETC. AS WAS UNDERTAKEN THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON SOCIAL CULTURAL ECONOMIC RIGHTS) (1998)

- to “promote, as agreed in Habitat II, crime prevention through social development by finding ways to help communities deal with underlying factors that undermine community safety and resulting crime, by addressing poverty, inequality, family stress, unemployment, absence of education and vocational opportunities, and lack of health care, including mental health services” (91 a ter. Habitat II)

- To prevent and reduce violence and crime, especially at the local levels, Governments, in partnership with all community-minded citizens and groups with a wide range of experience and expertise” including some members of the community that could be socially and environmentally disadvantaged by the decisions

- To prevent crime through guaranteeing of positive human rights—the right to social security, health care, shelter, food etc. as was undertaken through the International Covenant on Social Cultural Economic Rights), (1998)

- * to institute a system of justice which fairly balances the right to due process with collective security and works to reduce crime through prevention, deterrence and rehabilitation.

- * to institute an inclusive electoral political process which represents

both minority and mainstream views effectively.

∞ Senate reform

The Green Party of Ontario feels that the Federal Senate should be patterned after senate models that have been successful in other countries. In many European countries for example all significant constituencies are represented. Canadian constituencies might include: Geographic regions, native peoples, minority groups, and professions. Each constituency would be allowed seats dependent upon the number of members, they had in their organizations. Checks and balances would be instituted to guarantee gender parity and proportional representation. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* to hold a referendum (either by preferential ballot or followed by a series of runoffs) giving Canadians the opportunity to set the direction senate reform should take.

* TO IMPLEMENT SENATE ELECTED BY PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION (deferred resolution)

* TO ABOLISH THE SENATE (Deferred resolution, proposed by Andy Shadrack)

LEGAL REFORM

* to implement anti-SLAPP legislation strictly limiting the rights of corporations to sue groups and individuals for pecuniary loss.

One of the fundamental tenets of Green Politics is Social Justice. Social Justice is achieved to a large extent through the legal system.

The law society of upper Canada mediates disputes between lawyers and clients. This is a body composed of lawyers. Lawyers determine the policy for judging the validity of a complaint. These

same lawyers also serve as directors of the lawyers professional indemnity company. How can they implement an impartial policy to judge a complaint when they are directors of the company that will have to pay if the complaint is valid? Clearly the law society has failed its obligation to provide the public with an independent body to hear complaints about legal practice.

Errors and omissions insurance exist to protect the public from lawyers who are incompetent, negligent, substance abusers or criminals. However, this system is flawed and rarely allows for the settlement of one legal wrongdoing without the hiring of another lawyer at considerable expense.

To restructure the legal system

system so that lawyers are not required

for many simple functions, such as wills, land transfers, divorce settlements. These functions can be more efficiently performed by paralegals and negotiators. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

2: All legal documents must be written in plain English. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

3: Registration of all wills. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

4: Thumb print of lawyer required on all significant documents including land transfers and wills. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

5: Lawyer discipline boards must be composed of publicly elected citizens. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

6: Elections of all Judges at all levels. Judges are currently a patronage appointment. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

7: Amend the Law Society of Upper Canada act meaningful full public participation and allow public access to Law Society records. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

8: Remove the disciplining of lawyers from the mandate of law societies. Place them under the auspicious of the department of consumer and corporate affairs. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

9: Provide funding for legal costs in cases involving Social Justice, employment equity, and Environmental rights.
(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Addictive drugs, alcohol, marijuana, tobacco

1: We do not encourage the use of drugs.

2: Illicit drug laws generally do more harm than the drug they attempt to control.

3: We do not support monopolies on production, rather we would like /

* to regulate alcohol, tobacco and currently prohibited opiates, hallucinogens, stimulants and depressants (such as marijuana, heroin, cocaine, MDA, MDMA, LSD etc.) under the same legislation as one another.

- to promote local, small scaled production of alcohol rather than monopolies on production (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- To Legalize and regulate the production and consumption of marijuana and hashish. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- To not tax "Brew your own" establishments. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- To introduce a deposit system which would require the return and filling of wine and liquor bottles. This would be a non tariff barrier to trade and encourage the local production of Wine, beer and alcohol. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to advocate a significant reduction of provincial taxes on locally produced wine, beer, and alcohol. This loss of revenue

would be compensated for by increased local economic activity and improved efficiency. GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- To enquire the listing of all additives on alcohol and tobacco products. GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)
- To Legalize and regulate the use of stills by individuals for the production of fuel and consumable alcohol. GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)
- To Treat hard drug use as a medical rather than criminal problem. GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO DECRIMINALIZE MARIJUANA, AND TO PROVIDE TREATMENT FOR ADDICTION FROM OTHER DRUGS (SEE PAPER CIRCULATED DURING ELECTION, SIGNIFICANT OMISSION IN PLATFORM AND RECENT B.C. RESOLUTION)

Tobacco restrictions

- TO [INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT Cigarettes cause 35,000 premature deaths annually which results in a yearly drain on the economy in lost income and medical costs of over \$5.2 billion as opposed to the \$3 billion the tobacco industry contributes to the economy through jobs and taxes. (UPDATE)
- To CLOSE / Entering into negotiations with the Federal government to close/ our borders to imported tobacco and ban the export of all tobacco products.
- TO Ban the advertising of all tobacco products. including the funding of sporting and cultural events.
- TO PROTECT Protecting the rights of non-smokers by banning smoking in any enclosed public place and on all forms of public transportation.
- TO SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE /Substantial increases in/ penalties for the selling of tobacco products to minors.
- TO ban the/ selling of tobacco products from vending machines.

- TO REGULARLY CHANGE Strongly worded /, regularly changed/ health warnings on cigarette packages. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Supreme Court of Canada

Supreme Court judges

- * TO ALLOW PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS TO APPOINT SUPREME COURT JUDGES (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

Sentencing

- * TO EXPERIMENT WITH SENTENCING CIRCLES, IN WHICH MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE INVOLVED IN METING OUT APPROPRIATE PUNISHMENTS, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO JUDGES AND JURIES (DEFERRED RESOLUTION);
- * to keep non-violent individuals who are employed while under house arrest, on parole or performing community service.
- * TO INSTITUTE A REQUIREMENT TO COMPENSATE THEIR VICTIMS AND/OR PERFORM COMMUNITY SERVICE (DEFERRED RESOLUTION);
- * TO REVIEW DEFINING CRIME AS A VIOLATION OF ONE PERSON BY ANOTHER, RATHER THAN AS A VIOLATION OF THE STATE (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)
- * TO FOCUS THE SEARCH FOR JUSTICE ON REPAIR OF SOCIAL INJURY, THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS, AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFENDER IN FINDING SOLUTIONS (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)
- * TO EXPERIMENT WITH DEVELOPING DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATION RATHER THAN ADVERSARIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND PROCESSES AROUND NON-VIOLENT CRIME, ESPECIALLY DIRECT INVOLVEMENT BY PARTICIPANTS; (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)
- * TO REVIEW REVISING THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT (YOA) SO THAT YOUNG CRIMINALS ARE ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS;
- * TO STUDY CHANGING THE YOA SO THAT YOUNG PEOPLE ARE CHANNELLED INTO ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS; (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)
- * TO EXPERIMENT WITH VIOLENT CRIME SENTENCING WHEREIN THE PRIME OBJECTIVE IS TO PROTECT THE VICTIMS, FAMILY, NEIGHBOURS AND COMMUNITY FIRST, REHABILITATE THOSE WHO CAN BE, AND PROTECT THE

COMMUNITY PERMANENTLY FROM THOSE WHO CANNOT BE REHABILITATED.
(DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* to closely examine the use of sentencing circles, house arrest for non-violent crime, increased community service and civil suits for punitive damages to keep non-violent first offenders out of prison facilities.

Inter-species rights bill

* to enact a bill of inter-species rights which would guarantee all species native to Canada the following rights:(a) the right to exist; (b) the right to exist in at least one geographical location without human interference;

(c) the right to access to food, clean water and clean air

* to conduct a full review of government contracts, procedures, statutes and regulations to address other areas in which same-sex couples face systematic discrimination.

* to redirect government gun control efforts as follows: (a) a ban on all assault weapons;(b) clearer regulation of gun storage OFF-SITE STORAGE OF ALL HUNTING RIFLES (DEFERRED RESOLUTION); (c) a program to phase-out handguns by tightening eligibility requirements over time; (d) a ban on large capacity magazines.

Environmental rights

* to guarantee through legislation: a) the right to clean air; b) the right to clean water; c) the right to uncontaminated food

* to empower Canadians whose environmental rights have been violated to take governments, corporations and individuals to court for violation of these rights.

Gun Control

We advocate:

- to ban on all assault weapons, handguns and large capacity magazines except for public servants in the pursuit of their duties. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to Define and require strict storage of all firearms. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to improve screening for the FAC and the restricted weapons permit. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to Require FAC for ammunition purchases. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

{TO CONSIDER THE USE OF GUNS FOR ABORIGINAL SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLES} (PROPOSED ADDITION TO DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

Doctor assisted suicide and euthanasia

- to DECRIMINALIZE DOCTOR ASSISTED SUICIDE AND EUTHANASIA (1998)

Whereas between 1991 and 1995, on six occasions, individuals in Canada who openly admitted to compassionately helping others to die received a conditional discharge or a suspended sentence; and

- TO PROVIDE legislation is needed to allow euthanasia or assisted suicide not as a way of liberating encouraging the practice, but as a way of restricting it to the situations that we, as a society, deem

appropriate; (Green party of Canada)

- TO decriminalize doctor-assisted suicide (Green party of Canada)
- to regulate eligibility for euthanasia; (Green party of Canada)
- to establish a process that will require thorough family consultation and a specified waiting period for euthanasia; (Green party of Canada)
- to narrow the definition of an offence of assisted suicide
- TO legalize assisted suicide and euthanasia under limited conditions (Green party of Canada)
- to allow compassionate homicide as a criminal defence or change the punishment for assisted suicide (Green Party of Canada)

Charter of Rights and Freedoms

* TO PROPOSE that the government of British Columbia propose and negotiate for the following changes to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms:

- 1 removal of the notwithstanding clause
- 2 removal of the demonstrably justifiable clause
- 3 addition of the following human rights: the right to clean air, the right to clean water, the right to uncontaminated food and the right to shelter

4 addition of a section covering inter-species rights including the right of every indigenous species in Canada to exist in its natural habitat

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996)

**DEPARTMENT
OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY**

NATURAL RESOURCES (713,039,000)

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICES DEPARTMENT

Internationally Canada has undertaken to move away from logging old growth, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to conserve carbon sinks, and to conserve biodiversity, including endangered species, Funding must be redirected away from deregulation, voluntary compliance (ISO 14,000) to Mandatory International Normative Standards (MINS) based on international principles drawn from obligations incurred through conventions, treaties; and commitments made through conference action plans. There must be a phasing out of sunset industries (nuclear, fossil fuel) coupled with a fair and just transition program for affected workers and communities, and with the active promotion of environmentally sound alternative energy (as agreed to in numerous international agreements). All further transfers of Plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons and sales of CANDU reactors must be prohibited.

Redirecting .696 billion into developing environmentally sound energy, transportation

Transferring .7 billion into developing environmentally sound energy, transportation and BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Techniques) practices. All decisions in this department including those related to forests must be in compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (invoking the precautionary principle to justify the banning of environmentally unsound practices that contribute to the reduction or loss of biodiversity) and with the Framework Convention on Climate Change (conserving carbon sinks)

All further promotion and sale of CANDU reactors cease including to those countries that are part of the CANDU Group (Korea - 2 sold and built 2 under construction; Argentina 1 sold and built; Rumania 1 sold and built second half built; China sold loan 1.5 billion, Turkey current bid with possible loan. All subsidies to fossil fuel and nuclear industry must cease and funding redirected to conservation and to the development of environmentally sound alternatives such as solar, wind, and tidal etc.

***Transferring 1.7 billion into fulfilling Canada's commitment at the Habitat II Conference to move away from car-dependency, reducing the ecological footprint, developing environmentally sound transportation. In addition to assist Canada in discharging its obligations under the Climate change Convention to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (a Convention that Canada has been in violation of since Canada signed and ratified the Convention in 1992).**

DEPARTMENT

AECEB control regulations

Grants to support non-profit organizations which are
furthering the development of nuclear safety standards

Support program for IAEA

AECL

National Energy Board

GRANTS

to Organizations associated with research, development,
management and promotion of activities that contribute
to department objectives (in support of organizations...)

Science and Technology

Knowledge Infrastructure

Development Federal Policy and Regulations

Promoting Canada's International Interests

Corporate Management and Administration

CONTRIBUTIONS

Science and Technology

In support of organizations ...

Canadian Forestry Association

Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada

International Energy Agency/Forest Energy Agreement

Forintek Canada Corporation

Canadian Inter-Agency Forest Fire Centre

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy
programs

Petroleum Technology Research Centre

First Nations Forestry Program

Industrial energy research and development programs
to effect research and to increase the efficiency
of the use of energy

International Energy Agency

Ocean Drilling Program

Forintek Canada Corporation Value-Added Program

Knowledge Infrastructure

In support of organizations...

Ocean Drilling Program

Model Forest Program

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Programs

Developing Federal Policy and Regulations

In support of Organizations....

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Programs

City of Calgary in support of the production of electricity
from renewable energy sources

New and expanded measures under the Energy Efficiency
and Alternative Energy programs

Ocean Drilling Program

Canada/Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board

Canada/Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board

National Community Tree Foundation

Promoting Canada's International Interests

In support of organizations...

Ocean drilling program

Sunset/special Programs

Mineral Development Agreement - asbestos

Infrastructure in Newfoundland for

costs related to ...oil and gas

NS offshore Revenue Account

Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Resource Revenue

NS fiscal Equalization Offset Payment

Climate change action fund

ENERGY

Use of non-polluting energy is essential to the security of the environment. Conservation of all sources of energy is vital to the future well being of the provinces. Modifications to human lifestyles which increase energy efficiency will support conservation. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. WE will support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Renewable Energy and Conservation

In view of global climate change and the dangers of radioactive waste, the Green Party suggests phasing out fossil fuels and nuclear energy in favour of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass, and micro-hydro. The transition to sustainable energy can be achieved through improved energy efficiency, conservation and co-generation. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

• to support the creation of, and already existing, areas in "soft energy" and conservation; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to change the focus of international energy assistance away from mega projects towards appropriately sized community planned and driven projects.

* to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.

* to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.

* to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.

* TO oppose the export of electric power from the province; and (BC ANNUAL GENERAL MEEETING, 1986) AND CANADA

* to stop sale of nuclear technology from Canada (technology for dealing safely with nuclear waste does not exist).

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to eliminate subsidies for nuclear and fossil fuels and to raise taxes on them to reflect environmental costs.

* to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally

* to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors

* to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or

chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to allocate a significant portion of energy research and development spending to support field trials and commercialization of renewable energy technologies to improve

their reliability, efficiency and competitiveness in Canadian and international markets and thereby accelerate their adoption by clients.

* to immediately revise tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments to make them at least as attractive to investors as investments in conventional energy sources (such as oil and gas) including changes to flow-through share eligibility to include development costs and elimination of the Specified Energy Property rules.

* to redirect research and development spending to focus on [SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND] environmentally sound energy technologies.

A. We will encourage efforts to produce energy from renewable and non-polluting sources such as wind, sun and biomass. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To encourage recovery of waste energy through co-generation such as providing heat for buildings from cooling water at power plants

- To consider the negative impacts of the nuclear industry to outweigh its benefits. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

*TO DIRECT government and research aid be directed to support SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND alternate/appropriate energy sources B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* to accelerate investment in sustainable energy infrastructure.

* to provide incentives to renewable energy producers and investors with a production credit of \$0.05 per kilowatt hour.

* to implement an Energy Research & Development Act to divert in excess of \$1 billion in annual federal research and development spending to fund sustainable energy research and development.

ELECTRICITY

The Green Party is committed to a non-nuclear future for Ontario. In Ontario 50% of our baseline electrical supply comes from Nuclear powered plants.

The dangers of Nuclear power include:

- It's association with the nuclear arms race.
- The lack of safe storage sites for radioactive wastes.

- The technologically and financially inability to decommission nuclear reactors.
- The uneconomic nature of the technology.
- The bureaucracy of specialists required to operate the system.
- The long-term health risks associated with this technology.
- The diversion of capital from, and the inevitable undermining and suppression of competing alternatives.
- The resulting promotion of electricity waste instead of conservation.
- The inevitable catastrophic melt downs.
- It is inefficient, inflexible and unreliable.
- There are security risks.
- Uranium is a non-renewable resource that causes occupational as well as environmental destruction in its production and distribution.
- Ecologically acceptable alternative technologies are available in Ontario.

Nuclear power is only possible through a complicated system of subsidies and grants. The end of Nuclear power will only come about when market forces are imposed on Ontario Hydro.

The Green Party of Ontario advocates:

1: Removing all subsidies for hooking up new installations to the power grids. It currently costs Ontario Hydro in new capital expenditures \$ 50,000 to hook a new single-family residence with electric heating onto the Nuclear Grid in Ontario. This subsidy encourages the use of Nuclear power production over solar or co-generation. There would be no exemptions to this policy. The objective is to get as many homes and businesses off the power grid

as possible.

2. Instruct Ontario Hydro to buy electricity from non-utility generators at full-avoided costs.

3: Hydro's own internal planning documents reveal that a 1978 inventory of undeveloped low-profile hydro sites of small to medium scale dams, extensions to existing powerhouses, and redevelopment of abandoned sites would generate 14,000 mw of peak electric power. This is 28 times the peak output of a Pickering sized plant.

Ontario Hydro's own studies indicate that hydraulic development after conservation could displace the need for Darlington, Bruce and Pickering nuclear power station. This power would be generated when needed as opposed to nuclear's 60% over production requirements to meet peak demand. It would be generated at about \$ 950 for each new kilowatt (1981) or about 1500% less than Darlington

4: Electricity is at its peak demand in Ontario during the winter months. This is also when 73% of Ontario homes are burning oil or natural gas to heat their homes. The Green Party advocates retrofitting through tax credits the purchase of co generation furnaces that generate electricity when they burn oil or gas.

5: A program of research and development should be implemented to enable all homes to have their own photo-voltaic cell generation system and or co-generation capacity.

6: The electric grid should be used as an electricity exchange system and a means of access to reserve supply from existing hydro-electric, solar and co-generation plants.

7: Hydro rate structure should be revised to Reward conservation and production rather than waste.

8: Remove the exemption from home owners and life insurance to residents of Ontario in the event of a nuclear accident. Currently you are not insured if there is a nuclear accident. This would effectively end any discussions about the economics of nuclear power.

9: Divert Ontario Hydro's nuclear research funds and resources to developing sustainable soft energy alternatives.

10: Continue and expand conservation strategies.

11: New industries should be encouraged to build and maintain locally controlled generation systems.

12: Ontario Hydro's board should be elected not appointed.

13: Direct passive solar heating for homes and smaller public buildings and hot water heating are now economically viable when combined with insulation and R-2000 building design. Other forms of heating and cooling can be reduced to occasional supplementary use.

14: A vigorous campaign to create new home design and retrofit existing homes to the required standards to achieve this objective should be implemented immediately, supported by redirected research and funds no longer required for the nuclear power program.

15: Research to improve the efficiency of and control the pollution from wood-burning stoves.

16: Hydro should pay an amount equal to the full avoided capital cost to the consumer for improvements that result in lower electrical consumption. ENDANGERED SPECIES AND HABITAT ACT

ONTARIO???

D. WE will support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. We will instigate an independent audit of Alberta's remaining low-cost petroleum resources, so that Albertans can make informed decisions regarding exports of oil and

gas and the long-term energy security of the province. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000

- * To give highest priority to the development of renewable energy resources and technologies such as wind, water, solar, and small scale geothermal (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO REQUIRE THAT 20% OF ELECTRICITY FROM GREEN SOURCES (WIND, SOLAR, BIOMASS, SMALL HYDRO AND COGENERATION OF ELECTRICITY AND HEAT) WITHIN TEN YEARS; (Deferred resolution)

- * TO CONVERT THE FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEET TO ELECTRIC, PROPANE, NATURAL GAS, ETHANOL, ETC., AS A MEANS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES BY 50% WITHIN TEN YEARS; (Deferred resolution)

- * TO RETROFIT AND USE OF OTHER ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

TO IMPROVE FEDERALLY OWNED OR CONTROLLED BUILDING STOCK BY 25% WITHIN FIVE YEARS AND 50% WITHIN TEN YEARS. (Deferred resolution)

- * TO IMPLEMENT A CARBON CONSUMPTION TAX TO GRADUALLY DOUBLE THE REAL PRICE OF THESE FUELS OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD. (Deferred

- * TO encourage [ENSURE] the construction of small decentralized power plants; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986) PROVIDING THAT THERE IS EQUAL ACCESS TO POWER AND PROVIDING THAT THERE IS A REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENERGY [

F. We will encourage small power producers to install power generation units which use renewable energy, and ensure that the electrical grid system buys surpluses at reasonable rates. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO support a change/raise in energy prices to true replacement costs for all users; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

- * TO support a change in rate structures to encourage conservation; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

- * To create regional soft energy supply councils to advise all levels of government on soft energy issues, with representatives from government, small soft energy companies, and interested groups and citizens (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support the replacement of coal-fired thermal generating plants as soon as possible and oppose the construction of any new coal-fired facilities (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support transitional financing to municipalities instituting biomass conversion [of non-toxic organic wastes including sewage solids]; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

WATER

* TO oppose the export of water from the province (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986) AND FROM CANADA [SEE PRESS RELEASE SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT ON POSITION OF BANNING EXPORT OF WATER]

* to ensure that water is not declared to be an "economic good"

* to prevent any privatization of community water systems.

MINING

* TO PLACE a moratorium on offshore oil drilling; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* to review the mining industry establishing mineral conservation, environmental protection, and human safety (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

The Ontario ministry of Northern Development says the mining industry's "right to mine" should be given top priority. But the mining industry does not always act in the best interests of Native peoples, the citizens of the province, local communities, or the variety of life forms with which we share this planet. The Industry has diverted rivers, drained lakes, acidified the delicately balanced soils of northeastern Ontario, and laid barren the entire Sudbury basin. The impact of mining on the Northern environment must be minimized to protect wildlife habitat, aesthetics and spiritual values. Mining practices reflect total disregard for the

biosphere. Legislation has reduced some of the extreme examples, however, we feel there is still a long way to go.

Therefore, we recommend:

- Investigations to plan for restitution be paid to Native peoples in Ontario

- Prohibit mine exploration and other mining activities in wilderness areas, parks, areas of natural and scientific interest and other environmentally significant areas.

- Require public notification, independent baseline flora and fauna studies, and an outline of planned habitat protection measures.

- Designate all proposed new mines and mine related activities under the environmental assessment acts.

- Zero discharge of toxins from mines. Emissions of pollutants must be reduced to zero. Refer to section on zero discharge.

- Require on-site treatment of all mine waste water and tailings leachate before it is released into ground water or adjacent water bodies.

- Require a closure plan, including financial assurance to be filed for public review 30 days before a new mine or mine related facility can be approved. Require a closure plan and financial assurances for all existing mines

- Tax mining production to more accurately reflect the costs to the public and the environment.

- Phase out of Uranium mining in Ontario.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO ban the mining and export of uranium (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Uranium Mining

TO ban the exploration for and the mining of uranium in the province{S}, and the transport of uranium {WITHIN PROVINCES, AMONG PROVINCES AND OUTSIDE OF CANADA} BECAUSE OF THE HAZARDS OF RADIOACTIVITY IS UNSAFE FOR LIFE AT ANY STAGE FROM EXTRACTION OF RAW MATERIALS TO DISPOSAL (. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

FORESTRY

Our forests are among our most valued ecosystems. Stewardship of this resource must include the protection of the ecosystem as well as support of the communities which are dependent on forest industries. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To develop regulations whereby the forest industries will be integrated into local sustainable economies. We will prevent the exploitation of the forest for the export of raw resources by multinationals corporations. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- to recognize that Forests belong to future generations and provide habitat for other species. clear-cutting should be banned and the remaining 1% of old growth should be preserved. Higher stumpage fees would encourage selective cutting, and value-added production creates more jobs than exporting raw logs. Hemp and kenaf should be grown as alternative sources of paper fiber. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- To support and work toward

legislation and regulations to accomplish the following:

a) That 20% of public land in Ontario be preserved.

b) Wildlife species and their habitat will be protected by a system of wildlife preserves in all vegetation zones and ecosystems, surrounded by buffer zones and connected by corridors, reproduced at all scales to the smallest, in all areas including rural agricultural and residential areas, and urban areas, with the goal of having all recoverable species which were present in 1500 in each vegetation zone, widely present in the same zone in the future, except that in the deciduous forest zone large predators and elk may be limited to one or a few large

tracts.

c) The province and municipalities will accept co-responsibility with the federal government for the protection of wildlife and habitat.

d) Forested areas will be managed so as to at least cycle through a relatively lengthy stage in which the species composition and water quality (as far as water quality is controllable by land use) is the same as before European settlement, and that if because of timber cutting or other land use practices the species complement is temporarily reduced, it can and will replenish itself from the surrounding area. Management practices will include the maintenance of a sufficient number of standing dead trees and downed trees to maintain all species.

e) Forest management practices for timber will be directed at producing product which is high in value per unit of volume, and is suitable to have high value added to it, preferably locally. Management practices will favour multiple tree species and multiple use, and will aim at a steady state forest of mixed tree species, wherever practicable.

f) There will be developed a pattern on forest management by local communities, including First Nations communities, within provincial guidelines, suitable for general application.

g) Forest areas which cannot be regenerated will not be cut.

h) Management practices will avoid effects on water quality and flow significantly greater in magnitude and duration than those which may occur naturally through seasonal changes and short-term cyclical climatic changes.

0) Taxation of forested land will be reformed to eliminate

incentives for the liquidation of biological capital, in the form of the standing stock of trees and the other species which depend of them.

j) Stream banks, in agricultural areas and elsewhere, and their surroundings which are essential for the preservation of stream water quality and species composition, will be maintained in appropriate native vegetation. Areas to be protected from cultivation, planting, grazing, and food and vehicle traffic, will be strictly delineated. Where necessary or appropriate, conservation easements or land will be purchased and held by the province, by conservation authorities, or by other public bodies.

k) Protected strips along streams will be integrated with wildlife corridors and walking trails (generally at one edge) where appropriate, as will steep slopes. Flood plains will be used for corridors, buffer zones, and preserves where appropriate. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

The goal of an ecological forest management strategy should be to protect the resource for the future use of all species and yet at the same time provide long term employment.

To this end it is imperative that we

-Ease the pressure on forest ecosystems by promoting improved efficiency in resource use. As an example, we must implement a system of converting used lumber products in wood composite products.

-New forestry leases should only be granted to individuals. These leases would be inheritable so that an individual who was steward to the land could pass it on to his children. These land grants

would be no larger than 5,000 acres to any individual family.

These "new foresters" would be educated to ensure that harvesting / silvicultural techniques used were appropriate to facilitate successful regeneration.

- Banning of clear-cut forestry. Clear cutting is not forestry. It is a crime as morally abhorrent as rape. Maximum sizes of cuts must be legislated and appropriate densities of trees after harvesting as well as unharvested buffers must be mandated.

- Co-operatively run sawmills and pulp facilities would process the harvest. Provincial loan guarantees should be made available to purchase existing facilities from non residents.

- Developing a value-added forest economy that reflected the needs and goals of the community. Legislate that 50% of the harvest must be processed within that community.

- Establishing urban forests. Provide funds for the establishment of forests near the sources of consumption. The goal being to make all bioregions in the province as self sufficient as possible.

- Incorporating environmental costs into forest product through full cost accounting. This could be instituted through stumpage fees that reflected the true costs of sustainable forest management.

- Incorporating forest values and other uses into the timber planning process. This involves developing quantifiable objectives for non-timber values such as genetic diversity, recreation, water yield and quality, wildlife habitat. These should be identified as distinct components of forest management and integrated into existing timber and other related management guidelines.

Identify and protect the forests by

- Establishing and publishing comprehensive annual inventories

- Establishing as a target the protection of 50% of all standing forest for Wildlife / recreation reserves. In these areas only forestry that enhances the health of the ecosystem would be allowed.
- Banning forestry in other areas of ecological significance.
- Undertake site rehabilitation and planting as necessary on previously cut and burned sites that are failing to regenerate naturally.
- Extend protection to all remaining old growth forests. (ONTARIO POLICY, 1994)

FORESTRY THE ALGOMA HIGHLANDS

The Algoma Highlands contain the unlogged headwaters of the Mississagi, Batchewana, Goulais, Montreal, West Abinandong, and Nushatogani Rivers. 100 Km. north of Sault Ste. Marie and 80 Km. east of Lake Superior. During the 80's and early 90's clear-cut logging began to encroach on the area. Now further large scale logging operations are being planned. This area is home to Ontario's largest areas of dense unlogged old-growth sugar maple, yellow birch and white pine forests. This area contains a tremendous variety of plants and animals including wolves and other species that survive best in undisturbed landscapes. High quality wilderness experiences as well as fly-in hunting and fishing recreational activities are possible because of the Algoma Highlands' rich diversity of life. This area could act as a hunting, fishing ecological and recreational reserve which would help to protect traditional land uses in the region.

Ontario is divided into 13 ecological site regions which are

subdivided into 65 ecological site districts. The Green Party of Ontario government is committed to protecting 50% of representative areas of each ecological site district in Ontario.

The Algoma Highlands area straddles the boundary of two ecological site districts, one of which has no representative protected areas while the other is only partially represented. The Algoma Highlands could be part of an international program to link protected areas across the continent. The Highlands could become an important reference point for ongoing scientific study. The Canadian Forestry Service, Canadian Wildlife Service and the Ministry of Natural Resources are all conducting research in this area.

- To Recommend:

- 1: The Algoma Highlands be set aside as a wilderness preserve where there would be no further commercial resource extraction activities.

- 2: That the proposed Farewell Lake Rd. and Toll Creek Rd. that threatens to bisect the Highlands be stopped.

- 3: Only activities that do not threaten the old-growth red and white pine forests in the areas be permitted to take place in this area.

- 4: Withdraw approval for the construction of a large new mill in the area. This mill was approved without public consultation.

- 5: Release of the draft Gap Analysis Report for Site District 4E3, which rated this area as worthy of protection, be immediately released, since it is critical to the full examination of land use alternatives.

* TO support the immediate retention of all [remaining] ancient forest [canopy]. (B.C, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993)

* TO support non-violent civil disobedience aimed at opposing the accelerating "high-grading" of the last stands of old growth forests. (B.C, POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

15.1.1 Local Sustainable Forests

* TO develop policies whereby the forest industry and its products would be gradually integrated into local sustainable economies and cease to be primarily for international export; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

[* TO BAN ALL FURTHER RAW LOG AND LOG EXPORTS AND STIMULATE LOCAL VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS]

* TO ban on the export of raw logs. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO encourage pilot projects regionally in ecologically sustainable [SELECTION] logging practices and in regeneration of severely damaged forest areas. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993

• To permit only those forestry methods which are ecologically economically sustainable. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

*TO HOLD the perpetrators of /such damage/ [ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE FORESTS] be financially responsible B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993

* TO PROPOSE that such regeneration programs involve the training of cooperative groups to live and work in such designated areas B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993

* TO support and develop eco-empathic practices of forest management leading to a variety of sustainable uses; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO REQUIRE SELECTION LOGGING OR ECO-FORESTRY

* TO ENSURE that some /forest resources/ FORESTS MUST /may also/ be designated as minimal or no-use areas in the form of wilderness zones or spiritual sanctuaries. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Bioregional Forestry

* [TO ADVOCATE, UNDER A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES] greater control of [FORESTS] /forest resources/ by bioregional organizations, whether municipalities, local communities, local co operatives, or small business, from the perspective of sustainable yield of forests for the purpose of providing long-term local employment and a secure local economic base, and for the purpose of developing and disseminating cultural and educational values for the bioregional forest ecosystems. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO increase in stumpage fees to a level to allow for reforestation of logged lands; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

15.5.1 Community Forest Boards

* TO SUPPORT THE ENTRUSTING [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES], OF citizens of communities with the long-term care and use of the public forests (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO PHASE OUT existing tenure system of corporate forest use B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO TRANSFER THE CARE OF THE FORESTS to the citizens of the watershed area, and that these citizens can implement a diversity of tenure best suited to the particular needs of their region [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO ENABLE each watershed region, elect a Community Forest Board which shall ensure the responsible care and protection of the watershed forests. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO promote policies which recognize that water is the connector in all ecosystems, including forests, and therefore must receive critical attention (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO REQUIRE AND promote policies which recognize the importance of maintaining intact forest soils (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO support the creation of elected Regional Forest Boards with a majority representation of citizens, and with native, labour, environment, and business representatives to oversee planning, inventories, ecological concerns, forest use allocation, and other aspects of human interaction with the forests; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO [PASS LEGISLATION] /support legislation/ to end large scale tenure for corporations or individuals, replacing it with a

long term system of [SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustainable woodlots/, subject to periodic review by the local Forestry Board [WHICH FUNCTIONS WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES.] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO GIVE the local forestry Board the power to revoke tenure; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* [TO PHASE OUT] /support phasing out of/ the involvement of large corporations in timber harvesting or reforestation, permitting instead only small-scale businesses to do this work /while processing work may still be done by the larger businesses/ (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO [ALLOW FOR] stumpage fees TO be determined by the local Forest Boards and/or a council representing all regional Forest Boards, and that the stumpage fees be sufficient to cover all costs of forest use including [/IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCALLY BASED FOREST OPERATIONS WITH SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICES] /road building, reforestation, ecological impact studies, etc/

* TO support a policy of broadening the selection process for forest ministry staff to include any citizens with appropriate skills, knowledge, or experience; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE /development of/ an apprenticeship program for professional foresters whereby extensive practical experience (several years) [IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SELECTION FORESTRY] will be part of becoming a registered professional forester; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987) POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE /support the development/ of a marketing system for small producers of forest products; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE Extension programs for the public to assist people in following ecologically sound forest practices. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO EXPAND SILVICULTURE to include [ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustaining a/ mix of life forms and processes within a long term / [ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustainable/ plan. From this point of view, all logging decisions must be married to forest rebuilding decisions, so that these functions are not being determined by different people or at different times. This plan must recognize that profits that may be deferred by ecological logging practices can be expected to be regained through decreased silvicultural expenses. The goal of silviculture shall be to maximize natural regeneration

by promoting partial cut methods which maintain an uneven edge forest. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Residency Requirement

* TO GIVE priority in tenure and cutting rights to applicants meeting bioregional residency requirements to be regulated by Community Forest Boards through watershed management districts. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Forest Management

POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO PHASE OUT CURRENT METHODS in favour of more ecological methods; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO END ALL DISPUTED LAND USE /the disputed land use/ until an arbitrated settlement is reached if there be a dispute of decision between the elected watershed Forest Boards, (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO establish a council of Forestry Board representatives to function in the arbitration process [OVER DISPUTED LAND USE]; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO end all use of pesticides in forest management strategy; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO REPLACE large scale clear cutting as a forest management strategy WITH ecological /models of cutting/ SOUND. [SELECTION LOGGING] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Slash burning

* TO BAN prescription burning (slash burning) of wood waste following timber harvest [BECAUSE IT] is accompanied by the production of potentially toxic, complex organic hydrocarbons (organic pyrosynthesis) including dioxins, and P.A.H.s.; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO BAN prescription burning of forest lands [BECAUSE FOREST LANDS] previously treated with herbicides and/or pesticides adds significantly to this medical risk by providing precursors for the pyrosynthesis of these hydrocarbons; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO end all slash burning in BC, as a regular practice and instead implement alternatives to slash burning such as chipping and composting; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO IMMEDIATELY IMPLEMENT an air quality monitoring system sophisticated enough to assess pyro synthetic hydrocarbon pollution due to slash burning (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO CANCEL FOREST TENURES OF logging firms whose deferred taxes amounting to more than \$9 billion at the end of the fiscal year 1993/94, have not been paid by the end of each fiscal years have their logging tenures cancelled and that they be required to pay all deferred taxes plus interest before being considered for new tenures. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE Community Economic Development

* TO ENSURE all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in effective in achieving worth while goals and be carefully monitored to ensure maximum benefit POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

* TO {ENSURE] THAT all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in keeping with the policies and goals of the Greens (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE] that all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in keeping with the needs and stated desires of those receiving the assistance (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Transnational corporations have no stake in the communities where they get their raw materials or where they operate. As a result, resources are overexploited and jobs migrate to where labour is cheapest and environmental standards are lowest. Green tax reform would favour locally owned and operated businesses that use local resources for value-added production in a sustainable manner, thereby keeping jobs, decision-making and profits in the community. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* TO REPLACE THE TERM A Sustainable Economy TO 'A REGENERATIVE ECONOMY' OR TO A SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ECONOMY. (PROPOSALS AT A WORKSHOP

* TO WORK FOR THE CREATION OF AN ECONOMY BASED ON LOCALLY [SUGGESTION FROM WORKSHOP: BIOREGIONALLY] OWNED AND OPERATED BUSINESSES WHICH USE [BIOREGIONAL] RESOURCES FOR VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTION IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER; (deferred resolution)

• To strive to reduce the export of raw materials and increase the production of value-added goods. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO ENSURE THAT THROUGH TAXATION REFORM THESE BUSINESSES BE ENABLED TO INVEST IN THE COMMUNITY, CREATE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT, AND CREATE GOODS AND SERVICES DESIGNED TO BE LASTING, USEFUL, AND EASILY REPAIRED; (deferred resolution)

* TO ADOPT THE PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CED) INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TAXATION SYSTEM THAT PROMOTES LOCAL SOURCING, REVOLVING COMMUNITY LOANS, DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL [BIOREGIONAL] SOCIAL AND MATERIAL NEEDS INVENTORIES, AND MATCHING OF THOSE NEEDS WITH LOCAL SUPPLIERS. (deferred resolution)

* To ensure that Community Economic Development function within a framework of overarching principles related to

1. promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights, labour rights and social justice;
2. enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. achieving a state of peace, justice and security;
4. creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment.

(circulated in press release, and budget presentation)

* to support the LETS or similar community-based programs INCLUDING BARTER BUCKS (added to include program developed in the Kootenays, B.C.).

* to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or

chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.

* to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.

INTRODUCTION OF A FOUR DAY/32 HOUR WORK WEEK, WITH THE LEGAL RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS AND UNION CONTRACTS TO REFUSE OVERTIME (deferred resolution)

- to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).
- TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO WORK IN SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORK

MINDFUL OF THE NEED TO QUALIFY THE "RIGHT TO WORK" AS EXPRESSED IN THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: "THE STATES PARTIES TO THE PRESENT COVENANT RECOGNIZE THE

RIGHT TO WORK, WHICH INCLUDES THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO THE OPPORTUNITY TO

GAIN HIS/HER LIVING BY WORK PROVIDING THE WORK IS NOT IN VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DOES NOT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, OR DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO CONFLICT AND WAR, WHICH HE FREELY CHOOSES OR ACCEPTS, AND WILL TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPS TO SAFEGUARD THIS RIGHT (ART. 6. 1. INTERNATIONAL COVENANT OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, 1966)

WE CALL UPON THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO WORK FOR FAIR WAGES

- TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT FOR EQUAL PAY FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE
- TO PROVIDE WORK THAT IS NOT IN VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DOES NOT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION OR DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO CONFLICT AND WAR (1998)

*TO ENACT FIVE WEEKS OF VACATION PER YEAR; (deferred resolution)

* TO FACILITATE JOB SHARING; (deferred resolution)

* TO ENSURE LEGISLATION REQUIRES FOR PAID LEAVE FOR CHILD REARING EDUCATIONAL LEAVE. (deferred resolution)

* to enact product stewardship legislation that would require producers to increase the life span of their products and to assume the full recycling and disposal costs.

* to enforce the Polluter, Pay Principle", to raise corporate taxes to OECD levels.

^a TO THAT CORPORATE TAXES BE CONSIDERABLY RAISED AND IMMEDIATELY TRANSFERRED INTO SOCIAL PROGRAMS SUCH AS EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY. (1998)

IV We will impose strict regulations on all effluent producing industries and ensure that the costs of water treatment or purification are born by the polluter. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

II We will introduce legislation that will make manufactures and suppliers of products responsible for the cost of their ultimate disposal, or return and reuse. III We will introduce economic instruments which encourage recycling of used materials rather than consumption of new resources. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally

* to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors

* to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.

- * to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.
- * to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.
- * to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000.
- * to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.
- * to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.

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Canadian International Trade Tribunal

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions

Assistance to Clients and Assessment of Returns

Customs and Trade Administration

Verification and Enforcement

Revenue Collections

Appeals

Administration and Information Technology

Revenues Credited to the vote

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

GRANTS

Children's Special Allowance Payments

CONTRIBUTIONS

Province of Quebec in respect of the joint administration
cost of the federal and provincial sales taxes

FINANCE (63,718,189.000) Surplus transfer 12 billion

Auditor General should be elected by an all-Party Committee. Apart from the Commission on Sustainable Development, there should be a position to determine the comparative legitimacy of the nature and type of expenditures and not just the auditing appropriateness. Examine COMER's banking reforms.

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (758,325,000)

Canada must discontinue socially inequitable and environmentally unsound international investment that contributes to the development of economic and ecological refugees. It would be important for the Department to acknowledge the role that Canada plays in contributing to the displacement of people. The Department must ensure that the Citizenship Act is not unjust and discriminatory and is in compliance with international law. and that the Act incorporates the recommendations of the Coalition for the rights of Immigrants and Refugees. The Act must not (i) discriminate on the grounds of social condition by giving priority to privileges of affluent applicants by bringing government policies in line with "the forces of globalization" (ii) penalize immigrants who may have inadvertently misrepresented her/himself on an application; (iii) discount the time spent in Canada as being counted for residence status; (iv) continue the use of terms such as "crime", abuse" and maintaining the safety of society which send a message that immigrants are dangerous; similarly or such as "illegal" being used to designate refugees; (v) permit excessive new powers of the Minister to annul citizenship or of the Cabinet to refuse citizenship on the basis of undefined 'national interest; (vi) download the costs of language and skills training to community groups and individual immigrants and refugees and their sponsors; (vii) intimidate potential sponsors with threats of law suits when failure to support sponsored immigrants occurs. The Government must implement the Convention for the Protecting of Refugees, and must sign and ratify and implement the Convention for the Protection of Migrant workers and their families.

PARLIAMENT

Salaries of each Parliamentarian should be reduced by 10,000 and the savings transferred to the Department of Public Works and Government Services into initiating a fund to assist in fulfilling the human right to housing (@3,00,000) and to the Department of Human Resources into the Anti-Poverty Fund. Each Senator's salary should be also reduced by 10,000 and the (@1,000,000) savings transferred into the above funds. The criteria for selection of senators should be changed from the whim of patronage to the commitment to merit based on life time contribution to the promotion of the Public Trust.

Parliament

Senate

Library of Parliament

PRIVY COUNCIL (271,182,000)

The Election's Act should be revised to require full disclosure of donations to political parties not only when given directly to the political party and during an election but also when given to regional associations and to candidates, and leadership campaigns outside of elections. Corporate donations should be disallowed. The inequitable "first past the post system"-- which contravenes Section 15 of the Charter should be replaced with some form of mixed proportional representation system". The fact that representatives, from NGO's with charitable status, run for political office should not jeopardize the charitable status of the organization. Funding should be redirected to extending the role of the Auditor General's Commission on Sustainable Development to assess the governments' level of compliance with international agreements and to creating an additional position for assessing the substance of government spending.

DEPARTMENT

Office of the Prime Minister

Ministers' Offices

Privy Council Office

Commission of Inquiry and Task forces

Canadian Centre for Management Development

Contribution to building a Management Agenda for
the Public Service of the Future

Strengthening "Corporate" Leadership Capacity through learning

Support leaders of change and Transformation

Program support for strategic directions of CCMD

Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat

Can. Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety board

Chief Electoral Officer

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy

Commissioner of Official Languages

Security Intelligence Review Committee

Leadership Network

ELECTIONS CANADA

RECALL

- enact a law whereby if an electoral district requests with reason a member of parliament to be recalled, that person must resign his/her seat as a member and an election to be held with 60 days to fill the vacant seat (GPC, 1990).

- Recall could be initiated by any person within an electoral district by collecting signatures, on forms to be made available by the electoral officer

- Recall would require signatures of 20% plus one of the eligible voters [of the electoral district] verified to be accurate by the [district's returning officers, [[who would implement the recall]] (GPC, 1990). Verification by the returning officer would be in the form of a poll whereby all eligible voters [within the electoral district] may take part, as if an election was being held. this may happen only once between general elections [and only once] per [electoral district]

A Green Party government would undertake

- * to phase out limits to democratic participation such as \$1000 deposits required for federal candidates.

Alternative voting systems

Proportional representation

The present electoral system in Alberta and in Canada [throughout Canada] creates governments which are not representative of the population. The Green Party would introduce a system of proportional representation, similar to that used in /most

developed countries/. [countries]. Some seats would be contested according to our present system, and some seats would be allocated in proportion to the total votes cast for each party. This will encourage participation by all citizens and reduce conflicts caused by regional differences. (RENEWAL OF DEMOCRACY GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

ELECTORAL REFORM

Our electoral system is surprisingly undemocratic. In:

-1979 Joe Clark formed a government with 36 % of the popular vote, the Liberals received 40 % of the vote.

-1980 Trudeau received a solid majority with 44 % of votes cast.

-1988 Mulroney won with 43 %, he then pushed through the F.T.A.. The Liberals and N.D.P. received 52 % of the vote opposed it.

-1990 Bob Rae received a solid majority with 36 % of the vote.

-1991 the N.D.P. in B.C. and Saskatchewan are in power with 65 % of the seats and less than 40 % of the vote.

-1993 the Conservatives received 2 million votes and only 2 seats.

As well as producing undemocratic results, the system is not open to all Canadians. During election campaigns, millions of dollars are spent on advertising and campaign tours. This media saturation works and it strongly favours the party with the most money. As a result, the party in power generally represents the interests of those that can provide the most financial support---big businesses and wealthy individuals. If the interests of the majority of Canadians are to be fairly represented by our governments, it is critical that we remove the advantages of spending power in election campaigns. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Our current electoral system undermines Canada's democratic integrity as political parties usually win a solid majority of the seats while only capturing a minority of the total votes.

In 1993, the Liberal Party won 60% of the seats with only 41% of the vote. the current system also makes votes unequal depending on who you vote for.

For example, in 1993, the Bloc Quebecois elected 54 members with 13% of the vote while the Progressive Conservatives won just two seats despite having 16% of the electorate supporting them. this means that it took more votes to elect one PC Mp than any other party.

RESOLUTION ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that representation in the legislature accurately reflect the opinion of the voters, and that major changes in the structure and function of the Government of Ontario shall not be undertaken without a consensus among legislators and voters, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario advocates a system of proportional representation for elections to the Ontario legislature, and be it further resolved that the Green Party of Ontario will support and work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. A Royal Commission shall be established to investigate and present to Ontarians the major possibilities for electoral reform encompassing the selection of MPPs from single-member constituencies by a majority rather than a plurality method, and alternatively, systems of proportional representation, and the Royal Commission shall present succinct analyses of the merits and demerits of each choice together with references to more detailed analyses and studies.
2. The systems of proportional representation presented shall include those offering voters a choice among candidates of the

same party in multi-member constituencies, as well as systems in which the order of election of individual candidates of the same party is determined by the party alone.

3. A referendum, preferably at the same time as a general election, shall be held to permit the voters to choose among the systems presented by the Royal Commission.

4. The voting method used for the referendum shall be one which selects as far as possible a system approved by the majority of Ontario voters, and it shall be one of: a decision tree, or the single transferable vote (preferential vote or alternative vote), or the approval vote, or a combination of two or more of these systems. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Proportional Representation

The Green Party suggests switching to proportional representation so that when a party receives 15% of the popular vote it would also receive 15% of the seats in Parliament. We would oppose paid political advertising and political donations. Instead all parties should receive equal access to the media and funding. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Participatory Democracy

Proportional representation provides an electoral system that produces governments which are responsive to the will of the electorate. Under the current system, a party could win 20% of the vote across Canada and not receive a single seat in Parliament. Proportional representation means that the number of seats in the house represents the percentage of the population that supports the platforms of the elected parties.

Our democracy regularly disenfranchises 1/3 of the electorate

by not representing them in the legislature and places people in power who do not have the approval of the majority of the voters.

-1979 Clark won with 36 % of the vote, the Liberals lost with 40.

-1980 Trudeau won a majority with only 44% of the votes.

-1988 Mulroney received 43 % of the vote, he enacts the F.T.A.. The Liberals and N.D.P. opposed it and received 52% of the vote.

-1990 Rae receives a solid majority with 36 % of the vote.

-1991 N.D.P. in B.C. and Saskatchewan are in power with 65% of the seats and less than 40 % of the vote.

-1993 Conservatives receive over 2 million votes and 2 seats.

Webster's dictionary defines democracy as "government by the people; especially, rule of the majority." By this definition Canada is only occasionally a democracy.

Whatever the divisions between Ontario and Quebec and the rest of Canada, they are reinforced by our voting system. To gain power a party need only win the majority of seats in Ontario and Quebec. Thus, the interests of the other eight provinces and the two territories are secondary. Major parties choose candidates particularly in winnable seats, who are predominantly middle-aged, middle-class, white males who have a tendency to be lawyers. Only 10% of MPs are women yet more than half the population is female. Countries using a proportional voting system elect woman in far greater numbers. Parties no longer represent an ideological perspective, rather they pander to the lowest common denominator during an election in a cynical attempt to get 40% of the vote and then implement their hidden agenda during their tenure.

Most countries use proportional representation in national elections. This leads to coalition governments that more accurately

reflect the population. Many have noted that Canada is best governed under a minority government because like a government elected under the proportional representation system they are forced to work together in the common interest of voters. Our system leads to a strong government that does not have to moderate its opinion with the views of others. The greater danger lies in the current system's ability to elect governments that represent only a minority of the electorate, but have an unassailable majority in Parliament.

We favour the additional member system of proportional representation practiced which maintains constituency links. The system regionally "tops up" seats, which means almost all voters will be represented by a regional MP from his or her preferred party.

The Green Party advocates:

- 1: The Green party advocates replacement of the present first-past-the-post electoral system with the additional member system of proportional representation as practised in many countries. This implies that the number of seats in the house represents the percentage of the population that supports the platforms of the elected parties. This system maintains constituency links by regionally "topping up" seats so that all voters will be represented by a regional MP from his or her preferred party.
2. No advertising by political parties, governments or special interest groups. The positions of the parties would be presented in free and equal time/space in the national media. The individual candidates would be presented to the community by door to door canvassing, "town hall" meetings and by free and equal time/space in

the local media.

3. Each party and each candidate would be given, from public funds, sufficient monies to cover only basic office expenses.

Additional spending would not be permitted.

4: The Green party advocates banning of non reusable or recyclable lawn signs used during political campaigns. They are wasteful of resources and perpetuate a very shallow level of participation of the public in electoral politics.

5: A binding "none of the above" option on the ballot, if none of the above receives the most votes a new election would be triggered.

6: A binding legislative initiative, referendum and recall authority for voters.

* to reform our current electoral system along the principles of proportional representation where a party receives a number of seats equal to their share of the vote.

* to promote proportional representation for its positive effect in electing more women and minorities to parliaments around the world.

* to recommend a Promotional Representative system similar to that used in Germany and New Zealand, where political parties hold seats after passing a 5%-threshold of the popular vote.

* to encourage the use of the mixed-member-proportional system where Canadians would vote twice: once for their local representative (as they do now) and once for the party of their choice (which would determine how many seats a party can have). Such a system would ensure Canadians have both personal and political representation.

• To create an Independent Assembly of CANADIANS /Albertans/ which will examine and make recommendation on all processes involved in provincial and municipal governments. Priority would be given to the following issues: (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

I. Alternative methods of electing our representatives in government, for example proportional representation (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

II alternative methods of government which would encourage cooperation between political parties instead of the present adversarial relationships

III the right of recall of MLAs (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

21. RESOLUTION ON ELECTORAL REFORM FOR ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

(carried as is)

Whereas the interests of citizens in municipal government as at other levels of government are best served by the accurate representation of voter opinion on municipal councils and in the selection of mayors, by the avoidance of artificial dominance by minority groups, and by the avoidance of vote-splitting in mayoral elections, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. In Ontario municipal elections for mayor or reeve, the voting method employed shall be the single transferable vote (preferential vote or alternative vote), or if the municipality so, chooses, the approval vote, whether the electorate is the voters at large or the council.
2. Elections for municipal councils in Ontario shall be conducted by the single transferable vote in constituencies each electing not less than three members of council using the Droop quota and Gregory transfers.

3. Definitions:

Approval vote: the method in which each voter may give one vote only to as many candidates as he or she considers acceptable, and the single candidate with the most votes wins election.

Single transferable vote: the method in which each voter allocates a rank or preference number to as many candidates on

the ballot as he or she wishes or the law prescribes, and where there is more than one place to be filled (member to be elected) in a constituency, a quota is established, and initially any candidate having a number of first choice (rank or reference number 1) votes equal to or exceeding the quota is elected and any surplus ballot papers bearing surplus votes for such candidates are transferred to the candidates of next preference number on the ballot paper, and after the transfer of surpluses the candidate with the least number of first choice plus transferred votes is dropped from consideration, and that candidate's ballot papers are transferred to the candidates having the next preference rank on each ballot, and the process continues until the required number of candidates either meets the quota or has more votes than the single remaining alternative.

Alternative vote: the single transferable vote applied to the filling of one place or the selection of one choice, as in a mayoral election or the selection of a councilor or MPP from a single-member ward or constituency.

Drop quota: the number obtained by dividing the total number of valid votes cast in a constituency by a number which is one more than the number of places to be filled (members to be elected) and increasing the result to the next whole number.

Gregory transfer: the method of transferring surplus votes by transferring all of the candidate's votes but giving each vote a fractional value equal to the number of surplus votes divided by the candidate's total number of votes, so that $s/c \times c = sc/c = s$, thus, making the number of votes transferred to each remaining

candidate the same however many times the count is repeated.

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Voting in government

- To Allow all elected representatives TO participate in the process of government THROUGH free votes in most circumstances. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Financial Reforms

(ii) institutional collusion which continues to occur through the condoning of corporate donations to political parties;

The Elections Act failed to substantively address a loophole where contributions to constituency associations and to candidates, including leadership candidates, outside of the formal election period are not presently required to be disclosed thus permitting questionable and undisclosed corporate contributions.

SMP SYSTEM PERPETUATES THE FAILURE TO DISCLOSE SOURCE OF DONATIONS

SMP SUPPORTS THE CONTINUATION OF CORPORATE FUNDING

The Liberals, Reform and Progressive Conservatives have about 75% of the seats. All three parties accept corporate funding from the Banks, financial institutions, greenhouse gas producers (oil, coal and gas, automobile, forest companies); mining industry, chemical industry; pharmaceutical industry, agribusiness industry, tobacco companies, food chains and restaurants nuclear industry; gun lobby (Reform) military industries etc.... "unethical screen) through which they pass political donations, it is not surprising that there is the lack of political will to establish strong mandatory guidelines to regulate industry. Given that 75% of the elected representatives are dependent on these donations there is little likelihood that they would support a clause in the Election's Act preventing corporate funding and permitting only individuals to contribute to political parties, given that only individuals vote.

In the international sphere, it is deemed to be illegal for Canadian corporations to give money to elected officials in governments outside of Canada (this practice is referred to as "bribery" in Canadian law, see EDC document prepared for Globe 2000).

- The Elections Act failed to substantively address a loophole where contributions to constituency associations and to candidates, including leadership candidates, outside of the formal election period are not presently required to be disclosed thus permitting questionable and undisclosed corporate contributions.

Canada has international made a commitment to reproductive health which includes the right to choose an abortion. If Canada does reverse this, they would have international repercussions.

Political Donations

- To support and work toward legislation embodying the following measures and principles:

1. Corporate contributions to Ontario political parties, constituency associations, and candidates shall be unlawful, and effective penalties shall be provided.

2. Individual contributions shall be limited to a total of \$ 2000 per calendar year plus \$ 2000 per election period, to all parties, constituency associations, and candidates combined, throughout the province.

3. The Ontario political contribution tax credit system for contributions from individuals shall be maintained substantially as it exists at present.

4. Election subsidies payable to candidates and parties shall be calculated on an amount per vote obtained, and there shall be no minimum vote requirement to qualify for subsidy.

5. Legislation on political financing shall be designed on the

assumption that it is desirable to facilitate the establishment and growth of new political parties in order to encourage the development of new ideas and policies and to promote a healthy competition among parties. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

strategy for funding political parties:

(a) The Ontario Commission on Election Finances shall make annual payments from provincial funds to registered parties and constituency associations, to a total amount which shall cover the greater part of their total expenses averaged over election and non-election years.

(b) The amount distributed to each party and constituency association in each year shall be determined by allotting to each Ontario resident who files an income tax return and his or her adult dependents, for the preceding calendar year, a sum such as a dollar to be divided among the registered parties as the tax filer or adult dependent sees fit, and an equal sum to be divided in the same proportions among the registered constituency associations of the various parties in the constituency in which the tax filer resides.

(c) The distribution shall be accomplished by providing to each Ontario tax filer and adult dependent along with the income tax return, a machine-readable form which shall bear the name of each registered party and the address, telephone number and email and website address of its provincial headquarters, and opposite each party name the form shall bear outlined squares to some such

number as ten, each square having some such nominal value as ten cents.

(d) Each tax filer or dependent shall darken a number of squares representing the total amount which he or she has been allotted to divide among the registered parties, and shall return the form to Revenue Canada with his or her tax return, and Revenue Canada shall enter upon each form the tax filer's postal code in machine readable form so that from the postal code the tax filer's constituency of residence may be determined, and so that from that point on the necessary calculations up to the issuance of cheques can be completely computerized and can be accomplished economically.

(e) If the tax filer or dependent does not darken the correct number of squares then the sums allotted to that person shall be distributed in proportion to the number of squares actually darkened.

(f) If the tax filer or dependent does not fill out the form in a useable manner, or at all, then the sums allotted to that person shall be distributed according to the average of all those forms which were filled out in a useable manner.

(g) If a registered party does not have a registered constituency association in any given constituency, then any sum which may have been allocated to that nonexistent constituency association shall be paid to the registered party in a manner which permits the party to identify the constituency in respect of which the money has been paid.

(f) The Commission on Election Finances shall enter into a contract with Revenue Canada under which Revenue Canada shall

distribute, collect and process the forms, shall store them until the following general election, shall preserve the confidentiality of the information contained on the forms, and shall perform the necessary calculations except those under subsection (g) above.

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

19. RESOLUTION ON ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTION FINANCES (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that municipal politics shall be conducted in the interests of citizens rather than in the interests of businesses or real estate developers, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. Corporate contributions to the election campaigns of candidates for mayor and councilor in Ontario municipalities shall be unlawful, and effective penalties shall be provided.
2. Contributions from one individual to the election campaigns of candidates for mayor and councilors in Ontario municipalities shall be limited to a total of \$ 500 for all candidates combined in all Ontario municipalities during and for any one election period.
3. Individual contributions shall be creditable against Ontario income tax payable, to the extent of 75% for the first \$50 and 50% for the next \$ 100, and this credit shall be in addition to the credit for contributions to provincial parties, constituency associations, and candidates. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- to replace paid political advertising and political donations with equal access to the media [delete: and funding for all parties (GPC, 1996)]

* to impose strict limits upon election campaign spending, and particularly limit amounts raised from vested economic interests such as corporations and unions, and eliminate refund of 22.5%

- TO reform regulations for financial contributions to political parties and electoral campaigns so that only individuals who are qualified to vote may donate. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO mandate that all political party advertising will be paid for by the political party itself. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

DONATIONS

- TO reform regulations for financial contributions to political parties and electoral campaigns so that only individuals who are qualified to vote may donate. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to eliminate the use of funds by incumbent and government parties during the pre-election writ period.

* TO PROPOSE THAT during a provincial election campaign no political party or candidate would be permitted to spend directly or indirectly more than \$50 (indexed for inflation) per eligible voter in the riding POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO PROPOSE THAT no political party or candidate for elected office be permitted to receive more than \$3000 per year from any one individual or other agency POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Equal access to media

* to ensure equal access by all registered political parties to publicly regulated media during elections

Boundary redefinition

- TO establish an independent process for defining new electoral boundaries. Consideration will be given to bioregional differences, and only a 10 % variance in population will be permitted. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Fixed term

* TO PROPOSE that the provincial legislature should be moved to fixed-term sessions, with regularly scheduled elections except when there is a motion of non confidence POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

- To move to a fixed four-year term for Provincial Governments and we will mandate at least two sittings of the legislature per year. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

To ensure that all Canadian citizens have the opportunity to choose, in a referendum, among proposals for electoral reform from all political parties and other citizens' groups
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

- To advocate that the constitutional amendments include: most of the legislators elected by proportional representation (% of votes received = % of seats received)
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

some legislators elected by district and the majority by party list

legislative representation for parties receiving 2% or more of the provincial popular vote

provisions for parties and independents receiving less than the minimum to assign their votes to another candidate

district representation for isolated and distinct areas

no discrimination based on the wealth or income of a candidate, party, or referendum committee, etc.

the right of each voter to be informed of all candidates', referendum committees' and parties' electoral information

ample, equal and free broadcast time for all candidates on all broadcast media, spending limits in each electoral district

door-to-door enumeration of voters to revise a permanent voters list for all levels of government

Electoral Reform Regulations

- To enact the following:

- a) abolition of election fees and deposits

- b) spending limits in each electoral district indexed to the median provincial income (plus travel allowances in non-urban ridings)

- c) distribution of paper and electronic copies (including recorded copies for the visually impaired) of "voters' booklets" to each voter including statements from each candidate (in their electoral district) and

statements from each party and referendum committee

- d) closure of all businesses and government offices on polling day except for essential, news media, and electoral services

- e) possible incentives to attend the polls or disincentives to shun the polls

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

Grass Roots Democracy

- To endorse the principle that all government should be decentralized to the most appropriate human scale; and POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

- To endorse the principle that all people should have the opportunity to be directly involved in the decisions that affect their lives through direct participatory democracy; and POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

1. Government reform

TO PROVIDE SYSTEMS FOR /provide/ all citizens with the opportunity to have input into the decisions which affect their lives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To endorse the principle that the local community or neighbourhood and its watershed is the basic unit of self-government since it is the locus of direct democracy, human-scale institutions, and fine-grained adaptation to place; and

- To endorse the principle that government at regional and provincial levels would serve primarily as coordinating bodies needed to accomplish larger cooperative projects, as well as arbitrate disputes, address broader human and non-human interests, and provide information and expertise. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986
- To increase the power of municipalities to make decisions affecting their jurisdictions, and promote a greater delegation of municipal decision making to local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997) [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF PRINCIPLES]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES (

Funds relocated from Parliamentarians (@3,00,000,000). from Senators (@1,000,000) from Governor General budget (@3,00,000).to Human Right to Housing fund. At Habitat II (1996) Canada made a commitment to develop environmentally sound human settlements in consultation with community organizations and individuals, particularly those that have been traditionally marginalized from the decision-making process. Ensuring that all Canadians have access to housing is not only the right thing to do but also is a human right recognized under the International Covenant of Cultural and Economic Rights, 1966. Redirect, as proposed in 1999, 1.63 billion from Department of Public works to implement commitments made though Habitat II, in particular, funds from Canada Mortgage and Housing should be redirected to guaranteeing the human right to housing.

DEPARTMENT

Capital expenditures

Real Property disposition Revolving Fund

Translation Bureau Revolving Fund

CANADA INFORMATION OFFICE

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORP

CANADA POST CORPORATION

HOUSING:

The Ontario Greens believe that decent housing is a universal

social right and utilitarian necessity. The primary obstacles to home ownership are policies that encourage an increase in population which increases the demand on existing housing. This facilitates an environment of land speculation and created scarcity.

There is a need for housing in 4 general categories

- 1) Privately owned homes
 - 2) Coop housing
 - 3) Rental accommodations
 - 4) Social assisted housing
- 1) Privately owned homes

A Green government is committed to encouraging home ownership by implementing the following policies.

1: The Green Party of Ontario is committed to entering into negotiations with the Federal government to regulate the funds raised from R.R.S.P.'s to be used solely for the purpose of providing mortgages for Canadians.

2: We are also committed to government support for the creation of community land trusts.

A community land trust is a non profit corporation which owns land. It leases the land to individuals according to the use value of that land. Our needs for land are many and often in conflict. Land can provide all the things we need if we plan carefully and secure local control over land use decisions. The central principal motivating a land trust is that buildings, and all things done in or on the land should be owned by individuals, but the land itself should be owned by the community as a whole.

A land trusts primary function is to buy or accept gifts of land and lease it back to members under a 99-year lease that is

automatically renewable and inheritable. Part of the process is determining, in conjunction with land use planners, local government and the community at large, the most appropriate use for a given parcel of land.

The business of the land trust is conducted by a board of governors elected by the membership. Members are encouraged to join or form committees to address particular issues of land use. The Community Land Trust allows people to buy a house for what it is worth without having to buy the artificially inflated land that it sits on.

The lease restricts the resale price of the home to the value of the building and other improvements in or on the land, that is the cost of rebuilding the same house and grounds again at the time of the sale. This makes it's affordable for every subsequent buyer, not just the first. No one buying the house will have to pay for the inflated price of the land. The return to the seller is therefore, equal to the increase in the price of building materials and labour in the area. The same holds true for commercial land and farm land. A leaseholder owns, buys and sells the result of real work, not the result of speculation.

At its core the community land trust is a management group. It can work flexibly with individuals or organizations to accomplish the objectives of the community for agricultural, commercial, industrial, open spaces, or other land uses. Community land trusts are not abstract theories but living working organizations. There are dozens of land trusts in existence in North America today.

2) Coop housing

For first time and low-income home buyers as well as for other

tax payers the most cost-effective way to acquire a home is through a coop. In coops individuals work together to build (sweat equity), organize and, maintain their homes. Government loan guarantees, small grants as seed money and zoning changes are all that is needed to provide individuals with their own homes. Personal initiative and pride will finish the project.

3) Rental accommodations

In a society freed from an expanding population and land speculation rental properties could be returned to the free market. For the large numbers of people who for whatever reason don't want to own a home, or be part of a coop, rental accommodation must be made available. Greens do not see rent controls as being desirable, they are however necessary in our current economic climate.

4) Social assisted housing

The Green Party of Ontario is committed to policies which facilitate decent, permanent shelter for those in need:

We are committed to making changes to the zoning regulations of our province which will encourage a mix of housing alternatives in every community.

New communities (and renovated older communities) would be required to have as a percentage of total houses built:

1: More options for temporary housing must be provided such as Group homes and temporary shelters, Rent-subsidized, public housing.

2: Every neighbourhood should have councils to consider building permits which would ensure that every development would have a range of price variations.

LAND USE Refer to Insert

The objective of Green land use policy is to

- 1: Ensure that land is used in a frugal fashion.
- 2: Ensure that our cities and its inhabitants consume as few resources as possible
- 3: Ensure that land use planning and development practices in urban and rural Ontario consider the present and future environmental, social and economic needs of all species in the Province.

To that end we recommend:

- 1: Improved land use planning through meaningful public participation in land use planning at all stages of development.
- 2: Mandate full intervenor funding for all Ontario Municipal Board hearings.
3. Restrict strip development through the development of Greenbelts around urban areas.

4. Through a re structured zoning act encourage mixed communities where people work from their homes, establishing self owned businesses that serve their neighbours with recreation, shopping, manufacturing, and educational institutions in the neighbourhood. (GpO, 1994)

5: The establishment of model ecological communities based on our definition of sustainability. (Section 1)

6: The identification of areas of ecological and cultural value.

And the protection of these areas with strong legislation that provides jail terms for individuals who ignore land use guidelines.

This would be accomplished through a new Heritage Act which would outline strict provincial guidelines expanded to cover the natural heritage of the rural landscape i.e., agricultural land, wood lots, heritage buildings, wet lands, coastlines and waterways.

7: The protection of all Class 1 and 2 farm land in Ontario without exception. Policies to be adopted that will make farming a viable alternative is outlined in community land trusts and agriculture sections.

8: Improved wildlife and wetland habitat conservation and restoration, wilderness and public recreation parks.

9: Establish a program to set aside 50% of Ontario's landmass in wilderness parks and biological preserves. The objective being to protect representatives of all-natural ecosystems and species in Ontario. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

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Department

Advice to the Solicitor General

Grants:

First Nations Policing Program

Contributions to First Nations Policing

Office of Inspector General of CSIS

Executive Services and Corporate Support

CSIS

Correctional Service

National Parole Board

Office of the Correctional Investigator

RCMP

RCMP External Review Committee

RCMP Public Complaints Commission

TREASURY BOARD

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT -

Redirect funds to promote environmentally sound alternative transportation. At Habitat II (1996), Canada made a commitment to move away from car-dependency; the question is no longer whether or not to move away from car-dependency but how. At UNCED (1992), Canada made a commitment to promote environmentally sound public transportation. Substantial funding should be redirected to preventing harm through regulation not through “clean-up and mitigation’s”, and to enacting legislation across Canada to ensure compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, including Endangered Species legislation and with the previous obligation incurred in response to the Framework Convention on Climate Change--reduction of CO2 emissions 20% from 1990 levels by the year 2000= through removing subsidies to fossil fuel companies and through moving away from car dependency.

Redirect funding to developing environmentally sound transportation across Canada and to revitalize the railway system.

GRANTS

BC ferry and coastal freight and
passenger services

CONTRIBUTIONS;

Rail and ferry

Programs and Divestitures

Air port etc

Highway subsidy including bridges

*Marine St Lawrence

Pedestrian Communities and Rail

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DEPARTMENT OF CANADIAN HERITAGE

Through the Department Report, the following objective has been enunciated:

"Objective is to build a strong society in which Canadians participate, celebrate and give expression to their values and heritage". Cultural Development and Heritage helps create an environment in which Canada's heritage is preserved and made accessible, artistic expression can flourish, cultural markets develop thereby ensuring the availability of, and access to, Canadian arts, heritage, broadcasting products and services." To achieve this objective, Canada is a signatory of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, and has a responsibility to preserve sites of value in Canada, and not created "islands of protection" -- preserved sites surrounded by inappropriate development. Too often, significant sites are lost because of lack of political will to curb resource extraction. In addition, the practice ---of developers purchasing sensitive land with significant ecosystem, hiring consultants to identify features that would trigger an environmental assessment and then proceed to destroy the features--must end. 388,000,000 should be relocated from the Foreign Affairs budget for "Safe Anti-racism Sites" across Canada 300 million should be redirected as additional funding for CBC, and additional 10 million, for the Status of Women.

Canada Council

Canada Information Office

CBC

Canadian Film Development Corporation

Canadian Museum of Civilization
Canadian Museum of Nature
CRTC
National Archives of Canada
National Arts Centre Corp
National Battlefields Com
National Capital Commission
National Film Board
National Gallery of Canada
National Library
National Museum of Science and Technology
Parks Canada Agency
Public Service Commission
Status of Women

It is the right of all Albertans to preserve and practice their culture providing that it does not infringe upon the individual rights of others to an unreasonable extent. We recognize that there are areas where collective rights and individual rights may clash and we will work towards finding equitable solutions. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. We support the preservation of areas with special cultural significance such as archeological sites, historic buildings and sacred Native lands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

DEPARTMENT OR Arts and Culture

While the cost of funding the arts is relatively low, its social benefits and economic multiplier effects are high. Greens would maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

A Green party government would undertake:

* to increase the share of Canadian programming watched by Canadians beyond the present figure of 4.4%.

* to require the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to promote the cultural diversity of Canadian music, literature, dance and drama, many of which are already funded by Canadian taxpayers.

* to maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities.

* to eliminate the Goods and Services Tax on books, magazines, newspapers, films, videotapes, audiotapes, compact disks and all other means of artistic expression.

* to ensure that CBC-TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.

* to provide stable funding for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation both radio and television services.

ADVERTISING AND COMMUNITY TELEVISION

Advertising is used to promote consumption and create artificial needs. Also, advertisers impose a threatening restriction of free speech by limiting voices that oppose their goal of increased consumption and resource destruction.

This is the antitheses of what the Green Party stands for. To counter the negative effects of this widespread mass culture based on consumerism the Green Party believes we must lobby the C.R.T.C. to:

1: Reevaluate the licensing of commercial channels to reduce the amount of advertising currently on commercial channels.

2: Democratize the airwaves. With the development of "Death star" satellites capable of beaming over 500 channels into the home it is

imperative and now technologically feasible to provide community based channels on the cable networks that are not controlled by the cable network corporations. These channels are to be made available to advocacy, special interest, artistic, political and ideological groups. These programs would be funded by cable vision subscription revenues and sponsorship. They would be commercial free and would provide an alternative to consumption-based advertising funded programs.

3: Broadcasters are granted a licence to use the public airwaves in return they are expected to serve the public interest. Today the airwaves are controlled by a small circle of large corporations and advertisers. The business side is not balanced by a commitment to public service. We, the citizens, no longer enjoy access. Instead we have been relegated to the role of products as we are measured, packaged, and sold in bulk to the highest bidder. As a public resource they belong neither to the government nor to private industry, nor to broadcasters. We advocate that as a condition of licence, broadcasters be required to set aside four 30 second time slots every hour for the owners of the airwaves; the citizens. This time would be given over to citizen produced messages. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Culture and Language issues

- to preserve and practice their culture providing that it does not infringe upon the individual rights of others to an unreasonable extent. We recognize that there are areas where collective rights and individual rights may clash and we will work towards finding equitable solutions. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To recognize French as an official language of Canada and support the provision of services in French in areas where the number of francophones warrants it. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To support the preservation of areas with special cultural significance such as archeological sites, historic buildings and sacred Native lands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

PRESENTATION BY JOAN RUSSOW TO THE CRTC

Not only would multicultural/multilingual programming fulfill a need in the community it would also discharge an obligation that the Federal government has incurred under the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Under article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

This places a positive duty to combat prejudice and discrimination through education and information including media broadcasting. We would expect that the CRTC would equally respect this duty in the granting of licences.

Often, it is thought that multilingual/ multicultural programs are only necessary where there is an ethnic population that warrants it. A distinction could be made between multiculturalism which caters only to the audience and varies with the composition the community, and polycultures which seeks to encourage appreciation of all cultures. In the latter case it is extremely important for the mainstream community to become aware of the diversity of cultures through progressive race relations programming. In B.C. there is prejudice which often manifests itself in discrimination and racism. We need look no further than the demonizing of the Serbs and the dehumanizing response to the Chinese recent asylum seekers.

It must be admitted that racism exists in the Vancouver/Vancouver Island area and every effort must be made to combat prejudices and promote understanding.

Often recent immigrants whose language is not English are hesitant about speaking out on issues because they are overly concerned about integration into what they perceive to be Canadian society and values. They must be encouraged to participate in issues that they believe to be vital regardless of the comfort zone of the mainstream community. There is a strong activist community in Canada that is seeking change in Canadian values and this activist voice must be heard as well.

The opportunity for the ethnocultural community to hear events through their own language is essential. Having an opportunity for them to speak in their mother tongue with subtitles, when possible, would begin to break down barriers that have arisen as a result of Linguistic discrimination.

- to ensure Investigative reporting, incisive analysis of issues would serve the needs of Victorian.

- to institute **a one-hour program in English bringing together journalists, community, business, government and academic leaders and activists to share their views on various issues. WITH THESE HIGHPROFILE NEWS BROADCASTS WE WOULD HOPE THAT MEMBERS OF THE ETHNOCULTURAL COMMUNITY WOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE WITH SUBTITLES.**

- to ensure that there are progressive race relations with provision for titling, when possible, for the mainstream to hear the voices.

to implement progressive race relations programming.

- to investigative, in-depth reporting, examining vital issues in the community**

- to ensure that the human rights of the marginalized and disadvantaged, including persons with disabilities, are fully respected on and on-going basis in their broadcast programming**

- to promote independent socio-political long and short form documentary production in Vancouver and Vancouver Island to be broadcast in prime time**

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The Green Party recognizes that Canadian society is unique and consists of different racial, ethnic, religious, sexual, and linguistic communities. The Green Party refuses to tolerate discrimination based on these characteristics. ECONOMIC POLICY:

GENERAL

The economy of Ontario is burdened by high levels of unemployment, a large deficit, a large public Debt, reliance on technologies that are not sustainable due to high levels of resource consumption, reliance on technologies that are harmful to the both human and non human residents of Ontario and finally it's relative success is not judged by the happiness or health of the population but rather on its ability to perpetuate a cancerous growth rate and unsustainable rate of resource consumption.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Green Day Care

GREEN PARTY POLICY ON CHILDCARE (carried with amendments)

It is well known that how we care for our children will ultimately determine how people care for each other and the earth. The Green Party sees parenting as a valuable investment not only in the well-being of our children, but in the future of our society as a whole. It should be treated as such by providing real support for parenting instead of encouraging people to work for shortterm economic gain which in the end creates enormous stress on families and diminishes both social and human resources. The Green Party believes in subsidizing

parents to look after their own children. We feel that the implementation of a Green Party Childcare policy would encourage parents to take time from work to raise their children. As a result of this family life would be enriched, stress would be diminished and the overall health of our society would be improved.

Green Party Childcare Policy initiatives would include:

- * a Guaranteed Annual Income that would pay one parent to stay at home.
- * extended paid parental leaves.
- * job-sharing options.
- * encouraging part time work.
- * flexible work hours to match the school day.
- * personal days to care for sick children.
- * better paid day care workers to reflect the importance of the work they do
- * a high-quality day-care system for those who need it, with the professional standards and training required by daycare workers.
- * parenting education
- * encouraging workplace childcare

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

DAY CARE

Greens support the principle of universal access to flexible, private and publicly-funded, non-profit child care as well as the extension of government paid maternity leave and parental leaves. It is, however, important to recognize that many of the pressures

for day care come from a consumer society in which parents both work to accumulate more belongings than needed for a balanced lifestyle. With the guaranteed annual income and community land trusts it would be increasingly less necessary for families to have two incomes to survive.

* to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.

TO FUND RESEARCH INTO ENVIRONMENTALLY INDUCED DISEASES (1998)

* to endorse a program of reproductive health.

RESOLUTION: PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE

Concurring with Women's Health in Women's Hands that "Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

Concurring also with the Women's Action Agenda that Aware " the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right of all individuals, we point out that the World Fertility Survey estimates that there are 500 million couples who wish to plan their family size but have no access to the means to do so (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

Convinced that Any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom or the knowledge to exercise that freedom shall be condemned (drawn from Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

We call upon the member states of the United Nations:

Ensuring the right to accessible and safe abortions

- To ensure the right to accessible and safe abortions, as unsafe abortions are a leading cause of mortality (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To provide full information on the possible side effects of contraceptives

It is essential that extensive research is carried out on the potential side effects of contraceptives, and that this information is widely distributed

- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- to Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and

practices that eliminate discrimination against women and

encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

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ABORTION

The Green Party of Ontario supports the right of women to decide whether or not to have an abortion. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to LIMIT, REGULATE AND MONITOR REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES (1998)

- to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. ..Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

- to implement programs to establish and strength preventive and curative health
- to implement programs to establish and strengthen women centred health care

4* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH.
(Deferred resolution)

(1) A basis of lifelong good health is proper infant nutrition.

Women will be encouraged to breast feed by the providing all prospective parents with accurate information on the risks of artificial feeding and on the advantages of breast feeding.

A woman's right to breast feed in public will be protected.

The World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes will be enacted as legislation in Ontario to protect women and their babies from advertising which misleadingly suggests that artificial substitutes are an acceptable substitute for nature's food for babies. Hospitals and birthing centres will be required to satisfy the "baby-friendly hospital" guidelines of the World Health Organization and UNICEF. These measures, by increasing the rate and duration of breast feeding, will greatly reduce the incidence of childhood illness; and since some of the health giving benefits of breast feeding continue long after weaning, the incidence of adult illness will also eventually decrease. It will also help prevent breast cancer for the mothers.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT: MAKING IT WORK

When Government agencies do not perform the function, they are designed to perform citizens have little recourse. Regulatory Reform lies in realizing that in most cases regulatory agencies

have become the tools of the Industry they were designed to regulate. The solution is not to abolish regulatory agencies, life would be chaos without them, the solution is to realize you can't trust them.

The Green Party suggest the following.

1: Goal setting. Penalties must be legislated if Goals are not met.

2: Arm the public with information. Enhance food labeling legislation for nutritional content, freedom of information, drop the charge for Statistics Canada information.

3: Citizen Enforcement of Public Health and environmental laws.

"Any violation witnessed and sworn to by any person over 18 years old and mentally competent, shall have the same status as if it were witnessed by an official government inspector.

4: Take away regulatory agency's discretion. Regulations should be modeled after traffic tickets, Pay the fine or talk to a Judge. We have given too much power to bureaucrats to negotiate with dishonest business persons.

5: Liability. Liability should be strict, meaning no showing of negligence is necessary and that required proof of cause and effect is minimal. Liability should be joint and several meaning each liable party is potentially responsible for the whole situation.

6: Background Laws. Require background checks on any individual doing business with Government. If an individual or a corporation has a record of convictions they should not be allowed to do business with the government.

7: The revolving door. Political appointees and senior executive service personnel should not be able to accept any form of direct or indirect compensation from any person regulated by their agency

for a period of five years after they have left government. This law would apply to lawyers as well.

8: Conflict of interest. No regulatory agencies may spend appropriated funds to promote, or to advocate the use of products or services which it regulates. The Nuclear industry comes to mind.

9: Reward whistle blowers. When a whistle blower's charge proves correct she should be given a promotion, and a cash award not to exceed 10% of the savings. This would increase the number of whistle blowers and decrease the amount of waste, fraud, and abuse of power.

10: Allow citizens to sue government officials. Government officials should be liable for civil suits for damages caused by the failure to do their duty.

11: Award fines to grass roots groups. Fines paid in environmental suits should be turned over to grass roots environmental organizations. Polluters now pay fines regularly as a cost of doing business. If they knew the fines would go to their adversaries paying the fine would take on a new meaning. This would give citizens a new incentive to ferret out violations (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

A Green party government would undertake:

* to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles.

A. We recognize French as an official language of Canada and support the provision of services in French in areas where the number of francophones warrants it. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO OUTLINE A FEDERAL POLICY IN PLACE ON SEPARATION OF ANY PROVINCE (NORMAN THYER (BC) DEFERRED RESOLUTION):

REVISED POSITION IN SUBMISSION TO CALGARY CONFERENCE

CANADIAN UNITY DEPENDS ON ENSURING THAT REAL CHANGE OCCURS IN CANADA

* To ensure that government-to-government negotiations take place to resolve the outstanding land rights of First Nations peoples, and by enshrining the constitutional measures that would protect the French language and culture in Quebec. (Statement passed by cabinet and submitted as part of a statement to the UNITY Commission)

Canadians need to first ask "Why does Quebec want to secede? rather than "What will Quebec look like when it secedes?"

Unity will only occur when Canada as a nation ensures that the common concerns as well as specific concerns of citizens are addressed.

Citizens in Canada share common concerns about the deterioration of the environment, about the growing influence of corporations upon all sectors of society, and about the threats to education, health and culture. Canadian citizens continue to suffer discrimination and inequitable treatment. Canadian citizens are constantly disillusioned by the discrepancy between government rhetoric and action at all levels. Instead of acting on these concerns, the Federal government has devolved responsibilities upon the provinces and the corporations. (Press release, Calgary Unity, 1999)

Canada along with other member states of the United Nations has undertaken to do the following:

- (i) to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights and social justice;
- (ii) to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment;
- (iii) to create a global structure that respects the rule of law;
- (iv) to achieve a state of peace; justice and security, and
- (v) to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development.
- (vi) to not do anything on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental destruction or that would be culturally inappropriate.

Canadian and provincial governments, however, have rarely demonstrated that these undertakings have been more than public relations exercises, and have thus failed to address many of the general concerns of Canadians

Quebec has very specific concerns that need to be more clearly communicated and addressed through consultation. At the same time that Canada must undertake to discharge obligations, act on commitments and fulfill expectations so that the common concerns of Canadians will be addressed, the Canadian government has to undertake to do the following to ensure the maintenance and perpetuation of the French language and culture in Quebec:

- * to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles

- * to constitutionally entrench the opt-out powers that Quebec has now That is to say that Quebec would enjoy the same opt-out powers that it has now, but that they would irrevocably be entrenched in the Constitution.

- * to permit Quebec to submit to the federal government of the day a list of nine Supreme Court judge candidates, from which the federal government would select three to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada, recognizing Quebec's need to be involved in the process with respect to the province's particular judicial character.

- * to ensure the constitutional entrenchment of power over immigration for Quebec. Immigration in Quebec has been centred around maintaining and perpetuating the French language and culture in that province and its immigration policies should provide for that.

- * to recognize that protection of the French language and culture in Quebec is essential to its identity as a nation, constitutional protection is unequivocally necessary insofar as Quebec finds itself surrounded by a continent which is primarily Anglocentric.

- * to clarify and redefine the phrase "distinct society"; it is necessary

to clearly define the terms and conditions involved in the constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec, and to clarify that distinct society is to be conceived within the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

- * to support constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec on the condition that its definition be clearly defined by Quebecers and the Quebec governments with a view towards avoiding any alienation of the non-French-Canadian population of Quebec.

This weekend's provincial "Unity" meeting that has denied the participation of first nations peoples and that proceeds without the participation of Quebec is ill-conceived.

Only when the general concerns of citizens of Canada and the specific concerns of the citizens of Quebec are addressed will there be real unity. If we as a nation address these concerns that have plagued Quebec since the Quiet Revolution, perhaps we will finally see an end to separatist politics, given that the protection of French language and culture in Quebec will finally be irrevocably enshrined in the Canadian Constitution.

* TO SUPPORT TERMS OF SEPARATION DECIDED COLLECTIVELY BY THE PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA; deferred resolution

* TO SUPPORT THE RIGHT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES WITHIN QUEBEC (AND WITHIN CANADA) TO SELF-DETERMINATION INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH QUEBEC AND CANADA; deferred resolution

* TO REMAIN IN CANADA IF THAT IS THEIR DEMOCRATICALLY EXPRESSED WISH. (deferred resolution)

TOURISM, SPORT AND RECREATION

Heli-assisted Recreation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- To oppose Heli assisted recreation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990.

Operation of All-terrain Vehicles (Bill M219)

- to endorse legislation which would ban the use of all-terrain vehicles for recreational purposes off-road on all public lands and endorses legislation to consign to the local level laws respecting the use of all-terrain vehicles for recreational purposes. B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1991

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

43.1. a Whereas the Greens promote sustainability as an important goal;

43.11 [Resolved that] activities are sustainable when they:

Use materials in continuing cycles.

Use continuously renewable sources of energy.

Insure continuation of the earth's natural systems.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Truth in Packaging

•To ensure that non-information advertising shall not be considered a legitimate business expense for tax purposes. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

POLITICAL/LEGAL ISSUES

Government

Green Party Lists

- To adopt a requirement in any proportional system to field women as every second candidate on their proportional lists ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1995

Constitution/Legislative Change/Recall

- To endorse the principle that all individuals would have the right to initiate legislative change; and
- To endorse the principle that all elected officials be subject to recall procedures. - individuals acting collectively are the ultimate source of authority for the existence and actions of government; and
- any group of individuals may form an autonomous government to provide goods and services which affect only those individuals; and
- all individuals shall have equal input into government in regard to their interests; and
- all decisions by government at any level must promote the long term good for all individuals collectively;
- To support the development of a transitional provincial constitution which would establish and entrench the complete autonomy of municipalities and regions over all matters appropriate to those jurisdictions; B.C.

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Public Investment Notice

- to require government by law to make public a complete list of investments weekly,
- To make available information on public investments in writing on request through government offices in British Columbia, and by telephone, or electronic mail.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

Pensions

- To REQUIRE MLAs [and MPS] to contribute 9% (current pension contribution) of their salary to creation of a constituency ecological trust fund (B.C ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

* to HAVE THE FUND ADMINISTERED by a board of citizens invited by the MLA

E We will establish an independent process for determining current MLAs salaries, benefits and eligible expense, and for making recommendations for fair treatment of previous MLAs. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Government Ministries

- To place an immediate moratorium on ministerial and government restructuring until a non-partisan non-ideological task force of individuals familiar with the efficient operation of government can be convened and report to cabinet
- To adopt the results of such an enquiry with necessary amendments to reflect new government directions and public service employment B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996

Provincial Constitution

- To add a procedure for amendment to the constitution of the province of British Columbia which can either be initiated by an act of the legislature or petition by the public (an initiative) which must then be put to binding public referendum.

Because

- the province of British Columbia recognizes, as its constitution, documents which may be changed by an ordinary act of the legislature,
- constitutional changes are at the whim of the government of the day, with no assurance that improvements will be kept by following governments, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

Democracy and bioregionalism

- to adopt as a general principle the development of strong local communities. strong local communities are the only social units sensitive enough to local conditions to be able to adapt to their environments, and are the loci of grass roots direct democracy; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Bioregionalism

- * To endorse the principles of bioregionalism; the fostering of strong regional identities and cultures; watershed democracy; bioregional economies of place; living in place and reinhabitation. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Welcome Home Statement

- to endorse the Welcome Home statement of the 1st North American Bioregional Congress and to live in place is to live within the means of the local bioregion rather than relying on the exploitative mass market system;

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Social Ecology

- to the positively encourage an ecological culture and not just to impose negative sanctions on those reluctant to cooperate because the development of an ecological society is not just a legislative project, but [also] a cultural one; and because there is concern about the tendency in the environmental movement that would force people into ways of behaving that a minority believe to be ecological B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

INFORMATION

Freedom of Government Information

- To support the Freedom of Information legislation for the province which will ensure public access to all information held by government which is necessary for citizens to make sound decisions (Virtually all information, except, of course, personal information); and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- To [introduce] work toward and introduce legislation to make all such information related to public health and safety, available and easily accessible to the general public in a format that can be easily understood; and
- To [introduce] work toward and introduce legislation to change the government bureaucratic service(s) so that its primary clients would be the public, and not private interests.

Because environmental and public interest groups and organizations are hampered by existing access to information laws B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 198963.3.1

- To ensure that Freedom of Information legislation is extended to all government information, and access is made affordable. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

. Government reform

- To advocate that Governments must develop systems which provide all citizens with the opportunity to have input into the decisions which affect their lives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Intervenor funding

- To support development of a funding program for intervenor groups at public hearings and commissions. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

- To support a funding program for intervenor groups at public hearings and commissions. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)63.2.1 Access to Information

Government Language Reform

- To replace in all publications by government at all levels, gender biased designations by gender neutral designations, such as person power in place of manpower. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and
- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9

Human and Animal Rights

- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to food, clothing, shelter, and health care; due process under a just system; control of her/his thoughts; education as and when needed, in accordance with the philosophy of non-violence and respect for the biosphere; and (BC Policy 1986/9)
- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to opportunities regardless of race, creed, colour, sex, mental or physical condition, nationality, language normally spoken, ancestry, place of origin, age, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, family composition, source of income, or political belief; and
- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and
- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs.

Because

It is necessary to continue to work towards, developing a society that recognizes and respects the dignity and worth of each person, and upholds human rights and responsibilities, and the inalienable rights of other living forms and natural processes that share the Earth with us; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9

Animal Rights

Animals in Research

Animals in Research

-Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household

products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.

-set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.

-eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.

-fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

To require that animals imported for zoos must have been born in captivity or be projects to save a nearly extinct species

- to set up strict standards for the treatment of animals used for entertainment in horse racing, zoos, circuses, etc.

- [not allow] new forms of entertainment using animals; i.e. dog racing, rodeos, bull fighting, etc. (GPC, 1988)

-animals imported for zoos must have been born in captivity or be projects to save a threatened species.

-no new forms of entertainment using animals to be allowed; ie. dog racing, rodeos, bullfighting, etc. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994, GPC 1988))

- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs (GPC, 1988)
- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and

- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9
- To affirm that human beings, as part of the natural world, must live in harmony with it. Human health and survival utterly depend on the health and survival of the planet which in turn depends on the sheer diversity of the other species sharing the planet with us; therefore, the health of humankind is equally dependent on the health and survival of other animals;
- [to ensure that] all species have an intrinsic right to exist. Their existence need not be justified by their usefulness to humankind. All animals have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings. (GPC, 1988)

Killing of Animals

-We acknowledge the right to kill animals to provide essentials.

Further consideration must be given to the needs of the aboriginal peoples right to self determine their practices on their lands. (GPC, 1988)

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES ?

* TO EXPOSE THAT fish farmers have been cited for shooting at and poisoning seals, sea otters, herons, and eagles which they view as a threat to their livestock; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Hunting and Fishing

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be. banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance

-We advocate a strategy that would reestablish predators such as the wolf and lynx in southern Ontario. We would eliminate predator bounties.

-We advocate increased funding to conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching.

-Hunting, trapping and fishing are to be banned in all provincial parks, conservation areas and Crown game preserves.

-Increase the penalties for poaching. - Ban the leg hold trap.

Animals in Agriculture

-establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals.

-Outlaw the use of furs on ornamental clothing. The use of furs in some survival application is accepted.

-gradually phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free-range husbandry.

-ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement.

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign.

-ban the transport of live animals over long distances.

-ban the use of growth stimulants for meat animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds. (Ontario,)

WILD ANIMALS

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance. (Ontario,)

- [ban] hunting, trapping, and fishing in all provincial parks, conservation areas, and Crown game preserves (GPC, 1988, Ontario)

- -increase funding to conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching. (Ontario,)

- Substantially increase the number of conservation officers

-We advocate a strategy that would reestablish predators such as the wolf and lynx in southern Ontario. We would eliminate predator

bounties. (Ontario)

- the penalties for poaching. -
- Ban the leg hold trap and other slow-kill trapping methods
- Support federal funding to establish appropriate economic alternatives to commercial fur trapping for aboriginal peoples. (GPC 1988).

-Outlaw the use of furs on ornamental clothing. The use of furs in some survival application is accepted.

-gradually phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free-range husbandry.

-ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement.

Animal Rights

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario?)

-ban the transport of live animals over long distances.

-ban the use of growth stimulants for meat animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds. (Ontario,)

- To publicly and actively support any action carried out to uphold the rights of animals providing such action is compatible with the Green philosophy on non-violence.

Because animals experience pleasure and pain, have needs and wants, seek companionship and, in many cases, family life B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO oppose the establishment of a West Coast AND EAST COAST seal hunt. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Whereas all species have the intrinsic right to exist without regard to their usefulness to humankind;

whereas all animals, whether wild or domesticated, have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings;

- increase funding for conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching;
- eliminate non-food trophy hunting
- ban leg-hold traps, as suggested by the European Parliament and the Cree, the largest group of native trappers
- legislate standards for the care of farm animals that would phase in free-range organic production techniques
- eliminate growth stimulants and antibiotics in the production of meat [and other animal food products] require immediate labeling during phase-out period, and education of the public as to available alternative food sources
- ban the importation of products produced in a fashion which would not comply with Canadian animal treatment legislation
- ban importation of animals for zoos except where this is related to projects to save threatened species
- legislate an end to containment that uses animals i.e. dog racing, rodeos, bullfighting etc. (GPC, 1988)

TRADE IN WILD ANIMALS

- To ban any trade in wild animals or wild animal parts which could constitute a threat to natural wildlife Populations. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Animals in Research

Animals in Research

-Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household

products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.

-set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.

-eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.

-fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario?)

Guaranteed Annual Income and childcare support; and

[other adopted GPPABC] policies.

[This support] system should include such things as:

education about adoption;

more homes for single mothers;

single parent support groups;

pre natal and post natal services; and

life skills training.

Midwifery

- To support the right of women to choose freely the option of home birth;
- To support the recognition of midwifery as a professional service available to all women in BC and that the provincial government should work with the Midwives Association of BC to establish a professional midwifery license. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

Lactation

- To favour governments restricting dangerous baby products to at least the standards of the World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.
- To support the boycott of Nestle & American Home Products and London Drugs because they violate the W.H.O.'s guidelines. C.M.B.S. Infant formula kills an estimated 1.5 million babies annually. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

72.7.1 Ecofeminism

Feminist and Post patriarchal Studies

4.2 Ecofeminism

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

A we will support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA

1997)

- To encourage women to participate in political activity at every level of the decision-making process, including affirmative action; and
- To advocate the replacement of school materials which portray people in sexist stereotypes with non-sexist material; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that non-sexist life programs and education be available to all students, appropriate to the age level; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- To advocate that provisions for women's studies courses be made in public schools, along with an inclusion of the contributions of women to other courses of study; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that every student has the choice of a full range of programs and activities to achieve excellence in non-traditional and/or traditional areas of endeavour and unique talents, without discouragement based on sexist attitudes from teachers or counselors; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that access to non-sexist vocational and academic counseling be ensured (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To ensure that a procedure to address sexual harassment of students be activated in the current school systems (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To encourage workers' associations to negotiate sexual harassment clauses into their contracts which would include definition of same and grievance procedures in the event of such harassment (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

BECAUSE

-Ecofeminism involves close examination of cultural symptoms of alienation from the Earth; heterosexism, sexism, racism, classism, speciesism, militarism, ageism, and exploitation of nature are a few examples of such alienation.

-As people of an alienated culture, we carry internalized systems of domination into our work as Greens.

-It is an ongoing and interpersonal journey for us to rid ourselves of behavioural patterns that hurt ourselves, others, and the environment. Qualities such as cooperation and nurturing are fundamental to a green world.

Ecofeminists seek to understand the interconnected roots of all domination and to learn ways of achieving balanced behaviour.

- To advocate equal pay for work of equal value; and
- To implement pay equity. Women, minorities and the disabled have the right to equal pay for equal work. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To advocate the decriminalization of prostitution between consenting adults (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ENSURE] /recognize/ that the term violence against women is inclusive of females of all ages; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [INSTITUTE] /advocate /community-based financial support for emergency care centres for rape or assault victims (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- TO [REQUIRE] /advocate/ the designation of crisis centre information as public service announcements for all media (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO /advocate the position of their party/ [PROVIDE] as a medium for the distribution of information concerning women's support groups, whether that information be printed, verbal, or in the form of future seminars (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ENSURE] /advocate/ that information concerning women's support groups become a part of the GPPABC Resource Centre Library (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ESTABLISH] /advocate the establishment of/ a guaranteed annual income for all homemakers (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ESTABLISH] /advocate the establishment of/ financial services specifically designed for the needs of single parents (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [PROVIDE] /advocate the provision of / quality childcare centres and services, that meet the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, are universally accessible, and are responsive to the needs of parents and the community (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO support the alternative of any person being legally entitled to a chosen name. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO support the creation of post-secondary institutes of feminist and post-patriarchal studies (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- .
- To support community-based funding for housing for street people (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO work with communities to develop and provide low-cost housing alternatives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- TO equalize tax treatment for families regardless of whether one or both parents are working. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA

EDUCATION

Education Curricula

- TO ORIENT educational curricula toward not only providing facts and technical skills, but also toward encouraging ecological awareness, social responsibility and quality in human relations
- To encourage development of skills in critical thinking, basic communications, and conflict resolution; and provide peace education within the educational framework; and
- To encourage education in family and community living, skills such as parenting, child rearing and personal financial planning for both males and females. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Community Integration of schools

- to decentralized schools from Provincial control to the level of the community and be integrated into community life; and
- To endorse opening up existing school facilities such as libraries, laboratories, workshops and art studios to all members of the community; and
- To encourage community and student participation in both academic and non-academic activities and a diversity of groupings for learning, such as mixed age classes, home schooling and self-directed learning; and
- To support broadening the concept of learning. That learning take place outside of school as part of the daily functioning of the community, so that young and old alike share their skills, knowledge and information, with everyone becoming both student and teacher. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Alternate Resource Studies

- To endorse the need for new approaches to resource use, agricultural practices, forestry, fisheries, mining practices, energy generation, and environmental protection;
- To support the establishment of alternative energy and ecology research institutes in the province; and
- To endorse increased funding for alternative energy studies in university engineering departments across the province, including small scale hydro and appropriate wind

power, methane gas, biomass conversion, and use of industrial waste steam. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- To implement policies which ensure that the same funding rate per student applies throughout the province with extra funding for programs which address special needs programs. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Corporate involvement in schools

- To move to eliminate the influence of business in our education system. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO END ALL CORPORATE INTRUSION INTO EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS (1998)

* TO DISALLOW ALL DONATION OF FUNDS OR GOODS AND

SERVICES IN KIND TO FEDERAL CANADIAN POLITICAL PARTIES. IN ADDITION, ALL CORPORATE CONNECTIONS OF CANDIDATES INCLUDING THOSE FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF PARTIES BE REVEALED (1998)

Alternative and Experimental Schools

- to encourage the funding of alternative and experimental school
(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

People with Disabilities

To support the principles of community living, guaranteed income and level access to all people with disabilities. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993

Lifestyles

- To recognize that in many cases, the behaviour of society, not of ecosystems, requires adjustment and hence a need to define resource problems in human terms;
- To recognize that human lifestyle may need to adjust to the natural carrying capacity of the region; and
- To recognize that resource management must be heavily weighted toward the long-term and global perspective; and

- To recognize that a multiple mean (land use) approach is generally useful but some areas must be designated for special use, e.g. ecological reserves; and
- To recognize that a multiple means approach is desirable, including examination of the end goals of the population and then considering the widest range of possible means of achieving those goals; and
- To recognize that irreversible decisions should be avoided. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Family Life Education

- To [recognize that] without reproductive choice, the value of female members of a society will inevitably be defined in terms of their capacity to bear children, and thus just as inevitably increase the population's size;
- to [ensure] that sex education and family life planning be part of the school curriculum in British Columbia, being brought into the curriculum appropriately at several levels in a child's education; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Naturist Policy

- To support the legalization of special recreational areas for public clothes optional use in places already traditionally used for such, as a first step toward removing nudity as an offence in the criminal code and leaving what is acceptable to local laws and customs.

Because

- the welfare and well being of all peoples including the discouragement of oppression of any kind and that every human being shall have equitable access to opportunities regardless of race, creed, colour, sex, mental or physical condition, nationality, language normally spoken, ancestry, place of origin, age, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, family composition, source of income, or political belief; and
- clothes optional recreation is practiced by thousands of people on the beaches of the Marine Drive Foreshore Park and to a lesser extent on isolated beaches and areas throughout the province; and
- the state of being nude is not offensive or obscene and currently constitutes a criminal offence; and
- people nude can coexist with people clothed; and

- in other countries in the world, most notably European, it is no longer, or it never was a crime to be nude at public beaches or parks; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Air Pollution and Smoking

- To adopt as official policy no smoking within [GPPABC] meetings.
- To oppose the move of the federal and provincial governments to lower tobacco taxes instead of addressing many issues including aboriginal rights, the US/Canada Free Trade Agreement, health, etc. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1985

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1994

Human Population

78.1.1. a Whereas the interaction of the human population with its surrounding environment imposes demands on that environment in the form of resource utilization, energy requirements, and waste treatment; and

78.1.1. b Whereas these demands are a function of population numbers and the level of technology attained by the population; and

78.1.1.c Whereas the extent of these demands will constitute a quantifiable people pressure impact on this environment; and

78.1.1. d Whereas the human species has, in its technological advances, intervened in the natural processes

of human population control by medical techniques which reduce the death rate,

- To support easy access to birth control information and methods (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To support offering assistance in family planning to others who desire this; and
- To support better and more equitable methods of contraception.

Population

- To promote human population decrease world wide, including [in] industrialized countries; and
- To introduce incentives and educational programs would to slow down human population growth with the intent to achieve population decrease over time. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

ENDNOTES

1. Definition from the 2nd North American Bioregional Congress press release dated January 1987, announcing to N.A. BC II proceedings
2. Small is Beautiful: Economics as If People Mattered, by E.F. Schumacher, Harper, New York, 1973
3. Constitution of the Green Party-Political Association of BC See Appendix I.
4. Statement of the 1st North American Bioregional Congress. See Appendix II.
5. BC Green Party News, Volume 2, Number 2, Green Party-Political Association of BC, Vancouver, June 1985. (page 7)
6. BC Human rights Act, Province of British Columbia, Queen's Printer for BC, Victoria, 1985. (section 1 -interpretation).
7. BC Forest Act, Province of British Columbia, Queen's Printer for BC, Victoria, 1986. (sections 82 through 87 and Schedule A).
8. Our Common Future, the report of the U.N. World Commission of Environment and Development (WCED), Oxford University Press, June, 1987. (Also known as the Brundtland Report after commission chair, Gro Harlem Brundtland).
9. Values and Roots definitions adopted at the 2nd Canadian Greens/Green Party of Canada Convention, September 1st, 1988

Appendix I

CONSTITUTION

of the GREEN PARTY-POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Adopted February, 1983)

(Amended June, 1984)

(Revised July, 1985)

(Amended July, 1988)

1. The name of the Society is the Green Party Political Association of British Columbia.

2. The purposes of the Society are:
 - (a) to carry on the functions of a political party;
 - (b) to work towards achieving the goal of nuclear and general disarmament, and world peace through the non-violent resolution of conflict;
 - (c) to work towards achieving the goal of a conserver society;
 - (d) to work towards an economic system based upon sound environmental and ecological principles;
 - (e) to work towards developing a society that accepts responsibility for and upholds the inalienable rights of all life forms and natural processes that share the earth;
 - (f) to develop a community-based democracy with local decision-making and control; and
 - (g) to undertake all such other activities consistent with these purposes which the Society's provincial representatives consider appropriate.

WELCOME HOME STATEMENT REMOVED FROM THIS DOCUMENT

III. Definitions

Please note that the following definitions have not been adopted by the Green Party Political Association of BC membership and are presented only to assist in policy interpretation.

"non-violence"

A method of resolving conflict and of waging conflict with as little damage as possible to the human person and physical and biological environment.

"grass-roots democracy"

A more active realization of decentralized direct democracy.

"Conservation society"

A society where energy and resource wastes are reduced to offset ever-increasing consumption, i.e. a society that lives within its means

"bioregion"

A life region - a geographical area whose rough boundaries are set by nature (not humankind), distinguishable from other areas by characteristics of flora, fauna, water, climate, rocks, soils, land forms and human settlements. See also appendix II.

"soft energy"

Energy resources which are decentralized, renewable and ecologically sustainable.

"biomass conversion"

Any conversion process that turns non-usable organic matter into a more usable form, such as municipal/commercial anaerobic composting which converts organic garbage and sewage solids into methane gas and organic fertilizer.

"fossil energy"

Energy produced from non-renewable fuels obtained from the earth.

"workers' association"

An organization of employees formed for purposes that include the regulation of relations between employees and employers, i.e. a Trade or Labour Union.

"stumpage fees"

Money due to the province for the harvest of timber; Stumpage and Royalty rates as define in the BC Forest Act.

"direct democracy"

Democracy where an individual has a direct say in the affairs of government.

"watershed democracy" Democracy on a scale of watersheds; democratic regions whose boundaries follow the line of separation between two contiguous drainage valleys.

"multiple means"

A method of using something in different ways, each of which does not compromise any other.

"re-inhabitation"

To restore to a former sense of living in place; to restore "a critical awareness of and respect for, the integrity of our ecological communities"; to restore to the bioregional perspective outlined in the "Welcome Home" statement in appendix II.

4.0 GREEN DEFINITIONS

4.1 Deep Ecology

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Resolved that the Greens work towards incorporating the principles of deep ecology in all policies, programs, and platforms.

4.1. a Whereas the Western technical cultural evolution of the human species has been characterized by progressive physical and spiritual alienation from other life forms and natural processes of the earth's ecosystems; and

4.1. b Whereas this alienation has been manifested as an illusion of arrogant uniqueness, human exemption from, and control of, these life forms and processes; and

4.1.c Whereas some Greens envision a planet on which the human population lives harmoniously and dynamically by employing a sophisticated and unobtrusive technology in a world environment which is left natural; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

GUIDING PRINCIPLES (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

-We are dynamic beings living in a dynamic world. The world is constantly changing and we recognize that human beings are capable of affecting the rate at which those changes occur (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

4.1. d Whereas some Greens are of the opinion that the institutionalization of an ecological consciousness will occur when most persons begin to see the diminishment of people and the diminishment of the planet and its non-human inhabitants as essentially one and the same problem; and

4.1. e Whereas some Greens believe that to achieve the aforementioned, it will require a total reorientation of the thrust of Western culture; and

4.1. f Whereas some Greens believe that without a major change of consciousness, a profound and intimate sense of inter-relatedness with non human nature, there is no hope for beginning to turn the situation around; and

4.1. g Whereas these ecological and evolutionary insights have become synthesized and extended as principles of Deep Ecology, such as the following:

Shallow Ecology

Natural diversity is valuable as a resource for us.

It is nonsense to talk about value except as value for humankind.

Plant species should be saved because of their value as a genetic reserve for agriculture and medicine.

Pollution should be decrease if it threatens ecological equilibrium.

Third World population growth threatens ecological equilibrium.

Resource means resource for humans.

People will not tolerate a broad decrease in their standard of living.

Nature is cruel and necessarily so.

"Deep Ecology

Natural diversity has its own (intrinsic) value.

Equating value with value for humans reveals a species prejudice.

Plant species should be saved because of their intrinsic value.

Decreasing pollution has priority over economic growth.

World population at present levels threatens ecosystems but the population and behaviour of industrial states more than any other. Human population is excessive.

Resource means resource for living beings.

People should not tolerate a decrease in the quality of life but in the standard of living in overdeveloped nations.

- We measure economic progress in terms of improvements in the quality of life rather than [in] the acquisition of consumer goods. (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)
Humans are cruel but not necessarily so.

SPECIFIC RESOLUTIONS

BC specific resolutions

22.3.1 Carmanah Watershed

* TO ENSURE that no logging take place in presently unlogged portions of the Carmanah watershed 9 B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990).

22.4.1 Clayoquot Sound

* TO [ENSURE] that all remaining old growth forest in Clayoquot Sound be declared [a] protected [area]. B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993

* TO REPLACE some of the forest industry jobs lost in the area with employment in the restoration of the damaged areas of the Sound.

B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993

20.2.1 Strathcona Park

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO advocate restoration of the boundaries and status of Strathcona Park to December 31, 1986 positions; and

* TO support the Friends of Strathcona Park and similar groups in all their non violent actions, including their civil disobedience, in their efforts to keep any industrial activity out of Strathcona Park (pre-December 1986 boundaries).

20.3.1 Flathead/Akamina Kishinina Area

* TO support efforts to immediately freeze development of the Flathead/Akhima Kishinina area by annexation to Waterton Lake National Park, having duly settled all aboriginal claims in this area. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

20.4.1 Khutzemateen Wildlife Area

* TO SUPPORT THE establishing a joint Federal Provincial Wildlife Management area in the Khutzemateen area of BC as one of the measures necessary to preserve a viable grizzly bear population in North America. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

• TO DECOMMISSION // We will decommission / the Oldman Dam as recommended by the Federal Government Environmental Impact Assessment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

GREEN PARTY OF CANADA IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

We live on a finite planet with finite resources, but are consuming our ecological capital instead of living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water and air, topsoil, fish, and trees. We must move from growth to sustainability. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

See "Sustainability - A Choice to Consider" for more information

GREEN VS GREY

Politics is no longer defined by the struggle between the Left and the Right. The politics of the 21st century will be divided between the Green and the Grey: between those who see the Earth as an interconnected web of life, and those who see it as a collection of resources to be exploited for maximum short-term profit. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In a Grey economy, the worth of vanishing species and natural resources is disregarded because these cannot be easily quantified. Instead economic indicators rise with every automobile accident, with every oil spill, and with every newly diagnosed cancer patient. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In a Green economy, progress would be redefined to stop counting the liquidation of nature as income; corporations would be held responsible for their products from cradle to grave; new economic indicators would be applied to account for the social and ecological costs of products and services; and to create jobs, income and consumption

taxes would be replaced with environmental taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

GREEN JOBS NOT PINK SLIPS

There are many more jobs in a Green economy than in a Grey economy. A Green economy is labour-intensive, sustainable, based on the skills of people, and produces quality products from local resources incorporating local culture. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Communities like Gaultois, Newfoundland depend upon the inshore fishery. A sustainable inshore fishery must be pursued in order to save these communities and preserve marine biomasses.

Tax Bads NOT Goods

The Green Party suggests shifting taxes away from personal income and onto non-renewable resources, and eliminating taxes on ecologically benign products and processes. Green taxes reward sustainable businesses and penalize resource-intensive industries. Reducing income taxes and payroll taxes makes people less expensive to employ. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

Sustainable Forestry

Forests belong to future generations and provide habitat for other species. clear-cutting should be banned and the remaining 1% of old growth should be preserved. Higher stumpage fees would encourage selective cutting, and value-added production creates more jobs than exporting raw logs. Hemp and kenaf should be grown as alternative sources of paper fibre. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Organic Agriculture

Agribusiness encourages mono-cropping, chemical farming, centralization, over processing, long-distance transportation and decreased employment. Greens seek to preserve crop diversity, reconnect the farmer with the consumer and ensure a supply of locally produced, pesticide-free food. Product labels should indicate the use of pesticides and bio-engineering. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by H. Pinsent]

Renewable Energy and Conservation

In view of global climate change and the dangers of radioactive waste, the Green Party suggests phasing out fossil fuels and nuclear energy in favour of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass, and micro-hydro. The transition to sustainable energy can be achieved through improved energy efficiency, conservation and co-generation. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Life-cycle Product Stewardship

Pollution is resources being wasted. Land-filling is like burying money in the ground. Nothing should be land-filled or released into the air, water or soil. Greens would introduce product-stewardship programs that would require producers to assume the full recycling and disposal costs of their products. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Rivers have been damaged by waste from cities and factories.

Here we see a picture of the Saguenay River, Quebec. Whales, fish and other animals that are native to this river and the Fleuve Saint-Laurent have been seriously affected by heavy metal poisoning. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Community Economic Development

Transnational corporations have no stake in the communities where they get their raw materials or where they operate. As a result, resources are over-exploited and jobs migrate to where labour is cheapest and environmental standards are lowest. Green tax reform would favour locally owned and operated businesses that use local resources for value-added production in a sustainable manner, thereby keeping jobs, decision-making and profits in the community. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Guaranteed Income Supplement

Welfare and Employment Insurance should be replaced with a Guaranteed Income Supplement plan that would encourage recipients to seek employment. A GIS would provide financial compensation for traditionally unpaid and undervalued contributions to society, such as child-rearing and homemaking, and would contribute to the support of artists, students, volunteers and small-business start-ups. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Pedestrian Communities and Rail

Trains concentrate development while cars encourage sprawl. Greens would revitalize the rail system for long-distance haulage and passenger travel. We envision gradually rebuilding all urban areas into pedestrian communities, interconnected by surface light rail, making the private automobile redundant. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

An End to Deficit Budgeting

Twenty-five cents of every federal tax dollar goes directly to commercial banks to pay the interest on Canada's \$600-billion debt. Greens recommend that the Bank of Canada take over a significant portion of the debt as an interest-free loan. Greens also suggest implementing a currency transaction tax. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Proportional Representation

The Green Party suggests switching to proportional representation so that when a party receives 15% of the popular vote it would also receive 15% of the seats in Parliament. We would oppose paid political advertising and political donations. Instead all parties should receive equal access to the media and funding. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Restorative Justice

Justice should be restorative rather than retributive. Crime should be defined as a violation of one person by another, not as a violation of the state. The 80% of offenders who are non-violent should be sent directly to halfway houses. Sentencing circles should be used as an alternative to trial by judge and jury. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

The Four-day Work Week

Moving to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Biodiversity and Wilderness

A conservation strategy is needed to protect biodiversity on an evolutionary scale. Canada needs a system of core reserves, corridors, and buffer zones free from development to accommodate viable, self-reproducing, genetically diverse native plant and animal species, including large predators. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Sustainable Fisheries

The use of draggers in both the east and west coast fisheries has decimated our ocean ecosystems. We must recognize and support ecologically appropriate fishing technologies. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by H. Pinsent]

A typical Newfoundland community.

Cultural Funding

While the cost of funding the arts is relatively low, its social benefits and economic multiplier effects are high. Greens would maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Many Newfoundland communities continue cultural traditions such as painting stylized "scrolls" on storehouses and barns

Military Reductions

The cost of Canada's peacekeeping operations is less than \$700 million annually -- only 6% of the defence budget. The Green Party suggests that Canada dramatically reduce its military budget, halt low-level flight training in Labrador, and withdraw from the global arms race. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

CITIZENS TREATY OF ETHICS,
EQUITY AND ECOLOGY

Recognizing the Interdependence of Peace, Environmental Protection and
Human Rights and Social Justice

(Formerly the anti-free trade citizen's treaty for corporate and state compliance: nemesis of the MAI). Proposed General Assembly Resolution to be circulated to governments by their citizens

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created public trust international obligations, commitments and expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development

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Concerned that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) undermine the work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above;

Dismayed by the continued global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from general assembly resolutions.

Recalling the expectations created through resolutions of the General Assembly, commitments made in Conference Action plans, and obligations incurred through Conventions:

- to guarantee "the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family" - to "prevent the scourge of war",
- to recognize "Peoples' right to peace",
- to "eliminate production of weapons of mass destruction",

- to ensure that "the use of scientific technology should be in peace and for the benefits of humanity",
- to "reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into promoting social programs particularly in developing countries",
- to "ensure social justice and the equitable distribution of resources",
- to respect "the right to work for equal pay for work of equal value",
- to "ensure the rights of future generations", and
- to "respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose";

Noting that December 10, 1998 is the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that there must be no discrimination on the following grounds:

Race, tribe, or culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality, place of birth, nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker) status, colour, gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, form of family, disability, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or, class, economic position, or other status

Recalling the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations in the Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda, "to ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law";

WE CALL UPON THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING:

1. To discharge obligations, act on commitments, and fulfill expectations arising from Public Trust international agreements and thus:

- (a) to sign and ratify those existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified,
- (b) to enact the domestic legislation necessary to implement them and to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and
- (c) to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans;

2. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations from member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upwards with respect to:

- a. Promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights and social justice;
- b. Enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
- c. Achieving a state of peace, justice and security;
- d. Creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
- e. Ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment.

3. To demand compensation and reparations from corporations, and from administrations that have permitted corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment, violating fundamental human rights, causing harm to human health, especially where those actions occurred:

- (a) in developed and developing countries, or
- (b) on the lands of indigenous peoples or in the communities of

marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries;

4. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights or denied social justice,
- (b) caused environmental degradation, or harm to human health,
- (c) disregarded labour rights, or
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements;

5. To reduce the global military budgets by at least 50% and use the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound work; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control;

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control. All funding to the United Nations should be conditional and dedicated to the

furthering of international public trust law, not vested interest economic agreements such as GATT, WTO, MAI etc. Given the security council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the security council should be disbanded, and rotational councils should be selected from the membership of the general assembly.

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure the exclusion of corporations and to ensure that all partners have in no way in any of their activities violated human rights, including labour rights caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market" — as business activity conducted for profit and civil society as those elements of society that serve to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment —

9. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992;

This prohibition must cover activities

such as those related to:

- (a) production, importation or exportation of toxic, hazardous, or atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) production or consumption of ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extraction of resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) production or distribution of genetically-engineered food

substances and genetically modified organisms,

(e) production or distribution of genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems,

(f) production of greenhouse gas emissions;

10. To act upon the commitments made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to reduce the ecological footprint, to move away from car-dependency, and to reject the economic dogma that maximum

economic growth will resolve the urgency of the global situation;

11. To prohibit all trade zones that have the effect of circumventing

obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

12. To work for the unconditional forgiveness of all developing nations

debt arising from loans made prior to 1990 and for the termination of all

structural adjustment programs (saps) which seek to ensure repayment of

such debt at the expense of ordinary people, including programs which seek:

(a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,

(b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,

(c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,

(d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment,

especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by

deregulating markets and offering low wages, high interest rates, and

little or no environmental protection,

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement of producing of goods for export at

the expense of traditional crops, products and services which serve the

needs of domestic peoples, or

(f) to force a developing nation to adopt a policy of creating or exacerbating an imbalance between imports and exports;

13. To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in:

(a) practices that are unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin,

(b) activities that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin, or

(c) manufacturing or transferring substances that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where continued trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance where citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with all states' overriding obligations and commitments to:

(a) protect and advance human rights, including health rights, and labour rights and social justice,

(b) protect and conserve the environment,

(c) prevent war and conflict, and

(d) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment

16. To ensure the right of citizens to sue corporate owners and officers, in criminal and civil court, for any legally violation of human rights, including labour rights, denying

social justice, for destroying the environment, for causing serious harm to human health, and for contributing to devastation through arms trade

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75.2.1 Meares Island

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1985)

75.2.1 Resolved that the Greens recognize Meares Island as a tribal park.

() THAT in 1997, on November 21, I wrote the following to the ministers and states participating in the APEC CONFERENCE

URGENCY

To the Ministers and Heads of State participating in APEC

Friday, November 21, 1997

LEST YOU FORGET

URGENCY
OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION
RECOGNITION OF
THE URGENCY OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION

1.1. Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem on which we depend for our well being (Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

(1)

IMPACT OF CONTINUED IMPOSITION OF
CONSUMPTIVE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1. Continued stress on global ecosystem from the pattern of over-consumptive development in industrialized countries
- 1.2. Continued deterioration of the global environment and aggravation of poverty caused by unsustainable patterns of consumption
- 1.3. Continued failure to reduce the ecological footprint through continued adherence to the consumptive model of development
- 1.4. Continued elimination of the ecological heritage of future generations
- 1.5. Continued depletion of resources upon which future generations depend
- 1.6. Continued political, economic and ecological crises, systemic or de facto discrimination, and other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation
- 1.7. Continued reliance on economic growth paradigm as the solution to global problems
- 1.8. Continue negative impact of structural adjustment programs based on the imposition of over-consumptive model of development
- 1.9. Continued promoting of socially inequitable and environmentally unsound employment and development

1.10. Continued failure to redefine “development” in equitable and ecological terms

(2)

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AND DENIAL OF BASIC RIGHTS AND NEEDS

2.1. Continued inequitable distribution of natural resources

2.2. Continued inequality/inequity between "developed", "developing" and "underdeveloped" states

2.3. Continued gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries

2.5. Continued lack of fulfillment of basic needs, and failure to guarantee the right to food, right to shelter, right to education, right to health care

2.6. Continued lack of access to basic sanitation and adequate waste disposal services

2.7. Continued lack of access to food and water

2.8. Continued lack of access of poor to suitable arable land

2.9. Continued increase in the number of people who do not have access to safe, affordable and healthy shelter

2.10. Continued food crisis violating right to life and human dignity

2.11. Increased use of manipulative Biotechnology

2.12. Increased introduction of genetically-engineered food, terminator genes in seeds, genetic screening, transfer of genetically engineered products

2.13. Increased control by Multi-National Agri-Food, Pharmaceutical, and Petro-chemical companies world's food supplies

2.14. Continued unethical patenting of seeds by multinationals

2.15. Continued experimentation in the human genome project

2.16. Increased corporate control of their crop varieties

2.17. Increased modification of seeds for profit

2.18. Increased modification of organisms through “genetically modified organisms”

- 2.19 Continued widespread unemployment and underemployment
- 2.20 Continued failure to link health to over-consumption and inappropriate development
- 2.21 Continued failure to address and prevent environmentally-induced diseases
- 2.22 Increased deterioration of public health system, public health spending and privatization of health care systems
- 2.23. Continuing spread of communicable infections
- 2.24 Continued unequal access to basic health resources
- 2.25 Continued high birth mortality rate
 - High percentage of child mortality rate of deaths per live births.

(3)

DETERIORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH

- 4.1. Continued impact on health from environmental degradation
- 4.2. Increased impact on health and environment from toxic and hazardous chemicals
- 4.4. Increased air, water and land pollution
- 4.5. Continued adverse health and environmental effects of transboundary air pollution
- 4.6. Continued transferring and trafficking in toxic, hazardous including atomic substances, activities, and waste that are dangerous to health and to the environment
- 4.7. Continued risks of damage to human health and the environment from transboundary hazardous waste
- 4.8. Increased generation and transboundary movement of hazardous waste causing threat to human health and environment
- 4.9. Continued relocation or transfer to other states of activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health
- 4,10 Continued disregard for the precautionary principle

- 4.11. Continued awareness of the harm of exporting banned or withdrawn products on human health
- 4.12. Increased deterioration of the environment and health through anthropogenic actions
- 4.13. Continued ecological and human health effects of environmentally destructive model of development
- 4.14. Continued use of banned and restricted pesticides designated as being hazardous to human or environmental health
- 4.15. Increased resistance of antibiotics

(4)

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF NATURE

- 5.1. Continued loss of biological diversity
- 5.2. Continued threat to genetic diversity
- 5.3. Increased deforestation and land degradation
- 5.4. Increased soil erosion
- 5.5. Increased desertification
- 5.6. Increased loss and degradation of mountain ecosystems
- 5.7. Increased erosion and soil loss in river basins
- 5.8. Increased watershed deterioration
- 5.9. Increased marine environment degradation
- 5.10. Increased vulnerability of marine environment to change
- 5.11. Increased risk of impact from increase in sea level
- 5.12. Increased of carbon sinks
- 5.13. Increased impact of global climate change
- 5.14. Increased potential of climate change
- 5.15. Increased depletion of the ozone layer
- 5.15. Increased threats to the ecological rights of future generations
- 5.16. Increased environmental damage from waste accumulation

- 5.17. Unprecedented Increase in environmentally persistent wastes
- 5.18. Continued trafficking in toxic and dangerous products
- 5.19. Continued export to developing countries of substances and activities that are banned or restricted in country of origin
- 5.20. Increased generation of nuclear wastes
- 5.21. Increased Loss of biodiversity through ecologically unsound practices
- 5.22. Increased ignoring of carrying capacity of ecosystem
- 5.23. Continued violation of collective human rights through dumping of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes is a violation

(5)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF URGENCY

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 6.1. Continued violation of human rights on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, sexual identity, family structure, disabilities, refugee or immigrant status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socioeconomic conditions
- 6.2. Continued violations of human rights through the following activities:
 - Mistreatment, and hasty judicial procedures
 - Lack of respect for due process of law (access to a lawyer or visiting rights)
 - Arbitrary detentions
 - In camera trials
 - Detention without charge and notification to next of kin
 - Lack of defence counsel in trials before revolutionary courts
 - lack of the right of appeal
 - Ill-treatment and torture of detainees
 - Torture of the cruelest kind and other inhuman practices

- Widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms
- Wide application of the death sentence
- Carrying out of extra-judicial executions
- Orchestrated mass executions and burials
- Extra judicial killings including political killings
- hostage taking and use of persons as 'human shields'
- Constitutional, legislative and judicial protection, while on paper, are revealed as totally ineffective in combating human rights abuses
- Extreme and indiscriminate measures in the control of civil disturbances
- Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practiced arbitrary arrest and detention, including
 - , the elderly and children
- Abuses of political rights and violation of democratic rights
- Unfair elections
- Activity against members of opposition living abroad
- Harassment and suppression of opposition politically
- Suppression of students and strikers
- Targeting by terrorists of certain members of the press, intelligentsia, judiciary and political ranks
- Failure to grant exit permits

6.3. Increased migration of populations of migrants, refugees and displaced persons

6.4. Continued critical situation of children

6.5. Continued concern about discrimination against women continues despite Human Rights instruments

6.6. Continued barriers faced by women

6.7. Continued female genital mutilation and other harmful practices

6.8. Denial of fundamental rights and freedoms

Suppression of freedom of thought, Media and religion and conscience • systemic discrimination

- 6.9. Continued denial of moral and humanitarian values through religious intolerance and extremism
- 6.10. Continued massive violations of human rights, ethnic cleansing and systematic rape
- 6.11. Continued wars of aggression, armed conflicts, alien domination and foreign occupation, civil wars, terrorism and extremist violence
- 6.12. Continued violation of human rights of women including murder, torture, systematic rape, forced pregnancy
- 6.13. Continued ethnic cleansing
- 6.14. Continued xenophobia
Fear and aversion to foreigners continues throughout the world
- 6.15. Continued violation of human rights during armed conflict
- 6.16. Continued discrimination of and violence against women
- 6.17. Continued violation against indigenous peoples
- 6.18. Increased violations of the rights of refugees
- 6.19. Continued insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
- 6.20. Continued marginalization of specific women by their lack of knowledge of their rights and redress
- 6.21. Continued Insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
- 6.22. Continued multiple discrimination against indigenous women
- 6.23. Continued gender inequities

(7)

DESTRUCTION THROUGH CONFLICT, WAR AND MILITARIZATION

THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA: THE POLITICS OF PUBLIC TRUST

Few will deny that there is an urgent need for change. But without political action, change happens only when it does not conflict with vested economic interests. The result is that effective responses to issues - like erosion of health care, environmental degradation, disintegration of communities, over-consumptive models of development,

globalization through corporate control, and privatization of essential services - have not occurred.

If positive change is to occur, it must come as a reflection of global public trust, rather than at the whim of vested economic interests.

For over fifty years, through international agreements, member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties and covenants. Member states of the United Nations have also made commitments through U.N. Conference action plans, and created expectations through General Assembly resolutions.

The "politics of public trust" in contrast to the politics of "vested economic interest" is consistent with international principles that have been established through the United Nations system.

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created public trust international obligations, commitments and expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
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4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development.

Unfortunately, the global governments continue to undermine these international obligations, commitments and expectations. Green Parties have both international, national and local roots. Moreover, they have the political will to address these urgent issues by applying global principles to local issues. Green Party policies are in harmony with principles reflected in international agreements.

Green parties have been dismayed by the continued global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising

from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from general assembly resolutions.

Green party policies are also in harmony with ethical, **equitable and ecological principles**.

PRINCIPLES AND VISION OF THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA FOR THE CREATION OF A SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND FUTURE

This document draws upon policy passed through conventions of the federal Green party and through conventions of the provincial parties from Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Ontario, and [Quebec].

INCREASED RELEVANCE OF AND NEED FOR THE GREEN PARTY

"The insane demand for unsustainable economic growth which legitimizes treaties such as the proposed MAI is causing irreparable harm to the natural world in which we live, skews the distribution of wealth between peoples, enriches the rich, and impoverishes the poor." (Frank Hughes).

Every day through the media, and through communication from concerned citizens, more and more Canadians are calling for the increasing need for a different kind of public policy—the public trust policy advocated by the Green Party.

The Green party is at a turning point in Canada. More and more the general public is becoming concerned about the health, environment, peace, social justice, and community issues that the Green party has been addressing for years. The implications and consequences of the failure to

move away from the current model of over-consumption and uncontrolled economic growth, of the failure to satisfy human fundamental needs, and of the failure to address the issues of inequitable distribution of resources and environmental degradation are becoming more and more evident.

Recently there has been serious public concern about government and corporate negligence related to the failure to test in the case of hepatitis C, to the failure to act with other countries to ban of a bleach agent in white bread, to the failure of Canada to anticipate the consequences of selling Canadian nuclear technology to India, and to the failure to act to prevent the demise of a generation of first nations men working in the first Canadian uranium mine .

And yet our governments and corporations continue to endorse and undertake practices proven to damage human health and the environment.

There is a general malaise as more and more stories of negligence in the area of health and the environment are reported in the media.

Citizens are looking for comprehensive solutions where the interdependence of human rights, health, social justice, environmental protection and conflict prevention is affirmed and promoted.

Unlike other parties, the Green Party writes policies based on 'the precautionary principle.' This principle affirms that where there is a threat of environmental degradation or harm to human health, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone per measures to prevent the threat. Currently underfunded public advocates must take on corporations and governments in an attempt to prevent potential threats that will, when implemented, only later surface as being harmful.

The myth that economic growth will address the urgency of the global situation must be dispelled.

We live on a finite planet with finite resources, but are consuming our ecological capital instead of living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water and air, topsoil, fish, and trees. We must

recognize the necessity of limits to growth We must move from growth to sustainability. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

What is A socially equitable and environmentally sound future is based on a firm foundation of ethical, equitable and ecological principles. sustainable future?

A socially equitable and environmentally sound future will not be stumbled upon while trying to achieve some other goal. Sustainable development is understood by some to mean an expanding economy. This is not possible. Most people now realize that it is not going to be achieved without changes to our lifestyles and our standard of living.

Urgency

We will not solve the environmental, economic and social problems we all face by having the rest of the planet emulate our consumption habits. It is only when we in North America, Japan and Europe "the first world" stop our excessive consumption, our exploitation and our cruelty to the planet and all its inhabitants, that we will be able to choose a path that is truly sustainable. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

Green development" is not simply "sustainable development" development we can survive. It is regenerative development, development which directly works to heal the individual, the community, and the environment. This must be achieved through a gradual restructuring of our economy, and through the growth of appropriate enterprises, guided by grassroots processes of community design and planning. It is not enough to place limits on the destructiveness of conventional economic growth -- our survival depends on mandating that economic growth heal the planet and community. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS AND PRINCIPLES

Co-evolution

1.1 Interdependence

The biosphere and ecosphere are dynamic interacting systems of energy flow, cycles of matter, and plant and animal species. Within these systems Greens recognize the complete and total inter-connectedness of all things. Within nature and society every

activity in some way affects everything else. All things are joined in the web of life and so are fundamentally interdependent with each other. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- We acknowledge the inter-relatedness and interdependence of all things. We must learn to celebrate our connections with other life forms and respect the systems that support our existence on this planet (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

interdependence of issues

“The 1994 conference was explicitly given a broader mandate on development issues than previous population conferences, reflecting the growing awareness that population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and other threats to the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in isolation”. (Preamble, 1.5., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994) • to support the consideration of the interdependence of issues related to Peace, human rights, social justice, environment, and socially equitable and environmentally sound development

- RECOGNIZING THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT EXPRESSED IN CHAPTER 6 “PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HEALTH (AGENDA 21): (1998)

ENDORSEMENT OF SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT

1.2 Process

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Within this net of interdependence, all things are in process and are changing in response to a changing environment and each other. The Greens accept change as a consistent feature within nature and society. Our view must account for this coevolving environment and thus be, itself, always in process.

1.3 Adaptation

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Recognizing the changing environment, we are in, human societies must be able to adapt to changing circumstances; what worked in the past may not work in the future. Also, assuming a high degree of interdependence with nature, our societies must be carefully adapted to each particular ecological and social situation. We cannot, in the long term, expect nature to adapt to us; we must adapt to it.

- We appreciate appropriateness. Appropriate action implies a minimum (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

1.4 Finitude

POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

The Greens understand the finite nature of the world: the earth and all its ecosystems. All elements are connected in an interconnected system. Lands, waters, oceans, and resources, can no longer be thought of as limitless. Greens understand that for humans to coexist we must live within nature's means.

I We will promote policies which recognize that water is the connecting medium between all ecosystems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

2.0 GREEN PHILOSOPHY AND KEY CONCEPTS

GREEN VISION

the green vision of reality is based on love of life, respect for nature and an awareness of the interdependent and cooperative structure of the world. We recognize that we are part of nature, not above it, and the continuation of life itself depends upon our wise interaction with the environment. Our political and economic decisions must be made with this in mind. (GREEN VISION, Alberta, 1997)

RESOLUTION: RECOGNIZING THE INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE BEYOND HUMAN PURPOSE

CONCURRING WITH THE AFFIRMATION IN THE WORLD CHARTER OF NATURE THAT

EVERY FORM OF LIFE IS UNIQUE, WARRANTING RESPECT REGARDLESS OF ITS WORTH TO MAN [HUMAN], AND TO ACCORD OTHER ORGANISMS SUCH RECOGNITION'S, MAN [MUST BE GUIDED BY A MORAL CODE OF ACTION. (A, UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1982) (1998)

The Green vision includes a responsibility to create both a healthy environment and a healthy society, both of which are fundamentally interrelated. The following concepts, values, and definitions have been

organized into three basic categories: Ecological Concepts, Social Values, and Concept (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

12. RESPONSIBILITIES

Albertans should be prepared to accept the responsibilities which accompany their rights. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

A. We will expect Albertans to expend the time and effort required for participating in community decision making processes. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. We will expect that Albertans will take reasonable measures to protect their own health. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. We will expect Albertans to be actively involved in the education of their children. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. We will expect Albertans to diligently work to protect the environment and thus provide for their children's future. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

A we will support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997) Definitions.

• TO ADHERE THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE, AND APPLYING IT TO ALL ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND EXISTING PRACTICES

• TO APPLY THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE TO ALL POTENTIALLY HARMFUL EMISSIONS, CONTAMINANTS, AGENTS OF POLLUTANTS, OR RECONCENTRATED SUBSTANCES—CREATED THROUGH IMBALANCE IN BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES. THROUGH MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, STATES SHALL INVOKE AND ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE. (1998)

(NOTE: THAT THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE SHALL NOT BE MISCONSTRUED TO MEAN” THAT THERE IS EVIDENCE BUT NOT SCIENTIFIC CERTAINTY THAT A PARTICULAR PRACTICE, SUBSTANCE OR ACTIVITY IS CAUSING HARM THEREFORE WE SHALL CONTINUE THE PRACTICE; OR THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE SHOULD NOT BE USED TO JUSTIFY NOT USING AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICE BECAUSE IT IS NOT SCIENTIFICALLY BASED.) (1998)

RESOLUTION: ENSURING THE INSTITUTION OF THE ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE, AND APPLYING IT TO PROPOSED NEWLY INTRODUCED PRACTICES

Mindful of the need and importance to develop anticipatory policies and of preventing, mitigating and monitoring significant adverse environmental impact in general and more specifically in a transboundary context (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994)

Noting that in the international documents, different aspects of the anticipatory principle are enunciated: proceeding with doubt, prevention and avoidance of costly subsequent means:

ENSURING DOUBT-DRIVEN ACTION

Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effect are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed (General Assembly Resolution, 37/7, 1982)

ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CRADLE-TO-GRAVE APPROACH

taking into account the cradle-to-grave approach **by phasing out and eventually eliminating the production and consumption of hazardous waste to the management of hazardous wastes, in order to identify BEST practices for phasing out and eventually eliminating options for minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes, through safer handling, storage, disposal and destruction** (20.20 e Hazardous wastes, Agenda 21).

ENSURING THE MONITORING FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

Governments, in collaboration with industry and appropriate international organizations, and **through the establishment of Mandatory International Normative standards** should develop procedures for monitoring the application of the cradle to grave approach, including environmental audits (20.20 e Hazardous wastes)

ENSURING FULL LIFE CYCLE CARE

promote efficient use of materials and resources, taking into account all aspects related to life cycles of products **including the phasing out and eventual elimination of toxic chemicals and the ensuring of BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices** (19.15 e, Toxic Chemicals, Agenda 21)

Life-cycle Product Stewardship

Pollution is resources being wasted. Land-filling is like burying money in the ground. Nothing should be land-filled or released into the air, water or soil. Greens would introduce product-stewardship programs that would require producers to assume the full recycling and disposal costs of their products. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

PROMOTING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

to promote a 'culture of safety' in all countries, especially those that are disaster-prone, the following activities should be carried out: (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)

ENSURING RESPONSIBLE CARE

Industry **shall be required** *should be encouraged* to (19.51 Toxic chemicals) “develop application of a 'responsible care' approach by producers and manufacturers towards chemical products, taking into account the total life cycle of such products (19.51 b. Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

REVISITING INSUFFICIENT OR OUTDATED CRITERIA OF ACCEPTANCE

Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and programmes, should carry out national reviews, as appropriate, of previously accepted pesticides whose acceptance was based on criteria now recognized as insufficient or outdated and of their possible replacement with other pest control methods, particularly in the case of pesticides that are toxic, persistent and/or bio-accumulative. (19.55 b Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

*RESOLUTION: INSTITUTING PROGRAMS FOR TREATING WASTE AS A RESOURCE

RE: TREATING WASTE AS A RESOURCE

recommendation C13

Waste management and prevention of pollution

(a) The growing amount of waste material is one of the by-products of urbanization, industrialization and the consumer society; the environmental hazards it creates, together with the need to economize resources, has rendered profligate waste-generating life styles obsolete (Rec. C 13 (a) (Habitat I)

(b) In the development of human settlements, the quality of the environment must be preserved. Pollution should be prevented by minimizing the generation of wastes; wastes which cannot be avoided should be effectively managed and whenever possible turned into a resource. (Habitat I)

(i) Adoption of pollution control measures including incentives and disincentives for location of waste-generating enterprises, and measures to selectively discourage production of materials which add unnecessarily to the waste load; (Habitat I)

(ii) better use of existing technology and development of new technology to reduce the volume of waste material generated, along with better design and choice of materials destined to become waste; (Habitat I)

(iii) Innovative use of unavoidable waste as a by-product (Habitat I)

(vi) Use of sources of energy which have a low or no waste production (Habitat I)

(vii) Re-exploration of traditional uses of waste materials and study of their potential uses in contemporary society; (Habitat I)

We call upon states:

• to ensure that in all their activities and the activities of corporations including transnational corporations there is adherence to the anticipatory principle.

• to adhere to the anticipatory principle as a pro-active measure to ensure that substances and processes which are harmful to the environment or to human health are prevented from entering the environment. One aspect of the anticipatory principle is to determine in advance before extracting resources whether the extraction causes environmental harm or is culturally inappropriate to indigenous peoples whose territory is beyond the treaty frontier.

RESOLUTION: RESPECTING THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

Welcoming the expectation created in the Habitat II Agenda that "Sustainable human settlements development incorporates... the precautionary principle, pollution prevention,

respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems and preservation of opportunities for future generations” . (16, Habitat II).

Respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems also entails acknowledging that there are limits to growth, and respecting the inherent worth of nature, and thus does not justify increased pollution in pristine areas, or give a licence to pollute less polluted areas.

Call upon governments:

- **to respect the carrying capacity of the ecosystem**
- **to ensure that this principle is not used to justify increased pollution in pristine or less polluted areas**

RESOLUTION: REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT PRINCIPLE

Concurring with Habitat II that the need for “promoting changes in unsustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly in industrialized countries...settlement structures that are more sustainable, reduce environmental stress , promote the efficient and rational use of natural resources- including water, air, biodiversity, forests, energy sources and land - and meet basic needs thereby providing a healthy living and working environment for all and reducing the ecological footprint of human settlement”

Aware of the undertaking by members states of the United Nations **in 1995, in the Platform of Action, UN Convention on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to ensure that “all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws”.** **This undertaking was reaffirmed and extended in the Habitat II Agenda to include the “private sector”.**

Under no circumstances should an industry or individual be pardoned of any regulation or standard concerning environmental law. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Call upon Government

* to phase out all environmentally unsound practices, to institute regulations that will phase out and eventually ban all environmentally unsound practices that contribute to the ecological footprint

- to drive industry to BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices

2.0.1 ECOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

The following are ecological concepts and values that should be reflected in all Green policies and activities.

2.1 Ecological

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

A Green ethic is based upon a more complete perception of reality than one which places only economic values upon nature, living and non-living. As Greens, we recognize the complete interdependence of all things in nature. In light of this, we have an ethical responsibility to preserve and maintain other species and natural processes. It is clear that if we destroy nature, we will be destroyed, ourselves.

2.2 Appropriate Scale

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Bigger is not better and there are ecological limits to both size and growth. This applies throughout nature and was the primary message in Schumacher's *Small is Beautiful*.² The appropriate scale for anything is that which is carefully adapted and fitted to the particular ecosystem, society or job at hand.

2.3 Sustainability

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Sustainability in nature represents a successful adaptation that maintains both the organism and its environment in a state of health and balance. As a basic ecological value, organisms, ecosystems, or societies that are sustainable and can continue to

function are better off than ones that cannot. To be concerned with sustainability is to take the long-term view.

Diversity

Diversity is recognized as a positive feature in nature, creating flexibility and thus stability in any system. Greens can encourage natural diversity by halting the extinction of animal species, saving indigenous plant and seed stocks, and valuing all human cultures. The principle of diversity stands full against current world trends toward standardization and monoculture. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- We encourage diversity. A rich diversity of opinions, of cultures, and of economic alternative, are all indicators of a healthy and stable community.

of interference with the environment, and requires a thorough understanding of the consequences of our actions. (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

B. We support the preservation of areas with special cultural significance such as archeological sites, historic buildings and sacred Native lands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

SOCIAL VALUES

The following are social values and concepts that should be reflected in all Green policies and activities:

3.1 Social Responsibility

Recognizing our interdependence within society, and the common source of the human species, we have an ethical responsibility to create a society which guarantees the welfare and well-being of all peoples. This includes the encouragement of self-determination and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

11. Social Equity

Recognizing our interdependence within society, we have an ethical responsibility to create a community which guarantees the well-being of all people. This includes the encouragement of self-determination by education and employment and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. All life is vulnerable to the actions of human beings therefore we have an obligation to treat all living creatures humanely and with respect.

(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

12. RESPONSIBILITIES

[Canadians] should be prepared to accept the responsibilities which accompany their rights. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

A. to expend the time and effort required for participating in community decision making processes. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. to take reasonable measures to protect their own health. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. to be actively involved in the education of their children. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. to diligently work to protect the environment and thus provide for their children's future. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

3.2 Non-Violence

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

[The Green party adheres to the principle of non-violence which calls not only for total global disarmament but also adoption of a basic non-violent approach to all social and ecological issues]

Greens believe in total global disarmament, but our notion of non-violence and peace runs deeper than this. It represents our basic approach to all social and ecological problems. A rich body of theory exists around non-violence which can be consulted.

3.3 Decentralization and Grass Roots Democracy

The social expression of diversity is decentralization. Applied to our political structures, this means grassroots democracy. Greens are calling for the decentralization of our economies, populations, education systems, and manufacturing; in short, every aspect of our society. For local people, decentralization means a maximum degree of self-determination and involvement in decision-making. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

PRINCIPLE-BASED DECISION MAKING. COMMUNITY DECISION MAKING WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES (PLATFORM 1997)

We will increase the power of municipalities to make decisions affecting their jurisdictions, and promote a greater delegation of municipal decision making to local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO DISCONTINUE ALL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ROUND TABLES EXTOLLING A DECISION-MAKING PROCESS THAT GLORIFIES CONFLICT OF INTEREST BE DISCONTINUED. THESE TABLES IN PRACTICE INVITE CORPORATE INTERESTS TO DETERMINE THROUGH CONSENSUS POLICIES THAT DIRECTLY AFFECT THEM AND MUST BE STOPPED. (1998)

1. The Renewal of Democracy

The present electoral system in Alberta and in Canada [throughout Canada] creates governments which are not representative of the population. The Green Party would introduce a system of proportional representation, similar to that used in most developed countries. [countries]. Some seats would be contested according to our present system, and some seats would be allocated in proportion to the total votes cast for each party. This will encourage participation by all citizens and reduce conflicts caused by regional differences. (RENEWAL OF DEMOCRACY GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

3.4 Feminism

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Feminism is an important concept for Greens. It aims at developing holistic personalities and a balance between the male and female principles; and at creating a non-sexist, non-violent, and egalitarian society.

3.5 Community

Local, democratic communities are the most decentralized way to fulfill the Green commitment to social responsibility. Communities, as face-to-face relations, represent the appropriate scale for personal caring and for developing sensitivity to a particular bioregion. Communities and the individuals within them must be empowered politically, economically, and socially. Communities are the basic sustaining unit of a Green society. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- We believe that the community is the foundation of participatory democracy. Any government should be responsive to the communities which it serves by involving citizens in the decision-making process (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

The structure of human society is being destroyed by self interest and greed. The quality of life for the majority of people is steadily decreasing. Materialism and consumption rule. The Greens seek to restore and strengthen local communities and to empower them to create equitable and supportive societies. (Restoration of Community GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

We will increase the power of municipalities to make decisions affecting their jurisdictions, and promote a greater delegation of municipal decision making to local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Cooperation

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

In a world obsessed with competitive values, Greens believe that cooperation, not competition, is the basis for human societies. Green societies should be structured around the cooperative principle. This

has ramifications in decision-making where cooperative solutions are favoured over win-lose situations.

A we will support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises
(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA

1997 election PLATFORM, DEFERRED RESOLUTIONS, PRESS RELEASES AND
POSITION PIECES ISSUED DURING 1997-98

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*** AND AGRI-FOOD (1,976, 310,000)**

renamed ECO-AGRICULTURE

Citizens have a human right to unadulterated healthy food. The human right to unadulterated healthy food is essential and must be based on the precautionary principle. The Food Inspection Branch in the Department of Agriculture has been derelict in the exercising of its duty to protect the food supply in Canada. Funds from the Department of Agriculture must be redirected from "working with the Agribusiness sector to develop and produce competitive products and processes, to increase production...to help position the Canadian agri-food sector to meet its objectives.." to promoting and supporting organic farming and other ecologically sound farming practices, and to assisting farmers and communities to ban GE foods and crops and convert from pesticide-dependent and GE-dependent farming and communities.

GRANTS (- .022) 2,860,000

EXPANDING MARKETS

Agencies established under the

Farm Products Agencies Act

INNOVATING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Agricultural research in Universities and

other scientific organizations in Canada

Organizations whose activities

support soil and water conservation and

development

**STRONG FOUNDATION FOR THE SECTOR
AND RURAL COMMUNITIES**

Organizations to facilitate adaptation
and rural development within
the agriculture and agri-food sector

Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency
to protect the wagering public against fraudulent
practices ... promoting the viability of the
racing industry

**STRONG FOUNDATION FOR THE SECTOR
AND RURAL COMMUNITIES**

individuals for disseminating information

CONTRIBUTIONS

EXPANDING MARKETS (-) 136,342,000

Payments in connection with Agriculture
Marketing Programs Act

Loan guarantees under the Farm Improvement
and Marketing Cooperatives Act

Contributions under the Agri-Food
Trade 2000 Program

Initiatives under the authority of the
Economic and Regional Development Agreements

Contribution in respect of the Commodity-Based
Loans Program

**SOUND DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT (Includes the
Can. Pari-Mutuel Agency - horse RACING)**

INNOVATING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE (-) 299,259,000

Organizations associated with Agriculture R&D

Protein, Oil and Starch (POS) Pilot Plant Corporation

National Soil and Water Conservation Program

Bona fide farmers and ranchers, groups of farmers

and small communities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan,

Alberta and the Peace River District of BC

for the development of dependable water supplies

STRONG FOUNDATION FOR THE SECTOR

AND RURAL COMMUNITIES (+) 1,232,758,000

Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance

(AIDA) pursuant to the Farm Income

Protection Act

Farm Income Protection Act—crop

insurance Program

Farm Income Protection Act Net

Income Stabilization Account (NISA)

Farm Income Protection Act Safety

Net Companion Programs

Payments for the benefit of producers

for agricultural commodities by

the Governor in Council-- Farm Income

Protection Act

National Hazard Analysis and Critical

Control Point Adaption Program

Canadian Agri-infrastructure Program

Canadian Farm Business Management

Program

Economic Recovery Assistance

Program (1998 Ice Storm)

Adaptation and rural development within
the agriculture and agri-food sector

A Green Party government would undertake:

Institutional changes

* to develop and communicate eco-agricultural models and practices from studying and synthesizing principles from the diversity of sustainable, natural and eco-community-centred agricultural approaches created by indigenous peoples and traditional subsistence mixed farmers together with modern sustainable, organic agriculture, regenerative agriculture, permaculture, agroecology, and other approaches to farming the natural way in nature's image.

- to work for 50% of all farms to be organic [within 15 years] (GPC, 1997)

PESTICIDE

- to phase-out without delay, the production, use and export of toxic herbicides and pesticides (GPC, 1988)

ANTIBIOTICS

- to phase-out without delay the use of antibiotics and hormones in meat fish and other food production

* to phase out Agriculture Canada and other federal research support for large-scale agribusiness chemical, pesticide and genetic and other bioengineering practices and refocus support on the development of family and community scale ecological agriculture models, principles and practices such as biological soil and pest management approaches like soil rebuilding crop rotations, companion planting, intercropping, and perennial polycultures.

- TO CALL UPON ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TO INSTITUTE PROGRAMS FOR SORTING AND RECYCLING OF ORGANIC WASTES (GPC, 1988)

* to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness

educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma.

IRRADIATION

- is opposed to irradiated food because it is hazardous to consume and dangerous to produce, and because food irradiation presents citizens and consumers with greater health and safety risks than it offers in real benefits (GPC 1988)
- to prevent the creation of an infrastructure for the irradiation industry (GPC 1988)
- to label accurately any and all irradiated foods and food ingredients which are distributed despite the best efforts to prevent the irradiation of food (GPC 1988)
- to establish sound public policies which prohibit food irradiation (GPC, 1988)
-

Genetically engineered foods ban

* TO BAN /support a permanent ban on/ the sale or production of irradiated foods in the province. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

-
- to PARTICIPATE IN A BOYCOT AGAINST THE GENETICALLY ALTERED FOOD, SUCH AS CORN AND SOYA BEANS THAT HAVE BEEN ALTERED BY MONSANTO AND CIBA-GEIGY (1998)

* to support each people's right to NON-GENETICALLY ENGINEERED OR NON-RADIATED FOOD WHICH HAS BEEN ORGANICALLY GROWN (1998)

- TO INVOKE THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE AND INSTITUTE AN IMMEDIATE BAN ON ALL GENETICALLY ENGINEERED PROCESSES, FOODS, CROPS AND ANIMALS
- TO INVOKE THE "ORDRE PUBLIC" PRINCIPLE AND BAN THE PATENTING OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR PARTS
- TO CRIMINALIZE BIOPIRACY AND STEALING OF INDIGENOUS GENES AND KNOWLEGE OF FARMERS, PEASANTS, AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
- TO PLACE A MORATORIUM ON GENETICALLY ENGINEERED MEDICAL RESEARCH UNTIL ETHICAL STANDARDS CAN BE IN PLACE

- TO URGE THE FULL RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE ENACTMENT OF DOMESTIC LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE
- TO PROMOTE ORGANIC AND ECOLOGICALLY SOUND AGRICULTURE
- TO INSTITUTE A FAIR AND JUST TRANSITION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED FARMERS AND COMMUNITIES (ADAPTION OF SEATTLE STATEMENT ON GENETIC ENGINEERING, 1999)

Organic agriculture promotion

- * TO IMPLEMENT encourage methods that reduce dependence on chemicals and fossil fuels, and pursue renewable energy and ecologically sustainable agriculture, and promote this in urban and rural areas; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
 - to adopt a set of national organic farming standards similar to those set out by the already organized organic growers' associations (GPC, 1988)
 - To PROMOTE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION, AND THROUGH PHASING OUT THE USE OF CHEMICAL PESTICIDES THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION (1998)
 - to institute a five-year phase-out and eventual ban on all synthetic pesticides and herbicides; (GPC 1997)
- * to support basic and field research in the natural breeding, field trials, propagation and protection of alternative ecologically adaptable crops such as native perennials, 'heritage' vegetables, grains, legumes and fruits, hemp and quinoa.
 - to re-introduce heritage varieties (GPC, 1997)
 - to fund only organic farming techniques research (GPC, 1997)
- * to support the establishment of a diversity of public and farm-based model demonstration and experimental stations for extension and education in each of Canada's natural regions.
 - TO PROMOTE /We will promote/ mixed farming for local consumption and work to reduce our economic dependence on specialized crop production for export. We will encourage research in the domestic use of plants as a food source. (AGRICULTURE ALBERTA POLICY 1997)
- * to establish, monitor and enforce Eco-agriculture Standards,

* TO IDENTIFY AND ELIMINATE harmful additives, or other additives that are possibly disease causing, TO ENSURE THAT ALL ADDITIVES BE LISTED ON FOOD PACKAGING /be identified and/or identified on food packaging/; and POLICY CONVENTION, 1989

* TO ENSURE THAT ALL all chemicals which have been used in growing and/or processing of any

food BE INCLUDED ON THE LABEL POLICY CONVENTION, 1989

* TO BAN ALL /, including/ chemicals with known disease linkages, /be identified in advertising and at point of sale/. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989

Certification and Labeling.

• TO PASS /We will support/ a food information act that will require all food being sold, either packaged or fresh to list the contents and proportion of ingredients and any processing including irradiation that the food has undergone. We will support labeling of bio-engineered or genetically altered food products. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to support the efforts of organic and ecological agriculture associations in establishing organic/ecological farm practice codes, standards and certification processes. Included in the principles and standards would be: the use of naturally bred, non-genetically manipulated plant or animal seed-stock; soils, plants and pests managed and grown without synthetic pesticides or significant soil loss or deterioration; farmstead and fields planned and worked as part of an integral preserved or restored community of native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watershed protecting native plant and animal habitat; livestock provided with species-appropriate shelter, space and freedom of movement, clean water, natural foods free of antibiotics, no growth or lactation stimulants and humane treatment and transport.

• to work for development of a Canadian and an international certification program for organic produce (GPC, 1997)

* TO ENCOURAGE consumers and governments TO SUPPORT producers of organic food; (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO support the creation of an Organic Food Consumer Advisory Board, regionally based, and democratically run, and also involved in marketing excess produce between regions and outside the province; and (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO INITIATE, PROMOTE AND support the development, with input from producers and consumers, of a system of organic food certifications; and (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Pesticide elimination

* TO GRANT, as a transitional measure, tax exemptions or other support to those food producers who resist the machine intensive, chemical fertilizer/spray trend in agriculture; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- to offer tax incentives to farmers for conversion to organic agricultural methods as defined in the national standards (GPC, 1988)

- to offer strong support for small family and cooperatively managed farms, possibly through tax incentives (GPC, 1988)

- to work for the removal of tax rebates for fuel and equipment purchases. (GPC, 1997)

- To phase out nitrogen fertilizers from petro-chemicals, (GPC, 1988) and TO BAN THE RECYCLING OF TOXIC, AND HAZARDOUS WASTE INTO FERTILIZERS

* TO BAN THE USE CHEMICAL PESTICIDES (Proposal by Ian Whyte)

- TO [ELIMINATE] /We will adopt a goal of/ elimination of pesticides and herbicides. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to establish, monitor and enforce a system of labeling for both domestic and imported foods as to contents, chemicals utilized in cultivation and pest management, seed-stock breeding history if genetically engineered, livestock husbandry practices. An 'organic audit trail' and a regularly monitored and enforced food pesticide residue level process would be required components of this certification system.

Seed patenting prevention

- TO LEGISLATE AGAINST THE UNETHICAL PATENTING OF SEEDS BY MULTINATIONALS

- TO CEASE THE GENETIC MODIFICATION OF SEEDS TO WITHSTAND SPECIFIC HERBICIDE

- TO APPLY THE PRECAUTIONARY AND REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLE TO BIOTECHNOLOGY AND REQUIRE SUBSTANTIAL REGULATION ALONG WITH PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS AND SUBSTANCES (1998)

^

- * to inform consumers of the excessive amounts of protein, particularly meat protein used by Canadians

- * to revise the Canada Food Guide to present legumes, vegetables, fruits and grains as a complete alternative to a meat-based diet and one which will meet all nutritional needs,

including all proteins, while reducing health hazards such as heart, stroke, kidney, urinary, osteoporosis and certain cancers.

* To ban genetically engineered and irradiated foods (included in the Treaty circulated by the Green Party)

Agricultural land protection

• TO GUARANTEE CONSERVATION OF SAFE AND FERTILE AREAS FOR GROWING FOOD

• TO PROMOTE the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, WHICH AFFIRMED the importance of assuring “the proper conservation of natural resources being utilized, or which might be utilized, for food production, all countries must collaborate in order to facilitate the preservation of the environment, including the marine environment”. (Sect. 8., Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, 1974) (1998)

* To preserve agricultural land for future agricultural use (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

• TO ENSURE THAT /We will ensure that/ public land leased for agricultural purposes is managed in such a manner that its ecological and recreational value is maintained. Leaseholders will be responsible for preventing damage resulting from their activities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO PROTECT /We will protect/ good agricultural land from urban expansion. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO advocate changes in the tax system that would eliminate speculation in agricultural land. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* To preserve potential agricultural land (open spaces and treed land) for possible future agricultural use, provided that it is not required for other ecosystem functions such as genetic diversity or oxygen balance; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* To establish effective agricultural land reserves (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* to establish a federal agricultural land reserve program (GPC 1988)

* to ensure that where speculation and development pressures drive land costs up to prohibit agricultural uses of the land, buying land for agricultural land banks to make farming viable (perhaps by leasing to private renters for agricultural use) should be considered [IMPLEMENTED]. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

• to ensure that food prices reflect the true environmental costs of production. (GPC, 1988)

Soil protection and enrichment

- * TO reorient agricultural philosophy toward enriching the earth rather than depleting it; and. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- * TO recognize that soil is a critical resource, and TO take appropriate measures to stop the process of soil erosion and degradation, and develop policies and actions toward regeneration of this vital life support system; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- * TO IMPLEMENT, PROMOTE AND support development of programs to restore damaged soils; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [INITIATE AND PROMOTE] /We will encourage/ research and education to help farmers sustain the topsoil on their land. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- * TO make pollution of water from agricultural chemicals a legal offence (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- * TO IMPLEMENT, PROMOTE AND SUPPORT /implementation of/ educational programs on soil conservation and sustainable agriculture; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Genetic diversity

- TO ENSURE /We will take steps to ensure/ that the vital resources of genetic diversity of plant and animals is preserved and protected. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- *to ensure that the vital resource of the genetic diversity of plants and animals is preserved and protected. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- * TO DISCOURAGE THE METHODICAL USE AND ABUSE OF FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES (PREAMBLE B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- * TO DISCOURAGE MONOCULTURE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES THAT RESULT IN DISTURBED ECOSYSTEMS IN WHICH NATURAL SUCCESSION HAS BEEN HALTED OR SET BACK (PREAMBLE B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- * TO support and PROMOTE integrated plant species farming and support the adoption of a more ecological approach to agriculture TO PREVENT SIMPLIFIED

ECOSYSTEMS WHICH BECOME VULNERABLE TO PESTS AND OTHER
IMBALANCES (PREAMBLE B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

.
* TO adopt an official policy of opposition to Federal Bill [C 107 (formerly Bill C 32)] The Plant Breeders Rights Act BECAUSE THIS BILL WILL BE INSTRUMENTAL IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC DIVERSITY, THEREBY THREATENING WORLD FOOD SUPPLY (Plant Patent Legislation

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1985

Subsidy elimination

* TO INITIATE AND call for a formal inquiry into the SUBSIDIES, economic and environmental costs of domestic grazing animals ON FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND /to the BC land base/. INCLUDING THE PREEMPTION OF SUCH LAND FOR USE BY WILDLIFE (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

• TO REMOVE /WE will remove/ subsidies from unsuitable agricultural land and encourage its return to natural prairie forest or wetlands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO INITIATE, PROMOTE support and work toward the return of the organic hemp industry to Canada FOR THE PROVISION OF FOOD, FUEL, FIBRE, PLASTIC AND SOME MEDICINES Any regulation or licensing should not limit small scale operations and should encourage grower collectives and co-operatives. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

* TO oppose the commercial farming of wild animals for meat, and trophy hunts on farms and ranches, on private or crown land, in the province. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Animals in Agriculture

• to establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals;

-Phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free range husbandry;

-Ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement;

-Encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign; (BC Policy, 1990)

-Discourage the import and export of live animals over long distances;

-Phase in a ban on the use of growth stimulants for animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

• TO PHASE /We will phase/ out all game ranching and game farming in Alberta. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO promote regional food self-sufficiency globally (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

• TO PROMOTE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD PRODUCTION (GPC 1988)

Self sufficiency promotion

• TO ESTABLISH /We will work toward establishing/ a self-sufficient regional economy centred upon local ownership and operation of businesses. A high level of foreign interests endangers the security of our resources and environment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO PROMOTE /We will promote/ regional food self-sufficiency. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• [TO ESTABLISH] /We will work toward establishing/ a self-sufficient regional economy centred upon local ownership and operation of businesses. A high level of foreign interests endangers the security of our resources and environment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO discourage cheap food import policies; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

• TO ENSURE THAT with the aim of regional self-sufficiency, decisions regarding agricultural goals and commodity pricing would be locally decided; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO encourage the development of farmers markets and community gardens. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO PROMOTE local production of food for local consumption WHICH is essential to strong local economies and self-sustaining communities (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO ENSURE that the development of small-scale sustainable agriculture directed toward meeting local needs must be a resource priority for the Greens; and. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO ENSURE that suitable Crown land should be made easily available for small-scale sustainable agriculture and homesteading. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Exploitation of developing countries prevention

* TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE THAT reliance on the global market economy for food production perpetuates exploitation of the Third World, minority people, and the environment. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Nutrition information promotion

* TO PREVENT information about the nutritional requirements of humans BEING obscured by the food industry POLICY CONVENTION, 1986;

* TO support education programs that would enable people to attain food nutrition by eating healthy, uncontaminated, locally grown food POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

* TO INITIATE, PROMOTE AND support a Food Information Act which would require all food being sold, packaged or fresh, to list the contents and any processing, including irradiation, the food has undergone.

• TO SUPPORT /We will support/ a food information act that will require all food being sold, either packaged or fresh to list the contents and proportion of ingredients and any processing including irradiation that the food has undergone. We will support labeling of bio-engineered or genetically altered food products. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Free trade abrogation

* to cancel or renegotiate completely those aspects of GATT and NAFTA which distort and limit Canada's ability to restore a community and regionally based self sufficient and sustainable ecological agriculture and food provision system.

B. We will work toward establishing a self-sufficient regional economy centred upon local ownership and operation of businesses. A high level of foreign interests endangers the security of our resources and environment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO ELIMINATE THE PROVISIONS ALL FREE TRADE PROVISIONS THAT DISTORT AND LIMIT CANADA'S ABILITY TO RESTORE A COMMUNITY AND REGIONALLY BASED SELF SUFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROVISION SYSTEM

* [To abrogate NAFTA] This correction of the above section was made during the election on reviewing existing Green Party Policy]

* TO WITHDRAW FROM GATT AND TO INSULATE CANADIANS FROM GLOBAL TRADE WITH TARIFFS, AND TO WORK TO RESTORE CANADIAN SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN BASIC GOODS AND SERVICES; (Deferred resolution proposed by Mark Mealing)

Anti-dumping provisions

* TO IMPLEMENT STRONG AND SWIFT ANTI-DUMPING PROVISIONS TO ENSURE THAT CANADIAN COMPANIES AND WORKERS NOT HAVE TO COMPETE WITH EXPLOITATIVE FIRMS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD (deferred resolution);

[* To call for the signing and ratifying of the Convention on the Protection of Migrant workers and their families (passed by cabinet and circulated)]

[* to call for the implementation of a Treaty for Fairness, Equity and

Environmental Soundness" to counteract vested interest economic agreements such as those emanating from OECD and WTO (treaty prepared; by the Green party of Canada and circulated internationally)]

* TO WORK TOWARD THE INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANE, ECOLOGICALLY SOUND AND NON-EXPLOITATIVE TRADE STANDARDS THROUGH A REVISED GATT (deferred resolution possibly addressed by the above);

* TO WORK FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE BASED ON RELATIONSHIPS WITH TRADING PARTNERS SET VIA A MULTI-TIERED TARIFF ARRANGEMENT THAT ASSIGNS TARIFF CLASSES ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE WITH WHICH:

A) WAGE, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SAFETY STANDARDS ARE ENFORCED;

B) UNION ACTIVITY IS PROTECTED;

C) A TRADING PARTNER HAS A BALANCED ECONOMY; (deferred resolution possibly addressed by the above);

food self sufficiency. Where climatic and other natural limitations restrict the growing of food necessities by Canadians or other peoples, equitable trade will be established directly between producer and consumers. Cooperatives or similar Green structures would replace transnational food cartels.

* to complete a national Environment Canada/Agriculture Canada GIS Canada Land Inventory-based map zoned for agricultural and ecological integrated use planning and protection

* to develop, cooperatively with the provinces, a programme of land use and protection standards and practices, education, incentives, disincentives and expropriation compensation to ensure that land managers utilize and/or protect their lands as per its zoning such that: prime farmland is protected for agriculture from industrial or residential development; endangered plant and animal habitat, and special eco-communities are given ; farms are generally developed and operated as part of a sustainable natural eco-community by protecting and /or restoring native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds.

Agribusiness encourages mono-cropping, chemical farming, centralization, over processing, long-distance transportation and decreased employment. Greens seek to preserve crop diversity, reconnect the farmer with the consumer and ensure a supply of locally produced, pesticide-free food. Product labels should indicate the use of pesticides and bio-engineering. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- to increase employment through the establishment of small farms; (GPC, 1997)
- to work for consumer support of local farms (GPC, 1997)

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO

The objective of Green agriculture policy is to:

- 1) Reestablish the financial viability of the family farm.
- 2) Assure a supply of locally produced food

3) Preservation of ecological diversity

4) Stability in social and economic life of a community

Transitional Policy

-Reestablish import barriers to protect unfair competition from subsidized producers abroad.

-Establish prototype ecological communities incorporating organic agriculture and other sustainable activities as the base for economic activity.

-Remove all subsidies to chemical agriculture such as the P.S.T. free status of pesticides.

Specific Policy Recommendations

-Redirect tax and subsidy programs to support organic techniques as a transition Integrated Pest Management should be encouraged. Based on survey results on nine commodities from 15 different states, and considering practices on only one crop per state, farmers using Integrated Pest Management collectively earned \$579 million more in profits than they would have otherwise. Texas cotton farmers using I.P.M. had net returns per hectare averaging \$282 higher than other cotton farmers. (Postel, 1987, p. 29)

-Tighten the regulation of topsoil removal and sales on a provincial and administrative basis according to the topsoil preservation act.

-Establish a program to set aside 25 % of Ontario's farmlands near Urban centers as community land trusts. These lands would be purchased at a fair market value as they became available and turned over to municipalities with the purpose of establishing local sources of food production. (See Community land trusts)

-Provide Homestead sites on provincially owned lands and interest free loans to unemployed and under employed individuals wishing to

establish sustainable cooperatively based communities.

LOW T.H.C. HEMP the Green Party encourages the cultivation of hemp for ecological reasons:

1: Hemp growers in England have a return of \$ 3000 per acre, compared to the \$290 per acre that Canadians farmers get for grain.

2: Hemp can be grown for the production of biomass as a clean alternative to fossil fuels. An estimated 3 million acres of hemp would replace all of Canada's fossil fuel demands.

3: An acre of hemp will produce as much pulp for paper as 4 acres of trees over a twenty-year period. Current paper mills are convertible to hemp. Hemp paper-making process requires no dioxin-producing chlorine bleach and uses 75% less Sulphur-based acid. Until the late 1800s, 80% of all paper was made with hemp fiber.

4: Hemp can be grown in Canada, cotton cannot. Hemp cloth is stronger, more durable, warmer and more absorbent than cotton.

5: Hemp requires no herbicide, fungicide or insecticide applications and will grow in poor soils.

6: No licence should be required to grow Low THC Hemp. ANIMAL RIGHTS POLICY

-The Ontario Greens affirm that we must live in harmony with the natural world. Human survival depends on the vitality and health of other plants and animals.

-All species have the intrinsic right to exist without regard to their usefulness to humankind. All animals, whether wild or domesticated, have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings.

Killing for Food and Clothing.

-We acknowledge the right to kill animals to provide essentials.

Further consideration must be given to the needs of the aboriginal peoples right to self determine their practices on their lands.

-We feel a vegetarian diet is healthier, more environmentally

benign and should be encouraged through education. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

The practice of agriculture is one of the cornerstones of human civilization. We encourage agricultural practices which are environmentally sound, economically viable and humane. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Department

Immigration and Refugee Board

Proposed: That the words "reducing immigration" be removed from the Green Party of Ontario Policies, Section on Economics, subsection, Limits to Population. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

* TO DEVELOP AN IMMIGRATION POLICY LINKED TO FOREIGN AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY (deferred resolution)

* TO FOCUS IMMIGRATION POLICY ON POLITICAL REFUGEES REQUIRING ASYLUM RATHER THAN THE IMMIGRANTS' ABILITY TO PAY;

* TO ELIMINATE THE \$1000 HEAD TAX (deferred resolution)

* TO REDUCE THE NEED FOR LARGE SCALE IMMIGRATION DUE TO WAR, POVERTY AND ECOLOGICAL DESTRUCTION (deferred resolution)

* TO FAIRLY COMPENSATE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR THEIR COMMODITIES; (deferred resolution)

* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH. (Deferred resolution)

78.3.1 Population and Immigration

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

78.3.1. a *Whereas the circumference of the earth is not increasing; and*

78.3.1b *Whereas continuation of population growth is killing us; and*

78.3.1.c *Whereas population multiplied by standard of living equals human impact on the biosphere; and*

78.3.1. d *Whereas a consumer in Canada consumes 16 times the quantity of resources consumed by a person in the developing world; and*

78.3.1. e *Whereas current Canadian immigration policy is based on "pay at the door" principles; and*

78.3.1. f *Whereas an unacceptable portion of people fleeing persecution are turned away from Canada*

78.3.1 Resolved that BC seek a special deal for immigration management similar to that between the Canadian and Quebec governments transferring control over immigration from the federal to the provincial government

78.3.2 Further resolved that BC's immigration policy be to welcome political refugees (as determined by international standards) and immigration to re-unify the immediate family of Canadian residents

78.3.3 Further resolved that BC seek to phase in a goal of zero or negative population growth through increased direct aid to improve human rights and living conditions in developing countries and policies to decrease BC's birthrate

78.3.4 Further resolved that a policy of zero or negative population growth be adopted for the over-stressed and overburdened Georgia and Okanagan basins until a scientific audit of these regions' carrying capacity is carried out

78.3.5 Further resolved that we oppose settling on unceded First Nations' land without their approval

78.3.6 Further resolved that growth boundaries be developed for each bioregion

78.4.1 Population Density

78.4.1. a Whereas problems exist in current urban planning

78.4.1 Resolved that municipalities be encouraged to maintain the same aggregate density

LIMITS TO POPULATION

Is not possible to plan for sustainability without considering population. Greens feel that population levels in Ontario and Canada must be reduced considerably. This should be accomplished through education, providing opportunities for women *and reducing immigration*. We also suggest removing any tax credits for second

and subsequent children, as well as the elimination of all baby bonuses. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO ENCOURAGE increased densification of residential areas including development of secondary suites to increase the currently insufficient industrial, agricultural and parkland

areas within cities (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

NEEDS A COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

NATIONAL DEFENCE (10,304,500,000)

1999 was the culmination of the Decade devoted to the furtherance of international law, and 2000 is the beginning of the Decade of a Culture of Peace. A culture of peace will be achieved through the "force of compliance". Through over 50 years of international agreements, the Canadian government has incurred obligations, made commitments and created expectations related to the promotion of the public trust. In a General Assembly resolution from 1981, for example, expectations were created that governments would reduce the military budget. The Canadian government has the opportunity of being at the forefront of promoting a culture of peace by reducing the military budget and relocating 3 billion into health care, 1 billion into higher education, 1 billion to Human Resources into an 'Anti-poverty fund for poor children and their families, and 304,500,000, to the department of environment. Two billion could be redirected into conversion programs linked with Just transition programs for affected workers, and 3 billion redirected into a natural and anthropogenic disaster prevention and mitigation training program and into promoting a culture of peace through the "force of compliance". This program could be used to prepare the Canadian military for the expected increase in weather related events brought about through climate change. This program could also be mandated to prevent risks incurred by the Federal government such as the berthing of nuclear armed or nuclear capable vessels, the continued use of bases such as the Nanoose weapons testing range, and the use and disposing of depleted uranium from military activities. 304,500,000 transferred to the department of environment to supplement the cost of restoring sites damaged through military activities.

DEPARTMENT/FORCES EXECUTIVE

REVENUE

MILITARY PENSIONS

MARITIME FORCES

LAND FORCES

AIRFORCES

Joint Operations and civil Emergency

Preparedness

Communications and Information

Management

Support to the Personnel function

Material, Infrastructure and

Environment support

Department/Forces Executive

GRANTS

Joint Operations and Civil Emergency Preparedness

Research Fellowship --Emergency Planning

Support to the Personnel Function

Payments to dependants of certain members

of the RCAF

Department/Forces Executive

Civil pensions and annuities

Mrs. Mary Whittington

Mr. R.P Thompson

Conference of Defence Associations

Army Cadet League of Canada

Navy League of Canada

Royal Canadian Navy Benevolent Fund

RCAF Benevolent Fund

Security and Defence Forum

Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies

Centre for Conflict Studies

Canadian Institute of International Affairs

Institute of Environment Monitoring

and Research

CONTRIBUTIONS

Joint operations and Civil Emergency Preparedness

provinces and municipalities pursuant to

the Emergency Preparedness Act

Contribution to the royal society of Canada

Emergency Preparedness partners

Provinces for assistance

Civil Air Search and Rescue Association

International Maritime Satellite Organization

Support to the Personnel Function

Defence Services Pension Continuation Act

Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act

Materiel, Infrastructural

and Environment support

Provinces and municipalities for capital

assistance project 4,650,000

NATO Military budgets and Agencies

NATO Infrastructure (capital expenditures)

Mutual Aid

NATO Allied Command Rapid

reaction Corps Headquarters

Military training assistance program
Canadian International Peace-keeping Centre
UN standby forces High-Readiness Brigade
Biological and Chemical Defence Review committee
Joint Strike Fighter Project
Kativik Regional Government

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * to enforce the World Court decision which affirmed that the use or threat of nuclear weapons is contrary to international humanitarian law.
- * to terminate international training exercises with offensive purposes on Canadian soil. This includes low-level flying exercises in Goose Bay, Labrador, cruise missile testing in Cold Lake, Alberta and submarine training in Nanoose Bay, British Columbia.
- * to convert the manufacturing of arms to sustainable and useful production.
- * to reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings into achieving a culture of peace-the guaranteeing of human rights, the protecting of the environment, the preventing of conflict, and the creating of socially equitable and environmentally sound work.
- * to withdraw from the global arms race, including through the phasing out of uranium mining
- * to promote the banning of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and land mines.
- * to close Canadian waters and ports to nuclear armed and/or powered warships;
- * to establish a civilian-based national defence program that would train citizens in unarmed national defense initiatives.
- * to permit the redirection of taxes from the military to promote peace initiatives.

90.0 DEFENCE

90.1 Nuclear Weapons Free Canada

*] TO ACT ON ADDRESSING THE ISSUE THAT] the international nuclear industry complex is intimately tied in with the nuclear arms race; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO [INITIATE, PROMOTE] support a nuclear free policy for Canada which includes:

cessation of exploration for and mining of radioactive materials;

the shut down of the nuclear industry including nuclear power plants;

the cessation of trade in nuclear technology inside and outside Canada with the exception (at this time) of that related to medical research; and

the banning of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons technology from Canadian territory. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO declare Canada a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and require proof that persons or vehicles wishing to enter Canada ([via] land, sea, or air) are not carrying nuclear weapons; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO endorse the concept of an International Arctic Nordic Nuclear Weapons Free Zone; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO close Canadian ports and related facilities to all nuclear-powered vessels. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

90.2 Peace and Security

(B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* [TO MAKE CITIZEN AWARE THAT] the major threats to our security are changing climate, ozone depletion, diminishing resources, and deterioration of air quality, water, and soil; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* [TO ENSURE] that the spending of defense budgets and the training and use of defense personnel should address environmental protection and ecological preservation. This could include research of environmental abuse, ensuring environmental legislation is carried out, monitoring toxic storage facilities and organizing clean up programs; (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE THAT] defense forces perform treaty verification, search and rescue, and ecological reclamation (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990); and

* TO [ENSURE] that all activities performed by defense forces be done non violently and that

training methods address the [FIND COMPLETION]

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENT (541,794,000) +

Relocate 304,500,000 from military budget to monitor compliance with international agreements and federal statutory law. Canada incurred an obligation under the Framework Convention on Climate change (1992) to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions and to conserve carbon sinks such as bogs and old growth forests. Canada has already reneged on its promise to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Canada also incurred an obligation under the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) to conserve biodiversity with no distinction between public and private land, or between provinces. Funding should be redirected to the prevention of harm, to the implementation of the precautionary principle, and to establish Mandatory Standards and Regulations to drive industry towards socially equitable and environmentally sound practices. Principle should rule industry and not be overruled by industry. Voluntary compliance measures such as ISO 14,000 should be discontinued. In two recent UN conferences every member state of the UN including Canada undertook to ensure that corporations including transitional comply with international law including international environmental law. These Mandatory Standards and Regulations should be based on the following principles:

- **The "precautionary principle" - where there are threats of environmental degradation lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the three (Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992)**

- **The "reverse-onus principle" - the proponent of an intervention into an ecosystem shall be required to demonstrate the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent of the intervention having to demonstrate harm (principle endorse by the Federal Department of Environment)**
- **The "polluter pay" principle (Rio Declaration, 1992)**
- **The respect for the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose (World Charter of Nature, 1982)**
- **The "compensatory principle" (Agenda 21, 1992)**
- **The disaster prevention principle (Habitat II, 1996)**
- **the ecological footprint reduction principle (habitat II, 1996)**
- **The "non-transference of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment" principle - states should prevent the transfer to other states of activities or substances that cause environmental damage or that are harmful to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992)**

DEPARTMENT

Canadian E.A. Agency CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

OECD chemicals control program

U of Guelph Canadian Network of Toxicology

Major Industrial Accidents Council of Can (MIACC)

EcoAction 2000 - Community Funding

CEC (NAFTA)

CCAF Climate Change Action fund

NATURE

Building international partnerships

CITIES (endangered species)

RAMSAR (Wetlands)

Fur Institute

U of Sask Canadian Wildlife Health Centre

WWF endangered Species Recovery

NA Waterfowl Management Plan

BC and ENGOs Wildlife Strategy

Sustainable Management Program for the Fraser River

Eco-action initiative community Funding

UN University for the Inter Network of

Water, Environment and Health

ST Lawrence Action Plan

WEATHER AND ENVIRONMENTAL PREDICTIONS

University of Victoria- Canadian

Climate Research Network

World Meteorological Organization (membership)

Quebec-Hydrometric Agreement

MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLICY

Building international partnership

Eco Action 2000 Public Engagement Initiative

CCME 1/3 operating budget

Environmental networks

A Green party government would undertake:

* to invoke the precautionary principle in relation to practices that could contribute to loss or reduction of biodiversity. Where there is a threat of loss or reduction of Biodiversity it is not necessary "to wait until there is "scientific certainty" that clear-cut logging and other ecologically unsound practices "contribute to the reduction and loss of biodiversity."

* to avoid and minimize the threat to biodiversity by banning ecologically unsound practices.

* to ensure the stability of animal populations.

* to ensure that all biosphere reserves have an extended core area with conservation corridors where no commercial intrusion can take place, and have all practices in buffer and transition zones linked to the convention on biological diversity

* to discontinue the current practice of privatization of parks services.

* to produce a "Green Forest Field Guide" for the public on forest issues as a critique of, and interpretive guide to, pulp and lumber companies' public relations statements. This will give the public an opportunity to carefully consider information disseminated by the forest industries.

* to fulfill the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity by: (a) establishing a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity (b) protecting ecosystems (c) promoting the protection of natural habitats (d) promoting the maintenance of viable populations

* to recognize that all of the species of plants and animals in Canada are part of Canada's heritage, and if their continued existence becomes threatened or endangered, then part of the heritage of Canada similarly becomes threatened or endangered.

* to enact a Code detailing the Rights of Species in Canada. These Rights will include the right to life, to habitat and to areas large enough to support species in their natural habitat. It will be in the form of an Act and will apply to all of Canada -- its lands, waters and air space.

* to negotiate with provinces having similar Acts; since these Acts differ among the provinces, the aim of negotiations will be to place the responsibility for all of Canada's species with the federal government. The Federal government will cooperate with provincial jurisdictions to satisfy both the letter and the spirit of the federal Act.

* to cooperate closely with First Nations in the development of and

implementation of an Act Respecting the Rights of Species in Canada. A Green Party government would: ensure protection of all Canadian animal and plant species in their natural habitat through creation of legislation that would maintain wilderness areas and interconnected wildlife corridors through preserving all remaining old growth forest areas and other critical habitat.

* to seek advice of scientists working in the field in any decisions made about listing endangered or threatened species of plants or animals.

* to automatically include the habitat of any species on the list, and to be required (a) to protect the habitat of any and all endangered species; give the force of law to recovery plans for threatened or endangered species;(b) subject to an advance review comprising of a thorough environmental impact assessment any development projects proposed for areas containing, or found to contain, threatened or endangered species and will

- require the Minister of Canadian Heritage to bring to the attention of the Cabinet and of the Minister of Environment evidence presented by the scientific community that a species is facing imminent threats to its survival,

- enable any citizen to bring private enforcement actions in court where the government is not enforcing the law upholding the rights of species,
- act immediately when there is an immediate threat to a species' survival.

Biodiversity and Wilderness

A conservation strategy is needed to protect biodiversity on an evolutionary scale. Canada needs a system of core reserves, corridors, and buffer zones free from development to accommodate viable, self-reproducing, genetically diverse native plant and animal species, including large predators. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In 1994, twenty species have been added this year to Canada's endangered list. The list now contains 258 plant and animal species in danger. The species added in Ontario were: birds - the king rail, Acadian flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat, hooded warbler, northern bobwhite, short-eared owl; fish - the warmouth, eastern sand darter, rosy face shiner, and lake chubsucker, plants; blunt-lobed woodsia, deer berry, round-leaved greenbrier.

Therefore we recommend

1: The provincial government should enact legislation requiring habitat protection and restoration for endangered species. None of the 258 species on the endangered list receives any mandatory protection from the law. Unlike the U.S., Canada does not have an endangered species law. Neither federal nor provincial wildlife laws require a response when a species becomes endangered. Such legislation would in some cases mean an absolute prohibition on human activity that threatens a sensitive habitat. In others, it would mean that environmental assessments of projects would be required to take into account the status of pressured species. The law would give the public the right to seek a court injunction

when human activity threatens the existence of a species.

2: Ontario should develop a wilderness-based conservation strategy. (Canada is losing at least one square kilometer of wilderness every hour according to the World Wildlife Fund. Only 4.6% of Canada's land and waters have been set aside as wilderness.) A wilderness-based conservation strategy would set aside large tracts of Ontario - as much as 50% of each of Ontario's 53 ecological zones - aside as wilderness. These areas should be interconnected with wildlife corridors, surrounded by buffer zones, free from permanent human habitation, resource exploitation, and contain no roads and railways. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- Whereas Canada is home to an estimated 300,000 species, yet we have only identified 72,000; and

- whereas we are losing species at 100 to 1,000 times the natural rate of extinction; and

- Whereas over 80% of species at risk in Canada are in trouble because of assaults on their habitat; and

- Whereas the Canadian Endangered Species Act covers only species in national parks, 4% of Canada's land mass; and

- Whereas the act does not cover habitat loss of endangered species in these parks; and

- Whereas in Canada there are no laws at the national level that make it illegal to destroy the habitat of an endangered species or to prevent its demise through over-hunting or through toxic contamination; and

- Whereas federal wildlife laws do not require a response when a species becomes endangered.

Resolved that the Green Party of Canada continue to work for legislation that will protect all endangered species, provide mandatory protection for any critical habitat, prohibit killing or harming of endangered species across Canada, require advance review of projects that affect endangered species or their habitats and provide a national safety net to ensure that species do not become extinct as a result of provincial inaction (GPC, 1996)

* TO CONDEMN the western cultural world view, all components of non human nature are considered valuable only insofar as they represent resources to the human population; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO CONDEMN this resourcist world view has rationalized the exploitation of a multitude of life forms and natural processes for which any human use has been found; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO DEPLORE THAT exploitation has resulted in an accelerating domination and pre-emption of the earth's ecosystems by the human population; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT pre-emption for human use has resulted in a calamitous decline and outright extinction of many species once part of those ecosystems; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO CONDEMN THE BELIEF THE CONVICTION THAT non resource components of nature are treated as valueless, or as competitors which must be eliminated; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to provide preventive and restorative solutions to problems of environmental and social instability thus moving government and society away from the current "clean up after-the-fact" approach.

* to address the fact that we are among the 20% of the world's population who consume 80% of the world's resources, and thus reduce the Canadian ecological footprint.

* to promote an amendment to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to ensure the right to an ecological heritage and to a clean and safe environment, and to require political decisions to be made on the basis of ecological integrity.

* to restructure the current environmental assessment review process so that it becomes a legitimate environmental assessment and less a project review mechanism.

• TO REQUIRE EIAs for all large projects, projects in particularly sensitive areas, projects that involve unproven technologies, and any projects which generate significant

public concern. EIAs are part of the cost of doing business and will be paid for by the project proponents. Provision will be made for dividing the cost of EIAs among groups of similar projects. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO require the EIAs be all encompassing in terms of the environment and the people affected by each project and include the cumulative effect of related projects.

(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO require that EIA review panels be elected by the citizens of Alberta, have local representation and have the power to approve, change, or halt any project they review.

(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURES TO ENSURE THAT AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW OF ANY PRACTICES OR SUBSTANCES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE LOSS OR REDUCTION OF BIODIVERSITY SHALL BE IN PLACE (1998)

- TO ASSESS THE FULL COSTS OF VIOLATING THE RIGHTS OF THE DISENFRANCHISED SHALL BE CARRIED OUT. THE GROUPS BEARING THE GREATEST IMPACT FROM ECOLOGICALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES AND DISPOSAL OF TOXIC, HAZARDOUS, AND ATOMIC WASTES ARE OFTEN THE DISENFRANCHISED IN SOCIETY. (1998)

- TO ENSURE A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT THROUGH MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS, STATES SHALL REQUIRE A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW OF ANY PRACTICE, ACTIVITY OR SUBSTANCE THAT COULD HAVE SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS. AN ACTUAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SHORT AND LONG TERM POTENTIALLY ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES SHALL BE CARRIED OUT. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT A REVIEW OF A PROJECT OR ACTIVITY TO ASSESS THE "ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, HERITAGE, HEALTH EFFECTS OF THE REVIEWABLE PROJECTS" IS NOT A LEGITIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT. (1998)

- TO REQUIRE COST RECOVERY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND FOR MONITORING AND ENFORCING REGULATIONS

INDUSTRIES THAT ARE PERMITTED TO ENGAGE IN ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND PRACTICES THAT REQUIRE REGULATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT SHALL BEAR THE FULL COST OF THE ADDITIONAL CHARGES INCURRING AS A RESULT OF GOVERNMENTS HAVING TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH

REGULATIONS. IN ADDITION, FOR ALL PROPOSALS, PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES THAT INTERVENE IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND WAY IN THE ECOSYSTEM, AND THAT ARE DEEMED TO REQUIRE AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REVIEW GOVERNMENTS SHALL RECOVER THE FULL COSTS OF THE REVIEW. (1998)

* to ensure that Canada implements all international environmental agreements by enacting the necessary legislation for compliance and enforcement, and enforces all federal and provincial environmental acts and statutes.

* to strengthen the current Canadian Environmental Protection Act., and to incorporate into the Act an Environmental Bill of Rights.

* to phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

* to strengthen the resolve to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with time-bound and enforced reduction targets.

• TO propose and support initiative which will end production of all ozone-depleting chemicals. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

TO HALT immediately All production of all [Ozone Layer] damaging chemicals be immediately; and (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1989 B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

* to introduce legislation to promote the reuse or replacement of minerals in industrial production

* to ban the use of cyanide leaching process for mineral extraction.

* to require the double hulling of all vessels carrying petroleum products in Canadian waters.

* to discourage the continued production and consumption of substances and continued activities that are harmful to human health and to the environment. The environmental and health impacts of the continued production and use of toxic, and hazardous (including nuclear substances) wastes are becoming more and more evident.

• TO impose strict regulations on all effluent producing industries and ensure that the costs of water treatment or purification are born by the polluter. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to phase out of all substances and processes which have been clearly shown to be hazardous or deleterious to human health or to the environment, including genetically engineered foods.

* to require the "Reverse Onus Principle" where the proponent of an intervention that could be harmful to human health or the environment shall have to demonstrate the safety of the intervention rather than the opponent of the intervention having to demonstrate the harm.

* to allocate significant research funding into preventing environmentally-induced diseases.

* to establish a policy across Canada to prevent pharmaceutical companies, along with other corporations involved with biotechnology, and with environmentally unsound practices from sponsoring and influencing the direction of research

* to increase support for research into ecological interrelationships, social structures and their reciprocal effects one another by independent scientific bodies.

* to encourage efforts and initiatives which promote free political and scientific activity in universities and a science in the service of humanity

* TO ENACT PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP LEGISLATION THAT WOULD REQUIRE PRODUCERS TO INCREASE THE LIFE- SPAN OF THEIR PRODUCTS AND TO ASSUME THE FULL RECYCLING AND LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS (deferred resolution)

• to fund municipalities for the reduction of collection at the source, and the large-scale reduction, of garbage.

• to support local recycling efforts. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

During the last 50 years humans have developed thousands of products for which there is no environmentally sound method of disposal. To set acceptable limits on the damage this has done government developed a system of risk assessment. Risk assessment fails because

1: It is focused on damage to the most exposed individual

2: We will forever lack key information needed to make accurate risk assessments.

3: Science can never provide the needed analytic techniques to test for the health effects of the synergetic effect of different chemicals

For this reason, the Green Party recommends we turn our attention to the way things are made. There are 3 categories of Products

1: Consumption Products: These items are purchased then converted by chemical reaction into energy or by products. Examples would be soap or food. They are normally used once then released into the environment. They must be biodegradable, they must not bioaccumulate, be toxic or cause cancer or birth defects.

2: Service Products: These goods provide services. Examples would be Automobiles or Televisions. Consumers should not own these products but lease them from manufacturers who remain responsible for their ultimate destiny. An alternative would be purchase with a refundable deposit. After it has served its function it is returned to the manufacturer where it is renewed or disassembled and recycled at the expense of the manufacturer.

3: Unmarketable products: These items cannot be consumed or used in an environmentally friendly way. An example is the waste from the production of aluminum. These are products for which no recycling technology exists. These products must be banned until zero discharge production is achieved. Toxic wastes already created must be stored in interim above ground retrievable storage bunkers. This suggestion only works if the entire product

ZERO DISCHARGE

The most important news of 1992 went largely unreported in

Ontario. At a Ministerial meeting September 21-23 in Paris, 13 European Nations agreed in principle to eliminate all discharges and emissions of chemicals that are toxic, persistent, and likely to bio accumulate. These nations made a binding commitment to achieve "Zero Discharge". For the first a significant portion of the industrialized world (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom rejected the old philosophy of "prove harm" as a basis for pollution control. A new era of environmental protection has begun and The Green Party of Ontario is committed to having Ontario meet the same levels of environmental protection as our competitors.

Conventional Chemical Engineering and risk assessment has long been based on three key assumption.

Assumption 1: Humans can manage the environment by deciding how much of any material the Earth can safely absorb. Scientists call this the assimilative capacity approach. According to this approach scientists can reliably decide how much of any material the earth can assimilate without causing harm. This is what a risk assessment claims to do.

Assumption 2: Once the assimilative capacity for a particular chemical is reached we see to it that no more of that chemical is released into the environment. We will set limits, river by river, chemical by chemical, everywhere on the planet, so that the total cumulative releases do not exceed the assimilative capacity of the Earth.

Assumption 3: We know what is harmful and what is not, and in the case of those substance that we do not know for certain we will be

warned of possible dangers by traumatic but sub lethal shocks that will alert of us to the danger before it is too late.

ALL THREE ASSUMPTION ARE DEAD WRONG

As a result, the well-being of the planet is in serious danger. The depletion of the ozone hole, global warming, acid rain, lead poisoning in our children, mercury in fish, PCB's in the ocean, rising cancer rates, increases in immune system disorders like asthma, rising rates of nervous system disorders like Parkinson's disease and Lou Gehrig's Disease are the result of this presumptuousness and ignorance of the scientific community.

The approach adopted at the Paris meeting and the approach advocated by the Green Party of Ontario is " We do not know and most likely we will never know how much toxic material the environment can stand, so we won't chance it. Therefore, we will contain everything and discharge nothing. In sum, Zero discharge.

Zoning

- 1: Allow and encourage the zoning of current single-family homes into multiple family units.
- 2: Encourage infilling and intensification of our cities; discourage urban sprawl with Greenbelts around all urban centers in Ontario.
- 3: Encourage the establishment of home-based business, with the only zoning requirement being the approval of your immediate neighbours (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

RESPONSIBILITY concept

is accepted otherwise the amount of waste would be unmanageable.

Criteria for safe storage includes, no spontaneous combustion,

no release of gas, no release of liquids. To simplify retrieval different kinds of waste and substances would be stored separately.

The user of the building must prove every 5 years that no method of treatment exists. Ownership of the building remains in public control and the owner of the waste remains responsible for the waste and rental of the building.

Advantages of the Above ground bunker include:

- 1: It enforces the polluter pay principle
- 2: Encourages the development of alternative technologies for specific waste problems' and discourages waste exporting
- 3: Avoids over capacity of waste facilities.
- 4: Promotes the rethinking of products that produce waste.
- 5: Puts the market to work minimizing unmanageable waste.
- 6: Encourages reuse because wastes are not mixed together
- 8: Environmentally sound management the responsibility of the producer.
- 9: Guarantees zero discharge technology *GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO adopt the following definition as the fundamental guiding principles of wilderness protection: B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

wilderness / wilderness / n. (ME., fr. wildern wild, fr. OE. wildeoren of wild beasts) (1.3c)

1 a (1): a tract or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings (2): an area essentially undisturbed by human activity together with its naturally developed life community b: an empty or pathless area or region c: wild or uncultivated state

wilderness area: an often-large tract (such as at least 5000 hectares) of public land retained essentially in its natural state and protected against introduction of intrusive artifacts (as roads and buildings and motorized travel) where government has the authority to regulate access on a case-by-case basis

* TO identify and establish a series of wilderness preserves in which there would be little or no human impact. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

• TO DISCONTINUE THE PRACTICE OF PRIVATIZATION OF PARKS SERVICES

NOTING THAT CONCERN WAS RAISED AT THE IUCN MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON PARKS AND CONSERVATION ABOUT THE PRACTICE OF PRIVATIZING PARKS SERVICES (1998)

• TO PROHIBITING MINING AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN PARKS (1998)

• TO ENSURING ADEQUATE SIZE OF PARKS INCLUDING CONSERVATION CORRIDORS TO PROTECT BIODIVERSITY (1998)

• TO PREVENT THE "ISLAND MENTALITY" OF A PARK SURROUNDED BY INCOMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT (1998)

• To establish the Park system to protect and preserve outstanding natural scenic and historical features for present and future generations; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

• TO [PREVENT] the eroding the integrity of Class A provincial parks to cater to commercial and industrial interests such as mining exploration, timber harvest, and concessions to mechanized recreation and access (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

• to protect parks from intrusive and industrial activities. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO ENSURE that Crown Land be open to public access [BUT NOT TO ILLEGAL ENVIRONMENTALLY DESTRUCTIVE OR INAPPROPRIATE USES].

(B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993)

* TO advocate an ecologically grounded and comprehensive preservation strategy for all the ecosystems of the province, to be undertaken by the Ministries of Environment and Culture, Parks and Recreation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* to educate sport hunters and other outdoor recreationists to the values of low population (but many species) undisturbed environments; that is, quality over quantity, and diversity over monoculture. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL predator control measures for such species as wolf, grizzly and cougar, for the enhancement of game species. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL predator control measures for the support of grazing operations and commercial fisheries also be ceased immediately B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO institute programs which will eliminate activities such as the use of all terrain vehicles, fly in hunting camps for non resident hunters, etc., in de facto wilderness, which shift predator populations towards inhabited areas. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

- TO ELIMINATE NON-FOOD TROPHY HUNTING; (1998)

- TO BAN ON LEG-HOLD TRAPS, AS SUGGESTED BY THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE CREE, THE LARGEST GROUP OF NATIVE TRAPPERS; (1998)

* TO IMMEDIATELY halt to these predator control activities [WOLF KILL- WHICH USES POISONED BAIT IN RANCHING AND FARMING AREAS (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

* TO undertake research and implementation of (preferably non-lethal) ways of reducing livestock losses from predators and find ways of compensating farmers and ranchers for their losses.

- TO ELIMINATE GROWTH STIMULANTS AND ANTIBIOTICS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT [AND OTHER ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS], REQUIRE IMMEDIATE LABELLING DURING PHASE OUT PERIOD, AND EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC AS TO AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVE FOOD SOURCES; (1998)

- TO LEGISLATE AN END TO COSMETIC AND HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS TESTING AND TO PHASE OUT PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL RESEARCH WHICH USES ANIMALS; (1998)

- TO BAN THE IMPORTATION OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN A FASHION WHICH WOULD NOT COMPLY WITH HUMAN ANIMAL TREATMENT LEGISLATION; ((1998)

- TO BAN IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FOR ZOOS EXCEPT WHERE THIS IS RELATED TO PROJECTS TO SAVE

THREATENED SPECIES; ((1998)

- TO LEGISLATE AN END TO ENTERTAINMENT THAT USES ANIMALS (1998)

ENVIRONMENTAL TOXINS

Pulp Mill Pollution

* TO endorse the four goals of the Pulp Pollution Campaign of the West Coast Environmental Law Research Foundation as a useful first step towards eliminating the toxic discharges of pulp and paper mills:

Goal #1 is elimination of the organochlorines (AOX) from pulp and paper mills according to an urgent and realistic timetable.

Goal #2 is compliance by BC pulp mills with the existing federal and provincial pollution standards, with improvements where necessary.

Goal #3 is wide availability of pulp and paper products free from contamination with organochlorines.

Goal #4 is quick and routine public access to information about the environmental impact and regulatory compliance record of the BC pulp and paper industry.

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

PCBs

* TO DISPOSE OF existing stocks of PCBs by the latest biochemical means and TO GIVE the lumber industry be given a fixed time in which to find alternative methods of treating lumber. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Toxic and Hazardous Waste

* TO oppose construction of a toxic waste dump in the Interior bioregion of the province, and call upon the government and the private sector to encourage by all means the altering of production techniques and recycling, so that there is treatment and reduction of toxic waste at the source (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Every household and office should be charged per unit of waste. From these revenues each municipality could support a blue box program. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

RECYCLING, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND INCINERATION

The Green Party of Ontario favours the continued ban on incineration in the province of Ontario. We are opposed to the use of Incineration as an option for Waste disposal for the following reasons.

- 1: Ash residue from incineration contains high levels of heavy metals and dioxin, frequently failing hazardous waste testing.
- 2: Ash poses serious threats to air, water quality, human health, especially that of workers
- 3: Heavy metals emitted from Incinerators bio accumulate in the food chain and therefore pose a health hazard to the public.
- 4: Numerous Science advisory boards have expressed concern over the lack of knowledge concerning municipal waste combustion.
- 5: Combustion sources by their nature produce acid gases which are known to be greenhouse gasses and contribute to acid rain and global warming.
- 6: 80-90 percent of solid municipal waste can be recycled using current proven safe technology. Therefore, the incineration of garbage is an unnecessary combustion source that could be eliminated early in any rational program of sustainability.
- 7: It is a waste of valuable resources.
- 8: There is a terrible loss in burning compostable material which could be used to nurture our depleted soils.
- 9: Solid waste management is an essential element of environmental health and pollution control.

Therefore, we recommend:

- 1: Continuing a ban on the construction of new Incinerators.
- 2: Improved monitoring of the Incinerators in Ontario with complete disclosure of all test results.
- 3: Support amendments to provincial and federal statutes which promote the use of the least toxic alternatives in product composition, and secondly alternatives which are the most reusable, recyclable, most durable, and most biodegradable as appropriate. In this context biodegradability must address the issue of toxic residue remaining after disintegration.

- 4: Our society should promote through incentives, and education the minimization of waste at all points of transfer from raw material to consumer products. (GP of Ontario)
- 5: Support legislation and a taxation (see tax section) that promotes the use of recycled material over virgin materials through fees, taxes, price supports, and tax credits. We must provide incentives to businesses that engage in recycling.
- 6: Support Municipal and Provincial procurement guidelines for contractors which enable product life and ability to be repaired to be considered in procurement decisions.
- 7: Support research into problem areas of waste management such as battery recycling, household hazardous waste collection and recycling possibilities.
- 8: Implement recycling programs with a goal to recycle and compost 80% of household and commercial waste within 5 years.
- 9: Support the designation of incinerator ash as hazardous residue unless comprehensive double-blind testing proves otherwise.

10: Support extensive research and monitoring of facilities to establish a database and develop stringent regulatory standards.

RECYCLING

Recycling is hindered by tipping fees at garbage dumps that do not accurately reflect the full cost of dumping waste in abandoned quarries. Landfill sites leak a leachate that is complex soup of modern chemicals used in the home and industry. The combination of car batteries, soap, water, car oil, transmission fluids, anti freeze, the myriad of toxic chemicals we take for granted percolates through a landfill and pollutes for ever the ground water around landfill sites. All landfill sites leak. They all pose a very real threat to the health of the community in which they are located. This cost can not be calculated in considering landfill verses reduction, reuse, rejection or recycling.

1: Refer to Tax section for a full discussion of tax incentives.

2: Implement dumping fees that reflect the full long-term cost of waste disposal.

3: Require full product responsibility on all products and packaging. The responsibility of pick-up, recycling, and reuse of all products and packaging material must be born by the manufacturers and passed on to consumers. Ban non reusable containers and products.

For example, included in the cost of the purchase of a car would be a levy that would be used to dismantle, recycle and reuse the remains of the car.

4: Ban the export of recyclable materials. All materials must be recycled in the city nearest where they are consumed.

5. Continue funding and expanding the blue box program. Items are reusable, recyclable or banned.
6. Institute an immediate ban on new landfill site construction.
8. Establish community drop off points for recyclable materials like plastics that are not economical to collect.
9. Ban compostable material from landfill collection in favour of home and business composting. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- TO [Implement] /consider/ the implementation of a variable environmental impact charge on goods and services to fund waste elimination a public awareness program. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO EVALUATE the need for these hazardous chemicals TO EXPLORE and alternatives (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

- * TO advocate incentives for industry to implement pollution prevention approaches, including:

- 1) Tax breaks for industries that install and utilize pollution prevention approaches and demonstrate real reductions in the production of residuum; and
- 2) Establishing tax exempt industrial revenue bonds for underwriting industrial change-over to pollution prevention approaches; and
- 3) Offering awards to industries that have done outstanding jobs of reducing or eliminating residual production; and
- 4) Supporting the use of Residual Exchanges (Waste Exchanges); and
- 5) Encouraging on-site reuse of residuum; and
- 6) Assisting the business community to reduce wastes, above and beyond assisting them to dispose of wastes. (Note: Future subsidies on pollution control can be expected to shrink.) (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

I We will consider the implementation of a variable environmental impact charge on goods and services to fund waste elimination a public awareness program. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO PROMOTE AND support the use of disincentives for industry to continue to utilize unsatisfactory residual management approaches, including:

- 1) Banning the use of landfills and deep well injection; and
- 2) Enacting and enforcing strict liability laws; and
- 3) Enacting and enforcing waste end taxes; and
- 4) Enacting and enforcing workers' and citizens' right to know laws; and
- 5) Introducing a waste audit system; and
- 6) Making use of the Way Bill system to track and identify potentially recyclable wastes. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO encourage research and development into:

- 1) Safe methods for the conversion of residuum into useful products; and
- 2) New products and/or [the] redesign [of] old products in order to minimize [the use of] materials and energy in their manufacture; and
- 3) Ways to educate citizens to distinguish between the concept of waste and the concept of residuum; and
- 4) Ways to develop an awareness within the minds of our political, industrial, academic, and civic leaders of the ecological and economic advantages of managing wastes through pollution prevention approaches; and
- 5) Non polluting products to produce fewer pollutants (e.g. substituting water-based adhesives for solvent-based adhesives); and
- 6) Modification of industrial processes; and
- 7) Redesign of equipment used in the manufacturing process; and
- 8) Recycling or recovery for reuse or resale.

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Commercial Use of Chemicals

* TO advocate the expansion and upgrading of environmental monitoring of chemicals in our environment, WORK PLACE, HOME B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

• TO PHASE-OUT THE CHEMICALS AMONG THE OVER 100,000 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES IN COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS THAT HAVE BEEN LINKED cancer,

respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological and behaviour disorders and detrimental effects on immune systems and the physiology of reproduction. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO request that the Ministries of Health, Environment and Agriculture coordinate their roles in this monitoring in a more rigorous and comprehensive manner than at present. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Acid Rain, Pesticides and Herbicides

PESTICIDES

Since the second world war, chemical agriculture with has been promoted as the technological fix-all for soil nutrition and the management of plants, insects and disease.

After 50 years of chemical warfare with the planet it is now clear that the promise of chemical pesticides was never realized. Efforts to control crop damage with pesticides have failed and insect borne diseases remain as serious a threat as ever. In 1940 annual crop damage was 7%, after 50 years of chemical warfare it is at 13%. The fact is that pests develop resistance to pesticides.

According to the United States department of Agriculture between 97% and 99% of pesticides do not reach their target. But those pesticides go somewhere and they are toxic. There have been hundreds of studies that link pesticides to adverse health effects. These include but are not limited to disrupting every major organ system in the human body, altered immune system functions, mutagenic, teratogenic responses, embryo toxicity, reproductive failure, and an array of neurological effects.

Despite the hard-scientific proof that we would be better off without pesticides in 1988 more than one billion pounds of

pesticides, 660 million pounds of herbicides, and 400 million pounds of fungicides and insecticides were spread onto our food producing land and around our homes in North America.

Of the 34 Chemicals commonly used to kill dandelions 62% are toxic to fish and the nervous system of humans, 35% cause birth defects in humans and are toxic to bees and birds, 29% cause cancer and kidney damage, and 85% are sensitizers, that means they cause people to develop allergic type reactions to the chemical.

Ontario soils have lost as much as 50% of their organic content since cultivation began. This has led soils to be highly susceptible to erosion and compaction. A fundamental component of soil degradation is the suppression of biological activity. Healthy soil is teeming with life, from earthworms to microorganisms. The situation is approaching critical as local instances of soil burnout is occurring. If conventional agriculture is continued Ontario's agricultural soils will reach a threshold beyond which productivity cannot be easily restored.

To this end we recommend:

- 1: A total ban on the use of pesticides and herbicides for private lawn care purposes.
- 2: A total ban of the pesticide 2,4-D.
- 3: Require the labeling of all pesticides used in the production of a food product sold in Ontario stores.
- 4: Adopt a target for the implementing sustainable agriculture in 100% of Ontario's cropland by the year 2000
- 5: Support the organic food industry in establishing a province wide system of organic certification
- 6: End the P.S.T. free status of pesticides for farmers.

5: Provide financial support in the transition period for farmers willing to make the conversion to organic agriculture.

6: Redirect agricultural education, extension services and research to address sustainable methods. GP Ontario)

7: Establish targets for Ontario food self sufficiency.

- TO BAN PESTICIDES FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: HAZARDS TO HUMAN OR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, EVIDENCE OF WIDESPREAD USE AND RESULTING HARM, BANS IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES, ... PESTICIDE DEPENDENCIES.... [MANY] PESTICIDES ARE BANNED OR UNREGISTERED IN MANY COUNTRIES BECAUSE OF THEIR KNOWN HAZARDS. YET MANY ARE STILL WIDELY PROMOTED AND USED, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, WHERE WEAK CONTROLS AND DANGEROUS WORKING CONDITIONS MAKE THEIR IMPACT EVEN MORE DEVASTATION" (FROM PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK (PAN, 1995) (1998)

- TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE GREEN REVOLUTION HAS FAILED BECAUSE IT COULD NOT ENSURE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND TO A HIGH EXTENT HAS CAUSED AND PROMOTED THE ACCELERATED DEGRADATION OF THE EARTH'S NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS. MORE THAN EVEN BEFORE, THE HARMONIZATION OF HUMAN ACTIVITY AND ITS NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ...IS THE KEY TO THE SURVIVAL OF MANY LIVING COMMUNITIES, INCLUDING HUMAN KIND. IFOAM (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE MOVEMENTS) PROMOTES THE CONSTRUCTIVE INTEGRATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND NATURE CONSERVATION. (1998)

- TO END THE USE OF PESTICIDES WHOSE SAFETY CANNOT BE ASSURED;
- TO ENSURE THAT HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ARE CONSIDERED FOREMOST IN ALL •
- TO ELIMINATE THE DOUBLE STANDARDS IN GLOBAL PESTICIDE TRADE
- TO GENERATE SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE PEST CONTROL METHODS (RECOMMENDATIONS BY PESTICIDE ACTION NETWORK —PAN, 1995).

• TO ENSURE THE “DEMISE OF THE DIRTY DOZEN CHART HIGHLIGHTS BANS AND SEVERE RESTRICTIONS ON THE DIRTY DOZEN’S CAMPAIGN TO TARGET A LIST OF PARTICULARLY HAZARDOUS PESTICIDES FOR STRICT CONTROLS, BANS, AND ULTIMATELY ELIMINATION” (5/93 FOR PAN INTERNATIONAL BY PAN NORTH AMERICA REGIONAL CENTER, 1995). (1998)

* TO TAKE / support taking/ immediate steps to stop acid rain; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support research and implementation of alternatives to pesticides and herbicides, such as biological controls. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO ADOPT Ecological Pest Management- deploys a wide range of pest control techniques based on taking advantage of the natural enemies of pests in an ecosystem, and de-emphasizing the widespread use of pesticides; as an adjunct to, and eventual replacement of, pesticide - BECAUSE pest damage to crops has increased due to pesticide induced pest resistance, the triggering of new pest outbreaks via species eliminations and species distributional changes in the pesticide disturbed ecosystem, and removal of predator and parasite species that are the natural enemies of pests B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

• To BAN PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS

Aware of the mounting evidence that reveals the global scale and severity of toxic persistent organic pollutant (POP) contamination of all life forms and ecosystems, in all regions of the planet;

Further aware that fish, reptiles, birds and mammals, including humans are all affected by POPs via a growing list of actual and suspected effects that include cancer, damage to immune and reproductive systems and developmental problems.

Appreciative of the special attention that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has given to POPs, in The context (a) of its May 1995 Governing Council Decision 18/32 that established an expedited assessment process for prioritized list of POPs, and (b) the Washington Conference on Protection of the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities, which agreed, among other things that “international action is needed to develop a global legally binding instrument, amongst other international and national actions, for the reduction and/or elimination of emissions and discharges,

whether intentional or not, and where appropriate, the elimination of the manufacture and use of, and illegal traffic in “priority toxic persistent organic pollutants;

Appreciative also of the Fourth Session (1996) of the Commission on Sustainable Development’s endorsement of the Washington conference’s global Programme of Action, including recognition of the intention of governments to take action to develop a global, legally binding instrument to regulate POPs, with special consideration for countries in need of assistance;

Call on the member states of the United Nations

to support the establishment of an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) with a mandate to meet several times during 1997, and beyond as a matter of high priority, and

(b) support in the INC for the negotiation of a legally binding, comprehensive POPs instrument that:

(i) has as its overall goal the elimination of the POPs listed as priorities in Decision 18/32 with implementation measures that are rapid, equitable and enforceable;

(ii) includes mechanisms for adding other POPs beyond the original, prioritized ones, based on scientific, social, economic and moral considerations;

(iii) includes, as a matter of priority mechanisms for special financing, technology transfer and capacity building for the benefit of countries in need of assistance; and

(iv) promotes information exchange, transparency and effective civil society participation in decision making.

(from original resolution by Friends of the Earth International, and Greenpeace Australia proposed for consideration at the IUCN World Conservation Union meeting in Montreal 1996.

CHLORINE PHASE

OUT

The Chlorine bleaching of paper in North America gives rise to over 150,000 tons of persistent toxic pollutants each year, including substantial quantities of dioxin. For this reason, the

Green Party insists on a phase out of Chlorine.

Chlorine is highly reactive chemical which makes it an excellent disinfectant. However, chlorine reacts with organic substances found naturally in drinking water and causes the formation of a class of chemicals called the trihalomethanes. Some commonly known trihalomethanes are chloroform, benzene, carbon tetrachloride and toluene, all of which are known carcinogens. Between 1974 and 1988 there have been 18 conclusive studies linking carcinogens in drinking water to human cancers.

Chlorine must be phase out for the following reasons

- 1: Chlorinated organic chemicals including PCB's pesticides, dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans and many other products or byproducts of the chlorine based industrial process are the primary cause of stratospheric ozone depletion. Ozone depletion is expected to cause millions of additional cases of cataracts, skin cancers, immune suppression, as well as major effects on aquatic and terrestrial food chains.
- 2: All chlorinated organic compounds that have been studied exhibit at least one of a wide range of serious toxic effects such as endocrine dysfunction, developmental impairment, birth defects, reproductive dysfunction infertility, immunosuppression, and cancer, often at extremely low doses.
- 3: Many chlorinated compounds such as methylene chloride and trichloroethylene are recognized as significant workplace hazards.
- 4: In the Great lakes, reproductive, developmental, and behavioral dysfunction has been reported in 14 species at the top of the food chain including humans.
- 5: The Green Party of Ontario concurs with the bi-national Science

advisory board of the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes in recommending that the weight of scientific evidence suggests that exposure to organochlorides should be presumed to pose a health problem and that policies to protect public health should be directed towards eventually having no exposure to chlorinated organic chemicals as a class rather than continuing to focus on a series of isolated, individual chemicals

6: Chlorinating our drinking solves some problems but it creates others. We should switch to ozone treatment, abandoning treatment.

The Green Party recognizes that:

1: The implementation of specific deadlines for phase out in specific industries would be made after investigation into the feasibility in each industrial category.

2: That some uses have no alternative, such as in specific pharmaceutical applications.

3: There has been considerable job losses in the last 2 years because of the phase out of ozone depleting feed stock to 5 closed chlorine plants.

4: The workers in this industry must not bear the brunt of societies need to phase out the industry and we must implement retraining and assistance programs for displaced workers. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Aerial Spraying

* TO legislate ban on the spraying [of] pesticides from the air.

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987.

Pesticides reduction

* TO advocate an education program to reduce pesticide use with the aim of eventually eliminating pesticide use; this to be administered by the (BC Ministry of Agriculture. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO democratize the pesticide appeal process by inclusion of pertinent medical and ecological data in its terms of reference. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Styrofoam

* TO ban the use of CFC-producing Styrofoam containers for food service, egg sales, and packaging material (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO INSTITUTE regulations requiring all restaurants and food outlets (including [the] BC Ferry Corporation) to use permanent wares except for biodegradable containers for take-out orders (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

Waste Management & Disposal Tax

* TO INTERNALIZE the disposal or (preferably) recycling cost of a product in the price of [the] product by an appropriate level of taxation at the source and manufacturing level. Taxation would be applied in a manner which encourages manufacturers to innovate to reduce the environmental and social costs of their products. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

• To [IMPLEMENT] /We will consider the implementation of/ a variable environmental impact charge on goods and services to fund waste elimination and public awareness programs. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Recycling

Municipal Recycling

* TO ENCOURAGE AND REQUIRE ALL municipalities to supply curb side pick-up, resource recovery, sorting, and marketing of all municipal garbage, with relocation/retraining of displaced waste disposal personnel. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Private Prosecution of Environmental Offenders

* TO stand in contradiction and protest any provincial law which in any way encumbers private prosecution of environmental offenders ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1991.

Garbage Disposal

Pesticides Reduction

* TO advocate an education program to reduce pesticide use with the aim of eventually eliminating pesticide use; this to be administered by the BC Ministry of Agriculture. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO oppose shipping garbage from major metropolitan areas to other bioregions and call upon the regional districts to immediately begin recycling, coupled with consumer education on the need to reduce waste. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

3. [PREVENTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION] The restoration of the Environment the environment lies almost completely within the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the state of Alberta's environment is critical. The last of our wilderness is being consumed by developments. Biodiversity is diminishing, chemicals threaten human health and carbon dioxide from fossil fuel energy is damaging the atmosphere. The Green Party is committed to turning back this tide of destruction, not by technological tinkering but by giving nature the time and space with which to heal itself.

4. The Creation of a sustainable Economy (Restoration of the Environment GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

The future of all life on the planet is endangered by our disregard for the health of the environment. All the Earth's systems are interconnected and all species, of animals and plants must co-exist. We must preserve the Earth's ecosystems to sustain our will being. We must begin to Rethink, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Water

* to ensure that water is not declared to be an "economic good"

V We will oppose any plan to divert water to the United States. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

III We will encourage water conservation by placing an appropriate value on water taken from lakes or rivers for agricultural, industrial or domestic purposes. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO REQUIRE MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION RELATED TO NEEDS NOT WANTS (PROPOSED RESOLUTION, 1998)

III We will encourage water conservation by placing an appropriate value on water taken from lakes or rivers for agricultural, industrial or domestic purposes. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

WATER QUALITY

The Green Party sees three key areas of concern.

- 1: The restoration of water related ecosystems.
- 2: The establishment of a Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 3: Phasing out chlorine use in Ontario.

Restoration of Water Ecosystems

We support current efforts to maintain Ontario's wetlands.

Recommendations:

- 1: 50-meter buffer zones to protect streams and creeks.
- 2: Strengthen current wetland conservation legislation.
- 3: Ecosystem based watershed management.
- 4: Re establishment of flood control basins.
- 5: Withdraw provincial funding for research into or support for Water Diversion Projects. Current plans for James Bay directly affect 22,000 treaty Indians in Northern Ontario.

Safe Drinking Water Act

Much of the drinking water in urban Ontario is laced with

dioxins, pesticide residue and heavy metal contamination. A recent study in Eastern Ontario found that 75% of well water was contaminated with pesticides. The full implications of pesticides, chlorine compounds, municipal dumps, old oil gasification plants and the synergistic effects of all these chemicals in our water supply is not fully understood.

The residents of Ontario are entitled to clean drinking water. The Green Party advocates a Safe Drinking Water Act. It would

1: Set legally enforceable standards for zero discharge of toxic elements into the environment. (Refer to Zero Discharge policy)

2: Establish a monitoring program for water contaminants which includes full public disclosure of all test results.

3: Support the rights of citizens groups to sue water polluters for losses as well as establishing protection for whistle blowers.

4: Provide the right to seek judicial review of the Minister of the Environment for failure to perform his/her duties.

5: Chlorine phase out in Ontario. Refer to section on Chlorine.

6: Enact a provincial Water Self-Sufficiency Act requiring municipalities to:

A: develop and assist the installation of domestic rain water collection and purification technologies eliminating the cost of urban large water purification plants and rural wells.

B: treat storm water and sewage on site using UV light and in local constructed wetlands and greenhouses eliminating the need for sewers and centralized sewage treatment plants.

C: accommodate on site storm water pecculation eliminating the need for storm sewers.

D: encourage the installation of water conservation measures like

low-flush toilets, shower heads, and grey water recycling systems.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Every municipality should be required to treat waste, at least primarily. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

RESOLUTION: REQUIRING MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION

Aware that, at least since 1992, at UNCED the member states of the United Nations have undertaken through adopting Agenda 21, UNCED to implement water conservation measures; measures that, if instituted, would offset the need to increase water supply

Rational water utilization schemes for the development of surface and underground water-supply sources and other potential sources have to be supported by concurrent water conservation and wastage minimization measures. Priority, however, must be accorded to flood prevention and control measures, as well as sedimentation control, where required. (Art. 18.3 UNCED)

Concurring with UNCED on the importance of promoting water conservation

Promotion of water conservation through improved water-use efficiency and wastage minimization schemes for all users, including the development of water-saving devices; (18.12 I, UNCED, 1992)

Concurring with UNCED on the need for demand management, water conservation, reuse...;(18.17, UNCED, 1992) and regulatory measures (18.12 e)

Mindful of the recommendation from UNCED to protect water resources and conservation of water (18.40 a, UNCED, 1992):

;

;

Noting also the recommendation from UNCED about the use of the precautionary approach in water- quality

Introduction of the precautionary approach in water-quality management, where appropriate, with a focus on pollution minimization and prevention through use of new technologies (18.40 b iv, UNCED, 1992):

Concurring with UNCED that environmental and social impact assessment of potential flood occurrences must be carried out along with drought management. (18.12 f, UNCED, 1992)

Understanding that the member states of the United Nations have reaffirmed this undertaking of water conservation at Habitat II:

... ensure that environmental protection and conservation plans are designed and implemented to restore polluted water systems and rebuild damaged watersheds (98 a bis, Habitat II);

Understanding that other provincial jurisdictions have legislated measures for water conservation

Realizing that if water conservation measures had been duly legislated and undertaken 1992, that water consumption would have decreased

I

Noting the applicability of the precautionary principle that society does not have to wait for scientific certainty that environmental degradation will occur to act to prevent the potential degradation

Realizing that there is an increased need for water to service the essential needs of the community farms, and that this increased need could be addressed through conservation and conversion of water use from non-necessity use to necessity use

Call upon member states to institute mandatory water conservation measures

* to prevent any privatization of community water systems.

* to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.

Energy Conservation

• To take the lead in encouraging all energy producers to see the long term need to conserve energy and to set realistic prices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

E. we will require that building and land use planning codes have high standards of energy conservation, including the energy used in making components and transporting them to a building site. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO encourage the construction of small decentralized power plants; [PROVIDING THAT THERE ARE OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES RELATED TO EQUITY AND ECOLOGY] B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO DIRECT government and research aid to support alternate/appropriate energy sources (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support a change/raise in energy prices to true replacement costs for all users (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support a change in rate structures to encourage conservation (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support local recycling efforts. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Conservation Society

* TO support the creation of regional soft energy supply councils to advise all levels of government on soft energy issues, with representatives from government, small soft energy companies, and interested groups and citizens; and

* TO REPLACE coal-fired thermal generating plants as soon as possible and oppose the construction of any new coal-fired facilities (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO [INCREASE FUNDING support increased funding to study soft energy production (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support transitional financing to municipalities instituting biomass conversion [of non-toxic organic wastes including sewage solids]; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support the creation of, and already existing, areas in "soft energy" and conservation (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* [TO FUND] municipalities for the reduction of collection at the source, and the large-scale reduction, of garbage.

Power Export

- To oppose the export of electric power from the province (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- To oppose the export of water from the province.

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

10.5.1 Energy Export and Site C Dam

* TO oppose power exportation from the province and the construction of the Site C dam and other hydroelectric projects planned for this purpose (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Oil Transport

* TO ENSURE THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) All tanker traffic stays outside the 200-mile limit; and
- 2) Fossil fuels must be phased out as an energy source and safe, renewable alternatives be developed and used; and

3) The Canadian Navy and Coast Guard shall witness against violation of the 200-mile limit on all tanker traffic; and

4) The Armed Forces be [directed] to help in the cleanup process. (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1989)

10.8.1 BC Energy Strategy

* TO DEVELOP a comprehensive energy-use strategy with the long-term goal of making BC energy-use sustainable. Sustainable energy use means energy which is renewable, relying on the interest generated by natural capital rather than the capital itself, and which does not threaten the viability of ecological systems (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

* TO ENSURE that this strategy should have at least four objectives: reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, reduction of energy use through conservation and greater efficiency, integration of energy-related environmental impacts into all resource and economic development decisions, and the minimization of environmental and resource impacts of energy development. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Building Demolition

* TO ENSURE that demolition of structures not be undertaken unless said structures are unsafe and their repair would consume more resources than a new structure would (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993).

PACKAGING

* TO [DRAFT] a Product Packaging Act for the province which, through regulation and encouragement, will serve to standardize packaging wherever possible (i.e.: jars, bottles, containers, shipping boxes, etc.), reduce unnecessary packaging, and restrict the use of plastic containers and bags in favour of biodegradable industry standardized materials

and encourage the refilling and other forms of recycling of reusable containers. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Atmosphere

Earth's Ozone Layer

- to halt All production of all [Ozone Layer] damaging chemicals immediately because ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1989

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

- to propose and support initiative which will end production of all ozone-depleting chemicals. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- to towards preventing what has already been produced from entering the atmosphere (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To address the issues of [Ozone Layer] depletion and global warming as a central component in every aspect of its policy (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- to support any measures necessary to reduce and ultimately eliminate the causes of global warming, including stabilization of atmospheric CO2 by carbon taxes if necessary. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

CARBON TAXES

- to support any measures necessary to reduce and ultimately eliminate the causes of global warming, including stabilization of atmospheric CO2 by carbon taxes if necessary. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

4) To address the problem, Canadians must pool all their resources, share the losses, and find new social, political, and economic relationships with each other.

- To ensure that there be laws, incentives and community empowerment programs to require the immediate cessation of production and emission depleting compounds.

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993• to [ensure] that economic and social impacts be dealt with after the cessation of production of target compounds. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

Global Warming Gases

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Whereas current government goals of a 50% decrease in global warming gas emissions perpetuate wealth inequities between north and south;

- to reduce human caused emissions of global warming gases to 20% of 1987 BC levels in developed nations such as Canada. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Changing Atmosphere

- To accept the goal of moving closer to the atmospheric composition of pre-industrial times; and to recognize that it is essential that this process be implemented globally, immediately. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1990)
- To look for ways to improve indoor air quality standards and ensure that health is not compromised by the use of energy efficient but harmful materials. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Water

Watershed Conservation

- to ensure that maintaining the integrity, quality, quantity, and timing of flow of watersheds should be given priority over any other resource use because all life and well-being of human habitation depends upon sufficient supply of quality water. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Water Safety

- To support using enterococci testing of marine waters on a trial basis, paralleled with current standards, to determine if water safety can be more accurately determined; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994
- To investigate alternate ways of sewage treatment and adopt the policy of source control and responsibility for all kinds of wastes and strictly enforce the law; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

- To make public via the media recreational water quality counts for each sampling point (in lieu of geometric means,) ongoing year round, at the frequency that they are sampled, with a clear explanation as to what is considered safe and in a form that is easy to understand, in the same way that the daily air quality levels are currently published; and

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

- to impose strict regulations on all effluent producing industries and ensure that the costs of water treatment or purification are born by the polluter. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To adopt a policy of sampling sites that are not posted for all water activities where people would enter that water; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

- To adopt a policy of arranging sample sites to test waters that would be most affected by faulty storm drains and industrial outfalls; and
- To adopt the policy of full spectrum testing so that toxic and harmful substance levels are also checked in addition to indicator bacteria, for all water quality tests, including drinking water. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

- To ensure that any laws and regulations that require the use of chlorine in water purification and treatment, and promote the use of safe alternatives. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

Water exports

- To oppose any plan to divert water to the United States. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

NOTE PAPER REVIEWED BY CABINET ON THE BANNING OF WATER SALES (1998)

- To advance laws, regulations, incentives and community empowerment to:
 - 1) Emphasize small-scale as opposed to large-scale hydro-electric development.

2) Set minimum water quality standards pursuant to federal health law. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993

Water Treatment/Quality

- To ensure that all new provincial, regional and local government water purification systems in British Columbia utilize rapid sand filtration, ozonation and/or ultraviolet treatment as an alternative to chlorination and chloramination; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996)
- To establish timetable for existing provincial, regional and municipal systems to phase out chlorine use in favour of rapid sand filtration, ozonation and/or ultraviolet treatment; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996)
- To prohibit by law all logging, gravel pits and other ecologically interruptive activities in consumptive watersheds by law with penalties including fines and custodial terms for violation (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996)
- To work to make the issue of water quality a key issue in the next provincial general election. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

FINANCE (63,718,189.000) Surplus transfer 12 billion?

Auditor General should be elected by an all-Party Committee. Apart from the Commission on Sustainable Development, there should be a position to determine the comparative legitimacy of the nature and type of expenditures and not just the auditing appropriateness. Examine COMER's banking reforms.

DEPARTMENT

Economic, Social and financial Policies Program

Program expenditures

Grants and contributions

Payments to International Development Association

Contributions to employee benefit plans

Purchase of Domestic coinage

Payments to the European Bank

for Reconstruction and Development

Issuance of loans to IMF SAP

Loan to the Bank of Thailand

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANSFERS PROGRAM

Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments

Statutory Subsidies

Fiscal Equalization

Canada Health and Social Transfer

Youth Allowances Recovery

Alternative Payments for Standing Programs

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE TRIBUNAL

Programs

Contributions to employee benefit plan

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Program expenditures

AUDITOR GENERAL

Program expenditures

Salary of the Auditor General

Contributions to employee benefit plans

- Promote the development of self-sufficiency for bioregions
- Promote community resistance to the destruction of its economic bioregion
- Support legislation that promotes sustainable economic activity and legislation that restricts non-sustainable activity
- Promote the development of community exchange system such as LETS (Local Exchange Trading System) and barter

- Promote the development of local and/or regional legal tender
- Promote local economic activity based on voluntary reciprocity
- Educate and raise consciousness about sustainable consumer and producer practices
- Support environmentally benign product

A STEADY STATE BANKING SYSTEM

The Federal Government, through its agency the central bank, must be the sole authority for manufacture and redemption of all forms of money. It is vital that the central bank's activities be controlled non-politically. The controlling body for the central bank would be an elected commission whose mandate was to provide enough currency for the economy without creating inflation. All banks will be required to hold 100% reserves of central bank notes or currency against their depositors' balances. Banks will then make loans only from their holdings or central bank money. The key effect of this will be to enable the central bank to control money supply and thus control recessions and inflation directly. This will be done by varying the supply of money rather than through the manipulation of interest rates. The national debt would be refinanced at the central bank at no interest. Interest rates will be restored to their legitimate function of compensating a lender for depriving himself or herself of the use of the money while it is lent to a borrower. Interest rates will return to levels that

existed before the current high interest rate dogma became fashionable with the financial establishment.

All public capital projects would be funded by central bank credits provided interest free. The principle of these loans will be repaid over the useful lifetime of the project. The central bank will allocate funds at a rate that will be guided by its money supply management policy of inflation / recession control.

Background

Too much money in circulation results in inflation, too little causes recession. A proper balance ensures stability. Yet we suffer from both in the present system. The reason for this phenomenon is that the Bank of Canada issues and redeems only about five percent of Canadian money. The other 95 percent is issued and redeemed by chartered banks under the fractional reserve banking system in which they are required to hold; in cash or central bank credits a reserve of only five percent against their deposit liabilities.

Chartered banks do not lend their depositor's money. When a loan is taken at a chartered bank new money is created. As a result of this system 95 percent of the money in circulation in Canada has been issued and remains in circulation only as long as someone has taken out a loan at a bank. The quantity of money in circulation is equal to the total loans outstanding. This has little to do with the correct amount of money in circulation that would provide reasonable stability for economic activity without excessive inflation or recession.

The Bank of Canada attempts to influence the quantity of money in circulation by influencing the quantity of loans by manipulating

interest rates. Higher rates discourage borrowing, while lower rates encourage it. This is an undesirable method because:

(1) Chartered banks are able to circumvent Bank of Canada measures when it is in their interest to do so.

(2) The range of interest rates is restricted by the perceived need to "protect the dollar". A "flight of capital" is considered a disastrous scenario and the to be results are a high value Canadian dollar, high interest rates, and a severe recession.

Canada does not need foreign capital or speculative investments that are attracted by interest rates. We advocate that the Bank of Canada provide the money the economy needs. Our money is just as valid as those currently provided by foreign banks to foreign investors or speculators. Canada possesses abundant resources and a well-educated work force capable of producing almost all of our needs for a high standard of living using sustainable economic principles.

The Provincial and national debt, the chronic inability of governments in Canada to avoid deficits and higher taxes, may be traced to the existence of the fractional reserve banking system.

The Bank of Canada currently provides five percent of government loan requirements interest free. This is restricted to five percent of government loan requirements because the Bank of Canada credit forms the reserves of chartered banks. If it were to expand so would the reserves of the Banks. This would greatly expand the money supply and cause inflation. The solution is to raise chartered bank reserves to 100% of loans. This would limit the threat of inflation.

The result of the current system is that one-third of all of

your tax dollars go to pay interest to privately owned banks who have been granted the ability to issue money to the Federal reserve and charge you interest for the service. Government overspending will not be reduced by restructuring transfer payments or cutting spending on Social services but rather by raising chartered bank reserves to 100% of loans and financing governments monetary requirements at no interest. This presupposes that the government will run a balanced budget but that would be possible because the largest expenditure of the Federal government, interest at 35% of total expenses have been reduced to zero. Inflation would be avoided because the government is not "Printing money" nor is it allowing the banks to print money.

All yearly federal government loan requirements could be financed at no interest at the Bank of Canada, all of the provincial and national debt would be refinanced there too.

Under the current system the debt-interest dilemma remains totally unsolvable. The current social system must collapse and the current recession must continue and the debt load will continue to grow or inflation must be allowed to devalue the debt.

Important issues

The transition to a steady state poses many practical problems such as international trade adjustments and legitimate third world needs for further growth up to sufficient levels. But in a sense, they are not relevant as this policy is to establish that the growth economy is unworkable and SSE in broad outline is feasible and desirable.

The Keynesian revolution did not occur because Keynes arguments were lucid and unanswerable. It was the Great Depression that convinced people that something was wrong with an economic system

that denied employment to so many. Likewise, it will probably take a great ecological spasm to convince people that something is wrong with economic theory that denies the possibility of an economic system exceeding its optimum scale. But even in that unhappy event it is necessary to have an alternative vision ready to present when crisis conditions provide a receptive public. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Our economy is based on the concept of unlimited growth and relentless competition. Non-renewable resources are liquidated at the fastest rate possible for maximum profit. The power of our government is subordinate to the power of transnational corporations. Wealth is concentrating in the hands of fewer and fewer individuals. This is a recipe for disaster. The Green Party recognizes that a sustainable economy must be constrained by the limits of the natural world. We must strive for stability rather than growth, and an equitable distribution of wealth. We must measure progress in terms of improving our quality of life rather than raising our standards of living. (Creation of a sustainable economy GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

6. GREEN ECONOMIC CONCERNS AND SOLUTIONS (carried as is)

Given that:

- * blind pursuit of Gross Domestic Product is leading us toward environmental and social disasters.
- * there are good and emerging indicators of 'genuine progress' which can correct our measure of well-being and alert us to problems so that we can steer away from them.
- * promoting a new measure of progress is Green Party Policy
- * the economic and social fall-out from pursuing the misguided measure of progress is affecting vast numbers of people and as such provides a funnel for introducing more people to the Green option. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Be it Resolved that:

Economic Concerns and Solutions be formally adopted as a Green Party campaign. This resolution seeks cooperation in making the connections between emerging problems, the mistaken goal of GDP and the Green Party's interest in tuning society's measure of well-being so that it does in fact indicate progress toward or deviation away from long-term well-being. While Party approval is said to be unnecessary to pursue such a program, formal approval will help bring it to the attention of Greens across Ontario and around the world. This introduction is critical as many of the solutions to economic problems are such that countries adopting them unilaterally would assume a serious competitive disadvantage in the global economy. A broadly-based international approach is the only realistic hope for overcoming the vicious "race to the bottom" nurtured by the present trade regime. The GPO can provide the necessary introduction by formally adopting the Economic Concerns and Solutions campaign. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

* TO INCLUDE "work" in the home and volunteer "work" in the community be included in the GPI.) (Deferred Rowena Eloise)

*TO SUPPLEMENT THE GPI WITH THE U.N. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (1996 LATEST EDITION) DEALING WITH QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS. THIS HDI INDICATOR WOULD SUPPLEMENT THE DATA IN THE GPI. (deferred resolution, Harry Garfinkle)

* to support the LETS or similar community-based programs INCLUDING BARTER BUCKS (added to include program developed in the Kootenays, B.C.).

* to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or

chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.

* to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.

OTHER BENEFITS OF A 32-HOUR WORK WEEK WOULD INCLUDE

A REDUCED HEALTH COSTS

B REDUCED EDUCATION COSTS

- AS GOVERNMENT COSTS ARE LOWERED, INCOME AND PAYROLL TAXES COULD ALSO BE REDUCED. CONSEQUENTLY, A REDUCED WORK WEEK WOULD NOT RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT PAY REDUCTION

(PROPOSED BY SHADOW CABINET IN 1997)

INTRODUCTION OF A FOUR DAY/32 HOUR WORK WEEK, WITH THE LEGAL RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS AND UNION CONTRACTS TO REFUSE OVERTIME
(deferred resolution)

• to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND)

• We measure economic progress in terms of improvements in the quality of life rather than [in] the acquisition of consumer goods. (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

* TO USE INDEX OF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC WELFARE (ISEW) AND ANOTHER MEASURE OF ECONOMIC WELLNESS (SOURCE: DALY AND COBB'S FOR THE COMMON GOOD). (deferred resolution Jim Bohlen (BC):

* to institute along with the GPI the Criteria of Public Trust (GPT) (includes criteria related to peace, human rights, social justice, environmental protection and preservation (circulated at the tabling of the budget February 1998)

- To work for legislation to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPC, 1996)

- * TO NOT USE economic growth oriented economic indicators as indicators of the health of an economy [because these indicators undervalue human and planetary health preamble] (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

- * TO ADOPT economic indicators which quantitatively represent changes in environmental, ecological PEACE, and social well-being, such as those suggested by Hazel Henderson, Herman Daly and the World Watch Institute [AMONG OTHERS], (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Economic Manifesto

- * TO EXPOSE THAT exponential growth is gobbling up non-renewable resources, polluting and depleting air, water, and soil and is threatening the survival of all Canadians: (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

- * TO IMMEDIATELY IMPOSE regulations [ENSURING] promoting:

- 1) Conservation of forests, rivers, soils, and air.

- 2) Development of value-added small-scale agricultural and resource industries to supply local and regional requirements.

- To strive to reduce the export of raw materials and increase the production of value-added goods. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- 3) Use of regionally produced and processed food and manufactured goods before importation of food and manufactured goods from outside the region.

- 4) Adopt a GND (gross national destruction) or similar measure to monitor and control industrial depletion of air, water, and soil.

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Local Economies

- * TO support and encourage the development of democratic control of local economies [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993)

- * TO encourage local economies to be adapted to their own bioregions, thereby reducing their dependency on the ecologically destructive and socially exploitative

aspects of the world market system. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993)

* TO oppose government purchase of shares in transregional corporations POLICY (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993)

* TO [ENSURE THAT] / to be committed/ to everyone having the right to the basic necessities of life and to a reasonable quality of living; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO support the principle of human scale and appropriate technological economic activity, and that resources should be used according to this principle.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

HEALTH 2,162, 073,000

Maintain a universal accessible non-two tier non privatized, public health system with an emphasis on preventive medicine.

.

Redirect 3 billion from the current military budget into Department of Finance for transfer payments for health. Instituting a health promotion and disease prevention program through invoking the precautionary principle including eliminating environmentally induced health risks. Funding must be redirected to research into prevention of environmentally induced illnesses. Replace the current food guide with a new Canada food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians committee for responsible Medicine (PCRM) as a model. The current Canada Food Guide should be replaced by a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health. Human right to safe, unadulterated food must be guaranteed.

GRANTS

Management of Risks to Health

National Food Distribution Centre

World Health Organization

International Commission on Radiological Protection

Canadian Blood Services

Promotion of Population Health

Persons and agencies for health promotion

National Cancer Institute of Canada Breast Cancer

Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS

Health Policy, Planning and Information

Eligible non-profit international organization

CONTRIBUTIONS

Management of Risks to Health

Tobacco control enforcement programs

Toxic Substances Research Initiative

Canadian Blood Services

Promotion of Population Health

Persons and agencies to support activities re:

research and demonstrations for public health

Persons and agencies for health promotion

Provinces and territories and to national non-profit

for alcohol and drug rehabilitation

Non-profit community organization for

development of preventive and early

intervention for young children at risk

Canadian Strategy on HIV/AIDS

Aboriginal health

including (head start)

Health System Support and Renewal

Provincial and Territorial governments and

non-profit for ways to improve the
health care system

Health Policy Planning and Information

Women's Health Contribution

Canadian Institute for Health Information

Persons and agencies to support activities for
improvements through research and
demonstration in public health

Canadian Blood Services and other designated
transfusion etc

Corporate Services

Integrated Indian and Inuit community
based Health care

Indians or Inuit for cost of construction and
extension or renovation hospitals

9. GREEN PARTY HEALTH POLICY (carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the best way to create a healthy society is through a healthy lifestyle. This would include a good diet (pesticide-free, non-irradiated food and less animal products), exercise, stress reduction techniques and avoidance of tobacco, abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs, and misuse of prescription and over the counter drugs. This philosophy of health maintenance would reduce the need for treating preventable diseases, which is presently very costly. Also, by making our environment and communities' healthier places in which to live and work, we will see a reduction in many diseases.

The Green Party Health Care Policy would include:

- * educating the public on lifestyle changes and choices that contribute to disease prevention, beginning in school
- * ensuring access to pesticide-free, non-irradiated food, non-genetically engineered food, clean air, water and land for present and future generations
- * funding research into causes of illness, and into techniques that complement drugs and surgery, funding through OHIP those therapies that prove worthwhile
- * shifting treatment to the home wherever possible with adequate support of health care professionals
- * funding small community-based hospitals that emphasize and promote health maintenance
- * providing accurate information on the advantages of breast feeding and providing adequate post-natal support
- * giving doctors the choice of being paid salaries as opposed to the current fee-for-service system, in order to allow them to spend more time with patients and to encourage them to work in rural areas
- * making available and covering the cost of those drugs of all kinds including alternative medicine and alternative treatments that prove effective
- * taxing goods that cause poor health such as tobacco and alcohol
- * including dentistry under OHIP
- * offering nicotine replacement products such as patches, gum, nasal sprays and inhalers so smokers avoid the adverse cardiovascular and carcinogenic effects of smoking

* improving education concerning prenatal care

* educating the public with regards to environmentally induced

diseases relating to poor air, soil, and water quality. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

HEALTH CARE

FOOD POLICY

Greens believe that sufficient nutritious food is a basic human right for all. We recognize that at present we are poorly nourished and overfed. The vitamins and micro nutrients content of food has decreased dramatically in the last few decades. Pesticide residues in food are a constant fear. The Present food system encourages mono-cropping, chemical farming, centralization, over processing, long distance transportation. and the substitution of chemicals for all manner of ingredients in our food.

Greens would therefore

-Reward farmers for converting from chemical to ecological methods of farming

* improving education concerning prenatal care

* educating the public with regards to environmentally induced

diseases relating to poor air, soil, and water quality. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

-Encourage the education of the public and especially the children

about the 8 food groups, what nutritious food is, how it depends on rich soil, micro organisms, clean water, and good farming methods. There must be strong education to counter advertising aimed at children that does not encourage good food habits. (Green Party of Ontario, 1994)

- Encourage the consumption of locally grown food
- Encourage appropriate social networks so that children have a nutritious diet.
- Encourage the consumption of food in its natural state with little processing, no irradiation and no artificial additives or substitutes.
- Discourage research into gene splicing technology that is used to create new life forms
- Discourage the use of food irradiation.
- Require labeling of all foods that have been irradiated
- When dealing with new chemicals that are to be added to our food supply the Green Party of Ontario recommends the following.

1: Regard Chemicals as harmful until proven there is conclusive scientific proof declaring them safe.

2: Do not try to control chemicals one by one, using risk assessment. Instead we recommend avoiding irreversible harm by taking precautionous action to ban or phase out whole classes of chemicals as soon as there is evidence of harm, not waiting for conclusive scientific proof.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Health Care: Health Maintenance

Our current health care system concentrates on treatment,

rather than prevention, of disease. This approach allows unnecessary suffering to occur. Treatments often only partially alleviate suffering, and often cause harm themselves. One disease is treated at a time, and little is done to improve the overall health of the body. Health care is focused on expensive high-technology machines rather than on people.

There are opportunities for tremendous reduction in disease rates by preventive measures. This approach will both improve the quality of life of the average resident of Ontario and conserve health care tax dollars.

Educational campaigns and incentives will make it easier for individuals to take charge of their own health through better nutrition, exercise, avoidance of drugs, and techniques such as stress management.

(1) A basis of lifelong good health is proper infant nutrition.

Women will be encouraged to breast feed by the providing all prospective parents with accurate information on the risks of artificial feeding and on the advantages of breast feeding.

A woman's right to breast feed in public will be protected.

The World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes will be enacted as legislation in Ontario to protect women and their babies from advertising which misleadingly suggests that artificial substitutes are an acceptable substitute for nature's food for babies. Hospitals and birthing centres will be required to satisfy the "baby-friendly hospital" guidelines of the World Health Organization and UNICEF. These measures, by increasing the rate and duration of breast feeding, will greatly reduce the incidence

of childhood illness; and since some of the health giving benefits of breast feeding continue long after weaning, the incidence of adult illness will also eventually decrease. It will also help prevent breast cancer for the mothers.

- (2) Students in primary and secondary schools and, via the media, the adult population, will be educated to promote the philosophy that we are responsible for our own health. The program will emphasize nutrition, especially organically grown whole foods, and exercise. In addition, relaxation, stress management, drug avoidance, and the use of nutritional supplements will be taught. This program will result in a healthier population, and reduce the amount of money that needs to be spent on disease treatment.
- (3) The use of therapeutic drugs (except when absolutely necessary) and recreational drugs will be discouraged. Programs to stop smoking, drinking alcohol, or using other addictive drugs will be fully funded by O.H.I.P. provided they are reasonably cost-effective in comparison to similar programs. Taxes on cigarettes and alcohol will be further increased.
- (4) Exercise will be encouraged by a transportation policy that makes it easy, safe, pleasant, and cheap to walk or cycle for most trips. (See transportation policy.)
- (5) A junk food tax will be introduced on highly refined and processed foods, to encourage better nutrition and help fund some of the other health care programs.
- (6) Research and application of ergonomics will be encouraged to reduce the incidence of injury in the workplace and the home.

Health Care: Treatment

Hospitals currently are focused around expensive equipment and tend to be large, impersonal and understaffed. Allopathic medicine, which dominates the health care system, tends to treat diseases with drugs and surgery. These methods focus on eliminating a single disease while doing little to improve overall health. In fact, drugs, surgery and irradiation always cause some harm to the body. Often alternative treatments exist which eliminate the disease effectively while avoiding harm and improving overall health.

The function of health care practitioners should be to help us heal ourselves. Professions which take this approach include chiropractic, naturopathy, acupuncture, midwifery, lactation consulting and homeopathy. These professions deserve greater status in the health care plan.

Ontario Greens' health care policy focuses on providing greater access to alternative health care systems, and on providing treatment facilities that are human-scale, community-centred places of healing.

- (1) Dental care and chiropractic care will be fully covered by O.H.I.P. Lactation consulting will become a regulated profession Naturopathy will be reinstated as a regulated profession, both will be fully funded by O.H.I.P.
- (2) Research will be funded into the efficacy of non-allopathic treatments for both disease treatment and prevention. O.H.I.P coverage will be extended to cover proven techniques. Research will also be done into the efficacy of allopathic techniques, and O.H.I.P. coverage withdrawn for treatments

proven to be largely ineffective. Where possible, consumers will have a choice of allopathic and non-allopathic treatments, all covered by O.H.I.P.; but if one treatment is much safer, more effective and cheaper than another, the less effective one will not be funded. Thus, health care focused on health maintenance and safe, low-technology treatments will be emphasized.

- (3) When feasible, treatments will be shifted to the home rather than hospitals. New hospitals will be small and community-based. The emphasis on hospital funding will be on staffing, improving the quality of hospital food and providing counselling on health maintenance for hospital patients, rather than on expensive technology. Home-like birth centres, with midwives in attendance, will be opened. Community health centres, featuring a variety of health care practitioners, will be established to assist and encourage people to take charge of their own health. These measures will save money by reducing the use of large, high-technology hospitals.
- (4) Treatments allowed to be performed by nurses and paramedics will be increased. A limit to liability for health care practitioners will be set

- To Phase OUT, Eliminate, PREVENT AND Reduce HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT HAZARDS (1998)

- to recognize the right of everyone to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (Article 12 International Covenant Economic, Social & Cultural Covenant, 1966)

to endorse...attainment of world-wide social goal of health for all by the year 2000

Endorses the Global Strategy for Health for All by the

Year 2000 1995 [Global Compliance Research Project] as a major contribution of Member States to the attainment of the world-wide social goal of health for all by the year 2000 and to the fulfillment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (Art. UN General Assembly Resolution 36/43, 1981)

- to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. . Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

- to implement programs to establish and strength preventive and curative health
- to implement programs to establish and strengthen women centred health care

- "Health is a fundamental human right. we must uphold this right we must fight for it. Health is inseparable from individual rights and freedoms and from the rights to development (Hiroshima, WHO, cited in Women's Health in Women's hands). There needs to be a clear understanding that the human rights norms should be used in a proactive manner to promote health policies and practices that validate all people and enhance the health of all (Women's Health in Women's hands, 1995)

It is essential that all /Albertans/[Canadians] have equal access to health care services. A health car program that advocates prevention of illness and personal responsibility for well-being will be more efficient and cost effective than a system which emphasizes illness and technological intervention. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. We will develop a decentralized model for health care service delivery, assuring local accountability and community participation. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. We will encourage dialogue among health care consumers and providers about the allocation of health care resources. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. We will give a higher priority to investment in appropriate low-technology interventions that serve large numbers of people rather than expensive, high-risk, high-technology methods which benefit few. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to build on the strong foundation of the Canada Health Act by providing research funding for healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery, and by including reportedly effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.

* to establish channels to align Canada's research excellence more closely with effective techniques from world medicine and traditional practices.

* to ensure an admonitory labeling strategy for all non-nutritive substances and processes affecting food (e.g. genetic engineering).

• TO INVOKE THE DISASTER PREVENTION, THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, THE PRECAUTIONARY AND REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLES

• TO BAN GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS

• TO CURTAIL IMMEDIATELY GENETICALLY ENGINEERED VIRUSES (1998)

* to address the concern that the health of Canadians is currently under threat from decisions that are made both inside and outside Canada.

Governments have cut health care spending and have contemplated privatization or a two-tier system.

* to allocate significant research funding to healing techniques that complement drugs and surgery

* to initiate an effective program of public education about the health

benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air (Alberta, 1997)

* to establish environmental standards to protect health rather than just promote trade

* to include the health status of the human population and the ecosystem as criteria in any scale or method for assessing prosperity

* to encourage research that factors in all the determinants of health (the medical equivalent of "full cost accounting).

F We will introduce a system of full cost accounting for project evaluation and eliminate long-term subsidies, both explicitly and hidden. The price of a product should clearly represent its cost in terms of resource consumption, environmental impact, waste disposal and social services.

E. We will promote the elimination of pollutants from the environment as a positive instrument of health care. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to ensure that doctors and hospitals continue to serve their valuable role in our communities while also engaging resources for the health promotion and disease prevention.

A. We will encourage health care practitioners to emphasize wellness, self reliance and conservation through preventive approaches to the practice of medicine. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

we will assess hospital service requirements throughout the province. Small under-utilized hospitals could be converted to wellness centres serving local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to work co-operatively to address First Nations' health concerns.

* to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.

TO FUND RESEARCH INTO ENVIRONMENTALLY INDUCED DISEASES (1998)

* to endorse a program of reproductive health.

RESOLUTION: PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE

Concurring with Women's Health in Women's Hands that "Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

Concurring also with the Women's Action Agenda that Aware " the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right of all individuals, we point out that the World Fertility Survey estimates that there are 500 million couples who wish to plan their family size but have no access to the means to do so (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

Convinced that Any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom or the knowledge to exercise that freedom shall be condemned (drawn from Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

We call upon the member states of the United Nations:

Ensuring the right to accessible and safe abortions

- To ensure the right to accessible and safe abortions, as unsafe abortions are a leading cause of mortality (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To provide full information on the possible side effects of contraceptives

It is essential that extensive research is carried out on the potential side effects of contraceptives, and that this information is widely distributed

* to initiate an effective program of public education about the health

benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air (Alberta, 1997)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- to Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and

practices that eliminate discrimination against women and

encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

RESOLUTION: PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE

Concurring with Women's Health in Women's Hands that "Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

Concurring also with the Women's Action Agenda that Aware " the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right of all individuals, we point out that the World Fertility Survey estimates that there are 500 million couples who wish to plan their family size but have no access to the means to do so (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

Convinced that Any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom or the knowledge to exercise that freedom shall be condemned (drawn from Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

We call upon the member states of the United Nations:

Ensuring the right to accessible and safe abortions

- To ensure the right to accessible and safe abortions, as unsafe abortions are a leading cause of mortality (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To provide full information on the possible side effects of contraceptives

It is essential that extensive research is carried out on the potential side effects of contraceptives, and that this information is widely distributed

- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

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- to Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and practices that eliminate discrimination against women and encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

ABORTION

The Green Party of Ontario supports the right of women to decide whether or not to have an abortion. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to LIMIT, REGULATE AND MONITOR REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES (1998)

* to respect the wishes of patients who are of sound mind as to the manner and duration of their treatments.

* to reorient the priorities of the Health Protection Branch to provide a more stringent and holistic review process for new and existing human-made chemicals, technologies, genetic manipulation and electromagnetic disruption.

- TO REQUIRE THE STANDARD OF EXPOSURE AT LEAST 1/2 OF THE EXPOSURE LEVEL THAT HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CREATE A RISK OF LEUKEMIA. (1998)

* to take a friendlier approach to the views of herbalists and citizens who use time-tested, naturally occurring substances in health care.

* to evaluate policies by considering the well-being of future generations rather than relying only on short term indicators of progress.

* to ensure the availability of less expensive generic prescription drugs

* to replace the current Canada Food Guide with a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M.) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes, with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health.

* TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL EMPHASIZING FOOD COMBINATIONS THAT STRESS COMPLETE PROTEINS (DEFERRED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

* TO ESTABLISH "Help Centres" be established (Drug and Alcohol Abuse Centres, education and social upgrading) (DEFERRED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

- to end Canadian participation

in the federal and international trade of endocrine disrupting chemicals, especially where they are sold to, or produced and used in, third-world countries that lack the resources or technology to properly monitor and control exposure levels; (are we suggesting that Canada has the resources to monitor these levels, and are we suggesting that Canada is not a third world country?) (Green Party of Canada)

- To fund research to examine diverse wildlife species at all levels of biological organization in order to better understand and eliminate chemical endocrine disruption at the molecular, cellular, individual, population, and ecosystem levels; (Green Party of Canada)

- To introduce labeling legislation that requires manufacturers to release the names of all chemicals used in their products and their potential as developmental health hazards; (Green Party of Canada)

- To require mandatory permanent liability insurance of those producing and developing new synthetic chemical products; (Green Party of Canada)

- To require more stringent safety standards for new chemicals to assure product safety beyond a reasonable doubt; (Green Party of Canada)

- To educate family

physicians and other health practitioners and administrators on the possible occupational and environmental hazards which synthetic chemical agents play in underlying or constituting risk factors for "primary" human diseases; (Green Party of Canada

- to require adequate medical school training for physicians on the often-latent affects of pollutants on human development and health; (Green Party of Canada

- to establish a coordinated speakers bureau and on-line systems such as a site on the World Wide Web for endocrine-disruptors. (Green Party of Canada

76.0 HEALTH

76.1.1 Tobacco Advertising

- * TO ban on all advertising and promotion of tobacco and allied products; and

- * TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to nicotine addiction.(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

76.2.1 Alcohol Advertising

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

- * TO support a ban on all advertising and promotion of alcoholic products and

- * TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to alcohol addiction.

encourage the health care practitioners to emphasize wellness through holistic and /preventative/ [PREVENTIVE] approaches to the practice of medicine.

76.4.1 Hospital Boards

* TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ that hospital boards should be elected by the citizens of the province in the same manner and time as the municipal elections in the province. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

(SO THAT thus control of public money is done by privately elected hospital boards'

76.5.1 Health Care System

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS a health care system where the inability to pay must not be an impediment to health care services. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

77.2.1 Lifestyle Counselling

77.2.1 Resolved that Greens request that the ministry of health reinstate lifestyle counselling as part of the BC Medical [Services] Plan. [BECAUSE PREVENTION HAS TO BECOME AN ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE OF MODERN MEDICINE] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

72.0 WOMEN'S ISSUES

72.1.1 Abortion Funding

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

72.1.1.a Whereas the Supreme Court of Canada has declared that the provisions of the Criminal Code dealing with abortion were not in accordance with the Charter of Rights; and

72.1.1.b Whereas the BC Government has stated it will not pay for abortions through the provincial medical plan except in life threatening situations; and

72.1.1.c Whereas all provinces receive funds from the Government of Canada in order that a common health care standard exists throughout the country; and

72.1.1.d Whereas other provinces do fund such operations through their health care systems;

* TO [ENSURE] support payment by [the] province of BC [ALL PROVINCES] from the provincial health plan for abortions performed by qualified medical personnel.

72.2.1 Choice on Abortion

72.2.1.a Whereas a woman's right to choose abortion is a human right; and

72.2.1.b Whereas this right is supported by the Green principles of feminism and self-determination;

* TO recognize that choice on abortion is solely the province of the woman seeking the abortion. B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

72.3.1 Birth Control

* TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ more adequate youth fertility education, education about pregnancy, and better access to contraceptives. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* [TO ESTABLISH] / endorse establishment of/ a support system for women who do not choose abortion. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

388,000,000 should be relocated to the Department of Canadian Culture for the promotion of "Safe Anti-racism Sites" and implementation of the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Funds should be redirected from subsidizing international vested economic agreements to implementing international public trust agreements. Rather than acknowledging obligations, commitments and expectations under International public trust agreements, the Canadian government only appears to adhere to perceived privileges and demands under international vested interest agreements or institutions such as WTO, NAFTA, GATT, APEC, NATO. The Canadian government has failed to sign and ratify significant conventions such as the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families. When Canada does sign and ratify international public trust agreements, it often has failed to implement the necessary legislation to ensure compliance. Canada has also made commitments through UN Conference Action plans. The funds in Foreign Affairs must be relocated to and redirected towards the promotion of and compliance with the public trust international law. The Canadian government should support the call for the dismantling of NATO for violation of international law, and should work towards the Dismantling of the WTO and APEC and other vested economic interest international agreements for contravening international Public Trust law. Funds in CIDA must be redirected away from subsidizing the vested economic interests of Canadian industries to supporting the public trust While continued levels of funding for CIDA should be at current rates, funding to support Canadian corporations in

developing countries should be terminated immediately and redirected to projects that are socially equitable and environmentally sound and that have been conceived in consultation with marginalized citizens of partner countries. The funding for IDRC should be maintained but its mandate revised to include the examination of the failure of international agreements to be implemented in Canada.

DEPARTMENT

CIDA

Export Development Corporation

International Development Research Centre

International Joint Commission

NAFTA Secretariat

GRANTS

International Business Development

Asia Pacific International Business Development

Program for Export Market Development

International Security and Cooperation

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Public Diplomacy

Aid of academic relations

Aid of cultural relations

International Baccalaureate Office

Corporate Services

Foreign Service Community Association

Payments under Diplomatic Service

superannuation Act

CONTRIBUTIONS

International Business Development

Technology development with Europe

Program for Export Market Development
Asia-Pacific International Business Development
Trade and Economic Policy
International Commodity Organizations
International Energy Agency
World Trade Organization
OECD
OECD education and research
OECD nuclear
World Intellectual Property Organization
APEC Secretariat
Wassenaar Arrangement
International Security and Cooperation
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Francophone
Commonwealth foundation
Commonwealth Secretariat
Commonwealth Youth Program
Food and Agriculture Organization
International Civil Aviation Organization
NATO Civil Administration
NATO Science
International French-speaking community
Secretariat...sports de pays francaise
UN Fund for Indigenous Populations
UNESCO
UN Organization
World Health Organization
Projects from Francophone summits

Preparatory Commission for the Organization for the
Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Non-proliferation Arms Control and Disarmament
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
Permanent Secretariat of the UN
Convention on Biological Diversity
Canadian Interests abroad
Foreign policy consultation research and outreach
UN Voluntary Fund for the Environment
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
Organization of American States
Peace Implementation Council
Permanent Court of Arbitration
International Fact-Finding Commission
Asia-Pacific Initiatives
International Social Service Canada
International Seabed Authority
Peace-building Program
International environmental agreements
International Year 2000 Preparedness Initiatives
Canadian Landmine Fund

Northern Pipeline Agency

UN Organization

A Green party government would call upon the member states of the United Nations:

* to sign and ratify international agreements that they have not yet signed and ratified, and to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance and enforcement.

* to undertake to fulfill expectations created through General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans.

* to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with national codes, social security... international laws, including international environmental law.

* to establish mandatory international normative standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.

* to recommend to the OECD to cease deliberations on the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) which if implemented would undermine the United Nations, and the ability of nation states to harmonize social and environmental standards upwards.

* to revoke charters of corporations that violate human rights, cause environmental degradation, or contribute to conflict or war

* TO REVOKE CORPORATE CHARTERS WHERE QUALITY OF LIFE
LEGISLATION IS VIOLATED (deferred resolution)

* to revoke the licences and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

(a) violated human rights or denied social justice

(b) caused environmental degradation,

(c) disregarded labour rights, or

(d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements; (statement in proposed Treaty circulated by Green Party of Canada)

12. CORPORATE CHARTERS (carried with amendments)

The topic section on Corporate Charters to be completely removed and replaced with the following (with thanks to the BC Greens).

New topic title would now be REGIONAL BUSINESS. Local and regional business is an important component of Green economy.

Local and regional businesses generate employment, community accountability and local ownership. A Green Party government

would work to shift business taxes, employment taxes and property taxes away from local and regional independent businesses and onto large national and multi-national corporations. A Green Party government would also end many of the hidden subsidies to big corporations that disadvantage local and regional business competitors. Businesses that apply for government contracts would be expected to practice high labour and environmental standards in Canada and abroad. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

CORPORATE CHARTERS

Corporations are artificial creatures that exist because of provincial legislation. They are not loyal to individuals or communities. Creating a sustainable future will depend on restructuring this key institution.

The Green Party suggests the following conditions before a Corporate Charter is granted to a limited company.

- 1: Corporate owners and officers must be legally liable, criminally and in civil court for the harm they cause.
- 2: Corporations that do not enhance the quality of life of the community must have their charters revoked. This is not merely a deterrent to corporate abuse but a critical element of an ecological society because it creates feedback loops that prompt accountability, citizen involvement, and learning.
- 3: Corporations should be encouraged through the tax system to be cooperatively owned by the employees of the company. (Green party of ONTARIO, 1994)

TO ENSURE THAT COMPENSATION AND REPARATION BE PAID BY CORPORATIONS TO COUNTRIES TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, AND TO DISENFRANCHISED PEOPLE WHOSE LAND HAS BEEN

DEGRADED, WHOSE RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED AND WHOSE LIVES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED THROUGH CORPORATE SUPPORT FOR OPPRESSIVE REGIMES. IT IS NOT SO MUCH DEBT FORGIVENESS BUT COMPENSATION AND REPARATION FOR THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY THE OVERCONSUMPTIVE MODELS OF DEVELOPMENT IMPOSED ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THAT IS NECESSARY (1998).

- TO DISALLOW ALL ATTEMPTS BY INDUSTRY THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION ORGANIZATION'S (ISO) 14,000 TO MOVE AWAY FROM "COMMAND AND CONTROL" AND REGULATIONS (1998)

- * TO PROMOTE THE RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL BY EMPLOYEES AND/OR LOCAL CITIZENS

OF CORPORATE SHARES, WITH A MINIMAL REQUIREMENT OF 50% IN REGION OWNERSHIP WHERE THE CORPORATION IS OUT OF THE BIOREGION; (deferred resolution)

- * TO WORK for LEGISLATION ON THE FOLLOWING THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO SUE CORPORATE OWNERS AND OFFICERS, IN CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURT, FOR ANY LEGAL (deferred resolution) VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING LABOUR RIGHTS, DENYING SOCIAL JUSTICE, FOR DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT, FOR CAUSING SERIOUS HARM TO HUMAN HEALTH, AND FOR CONTRIBUTING TO DEVASTATION THROUGH ARMS TRADE

(included in the Treaty circulated by the Green Party of Canada)

- TO PREVENT POVERTY THROUGH FULFILLING BASIC NEEDS, PROVIDING EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, GUARANTEEING HUMAN RIGHTS, PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PREVENTING WAR AND CONFLICT (1998)

- TO ACT ON THE COMMITMENT MADE TO ERADICATE HUNGER UNDER THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON THE ERADICATION OF HUNGER (1998)

* to act upon the Malaysian General Assembly resolution which affirmed that "the continuing existence of nuclear weapons poses a threat to all humanity".

* to embark immediately and conclude before the year 2000 negotiations on a nuclear weapons abolition convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time bound framework with provisions for effective verification and enforcement

* TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ more adequate youth fertility education, education about pregnancy, and better access to contraceptives. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care, the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.

The cost of Canada's peacekeeping operations is less than \$700 million annually -- only 6% of the defence budget. The Green Party **calls for** *suggests that* Canada dramatically reduce its military budget, halt low-level flight training in Labrador, and withdraw from the global arms race. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* to prevent further environmental degradation and human rights violation and thus to fully act upon the commitment under principle 14 of the Rio Declaration which calls for the prevention of the transfer to other states of substances or activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health. This principle would presumably include toxic, hazardous, and atomic substances and wastes and associated activities. Prior informed consent by the receiving country does not absolve the export state from the commitment to not transfer these substances.

• TO RECOGNIZE THAT TRANSFER OF WASTES IS SOCIALLY UNJUST

IT SHOULD BE REALIZED THAT TRANSFER OF WASTES (TOXIC, HAZARDOUS, AND ATOMIC) IS SOCIALLY UNJUST. HAZARDOUS WASTES THAT RESULT FROM PRODUCTION IS PART OF THE COST OF PRODUCTION SO TRANSFERRING IT

TO ANOTHER COUNTRY IS THE SAME AS TRANSFERRING COSTS TO A COUNTRY THAT DID NOT INCUR THEM. CONSEQUENTLY, NO STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPORT HAZARDOUS WASTES TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY EVEN IF THE IMPORTING COUNTRY HAS NO LEGISLATION THAT PROHIBIT SUCH IMPORTATION. FURTHERMORE, EXPORTING STATES SHALL NOT WITHHOLD INFORMATION ON THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF THEIR EXPORTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ON THE ENVIRONMENT AS A WHOLE. (1998)

- TO REFUSE TO ACCEPT PERMISSION TO BE HARMED

NO SUPPORT SHALL BE GIVEN FOR THE JUSTIFICATION OF THE TRANSFER OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES TO HUMAN HEALTH AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE RECIPIENT STATE HAS GRANTED PERMISSION FOR THIS TRANSFER.

- TO NOT ACCEPT OR AGREE TO ACCEPT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, OR ATOMIC WASTES FROM ANOTHER STATE. ALSO, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL A STATE THAT HAS LESS STRINGENT REGULATIONS BE CALLED UPON TO ACCEPT ACTIVITIES OR SUBSTANCES THAT ARE DEEMED TO BE ECOLOGICALLY UNSAFE AND UNSOUND IN ANOTHER STATE THAT HAS MORE STRINGENT REGULATIONS. SIMILARLY, THIS PRINCIPLE SHALL ALSO APPLY WITHIN A STATE WHERE INDUSTRY OR A GOVERNMENT WITHIN A STATE SEEKS TO DEPOSIT TOXIC, HAZARDOUS OR ATOMIC WASTES IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE STATE, IN PARTICULAR ON INDIGENOUS LANDS OR IN AREAS IN WHICH THE DISENFRANCHISED MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION LIVE. (1998)

STRESSING THE AFFIRMATION OF STATE RESPONSIBILITY ENUNCIATED IN THE BASEL CONVENTION: "STATES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THEIR INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT, AND ARE LIABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW" (PREAMBLE, CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL, BASEL 1992) (1998)

- TO ACT UPON THE ASSESSMENT IN THE BASEL CONVENTION OF THE INCREASED PRODUCTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND OF THE INCREASED

ADVERSE HEALTH IMPACTS OF THESE WASTES, AND THE NEED TO MOVE TOWARDS PREVENTION (1998)

- TO RESPECT THE INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE AND TO ETHICALLY BY ENDORSING THE PRINCIPLE ENUNCIATED IN THE WORLD CHARTER OF NATURE

(A) EVERY FORM OF LIFE IS UNIQUE, WARRANTING RESPECT REGARDLESS OF ITS WORTH TO MAN [HUMAN], AND TO ACCORD OTHER ORGANISMS SUCH RECOGNITION'S, MAN [MUST BE GUIDED BY A MORAL CODE OF ACTION. (1982)

- TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE THE PRODUCTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SO AS TO ANTICIPATE AND THUS PREVENT THE TRANSBOUNDARY IMPACT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (1998)

- TO ESTABLISH MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL NORMATIVE STANDARDS TO DRIVE INDUSTRY TO BEST (BEST ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRADITIONS) PRACTICES (1998)

C. We support consolidation of the delivery of all social programs into a single agency focusing on regional community centres. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

I We will consider the implementation of a variable environmental impact charge on goods and services to fund waste elimination a public awareness program. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to extend this principle to include transfer within states to lands of indigenous peoples, or to communities of marginalized citizens.

- * to act upon a commitment in recent UN Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, reduce the ecological footprint and reject the notion that economic growth will solve the urgency of the global situation.

- * to invoke the Precautionary Principle found in the Rio Declaration, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Framework Convention on Climate Change Convention) and not wait until there is scientific certainty that environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change will occur for current practices causing environmental degradation, loss or reduction of biodiversity, or climate change to be banned, discontinued, or phased out.

II We will support any measures necessary to reduce and ultimately eliminate the causes of global warming, including stabilization of atmospheric CO2 by carbon taxes if necessary. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to adhere to the Prevention of Disasters Principle as enunciated in the Habitat II Agenda, and ban, discontinue and phase out the use of substances and activities that could potentially cause disasters.

RESOLUTION: ENSURING THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS INCLUDING NA-TECHS NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS

Affirming the extension of the concept of disaster reduction to cover natural and other disaster situations including environmental and technological disasters (Na-Techs) (1998)

- TO ENSURE THAT SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT AN ACTIVITY OR TECHNOLOGY THAT COULD LEAD TO PREVENTABLE DISASTER BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY AND THE ACTIVITY OR TECHNOLOGY SHALL BE PREVENTED OR BANNED 1998)

- TO ENSURE THAT REGULATIONS THAT WILL PREVENT PREVENTABLE ANTHROPOGENIC DISASTERS AND ENCOURAGE CONTINUED DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES FOR DISASTER REDUCTION ACTIVITIES FOR NON-PREVENTABLE DISASTERS 1998)

- TO EMBARK UPON THE PREVENTION OF PREVENTABLE DISASTER, BY PREVENTING THE MINING OF URANIUM, THE CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR ARMS, FOR THE PRODUCING OF NUCLEAR ARMS, THE TESTING OF NUCLEAR ARMS, THE CIRCULATING AND HARBORING OF NUCLEAR-ARMED OR NUCLEAR-POWERED MILITARY VESSELS, THE USING OF CIVIL NUCLEAR REACTORS, THE USE OF MOX FROM WEAPONS-GRADE PLUTONIUM FROM DISMANTLED NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN CIVIL NUCLEAR REACTORS 1998)

- TO BAN THE FURTHER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ALL OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES, AND TO ENSURE THAT THE RECYCLING OF THESE SUBSTANCES NOT BE USED AS A JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CONTINUED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION (1998)

- TO IMMEDIATELY BAN OF THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF LAND MINES (1998)

- TO RE-SUBMIT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON AN IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS, AND FOR A TIME-BOUND ABOLITION OF ALL EXISTING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (1998)

- TO CONDEMN THE PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATIONS DICTATING CHANGES INTO THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS (1998)

* to address the issue of pharmaceutical corporations dictating changes into the Codex Alimentarius.

TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PROPOSED, 1998)

* to institute an International Court of Compliance where citizens can take evidence of state and corporate non-compliance

* TO ELIMINATE THE PRODUCTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AS AGREED IN 1972

(l) Aware of the damage to health and the environment that the continued production and export of products that have been banned and/or permanently withdrawn on grounds of human health and safety from domestic markets is causing in the importing countries (Preamble Resolution 37/137 Protection against products harmful to health and the environment, 1982)

4.3. Continued production and export of products that have been banned... or withdrawn

(i) Aware of the damage to health and the environment that the continued production and export of products that have been banned and/or permanently withdrawn on grounds of human health and safety from domestic markets is causing in the importing countries (Preamble Resolution 37/137 Protection against products harmful to health and the environment, 1982)

- (ii) Aware that some products, although they present a certain usefulness in specific cases and/or under certain conditions, have been severely restricted in their consumption and/or sale owing to their toxic effects on health and the environment (Preamble Resolution 37/137 Protection against products harmful to health and the environment, 1982)
- (iii) Aware of the harm to health being caused in importing countries by the export of pharmaceutical products ultimately intended also for consumption and/or sale in the home market of the exporting country, but which have not yet been approved there,
- (iv) Considering that many developing countries lack the necessary information and expertise to keep up with developments in this field,
- (v) Considering the need for countries that have been exporting the above-mentioned products to make available the necessary information and assistance to enable the importing countries to adequately protect themselves,
- (vi) Cognizant of the fact that almost all of these products are at present manufactured and exported from a limited number of countries,
- (vii) Taking into account that the primary responsibility for consumer protection rests with each State,
- (viii) Recalling its resolution 36/166 of 16 December 1981 and the report on "Transnational corporations in the pharmaceutical industry of the developing countries", and acting in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/62 of 23 July 1981,
- (ix) Bearing in mind in this context the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant intergovernmental organizations
- (Preamble, Resolution 37/137 Protection against products harmful to health and the environment, 1982)

*** TO DEMAND THAT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) REVIEW AND STRENGTHEN ITS ETHICAL CODES FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH AND THAT WHO OFFICIALS BE ENCOURAGED TO CEASE COLLABORATION MEDICAL RESEARCHERS ON HUMAN CELL LINES THAT COULD BE PATENTED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS OR CORPORATIONS;**

* TO DEMAND THAT THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (THE LEGALLY-BINDING INTERNATIONAL ACCORD ADOPTED AT THE 1992 EARTH SUMMIT) ACCEPT ITS LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR HUMAN BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND ESTABLISH STRICT REGULATIONS REGARDING ITS COLLECTION, EXCHANGE, AND INVESTIGATION; (deferred resolution)

* TO DEMAND THAT THE FOURTH REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION IN GENEVA IN NOVEMBER, 1996 INSIST THAT CIVILIAN MEDICAL RESEARCH IS KEPT SEPARATE FROM BOWARFARE RESEARCH. (deferred resolution)

* TO DEMAND THAT THE NEXT REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION IN INSIST THAT CIVILIAN MEDICAL RESEARCH IS KEPT SEPARATE FROM BOWARFARE RESEARCH. (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO LOBBY AGAINST PATENT PROTECTION THAT LIMITS NOT INCREASES, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (DEFFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO CALL FOR THE BANNING OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND FOR THE END TO THE HUMAN GENOME PROJECT (CIRCULATED MATERIAL PASSED BY CABINET)

• to BAN THE PATENTING OF HUMAN GENES (1998)

* TO CALL FOR END TO "BIOPIRACY" OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE WHICH IS APPROPRIATED WITHOUT RECOGNITION OR CONSENT (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO discourage, by whatever means feasible, Canadian purchase of land for use causing direct or indirect rainforest destruction in countries wherein rainforest exists BECAUSE FARMERS IN THE TROPICS ARE BEING FORCED OFF THEIR LAND INTO ENDANGERED RAINFOREST AREAS, DUE TO PRESSURES OF TOURISM (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

92.0 FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS / CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

92.1 Enacting International Law

* TO [IMMEDIATELY] enact THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH international conventions, treaties and undertakings signed by the Canadian government into law, including repealing and amending legislation in contravention of these treaties, conventions and undertakings /except in instances where they are in conflict/ POLICY CONVENTION, 1996;

* TO not approve any amendment without an amendment recognizing the supremacy of international law (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO work towards a goal of nuclear and general disarmament and world peace through the non violent resolution of conflict;

* TO encourage cultural alliances with East Bloc Countries, other nuclear powers, and other countries where we need to improve mutual understanding (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support, and where necessary, establish organizations of peace research and education POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

• TO LOBBY FOR THE LINKING OF FOREST PROTOCOLS WITH LEGALLY BINDING CONVENTIONS

• TO CALL UPON STATES SIGN, AND RATIFY UNITED NATIONS CONVENTIONS RELATED TO FORESTS, AND THAT STATES ENACT THE NECESSARY LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THESE CONVENTIONS, AND TO ENSURE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENTS CAN BE USED BY CITIZENS IN THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL COURT SYSTEMS.

**DEPARTMENT OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

\$388,000,000 should be relocated to Department of Canadian Culture for the promotion of "Safe Anti-racism Sites" and implementation of the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Funds should be redirected from subsidizing international vested economic agreements to implementing international public trust agreements. Rather than acknowledging obligations, commitments and expectations under International public trust agreements, the Canadian government only appears to adhere to perceived privileges and demands under international vested interest agreements or institutions such as WTO, NAFTA, GATT, APEC, NATO. The Canadian government has failed to sign and ratify significant conventions such as the Law of the Sea and the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families. When Canada does sign and ratify international public trust agreements, it often has failed to implement the necessary legislation to ensure compliance. Canada has also made commitments through UN Conference Action plans. The funds in Foreign Affairs must be relocated to and redirected towards the promotion of and compliance with the public trust international law. The Canadian government should support the call for the dismantling of NATO for violation of international law, and should work towards the Dismantling of the WTO and APEC and other vested interest international agreements for contravening international Public Trust law. Funds in CIDA must be redirected away from subsidizing the vested economic interests of Canadian industries but into supporting the public trust While continued levels of funding for CIDA should be at current rates, funding to support Canadian corporations in developing countries should be terminated immediately and redirected to projects that are socially equitable and environmentally sound and that have been conceived and executed in consultation with disenfranchised citizens of partner countries. The funding for IDRC should be maintained but its mandate extended to include also the failure of international agreements to be implemented in Canada.

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * to advocate that security be achieved through fair trade not free trade.
- * to discontinue the arms trade including the banning of anti-personnel land mines

- * TO END THE CANADIAN ARMS TRADE (deferred resolution)
- * to demilitarize Canada's North and stop low-level flights.
- * to cease treating the unique ecosystem of the North and the communities living there as commodities for the use of southern urban centres.
- * to withdraw from NATO and NORAD.
- * to improve Canada's contribution to conflict prevention and resolution, and peace-building.
- * to make environmental and social charters the backbone of trade deals.
- * to stop all exports of arms from Canada (for the last 5 years Canada has been annually increasing its arms exports).
- * to improve regulations for imports to avoid products made with child and slave labour.
- * to stop all export and national movements of hazardous wastes.
- * to stop sale of nuclear technology from Canada (technology for dealing safely with nuclear waste does not exist).
- * to reduce the need for large-scale human migration by requiring rich countries to pay a fair price for third world commodities, and through eliminating the arms trade.
- * to maintain and expand trade sanctions with countries with human rights abuses.
- * to encourage bioregional self-reliance in basic goods and services.
- * to ensure debt forgiveness for poor countries and to restrict wealth transfer from poor to rich countries in the form of corporate profits.

Foreign Aid

* TO strive to provide, wherever possible, feasible, and appropriate, educational materials, technical, social, and economic expertise, financial and material resources to societies or local communities in need of assistance to overcome the above-mentioned problems which would allow them to live a good quality, environmentally sound lifestyle (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO ENSURE all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in effective in achieving worth while goals and be carefully monitored to ensure maximum benefit
POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

* TO {ENSURE] THAT all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in keeping with the policies and goals of the Greens (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE] that all expenditures of time, resources, and finances be in keeping with the needs and stated desires of those receiving the assistance (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Foreign policy

* TO support the removal of Indonesia from East Timor POLICY CONVENTION, 1993;

* TO support self determination for East Timor POLICY CONVENTION, 1993;

* TO support a moratorium on aid, arms sales and investment beneficial to the Indonesian government until its withdrawal from East Timor

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993) CONFLICT

* TO ENSURE that development aid monies to Indonesia be re-channeled to peoples NGOs within Indonesia. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993;

Burma/Myanmar Policy

91.3. a Whereas the brutal dictatorship of Ne Win began in Burma in 1962; and

91.3. b Whereas the current State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) government is practicing a "scorched earth" war against the Burmese minorities; and

91.3.c Whereas over 500,000 Burmese have been forcibly relocated, 30,000 have become political prisoners, and tens of thousands have been killed and tortured in the last three years; and

91.3. d Whereas Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy (NLD) won over 80% of the vote and 392 of 485 seats in the National Assembly in the May 1990 multiparty elections,

91.3.1 Be it resolved that the Greens call for SLORC to resign as the Burmese government and allow for the peaceful transfer of power to the democratically elected NLD; and

91.3.2 Further resolved that the Greens support economic sanctions against Burma until SLORC transfers power to the NLD.

91.4 Tibet Policy

* to recognize Tibet as an independent state. (POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (4,523,617,000)

The department should be dismantled and the 4.5 billion reassigned and transferred across Canada to allow First Nations to manage their own affairs within a framework of public trust principles so that the following Department commitment will be acted upon:

"We will be guided by the findings and recommendations of the Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples which provides eloquent testimony to the need for fundamental changes in relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians". Redirect funding away from promoting corporate/First Nations exploitative development into the implementing the Royal Commission report on First Nations.

Department

Canadian Polar Commission [TO BE DISBANDED]

/Native/ [First NATIONS] peoples have an inherent right to preserve their traditional values and cultural heritage, and must be supported in developing their own economic, social and education systems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

NATIVE RIGHTS, FIRST NATIONS

Greens recognize the immense injustice that has been perpetuated on the indigenous peoples of Canada. From historical policies of conquest and domination, to more recent attempts at assimilation

and genocide. The past racist / exploitative practices of those in power cannot be forgotten. The Greens believe that it is morally imperative that self-determination for the First Nations be recognized. Canada must act within the guidelines of the United Nations and constitutionally recognize native self-government. The Greens recognize that treaties agreed to in the past were between sovereign nations, and constituted a plan for co-existence, and not the relinquishing of native sovereignty. It is accepted that existing treaties should be renegotiated with First Nations representatives, who are recognized by the native peoples themselves. In the case of those disputed land areas, a resolution mechanism that recognizes all treaties and previous land agreements must be instituted. Self government for the First Nations should be explicitly stated in the Constitution of Canada. The Greens accept the position that a debt to the First Nations is owed, and that some form of compensation is mandatory. This would have the purpose of assisting the sovereign aboriginal people in achieving sustainable economies.

A Green government would:

- Begin by negotiating immediately with native people in this province for the immediate return of absolute control over traditional lands to them.
- Negotiate a series of transfer payments, for five to ten years, to assist in the reestablishing of a sustainable economy

/Native/ [First NATIONS] peoples have an inherent right to preserve their traditional values and cultural heritage, and must be supported in developing their own economic, social and education systems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

-Continue to offer free post-secondary education to native people. (Ont, 1994)

-Advocate to the federal government for the recognition of full sovereignty to the First Nations of Canada.

-Make constitutional amendments regarding native self-government a priority in federal-provincial dialogue.

The goal of such a policy is to return to the Aboriginal people of Canada their traditional lands. To encourage peaceful coexistence between peoples who occupy the same biosphere. To stimulate the resurrection of native philosophy / traditions and ways to the aboriginal peoples. To give the give First peoples the opportunity to become independent and proud once again.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

A Green party government would undertake:

- To work with /Native/ [FIRST NATIONS] groups to achieve a beneficial alliance and understanding. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to recognize the Royal Proclamation of 1763 in its confirmation of original nations as sovereign peoples with inherent rights.

Self government

- * TO support and recognize aboriginal title as that title is defined and demonstrated by each people for their own lands (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

- * TO stand in opposition to federal and provincial government policies which insidiously or overtly promote extinction [extinguishing] of indigenous culture (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

- * TO recognize First Nations self-chosen governments AND SELF DETERMINATION (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- * TO recognize any governmental treaties any First Nation is signatory to as internationally binding agreements. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- * TO ENSURE that any negotiations with aboriginal peoples be through each nation's self chosen government, not through Indian bands or any other artificial structure setup by the Canadian government, unless it is the wish of the particular nation involved (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE] that any negotiations be individually done with each First Nation, thereby respecting each nation's right to self determination and the rule of international law respecting treaty process (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO recognize the right of each First Nation to negotiate land claim settlements (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO recognize the right of each First Nation to self-government including negotiating sovereignty-association (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

• TO support /Native/ [FIRST NATIONS] self-determination and the rapid and equitable settlement of land claims. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO IMPLEMENT SELF-GOVERNMENT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES INCLUDING CONTROL RESOURCES ON AND UNDER THEIR LANDS, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (A PARALLEL SYSTEM INCLUDING LAWYERS, PRISONS, PAROLE BOARDS); (deferred resolution)

* TO work to inform and organize non indigenous people within each aboriginal territory so that ultimately, they can meaningfully negotiate with the indigenous people regarding non-indigenous use and occupancy of aboriginal territories and regarding mutually acceptable, ecologically responsible land management goals (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988).

• TO acknowledge that we have much to learn from Native Peoples both ecologically and spiritually, and we will solicit their wisdom on these issues. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Prevention of Environmental destruction on land of first nations

* to act on the commitment made at the United Nations conference on

Environment and Development (UNCED, 1992) to not carry out any activities on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental degradation or that would be culturally inappropriate.

* to prevent the deposit on the land of first nations peoples of toxic,

hazardous, and atomic wastes, and disallow all testing of weapons over the lands of indigenous peoples.

* to ensure that no resource extraction, economic activity, or settlement occurs on land which is in dispute, unless the successors of the original nations involved consent to

such activity in the absence of consent, interim measure shall be in place. The fiduciary obligations of the Federal Government to the successors of the original nations, wherever they live in Canada, must be increased during this healing and transition process. Programs flowing from these obligations need to be planned, operated, and controlled by original peoples in their local communities in order to be culturally appropriate and responsive to needs.

* TO DISALLOW [IN CONSULTATION WITH] FIRST NATIONS ON RESERVES TO RESELL GOODS LIKE CIGARETTES, [CASINOS] ALCOHOL, AND GASOLINE TAX-FREE (Deferred resolution)

* TO DISALLOW FIRST NATIONS POLICIES THAT OVEREXPLOIT NATURAL RESOURCES OR THREATEN SPECIES OR HABITATS. (deferred resolution) OR IN VIOLATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS.

* TO ADDRESS THE VIOLATION OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES IN CANADA (passed by cabinet and issued as a petition and document)

• TO acknowledge that we have much to learn from Native Peoples both ecologically and spiritually, and we will solicit their wisdom on these issues. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Self government

* TO support and recognize aboriginal title as that title is defined and demonstrated by each people for their own lands (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO stand in opposition to federal and provincial government policies which insidiously or overtly promote extinction [extinguishing] of indigenous culture (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO recognize First Nations self-chosen governments AND SELF DETERMINATION (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO recognize any governmental treaties any First Nation is signatory to as internationally binding agreements. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO ENSURE that any negotiations with aboriginal peoples be through each nation's self chosen government, not through Indian bands or any other artificial structure setup

by the Canadian government, unless it is the wish of the particular nation involved (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE] that any negotiations be individually done with each First Nation, thereby respecting each nation's right to self determination and the rule of international law respecting treaty process (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO recognize the right of each First Nation to negotiate land claim settlements (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO recognize the right of each First Nation to self-government including negotiating sovereignty-association (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* to seek honourable settlements with the successors of original nations that will lead to the creation of culturally and economically self-governing successors of original nations throughout Canada.

* to seek nation-to-nation partnerships with the original nations of North America

* to not impose a form of self-government or a framework of nationhood on the successors of the original nations. Original peoples can best choose the forms of governance appropriate for themselves;

• TO support /Native/ [FIRST NATIONS] self-determination and the rapid and equitable settlement of land claims. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO IMPLEMENT SELF-GOVERNMENT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES INCLUDING CONTROL RESOURCES ON AND UNDER THEIR LANDS, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (A PARALLEL SYSTEM INCLUDING LAWYERS, PRISONS, PAROLE BOARDS); (deferred resolution)

* TO RECOGNIZE OFF-RESERVE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES; (deferred resolution)

* TO work to inform and organize non indigenous people within each aboriginal territory so that ultimately, they can meaningfully negotiate with the indigenous people regarding non-indigenous use and occupancy of aboriginal territories and regarding mutually acceptable, ecologically responsible land management goals (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988).

* to call a national meeting in 1997 to discuss the implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission Report on Aboriginal Peoples

* to apologize to First Nations for the Indian Act, and for residential schools.

Integrated Indian and Inuit community

based Health care

Indians or Inuit for cost of construction and

extension or renovation hospitals

5: Withdraw provincial funding for research into or support for Water Diversion Projects. Current plans for James Bay directly affect 22,000 treaty Indians in Northern Ontario.

Safe Drinking Water Act

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

(1,314,065,000)

Canada at the international level has incurred obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, the federal government has failed to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. In addition, the federal government under the Convention on Biological Diversity has undertaken to conserve biodiversity and not create "megadiversity" through fish farming and genetically engineered fish. The funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming and genetically engineered fish, to restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal government to protect the wild stocks. (Budget comment, Feb, 2000)

DEPARTMENT

Personnel

Goods and services

transfer payments

Marine Navigation services

1547

Marine Communications and Traffic Services

Ice-breaking Operations

Rescue, Safety and Environmental response

Fisheries and Oceans Science

Habitat Management and Environment Science

Hydrography

Fisheries Management

Harbours

Fleet Management

Policy and Internal services • End all factory ship fishing in waters under Canadian jurisdiction (GPC, 1988)

•

Rivers have been damaged by waste from cities and factories.

Here we see a picture of the Saguenay River, Quebec. Whales, fish and other animals that are native to this river and the Fleuve Saint-Laurent have been seriously affected by heavy metal poisoning. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- [ban] hunting, trapping, and fishing in all provincial parks, conservation areas, and Crown game preserves (GPC, 1988, Ontario)

Hunting and Fishing

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders

should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance (Ontario)

Further aware that fish, reptiles, birds and mammals, including humans are all affected by POPs via a growing list of actual and suspected effects that include cancer, damage to immune and reproductive systems and developmental problems. IUCN, 1996

* TO IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL predator control measures for the support of grazing operations and commercial fisheries also be ceased immediately B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Of the 34 Chemicals commonly used to kill dandelions 62% are toxic to fish and the nervous system of humans, 35% cause birth defects in humans and are toxic to bees and birds, 29% cause cancer and kidney damage, and 85% are sensitizers, that means they cause people to develop allergic type reactions to the chemical.

Ontario soils have lost as much as 50% of their organic content since cultivation began. This has led soils to be highly susceptible to erosion and compaction. A fundamental component of soil degradation is the suppression of biological activity. Healthy soil is teeming with life, from earthworms to microorganisms. The situation is approaching critical as local instances of soil burnout is occurring. If conventional agriculture is continued Ontario's agricultural soils will reach a threshold beyond which productivity cannot be easily restored.

To this end we recommend:

1: A total ban on the use of pesticides and herbicides for private lawn care purposes. (Ontario)

mercury in fish, Ont

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES/OCEANS (\$1,314,065,000)

Canada at the international level has incurred obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, the federal government has failed to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. In addition, the federal government under the Convention on Biological Diversity has undertaken to conserve

biodiversity and not create "megadiversity" through fish farming and genetically engineered fish. The funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming and genetically engineered fish, to restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal and provincial governments to protect the wild stocks. Revise the Vessel Operator Licence to ensure that it sufficiently addresses enhanced safe vessel operation. There has to be greater hands-on education in respect to safe vessel operation and navigation, and the immediate commitment to having this licence be a requirement for navigation of vessels in Canadian waters. Require mandatory holding tanks in all Canadian waters. Increase Coastguard funding in collaboration with the Disaster Prevention Fund in Department of Defence.

Sustainable Fisheries

The use of draggers in both the east and west coast fisheries has decimated our ocean ecosystems. We must recognize and support ecologically appropriate fishing technologies. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * to ratify the Law of the Sea treaty

- * to establish a network of Marine parks, and ecological reserves.

- * to prevent risks of disease transfer from netcage fish to wild stocks, such as black cod, herring, and salmon. Communities like Gaultois, Newfoundland depend upon the inshore fishery. A sustainable inshore fishery must be pursued in order to save these communities and preserve marine biomasses. (Newfoundland)

- * to address the following outstanding issues in aquaculture, and maintain a moratorium on increased fish farming: (a) Risks of introduction of exotic diseases from the continued importation of Atlantic salmon into Pacific waters; (b) Pollution from fish sewage, contamination of shellfish, and loss of habitat; (c) Death, wounding, and harassment of mammal and bird populations due to shootings, net entanglements, and acoustic deterrent devices; (d) Loss of access to traditional fisheries for First Nations people, with increased risks to their health from exposure to drug residues from food collected near netcage operations; (e) Competition for spawning beds and genetic interaction between wild and escaped salmon in fresh and salt water; (f) Decline of wild stocks. Losses of wild fish, such as herring and juvenile salmon, consumed by netcage fish; (g) Endangered human health from the increased use of antibiotics and other

drugs, which have already led to the spread of fish diseases that are fully resistant to three types of antibiotics.

* To invoke the precautionary principle which reads that where there is the possibility of loss of fish habitat and species, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used to postpone measures to prevent the threat (submission passed by cabinet to aquaculture commission)

to support an end [end] to all factory ship fishing in waters under Canadian jurisdiction (GPC, 1988)

because

-factory ship fishing is inherently large-scale enterprise in direct competition with the smaller scale efforts of fishers who live nearer to the waters being utilized

-fish populations in waters adjacent to Canada are far lower than before human immigration from Europe and

these lowered fish populations represent a direct threat to the main mammals which rely on fish for their food supply

- to transfer fishing quotas from corporations to individual fishers or fishing communities
- to use small boat technology, more fishers will become active while applying less fishing pressure on commercial species
- to phase out draggers which scour the ocean floor so as to protect this crucial habitat and significantly decrease the amount of bycatch and undersized species caught in commercial fishery
- to ensure individuals or communities receive a set quota per season, per species. These quotas would be transferable such that they may be exchanged for quota of other species
- to encourage fisher to then become active in the management of the resources which gives them more responsibility and liability (GPC, 1996)

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

- to establish Marine Protected areas to help maintain biodiversity and guarding important fish habitat

Application of the precautionary principle to wild species

- * TO PROTECT ALL FISH SPECIES BY ERRING ON THE SIDE OF CONSERVATION WHEN SCIENTIFIC ADVICE IS UNCERTAIN (deferred resolution); NEED MORE COMMENT ON ACROSS CANADA ISSUES (from deferred resolution comments)
- * TO AFFIRM that interfering with the natural cycles of wild species is morally wrong; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO CONTEND THAT THE dependence on farm-raised salmon may weaken concern for the preservation of spawning streams (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- * TO Protect of Fish from Hydroelectric Development (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Salmon aquaculture elimination

- * TO EXPRESS CONCERN THAT the production of salmon on commercial farms is an industry which is chemically intensive utilizing algaecide, molluscides, antibiotics, and colouring agents; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO AFFIRM THAT the raising of salmon in crowded conditions encourages epidemics which have the potential to infect wild populations; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO EXPOSE THAT fish farmers have been cited for shooting at and poisoning seals, sea otters, herons, and eagles which they view as a threat to their livestock; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

The Seal Harvest:

A seal harvest should only be implemented when markets are available for the whole animal. A seal harvest should not be used in an attempt to enhance fisheries. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- * TO CONDEMN THE INFRINGING OF fish farming upon the natural beauty of the coastline and encroaching on the rights of human and other species to use same; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987
- * TO oppose the issuing of salmon fish farming permits by the government of British Columbia (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO PREVENT salmon populations and other species in BC FROM BEING endangered by hydroelectric dams which destroy their natural habitat, B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

* TO CONDEMN THE GRANTING OF fish farming permits without the benefit of environmental impact studies and without scientific analysis of the health and economic impact the industry may inflict upon society. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

• To SUPPORT THE FIRST NATIONS CONCERN THAT fish farming represents a spiritual interference with the life cycle of the salmon and thus degrades and debases the spirit of the salmon itself; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO REQUIRE wholesalers and retailers (including restaurants) to state the source or origin of the salmon being sold. All farm-raised salmon should be labeled as such. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO oppose all further hydro electric generation which has negative impact on salmon fisheries or other wildlife, especially watershed diversion; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

* TO support the conversion of existing power generation sites to fish friendly systems. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993

* TO oppose the establishment of a West Coast AND EAST COAST seal hunt. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

NOTE THE FOLLOWING POLICY IN NEWFOUNDLAND IS NOT ENDORSED BY THE GREEN PARTIES IN OTHER PROVINCES AND IS IN CONFLICT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA

XXX The Seal Harvest:

A seal harvest should only be implemented when markets are available for the whole animal. A seal harvest should not be used in an attempt to enhance fisheries. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

The Green Party supports the Inshore Fishery

Commercial fishing quotas should be transferred from corporations to individual fisherman or fishing communities. Using small boat technology, more fisherman will

become active while applying less fishing pressure on commercial species. Reducing the number of draggers scouring the ocean floor will help protect this crucial habitat as well as significantly decreasing the amount of bycatch

and undersized species caught in commercial fishery. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Individuals or communities would receive a set quota per season, per species. These quotas would be transferable such that they may be exchanged for quotas of other species. Fisherman then become active in the management of the resource, which gives them more responsibility and liability. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

The Capelin Fishery:

Since Capelin are the major food source of cod, seabirds and many whales, a moratorium needs to be called for Capelin until the numbers rebound. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Marine Parks

The establishment of marine protected areas in Canada is long overdue. In the coastal environment, they do not limit public access, but implement strict controls over fishing and development in the area. Marine parks and reserves protect the nursery grounds for many marine fish species, including cod. These are highly productive areas which play an important role in any marine ecosystem. Establishing several marine protected areas would help maintain biodiversity while guarding important fish habitat. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

GOVERNOR GENERAL (11,600,000)

Salary of Governor General should be reduced by 10,000 to set an example for the members of Parliament and Senators and the spending in the office up to 660,000 should be relocated to Human Right to Housing fund, and the Anti-poverty fund

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

(HUMAN RIGHTS)

HUMAN RESOURCES (\$26,264,157,000)

Rename the Department: suggestion Department of Social Justice and Development

Redirect funds, as mentioned in the 1999 Public Trust Green comment away from subsidizing industry wants into promoting human rights and social justice needs. For example, the Department should not invest in questionable industry ventures but begin to redirect the designated funds to the following:

(i) to increase income assistance (1 billion), to retirement fund (.4 billion) and to Child Investment fund (.6 billion). and set up an Anti-poverty Fund for poor children and their families.

(ii) to address the plight of sweat shop workers. Standards must be in place, complied with and enforced. These standards must include the following: • legal wage must not be below the poverty line and • an external, permanent, funded, nonprofit association to monitor corporate compliance, and to serve as a public voice addressing questions critical to the elimination of sweatshop practices must be established; (iii) to prevent environmental racism such as the locating of dumping sites or polluting industries on or near the lands of first nations peoples;

(iv) to institute a provision for students to repay loans through job creation programs, or through community service with union wage in a way that would not impact on job creation. This program would complement provincial loan remission programs. Community service job development permitting students to have work experience in a way that would not jeopardize existing jobs or undercut fair union wages and benefits. Funds relocated and designated: (i) 500 million relocated from Solicitor General to promote youth-related programs, and 1 billion from the Department of Defence, 4 million from Parliament and Senate, 1 million from Governor General, and a contribution from judges' salaries to the Anti-Poverty Fund for poor children and their families.

DEPARTMENT

Canada Labour Relations Board

Canadian Artists and Producers

Professional Relations Tribunal

Canadian Centre for Occupational

Health and Safety

Human Resources Investment

Employment Insurance Income Benefits

Human Resources Centres of Canada

Employment Benefits and Support Measures

TRANSFER PAYMENTS: GRANTS (+.39) \$551,518,000

Labour adjustment benefits

*Canada Study Grants to full or part time students

Individuals, organizations and corporations

entrepreneurial development

* Trustees of Registered Education Savings Plans

Voluntary sectors, professional organizations

universities, post-secondary institutions

Non-profit organizations. Social development

Income support and other financial assistance to fishers and plant workers

CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDING TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Provinces, territories, municipalities,

Public bodies, organizations, groups, communities,

employers and individuals for the provision of training

Employability Assistance for People with Disabilities

Organizations, provinces, territories,

post-secondary institutions to support initiatives

results-oriented accessible and accountable learning system

Government, business organizations to make

social programs more effective and

financially sustainable

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Provision of funds for interest payments to lending institutions

under the Canada Student Loans Act

Provision of funds for liabilities including liabilities in the

form of guaranteed loans under the Canada Student

Loans Act

Provision of funds for interest and other payments to

lending institutions and liabilities Can. Student

Non-profit organizations, etc to

support child care initiatives

Organizations etc for the development

etc of new learning and training technologies

Old Age Security

Guaranteed Income Supplement payments

Spouse's Allowance payments

Employee benefit plans

Canadian Industrial Relations Board

Program expenditures

contributions to employee benefit plans

EDUCATION

- [Change the prevailing educational paradigm based on the mechanistic industrial values to an educational paradigm based on humanitarian sustainable values. (GPC, 1988)

The long-term goals of humankind must lead to global survival, and to the emergence of peaceful, just, socially and ecologically responsible societies. Citizens should feel empowered to use their creative and critical abilities to make social, economic and political decisions. Learning will, therefore, be a life-long process and opportunities must be created for all residents of the province to participate in this process. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA

A. We will encourage the creation of an educational curriculum that recognizes the importance of basic skills. It should also include the development of ecological awareness and respect for diversity, equity, social justice, non-violence and democratic decision-making. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Recognizing our interdependence within society, we have an ethical responsibility to create a community which guarantees the well-being of all people. this includes the encouragement of self-determination by education and employment and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. all life is vulnerable to the actions of human

beings therefor we have an obligation to treat all living creatures humanely and with respect.

(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. We will expect Albertans to be actively involved in the education of their children.
(ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness

educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale
eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and
diploma.

11. Social Equity

Recognizing our interdependence within society, we have an ethical responsibility to create a community which guarantees the well-being of all people. this includes the encouragement of self-determination by education and employment and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. all life is vulnerable to the actions of human beings therefor we have an obligation to treat all living creatures humanely and with respect.

The social expression of diversity is decentralization. Applied to our political structures, this means grassroots democracy. Greens are calling for the decentralization of our economies, populations, education systems, and manufacturing; in short, every aspect of our society. For local people, decentralization means a maximum degree of self-determination and involvement in decision-making. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

• To PROMOTE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION, AND THROUGH PHASING OUT THE USE OF CHEMICAL PESTICIDES THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION (1998)

* to support the establishment of a diversity of public and farm-based model demonstration and experimental stations for extension and education in each of Canada's natural regions.

• TO [INITIATE AND PROMOTE] /We will encourage/ research and education to help farmers sustain the topsoil on their land. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO IMPLEMENT, PROMOTE AND SUPPORT /implementation of/ educational programs on soil conservation and sustainable agriculture; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

-Encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign; (BC Policy, 1990)

* TO support education programs that would enable people to attain food nutrition by eating healthy, uncontaminated, locally grown food POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

* to develop, cooperatively with the provinces, a programme of land use and protection standards and practices, education, incentives, disincentives and expropriation compensation to ensure that land managers utilize and/or protect their lands as per its zoning such that: prime farmland is protected for agriculture from industrial or residential development; endangered plant and animal habitat, and special Eco communities are given ; farms are generally developed and operated as part of a sustainable natural Eco community by protecting and /or restoring native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds.

-We feel a vegetarian diet is healthier, more environmentally

benign and should be encouraged through education. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH. (Deferred resolution)

• TO ELIMINATE GROWTH STIMULANTS AND ANTIBIOTICS IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEAT [AND OTHER ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS], REQUIRE IMMEDIATE LABELLING DURING PHASE OUT PERIOD, AND EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC AS TO AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVE FOOD SOURCES; (1998)

4: Our society should promote through incentives,

and education the minimization of waste at all points of transfer from raw material to consumer products. (GP of Ontario)

6: Redirect agricultural education, extension services and research to address sustainable methods. GP Ontario)

Pesticides reduction

* TO advocate an education program to reduce pesticide use with the aim of eventually eliminating pesticide use; this to be administered by the BC Ministry of Agriculture. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

• to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND)

* improving education concerning prenatal care

* educating the public with regards to environmentally induced

diseases relating to poor air, soil, and water quality. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

• to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

* to initiate an effective program of public education about the health

benefits of uncontaminated food, water and air (Alberta, 1997)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- * TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL EMPHASIZING

FOOD COMBINATIONS THAT STRESS COMPLETE PROTEINS (DEFERRED RESOLUTION ROWENA ELOISE).

- * TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to nicotine addiction. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

- * TO provide adequate funding for preventative [PREVENTIVE] education and withdrawal programs related to alcohol addiction.

encourage the health care practitioners to emphasize wellness through holistic and /preventative/ [PREVENTIVE] approaches to the practice of medicine.

72.3.1 Birth Control

- * TO [ENSURE THAT] /advocate/ more adequate youth fertility education, education about pregnancy, and better access to contraceptives. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

- * to immediately reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings (i) into guaranteeing the right to food, the right to safe and affordable shelter, the right to universal health care, the right to safe drinking water, the right to a safe environment, the right to education and the right to peace, (ii) into generating socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii) into strengthening the United Nations. Currently the global community spends 850 billion on the military. In 1981 there was a

General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs. In 1981 the military budget was less than 50% of what it is now.

* TO support, and where necessary, establish organizations of peace research and education POLICY CONVENTION, 1986.

Foreign Aid

* TO strive to provide, wherever possible, feasible, and appropriate, educational materials, technical, social, and economic expertise, financial and material resources to societies or local communities in need of assistance to overcome the above-mentioned problems which would allow them to live a good quality, environmentally sound lifestyle (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

/Native/ [First NATIONS] peoples have an inherent right to preserve their traditional values and cultural heritage, and must be supported in developing their own economic, social and education systems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO IMPLEMENT SELF-GOVERNMENT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES INCLUDING CONTROL RESOURCES ON AND UNDER THEIR LANDS, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM (A PARALLEL SYSTEM INCLUDING LAWYERS, PRISONS, PAROLE BOARDS);
(deferred resolution)

* parenting education

* encouraging workplace childcare

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. we stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA,

Education

- To Remove the present education policy from GPO policy book.

The Green Party acknowledges that decisions concerning the education of children should be made by parents, communities and students. To this end parents, communities and students should have as many choices as possible, there should be plenty of diversity in educational options.

a) Home schooling should be an option for parents and communities. Home schooling parents should receive partial compensation.

b) Since post-secondary education is necessary for most jobs, tuition should be minimal. Living expenses are already a large burden for students.

c) Students should have the option of repaying loans through community work.

d) The Green Party suggests expanding the options of students for work terms, apprenticeships, and work place visits.

e) Education should be rooted in Green philosophy. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

16. POLICY ON EDUCATION (carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the problems affecting us education system reflects a deeper crisis in our culture. We believe that our dominant cultural values and practices, including the emphasis on competition over cooperation, consumption over sustainable resource use, and bureaucracy over authentic human interaction, have been destructive to the health of the ecosystem and to human development. The current education system perpetuates these values and practices. The Green Party

envisions a single expanded and diverse public education system with a new philosophical and programmatic framework. This system will be rooted in a global and ecological perspective, one that will prepare people for entry into an ever-regenerating society rather than one that perpetuates existing conventions that have proven to be unsustainable. Education is central to the survival of our planet. Only when this is recognized can we truly develop a system that provides the opportunity for every person in Ontario to grow fully to their potential. The Green Party has five key policy directions for education in Ontario.

1. Critical Thinking and Citizenship Responsibility

The current educational focus on skills relevant for today's job market has caused some policy directors to ignore the importance of developing critical thinking, citizenship, and change management skills in our students. The Green Party feels that these skills are essential to the survival of our planet and would develop a program grounded in a global and ecological perspective to address this.

2. Class Size and School Size

The Green Party believes that class size and school size must be recognized as the factors that greatly influence the quality of public education.

3. Basic Services Supplied Equally to All

We would ensure that basic services are supplied equally to all schools. More and more schools are turning to corporate and wealthy donors to supply services that we believe should be supplied by government. Schools should not accept private or corporate funding unless they come with 'no strings attached'.

4. Encouraging Local Curriculum Initiatives

We would ensure that Ontario's communities have a hand in developing education which addresses their needs. The trend towards centralized decision-making control threatens to drown out the voices of these communities. This trend must be balanced so that support is provided for local curriculum initiatives, especially local second language programs. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

EDUCATION PRIMARY AND SECONDARY

Education in Ontario is currently a monopoly. We advocate a voucher system to disperse tax dollars currently allocated for education. It costs over \$ 7,500 a year to educate an average child. Children with special needs currently cost up to \$ 30,000 a year.

Each child would be assessed for his or her specific needs. After assessment the child's parents choose the school that they feel suits their children's needs. The Public-school system would become much more responsive to the needs of the students and parents.

Accredited teachers who have completed appropriate training would be free to establish their own schools as long as they do not perpetuate sexist, racist or patriarchal values. Excellence in education will only occur when the current monopoly in education is broken. It is not for the Green Party to advocate one form of education over another. It is enough that parents be given the choice to choose what is best for their family.

The ministry of education would set goals, allocate funding and negotiate with the teacher unions. The goal is to have a

diversity of educational options that meet the needs of the local community. This can not be achieved under the current system.

Universities

The Green Party of Ontario feels that a university education should be made available to all who meet minimum educational requirements regardless of a person's financial status. We encourage the adoption of a loan repayment plan that is contingent on the income of the graduate.

Increasingly, university students are exposed to nothing more than technical and professional training. Basic science is being replaced by military and commercial research. The result is an expensive system that only benefits middle-class professionals while serving to push industry's training, research, and development costs onto the public. This serves to limit academic freedom.

Under current legislation our universities are controlled by Boards of Governors who are neither elected nor responsible to the University or society. These Boards should be replaced by the already existing university Senates which consist of elected faculty, students, and staff.

Rather than accrediting professionals and technicians for the workplace the highest priority would be placed upon teaching fully-rounded, ethical individuals. Scientific and technical research would be focused on sustainable commercial technologies.

Community Colleges

Industry and professional associations must shoulder their full burden for training. Professions should be taught at community Colleges. The costs would be born by a licence fee on members of

that profession. Each association of trained individuals, from doctors to hairdressers would have an association levy that would fund the education of their peers. The role of the tax dollar should be limited to the education of individuals who can communicate, reason, and enjoy life. The training of technicians for industry is the responsibility of Industry.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Animals in Research

Animals in Research

-Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.

-set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.

-eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.

-fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario)

Guaranteed Annual Income and childcare support; and

[other adopted GPPABC] policies.

[This support] system should include such things as:

education about adoption;

more homes for single mothers;

single parent support groups;

prenatal and post natal services; and

life skills training.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES/OCEANS (1,314,065,000)

Canada at the international level has incurred obligations to protect the marine environment and community watersheds. Nationally, the federal government has failed to implement sufficiently the Federal Fisheries Act in enforcing the section which designates as a crime the deposit of deleterious substances that could contribute to loss or reduction of fish habitat. In addition, the federal government under the Convention on Biological Diversity has undertaken to conserve biodiversity and not create "megadiversity" through fish farming and genetically engineered fish. The funding of the Fisheries Department must be redirected to enforcing the Act, to banning fish farming and genetically engineered fish, to restoring wild stocks and ecosystems, and to assisting fishers who have been impacted by the failure of the Federal and provincial governments to protect the wild stocks. Revise the Vessel Operator Licence to ensure that it sufficiently addresses enhanced safe vessel operation. There has to be greater hands-on education in respect to safe vessel operation and navigation, and the immediate commitment to having this licence be a requirement for navigation of vessels in Canadian waters. Require mandatory holding tanks in all Canadian waters. Increase Coastguard funding in collaboration with the Disaster Prevention Fund in Department of Defence.

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. we stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also

important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA,

Funds should be redirected from Judges salaries to an Anti-Poverty fund for poor children and their families Funds should be redirected to support the decriminalization of drugs and the implementation of other harm-reduction strategies including education and recognition of the substantive differences in the physiological and psychological effects of individual drugs and the need for regulatory regimes to reflect these differences (such as the properties of individual substances, the consequences of their use and sale, and the consequences of attempting to prohibit, restrict, or control their sale and use.) (Budget 2000)

• to “promote, as agreed in Habitat II, crime prevention through social development by finding ways to help communities deal with underlying factors that undermine community safety and resulting crime, by addressing poverty, inequality, family stress, unemployment, absence of education and vocational opportunities, and lack of health care, including mental health services” (91 a ter. Habitat II)

D. WE will support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

4. Through a re structured zoning act encourage mixed communities where people work from their homes, establishing self owned businesses that serve their neighbours with recreation, shopping, manufacturing, and educational institutions in the neighbourhood. (GpO , 1994)

4. Through a re structured zoning act encourage mixed communities where people work from their homes, establishing self-owned

businesses that serve their neighbours with recreation, shopping, manufacturing, and educational institutions in the neighbourhood. (GPO, 1994)

transportation

Public awareness through media, public speakers, public education system, etc. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- To support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * provide education on the hazards and pitfalls of gambling (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- * TO ENSURE LEGISLATION REQUIRES FOR PAID LEAVE FOR CHILD REARING EDUCATIONAL LEAVE. (deferred resolution)

C. We will maintain a balanced annual budget by efficient use of resources in the areas of health care, education and social services. If this is not possible without introducing serious defects into these services, tax revenue will have to be increased. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to ensure that CBC TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.

Under article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, as

well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH. (Deferred resolution)

Citizens in Canada share common concerns about the deterioration of the environment, about the growing influence of corporations upon all sectors of society, and about the threats to education, health and culture. Canadian citizens continue to suffer discrimination and inequitable treatment. Canadian citizens are constantly disillusioned by the discrepancy between government rhetoric and action at all levels. Instead of acting on these concerns, the Federal government has devolved responsibilities upon the provinces and the corporations. (Press release, Calgary Unity, 1999)

- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to food, clothing, shelter, and health care; due process under a just system; control of her/his thoughts; education as and when needed, in accordance with the philosophy of non-violence and respect for the biosphere; and (BC Policy 1986/9)

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * to ensure that the protection from discrimination should be inclusive of additional grounds that have been recognized since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. In this Declaration, there were listed a series of grounds concluding with the expression "other status" which indicated the intention to include other grounds as they arose. Through various human rights instruments, states have recognized the following grounds of discrimination: race, sex, gender, tribe, culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality of birth, refugee or immigrant status, marital status, different forms of the family, disabilities, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, nature of residency or other status.

- * to include sexual orientation as a listed ground of discrimination. in

all Canadian human rights documents, and to lobby for its inclusion in all international human rights documents.

- * to ensure the right to shelter, THAT IS AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WITH TENURE SECURITY the right to food, the right to social security, the right to universal affordable quality education including the option of

repaying student loans through community service, and the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

REDEFINING OF WHAT CONSTITUTES "WORK" AND RECASTING WORK IN SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND

- TO DEPLORE THAT ACTIVITIES AND SUBSTANCES CONTRIBUTE TO OZONE DEPLETION, GREENHOUSE GAS PRODUCTION, EXCESSIVE RESOURCE EXTRACTION AND TO PRODUCTION OF TOXIC, HAZARDOUS, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTES, AND THUS TO CONSEQUENCES THAT ARE HARMFUL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THAT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, HUMAN RIGHT VIOLATIONS AND WAR AND CONFLICT;
- TO ENSURE THE FOLLOWING SO THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO ENCOURAGE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORK, AND TO VALUE AND REIMBURSE THE WORK OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR THAT IS ATTEMPTING TO PREVENT OR RECTIFY THE HARM CAUSED BY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY: (1998)

* to enact a Social Security Act to provide national standards for welfare.

70.1.1 Income Assistance

WELFARE REFORM

As currently practiced, welfare assistance is inefficient, unfair to both government and individuals, and fails to serve those who need it the most. Because welfare is presently a municipal issue, its costs tend to be born by those governments which are least able to support the program, simply because poorer communities will tend to

(a:) have more people on the welfare roles, and

(b:) have a smaller tax base.

Because of this fact, many smaller communities routinely limit their benefits. This results in our poorest citizens moving to parts of the country where living expenses are highest. In

addition, welfare disbursement tends to be dominated by the desire for control rather than a will to serve. As a result, far too much money is spent on administration. Many needy people are also unable to receive benefits because they run afoul of such "Catch-22" dilemmas as having to have a fixed address to receive benefits, but being too poor to rent any place to live. A Green Canada would eliminate these problems by replacing the welfare system with a guaranteed annual income. Under such a program, the federal government would decide upon a minimum allowable income and award a "reverse" income tax to those individuals or families which were unable to secure employment. Because such a payment would be raised through federal taxation, no one community would be penalized for having too many poor people. In addition, there would be a strong incentive for the poor to leave urban areas where the cost of living is high and to move to the countryside where they could be encouraged to become self-sufficient in food, fuel, housing, etc. By eliminating the need for a welfare bureaucracy, enough money would be saved to expand payments.

The guaranteed income would support other Green economic programs. The minimum acceptable wage would rise for jobs such as fast-food, janitorial, etc., because people will be able to "opt out" of the workforce until they find some dignified employment. This would have a leveling effect on social stratification. In addition, rewarding, but poorly-paid work that presently benefits the whole community will expand as the guaranteed income allows increasing numbers of people to "opt for" a life of community service. The guaranteed income will also give workers a greater

say in industrial management, as the strongest weapon (fear of poverty) is removed from business's arsenal of strike-breaking tactics.

Finally, the guaranteed income will ensure that the costs of switching from a steadily expanding economy to a conservator society will be borne equally by all its citizens. The Greens would like to see a sustainable society that is not supported by widespread poverty. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Greens also endorse the idea of a minimum and maximum income. The guaranteed income being at 1 and using a ratio of 20 to 1 this would mean that an individual who received the Guaranteed annual income of \$10,000 with a minimum wage of \$15,000 would dictate the wage of the highest earner which would be \$500,000 a year. The goal of those at the top therefore is to increase the well being of those at the bottom. The current spread between the richest and poorest is approximately 150: 1. Using a minimum wage of \$15,000 and an average corporate presidents' remuneration of \$2,250,000 a year. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO INITIATE a large-scale public process combining actuarial and anecdotal evidence to determine what level of income is needed for a person to meet their basic human needs with dignity including the human need for recreation and leisure. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

* TO INDEX income assistance programs to the consumer price index ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

70.2.1 Canada Assistance Plan

* TO BE in solidarity with End Legislated Poverty and other anti-poverty groups campaigning for inclusion of these rights in provincial legislation (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

* TO support the current U.N. investigation into violations of international human rights standards by the Canadian government's repeal of the Canada Assistance Plan
(ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

• TO REVENTING OF POVERTY THROUGH FULFILLING BASIC NEEDS,
PROVIDING EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, GUARANTEEING
HUMAN RIGHTS, PRESERVING AND PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT, AND
PREVENTING WAR AND CONFLICT (1998)

Green Day Care

GREEN PARTY POLICY ON CHILDCARE (carried with amendments)

It is well known that how we care for our children will ultimately determine how people care for each other and the earth. The Green Party sees parenting as a valuable investment not only in the well-being of our children, but in the future of our society as a whole. It should be treated as such by providing real support for parenting instead of encouraging people to work for short-term economic gain which in the end creates enormous stress on families and diminishes both social and human resources. The Green Party believes in subsidizing parents to look after their own children. We feel that the implementation of a Green Party Childcare policy would encourage parents to take time from work to raise their children. As a result of this family life would be enriched, stress would be diminished and the overall health of our society would be improved.

Green Party Childcare Policy initiatives would include:

* a Guaranteed Annual Income that would pay one parent to stay at home.

- * extended paid parental leaves.
- * job-sharing options.
- * encouraging part time work.
- * flexible work hours to match the school day.
- * personal days to care for sick children.
- * better paid day care workers to reflect the importance of the work they do
- * a high-quality day-care system for those who need it, with the professional standards and training required by daycare workers.
- * parenting education
- * encouraging workplace childcare

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

DAY CARE

Greens support the principle of universal access to flexible, private and publicly-funded, non-profit child care as well as the extension of government paid maternity leave and parental leaves. It is, however, important to recognize that many of the pressures for day care come from a consumer society in which parents both work to accumulate more belongings than needed for a balanced lifestyle. With the guaranteed annual income and community land trusts it would be increasingly less necessary for families to have two incomes to survive.

SOCIAL WORK

Lack of funding to family services and the incredible caseload of social workers is crippling our ability to assist individuals to be active members of the community. Greens recommend an increase in

the funding made available to social workers and a reduction in the case load of social workers. Currently the caseload of social workers is as high as one worker dealing with 300 families. This should be reduced to 1/30 families. This massive increase in spending will be offset by a dividend of increased employment, increased detection of child abuse, sexual abuse and an increase number of individuals who become functioning members of society again. The cost of inaction is much higher than the cost of action.

We also support family planning clinics based in the community. we stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control. (GREEN PARTY OF CANADA)

* TO PROVIDE quality government or community funded childcare, including direct support of primary care givers, that meets the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, is universally accessible, and [is] responsive to the needs of parents and the community (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987).

73.0 Family

A. We will actively encourage the creation a financial support program which recognizes the right of all people to an acceptable quality of life, which gives only to those in need and which concentrates all available resources into one efficient system. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

73.1.1 Single Parent Families

* TO IMMEDIATELY RAISE IN THE short-term resolution, of the amount of money that welfare recipients may keep from their earned incomes POLICY CONVENTION, 1987.

73.2.1 Parental Responsibilities

73.2.1 Resolved that the Greens are committed to family legislation which encourages both parents in a separation or divorce to continue to be directly responsible to their children (e.g. visiting, attending school functions, providing clothes, etc.) POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* to [INSTITUTE] a system to ensure that both parents in a separation or divorce share the financial responsibility of caring for their children and establish a publicly funded enforcement system to ensure that both parents live up to this responsibility POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO [PROVIDE] resources to encourage and enable divorced or separated parents to resolve disputes without involving the court. (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Common law Relationship Act

* TO introduce a Common-law Relationship Act, which would allow any two people who chose to live together the same benefits and recognition accorded to women and men in traditional marriages (POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO amend any other legislation that discriminates against non traditional marriages or single people (POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

F. We will expand the definition of family for the purpose of provincial benefits and tax treatment to include same-sex relationships. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Parental Responsibilities

* TO [ENACT] family legislation which encourages both parents in a separation or divorce to continue to be directly responsible to their children (e.g. visiting, attending school functions, providing clothes, etc.); (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO {INSTITUTE] a system to ensure that both parents in a separation or divorce share the financial responsibility of caring for their children and establish a publicly funded enforcement system to ensure that both parents live up to this responsibility; (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

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* TO amend any other legislation that discriminates against non traditional marriages or single people (POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

72.9.1 Green Day Care

* TO PROVIDE /Resolved that the Greens advocate the provision of / quality government or community funded childcare, including direct support of primary care givers, that meets the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, is universally accessible, and [is] responsive to the needs of parents and the community. (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

LABOUR

Union Support

- To advance the ideal that all industrial production shall be ecologically sustainable; and

- To support the inherent right of workers' organizations to exist with all of their attendant democratic and legal rights and social and ecological responsibilities.

Because:

- workers have the right to withhold their services individually or collectively,
- workers have the right to negotiate the environmental conditions of their labour either individually or collectively,
- workers' organizations have value to their members and to society as a whole,
- the present affluence experienced in BC and the industrial world has been less the result of entrepreneurial expertise and workers organizations than of the careless abuse of the earth and its resources,
- the development of health and welfare programs brought about by the efforts of workers' organizations fall short by not addressing the most important problem of sustainability, and
- workers organizations should be encouraged to direct their activities to such things as:
 - a. environmental impact
 - b. full and meaningful employment
 - c. cooperative preventative community health care
 - d. opportunities for creativity in the enjoyment of leisure and retirement; and
- organizations have a vital role to play in the revitalization of the democratic processes; and
- considerable social and economic advances sought about by workers organizations have not been accompanied by care of the earth and its systems; (B.C. Convention 1990)

Worker Owned Cooperatives

- To introduce a program to encourage the establishment of worker owned businesses, and to assist workers wishing to assume ownership of existing businesses.

- To ensure that such a program would assist worker owned businesses through low interest loans, free consultation services, technical assistance, and lower tax rates. This program would only be available to those businesses which meet strict environmental protection criteria as established by a Commission made up of representatives of environmental interest groups.

Because:

- it is vital that society provides all persons with an opportunity for meaningful work while at the same time producing goods and services only at an ecologically sustainable rate; and

- much of the wealth extracted from the planet is spent supporting enormous levels of bureaucracy, over management, and return for investors in the corporate world; and

- the never-ending battle between management and labour has led to ever larger, more efficient corporations, and bigger and bigger unions to fight the giant corporations, rather than smaller, innovative, and flexible businesses; and

- Greens support the concepts of local control, self-responsibility, and cooperativeness; (POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

- To support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Regional Teacher Bargaining

- To support a district by district teacher bargaining process. (POLICY CONVENTION 1993)

Mechanization

- To oppose the current federal tax deductions for mechanization (research and development and capital investment deductions) (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

WORK/JOB CREATION

- To support:
 - the expansion of non-job work in more self-sufficient communities in place of dependence on mega-projects and centralized and capital-intensive manufacturing processes.
 - encouragement of self-employment in local services and production.
 - work exchange, product exchange, barter, payment in kind service for family and community benefits.
 - job creation in smaller-scale energy development projects, in alternative technology, by public funding of recycling, conservation and environmental clean-up, by funding adequate child-care programs, in programs rooted in the community.
 - redirecting capital towards greater development of low cost housing and model ecological communities.
 - redirecting production towards sustainable technologies and methods.
 - a flexible system of job sharing and shorter work hours should be encouraged.
 - a minimum income scheme to support those who earn a low income or who work seasonally or part-time to replace the current welfare? system.
 - recognition and reward of the care of home and children.
 - encouragement of alternative life styles by making them economically viable.

In short: the development of an alternative society to replace our present industrial society which makes multitudes outcasts by leaving them unemployed, underemployed or with unrewarding employment.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

RESOLUTION: GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT TO SAFE, HEALTHY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORKING CONDITIONS

- To the right to safe and healthy working conditions

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work, which ensure, in particular:

- remuneration which provides all workers, as a minimum, with:
 - fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work (a) (i);
 - a decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant (a) (ii);
- safe and healthy working conditions (b);
- equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence...

(Art. 7 International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966).

- To enshrine the right to freedom of association

Everyone shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his

interests (Art. 22. 1 International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

- To ensure the right to form trade unions

the right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice, subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his/her economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others (Art. 8. 1.a International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

- To ensure the right to strike in conformity with the law

the right to strike, provided that it is exercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country (Art. 8. 1.d International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights, 1966)

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY (\$3,502,284,000)

Rename the department of industry to the Department of "Just Transition"

Redirect 2,000,000,000 to fair and just transition programs for workers and communities affected by conversion of sunset industries to socially equitable and environmentally sound development and employment. In the 1999 Public Trust Green Budget there was a recommendation to relocate the funds in the Department of Industry away from subsidizing corporations and corporate-beneficial research. To address the challenges of the 21st century, Canada must move away from policies of economic growth at any cost. In the future, the Canadian government must act with foresight to prevent the entrenchment of

socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices. Canada is in a situation where a transition and conversion policy is necessary to phase out, or ban socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices. Public policies must direct public funding to ensuring a just transition for workers and communities economically affected by these transition policies. There must be a national commitment to implementing the public trust throughout the country with a fair distribution of the effects, and an obligation to communities and to maintain full income and all-inclusive targeted transition assistance for working people who are dislocated as a result of the implementation of specific policies until they can find comparable work. Workers and the communities affected by the policy must be involved in the decision-making process from the development of the terms of reference and throughout the process, and that the decision-making process must be based on the fundamental principles of Just Transition supported by respective unions. Redirect \$1,502,284,000 from the National Research Council and Natural Science and Social Science and humanities research to socially equitable and environmentally sound projects. The research must not be linked to industry or "partner-shipped with industry".

Department

Canadian Intellectual Property Office Revolving Fund

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

Canadian Space Agency

Competition Tribunal

Copyright Board

Economic Development Agency of Canada for Quebec Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation

National Research Council of Canada

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Standards Council of Canada

Statistics Canada

Western Economic Diversification

GRANTS

Marketplace Rules and Services

Grant to the Radio Advisory Board of Canada

CONTRIBUTIONS

Micro-Economic Policy

Canadian Institute for Advanced Research

Internal Trade Secretariat 550,000

International Telecommunications Union Geneva

Canada Community Investment Plan

Marketplace Rules and Services

Contributions to various organizations working in the
consumer interest

Industry Sector Development

Strategic Technologies

Canadian Network for the Advancement of Research,
Industry and Education

Community Futures Program

Insurance payments under the Enterprise

Development Program under the Industrial and
Regional Development Program

Technology Outreach Program

Ontario Base Closures Program

Aboriginal Business Canada Program

Northern Development Fund

Liabilities under the Small Business Loans Act

Technology Partnerships Canada Program

Canada/Quebec Agreement on Industrial
Development

School Net/Community Access Program

Eastern Ontario Economic Recovery Initiative

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (\$885,697,000) -

The department should seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on whether Canada has been in violation of Canada's international obligations because of Canada's failure to enact the necessary legislation to ensure compliance. This recommendation builds on the recommendation from the 1999 Public Trust Green Comment that some funding should be redirected from the Justice department to the implementation of International law in Canada in recognition of the culmination of the Decade Devoted to the Furtherance of International Law in 1999. The Law Commission should recommend that the practice by developers of intimidating citizens and locally elected officials through law suits. be treated as a "criminal offence of intimidation". The section in the Criminal code on the dissemination of hate literature must be revised to correspond to the more stringent obligation contained in the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Human rights codes must include the following grounds:

- race, tribe, or culture;**
- colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, or language; nationality, place of birth, or nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker);**
- gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, or form of family,**
- disability or age;**
- religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or - class, economic position, social conditions or other status;**

(1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, among others);

Funds should be redirected from Judges salaries to an Anti-Poverty fund for poor children and their families Funds should be redirected to support the

decriminalization of drugs and the implementation of other harm-reduction strategies including education and recognition of the substantive differences in the physiological and psychological effects of individual drugs and the need for regulatory regimes to reflect these differences (such as the properties of individual substances, the consequences of their use and sale, and the consequences of attempting to prohibit, restrict, or control their sale and use.) (Budget 2000)

DEPARTMENT

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Canadian human Rights Tribunal

Commissioner for Federal and Judicial Affairs

Federal Court of Canada

Law Commission of Canada

Offices of the Information and Privacy commissioners of Canada

Supreme Court of Canada

Tax Court of Canada

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Canadian human Rights Tribunal

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to ensure that the protection from discrimination should be inclusive of additional grounds that have been recognized since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. In this Declaration, there were listed a series of grounds concluding with the expression "other status" which indicated the intention to include other grounds as they arose. Through various human rights instruments, states have recognized the following grounds of discrimination: race, sex, gender, tribe, culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality of birth, refugee or immigrant status, marital status, different forms of the family, disabilities, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, nature of residency or other status.

* to include sexual orientation as a listed ground of discrimination. in

all Canadian human rights documents, and to lobby for its inclusion in all international human rights documents.

* to ensure the right to shelter, THAT IS AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WITH TENURE SECURITY the right to food, the right to social security, the right to universal affordable quality education including the option of repaying student loans through community service, and the right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment.

A Green party government would undertake:

Law [Reform] Commission of Canada

* to institute substantial reforms to the administration of justice within Canada, in terms of human rights, electoral and government reform, law enforcement and reform of the criminal code.

- TO establish an independent process for appointing the members of regulatory boards. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To advocate restorative justice: Justice should be restorative rather than retributive. Crime should be defined as a violation of one person by another, not as a violation of the state. The 80% of offenders who are non-violent should be sent directly to halfway houses. Sentencing circles should be used as an alternative to trial by judge and jury. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Crime Prevention

- To move away from a program of crime mitigation through incarceration to one of crime prevention through guaranteeing the rights to basic needs

* To prevent CRIME THROUGH SOCIAL PROGRAMS and thus to reaffirm

the General Assembly resolution on Crime Prevention, and Criminal Justice, which stated “that crime prevention and criminal justice should be considered in the context of economic development, political, social and cultural systems and social values and changes, as well as in the context of the New International Economic Order” (2 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and development, the General Assembly Resolution, 1981)

- To support the call in Habitat II Agenda for the formation of lawful community-based crime prevention: “As appropriate, promote personal security and reduce fear by improving police services, making them more accountable to the communities they serve, and by encouraging and facilitating, whenever appropriate, the formation of lawful community-based crime prevention measures and systems” (91 d Habitat II)

- TO REDIRECT MISPLACED PRIORITIES RELATED TO CRIME—MITIGATION THROUGH INCARCERATION RATHER THAN PREVENTION THROUGH THE GUARANTEEING OF POSITIVE HUMAN RIGHTS—THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH CARE, SHELTER, FOOD ETC. AS WAS UNDERTAKEN THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON SOCIAL CULTURAL ECONOMIC RIGHTS) (1998)

- to “promote, as agreed in Habitat II, crime prevention through social development by finding ways to help communities deal with underlying factors that undermine community safety and resulting crime, by addressing poverty, inequality, family stress, unemployment, absence of education and vocational opportunities, and lack of health care, including mental health services” (91 a ter. Habitat II)

- To prevent and reduce violence and crime, especially at the local levels, Governments, in partnership with all community-minded citizens and groups with a wide range of experience and expertise” including some members of the community that could be socially and environmentally disadvantaged by the decisions

- To prevent crime through guaranteeing of positive human rights—the right to social security, health care, shelter, food etc. as was undertaken through the International Covenant on Social Cultural Economic Rights), (1998)

- * to institute a system of justice which fairly balances the right to due process with collective security and works to reduce crime through prevention, deterrence and rehabilitation.

- * to institute an inclusive electoral political process which represents

both minority and mainstream views effectively.

∞ Senate reform

The Green Party of Ontario feels that the Federal Senate should be patterned after senate models that have been successful in other countries. In many European countries for example all significant constituencies are represented. Canadian constituencies might include: Geographic regions, native peoples, minority groups, and professions. Each constituency would be allowed seats dependent upon the number of members, they had in their organizations. Checks and balances would be instituted to guarantee gender parity and proportional representation. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* to hold a referendum (either by preferential ballot or followed by a series of runoffs) giving Canadians the opportunity to set the direction senate reform should take.

* TO IMPLEMENT SENATE ELECTED BY PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION (deferred resolution)

* TO ABOLISH THE SENATE (Deferred resolution, proposed by Andy Shadrack)

LEGAL REFORM

* to implement anti-SLAPP legislation strictly limiting the rights of corporations to sue groups and individuals for pecuniary loss.

One of the fundamental tenets of Green Politics is Social Justice. Social Justice is achieved to a large extent through the legal system.

The law society of upper Canada mediates disputes between lawyers and clients. This is a body composed of lawyers. Lawyers determine the policy for judging the validity of a complaint. These

same lawyers also serve as directors of the lawyers professional indemnity company. How can they implement an impartial policy to judge a complaint when they are directors of the company that will have to pay if the complaint is valid? Clearly the law society has failed its obligation to provide the public with an independent body to hear complaints about legal practice.

Errors and omissions insurance exist to protect the public from lawyers who are incompetent, negligent, substance abusers or criminals. However, this system is flawed and rarely allows for the settlement of one legal wrongdoing without the hiring of another lawyer at considerable expense.

To restructure the legal system

system so that lawyers are not required

for many simple functions, such as wills, land transfers, divorce settlements. These functions can be more efficiently performed by paralegals and negotiators. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

2: All legal documents must be written in plain English. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

3: Registration of all wills. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

4: Thumb print of lawyer required on all significant documents including land transfers and wills. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

5: Lawyer discipline boards must be composed of publicly elected citizens. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

6: Elections of all Judges at all levels. Judges are currently a patronage appointment. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

7: Amend the Law Society of Upper Canada act meaningful full public participation and allow public access to Law Society records. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

8: Remove the disciplining of lawyers from the mandate of law societies. Place them under the auspicious of the department of consumer and corporate affairs. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

9: Provide funding for legal costs in cases involving Social Justice, employment equity, and Environmental rights.
(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Addictive drugs, alcohol, marijuana, tobacco

1: We do not encourage the use of drugs.

2: Illicit drug laws generally do more harm than the drug they attempt to control.

3: We do not support monopolies on production, rather we would like /

* to regulate alcohol, tobacco and currently prohibited opiates, hallucinogens, stimulants and depressants (such as marijuana, heroin, cocaine, MDA, MDMA, LSD etc.) under the same legislation as one another.

- to promote local, small scaled production of alcohol rather than monopolies on production (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- To Legalize and regulate the production and consumption of marijuana and hashish. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- To not tax "Brew your own" establishments. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- To introduce a deposit system which would require the return and filling of wine and liquor bottles. This would be a non tariff barrier to trade and encourage the local production of Wine, beer and alcohol. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to advocate a significant reduction of provincial taxes on locally produced wine, beer, and alcohol. This loss of revenue

would be compensated for by increased local economic activity and improved efficiency. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- To enquire the listing of all additives on alcohol and tobacco products. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)
- To Legalize and regulate the use of stills by individuals for the production of fuel and consumable alcohol. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)
- To Treat hard drug use as a medical rather than criminal problem. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO DECRIMINALIZE MARIJUANA, AND TO PROVIDE TREATMENT FOR ADDICTION FROM OTHER DRUGS (SEE PAPER CIRCULATED DURING ELECTION, SIGNIFICANT OMISSION IN PLATFORM AND RECENT B.C. RESOLUTION)

Tobacco restrictions

- TO [INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT Cigarettes cause 35,000 premature deaths annually which results in a yearly drain on the economy in lost income and medical costs of over \$5.2 billion as opposed to the \$3 billion the tobacco industry contributes to the economy through jobs and taxes. (UPDATE)
- To CLOSE / Entering into negotiations with the Federal government to close/ our borders to imported tobacco and ban the export of all tobacco products.
- TO Ban the advertising of all tobacco products. including the funding of sporting and cultural events.
- TO PROTECT Protecting the rights of non-smokers by banning smoking in any enclosed public place and on all forms of public transportation.
- TO SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE /Substantial increases in/ penalties for the selling of tobacco products to minors.
- TO ban the/ selling of tobacco products from vending machines.
- TO REGULARLY CHANGE Strongly worded /, regularly changed/ health warnings on cigarette packages. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Supreme Court of Canada

Supreme Court judges

* TO ALLOW PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS TO APPOINT SUPREME COURT JUDGES (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

Sentencing

* TO EXPERIMENT WITH SENTENCING CIRCLES, IN WHICH MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE INVOLVED IN METING OUT APPROPRIATE PUNISHMENTS, AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO JUDGES AND JURIES (DEFERRED RESOLUTION);

* to keep non-violent individuals who are employed while under house arrest, on parole or performing community service.

* TO INSTITUTE A REQUIREMENT TO COMPENSATE THEIR VICTIMS AND/OR PERFORM COMMUNITY SERVICE (DEFERRED RESOLUTION);

* TO REVIEW DEFINING CRIME AS A VIOLATION OF ONE PERSON BY ANOTHER, RATHER THAN AS A VIOLATION OF THE STATE (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO FOCUS THE SEARCH FOR JUSTICE ON REPAIR OF SOCIAL INJURY, THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS, AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFENDER IN FINDING SOLUTIONS (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO EXPERIMENT WITH DEVELOPING DIALOGUE AND NEGOTIATION RATHER THAN ADVERSARIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND PROCESSES AROUND NON-VIOLENT CRIME, ESPECIALLY DIRECT INVOLVEMENT BY PARTICIPANTS; (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO REVIEW REVISING THE YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT (YOA) SO THAT YOUNG CRIMINALS ARE ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTIONS;

* TO STUDY CHANGING THE YOA SO THAT YOUNG PEOPLE ARE CHANNELLED INTO ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS; (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* TO EXPERIMENT WITH VIOLENT CRIME SENTENCING WHEREIN THE PRIME OBJECTIVE IS TO PROTECT THE VICTIMS, FAMILY, NEIGHBOURS AND COMMUNITY FIRST, REHABILITATE THOSE WHO CAN BE, AND PROTECT THE COMMUNITY PERMANENTLY FROM THOSE WHO CANNOT BE REHABILITATED. (DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

* to closely examine the use of sentencing circles, house arrest for non-violent crime, increased community service and civil suits for punitive damages to keep non-violent first offenders out of prison facilities.

Inter-species rights bill

* to enact a bill of inter-species rights which would guarantee all species native to Canada the following rights:(a) the right to exist; (b) the right to exist in at least one geographical location without human interference;

(c) the right to access to food, clean water and clean air

* to conduct a full review of government contracts, procedures, statutes and regulations to address other areas in which same-sex couples face systematic discrimination.

* to redirect government gun control efforts as follows: (a) a ban on all assault weapons;(b) clearer regulation of gun storage OFF-SITE STORAGE OF ALL HUNTING RIFLES (DEFERRED RESOLUTION); (c) a program to phase-out handguns by tightening eligibility requirements over time; (d) a ban on large capacity magazines.

Environmental rights

* to guarantee through legislation: a) the right to clean air; b) the right to clean water; c) the right to uncontaminated food

* to empower Canadians whose environmental rights have been violated to take governments, corporations and individuals to court for violation of these rights.

Gun Control

We advocate:

- to ban on all assault weapons, handguns and large capacity magazines except for public servants in the pursuit of their duties. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)
- to Define and require strict storage of all firearms. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)
- to improve screening for the FAC and the restricted weapons permit. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)
- to Require FAC for ammunition purchases. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

{TO CONSIDER THE USE OF GUNS FOR ABORIGINAL SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLES} (PROPOSED ADDITION TO DEFERRED RESOLUTION)

Doctor assisted suicide and euthanasia

- to DECRIMINALIZE DOCTOR ASSISTED SUICIDE AND EUTHANASIA (1998)

Whereas between 1991 and 1995, on six occasions, individuals in Canada who openly admitted to compassionately helping others to die received a conditional discharge or a suspended sentence; and

- TO PROVIDE legislation is needed to allow euthanasia or assisted suicide not as a way of liberating encouraging the practice, but as a way of restricting it to the situations that we, as a society, deem appropriate; (Green Party of Canada)

- TO decriminalize doctor-assisted suicide (Green Party of Canada)
- to regulate eligibility for euthanasia; (Green Party of Canada)
- to establish a process that will require thorough family consultation and a specified waiting period for euthanasia; (Green Party of Canada)
- to narrow the definition of an offence of assisted suicide
- TO legalize assisted suicide and euthanasia under limited conditions (Green Party of Canada)
- to allow compassionate homicide as a criminal defence or change the punishment for assisted suicide (Green Party of Canada)

Charter of Rights and Freedoms

* TO PROPOSE that the government of British Columbia propose and negotiate for the following changes to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms:

- 1 removal of the notwithstanding clause
- 2 removal of the demonstrably justifiable clause
- 3 addition of the following human rights: the right to clean air, the right to clean water, the right to uncontaminated food and the right to shelter

4 addition of a section covering inter-species rights including the right of every indigenous species in Canada to exist in its natural habitat

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996)

**DEPARTMENT
OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY**

NATURAL RESOURCES (\$713,039,000)

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICES DEPARTMENT

Internationally Canada has undertaken to move away from logging old growth, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to conserve carbon sinks, and to conserve biodiversity, including endangered species, Funding must be redirected away from deregulation, voluntary compliance (ISO 14,000) to Mandatory International Normative Standards (MINS) based on international principles drawn from obligations incurred through conventions, treaties; and commitments made through conference action plans. There must be a phasing out of sunset industries (nuclear, fossil fuel) coupled with a fair and just transition program for affected workers and communities, and with the active promotion of environmentally sound alternative energy (as agreed to in numerous international agreements). All further transfers of Plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons and sales of CANDU reactors must be prohibited.

Redirecting .696 billion into developing environmentally sound energy, transportation

Transferring .7 billion into developing environmentally sound energy, transportation and BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Techniques) practices. All decisions in this department including those related to forests must be in compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (invoking the precautionary principle to justify the banning of environmentally unsound practices that contribute to the reduction or loss of biodiversity) and with the Framework Convention on Climate Change (conserving carbon sinks)

All further promotion and sale of CANDU reactors cease including to those countries that are part of the CANDU Group (Korea - 2 sold and built 2 under construction; Argentina 1 sold and built; Romania 1 sold and built second half built; China sold loan 1.5 billion, Turkey current bid with possible loan. All subsidies to fossil fuel and nuclear industry must cease and funding redirected to conservation and to the development of environmentally sound alternatives such as solar, wind, and tidal etc.

***Transferring 1.7 billion into fulfilling Canada's commitment at the Habitat II Conference to move away from car-dependency, reducing the ecological footprint, developing environmentally sound transportation. In addition to assist Canada in discharging its obligations under the Climate change Convention to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (a Convention that Canada has been in violation of since Canada signed and ratified the Convention in 1992).**

DEPARTMENT

AECEB control regulations

Grants to support non-profit organizations which are
furthering the development of nuclear safety standards

Support program for IAEA

AECL

National Energy Board

GRANTS

to Organizations associated with research, development,
management and promotion of activities that contribute
to department objectives (in support of organizations...)

Science and Technology

Knowledge Infrastructure

Development Federal Policy and Regulations

Promoting Canada's International Interests

Corporate Management and Administration

CONTRIBUTIONS

Science and Technology

In support of organizations ...

Canadian Forestry Association

Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada

International Energy Agency/Forest Energy Agreement

Forintek Canada Corporation

Canadian Inter-Agency Forest Fire Centre

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy
programs

Petroleum Technology Research Centre

First Nations Forestry Program

Industrial energy research and development programs
to effect research and to increase the efficiency
of the use of energy

International Energy Agency

Ocean Drilling Program

Forintek Canada Corporation Value-Added Program

Knowledge Infrastructure

In support of organizations...

Ocean Drilling Program

Model Forest Program

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Programs

Developing Federal Policy and Regulations

In support of Organizations....

Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy Programs

City of Calgary in support of the production of electricity
from renewable energy sources

New and expanded measures under the Energy Efficiency
and Alternative Energy programs

Ocean Drilling Program

Canada/Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board

Canada/Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board

National Community Tree Foundation

Promoting Canada's International Interests

In support of organizations...

Ocean drilling program

Sunset/special Programs

Mineral Development Agreement - asbestos

Infrastructure in Newfoundland for

costs related to ...oil and gas

NS offshore Revenue Account

Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Resource Revenue

NS fiscal Equalization Offset Payment

Climate change action fund

ENERGY

Use of non-polluting energy is essential to the security of the environment. Conservation of all sources of energy is vital to the future well being of the provinces. Modifications to human lifestyles which increase energy efficiency will support conservation. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. WE will support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Renewable Energy and Conservation

In view of global climate change and the dangers of radioactive waste, the Green Party suggests phasing out fossil fuels and nuclear energy in favour of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass, and micro-hydro. The transition to sustainable energy can be achieved through improved energy efficiency, conservation and co-generation. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

• to support the creation of, and already existing, areas in "soft energy" and conservation; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to change the focus of international energy assistance away from mega projects towards appropriately sized community planned and driven projects.

* to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.

* to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.

* to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.

* TO oppose the export of electric power from the province; and (BC ANNUAL GENERAL MEEETING, 1986) AND CANADA

* to stop sale of nuclear technology from Canada (technology for dealing safely with nuclear waste does not exist).

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to eliminate subsidies for nuclear and fossil fuels and to raise taxes on them to reflect environmental costs.

* to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally

* to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors

* to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.

* to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or

chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

* to allocate a significant portion of energy research and development spending to support field trials and commercialization of renewable energy technologies to improve

their reliability, efficiency and competitiveness in Canadian and international markets and thereby accelerate their adoption by clients.

* to immediately revise tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments to make them at least as attractive to investors as investments in conventional energy sources (such as oil and gas) including changes to flow-through share eligibility to include development costs and elimination of the Specified Energy Property rules.

* to redirect research and development spending to focus on [SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND] environmentally sound energy technologies.

A. We will encourage efforts to produce energy from renewable and non-polluting sources such as wind, sun and biomass. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To encourage recovery of waste energy through co-generation such as providing heat for buildings from cooling water at power plants

- To consider the negative impacts of the nuclear industry to outweigh its benefits. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

*TO DIRECT government and research aid be directed to support SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND alternate/appropriate energy sources (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* to accelerate investment in sustainable energy infrastructure.

* to provide incentives to renewable energy producers and investors with a production credit of \$0.05 per kilowatt hour.

* to implement an Energy Research & Development Act to divert in excess of \$1 billion in annual federal research and development spending to fund sustainable energy research and development.

ELECTRICITY

The Green Party is committed to a non-nuclear future for Ontario. In Ontario 50% of our baseline electrical supply comes from Nuclear powered plants.

The dangers of Nuclear power include:

- It's association with the nuclear arms race.

- The lack of safe storage sites for radioactive wastes.

- The technological and financial inability to decommission

nuclear reactors.

- The uneconomic nature of the technology.
- The bureaucracy of specialists required to operate the system.
- The long-term health risks associated with this technology.
- The diversion of capital from, and the inevitable undermining and suppression of competing alternatives.
- The resulting promotion of electricity waste instead of conservation.
- The inevitable catastrophic melt downs.
- It is inefficient, inflexible and unreliable.
- There are security risks.
- Uranium is a non-renewable resource that causes occupational as well as environmental destruction in its production and distribution.
- Ecologically acceptable alternative technologies are available in Ontario.

Nuclear power is only possible through a complicated system of subsidies and grants. The end of Nuclear power will only come about when market forces are imposed on Ontario Hydro.

The Green Party of Ontario advocates:

1: Removing all subsidies for hooking up new installations to the power grids. It currently costs Ontario Hydro in new capital expenditures \$ 50,000 to hook a new single-family residence with electric heating onto the Nuclear Grid in Ontario. This subsidy encourages the use of Nuclear power production over solar or co-generation. There would be no exemptions to this policy. The objective is to get as many homes and businesses off the power grid as possible.

2. Instruct Ontario Hydro to buy electricity from non-utility generators at full-avoided costs.

3: Hydro's own internal planning documents reveal that a 1978 inventory of undeveloped low-profile hydro sites of small to medium scale dams, extensions to existing powerhouses, and redevelopment of abandoned sites would generate 14,000 MW of peak electric power. This is 28 times the peak output of a Pickering sized plant.

Ontario Hydro's own studies indicate that hydraulic development after conservation could displace the need for Darlington, Bruce and Pickering nuclear power station. This power would be generated when needed as opposed to nuclear's 60% over production requirements to meet peak demand. It would be generated at about \$ 950 for each new kilowatt (1981) or about 1500% less than Darlington

4: Electricity is at its peak demand in Ontario during the winter months. This is also when 73% of Ontario homes are burning oil or natural gas to heat their homes. The Green Party advocates retrofitting through tax credits the purchase of co generation furnaces that generate electricity when they burn oil or gas.

5: A program of research and development should be implemented to enable all homes to have their own photo-voltaic cell generation system and or co-generation capacity.

6: The electric grid should be used as an electricity exchange system and a means of access to reserve supply from existing hydro-electric, solar and co-generation plants.

7: Hydro rate structure should be revised to Reward conservation and production rather than waste.

8: Remove the exemption from home owners and life insurance to

residents of Ontario in the event of a nuclear accident. Currently you are not insured if there is a nuclear accident. This would effectively end any discussions about the economics of nuclear power.

9: Divert Ontario Hydro's nuclear research funds and resources to developing sustainable soft energy alternatives.

10: Continue and expand conservation strategies.

11: New industries should be encouraged to build and maintain locally controlled generation systems.

12: Ontario Hydro's board should be elected not appointed.

13: Direct passive solar heating for homes and smaller public buildings and hot water heating are now economically viable when combined with insulation and R-2000 building design. Other forms of heating and cooling can be reduced to occasional supplementary use.

14: A vigorous campaign to create new home design and retrofit existing homes to the required standards to achieve this objective should be implemented immediately, supported by redirected research and funds no longer required for the nuclear power program.

15: Research to improve the efficiency of and control the pollution from wood-burning stoves.

16: Hydro should pay an amount equal to the full avoided capital cost to the consumer for improvements that result in lower electrical consumption. ENDANGERED SPECIES AND HABITAT ACT

ONTARIO???

D. WE will support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. We will instigate an independent audit of Alberta's remaining low-cost petroleum resources, so that Albertans can make informed decisions regarding exports of oil and gas and the long-term energy security of the province. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000

* To give highest priority to the development of renewable energy resources and technologies such as wind, water, solar, and small scale geothermal (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO REQUIRE THAT 20% OF ELECTRICITY FROM GREEN SOURCES (WIND, SOLAR, BIOMASS, SMALL HYDRO AND COGENERATION OF ELECTRICITY AND HEAT) WITHIN TEN YEARS; (Deferred resolution)

* TO CONVERT THE FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEET TO ELECTRIC, PROPANE, NATURAL GAS, ETHANOL, ETC., AS A MEANS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES BY 50% WITHIN TEN YEARS; (Deferred resolution)

* TO RETROFIT AND USE OF OTHER ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES TO IMPROVE FEDERALLY OWNED OR CONTROLLED BUILDING STOCK BY 25% WITHIN FIVE YEARS AND 50% WITHIN TEN YEARS. (Deferred resolution)

* TO IMPLEMENT A CARBON CONSUMPTION TAX TO GRADUALLY DOUBLE THE REAL PRICE OF THESE FUELS OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD. (Deferred

* TO encourage [ENSURE] the construction of small decentralized power plants; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986) PROVIDING THAT THERE IS EQUAL ACCESS TO POWER AND PROVIDING THAT THERE IS A REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENERGY [

F. We will encourage small power producers to install power generation units which use renewable energy, and ensure that the electrical grid system buys surpluses at reasonable rates. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO support a change/raise in energy prices to true replacement costs for all users; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* TO support a change in rate structures to encourage conservation; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* To create regional soft energy supply councils to advise all levels of government on soft energy issues, with representatives from government, small soft energy companies, and interested groups and citizens (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support the replacement of coal-fired thermal generating plants as soon as possible and oppose the construction of any new coal-fired facilities (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support transitional financing to municipalities instituting biomass conversion [of non-toxic organic wastes including sewage solids]; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

WATER

* TO oppose the export of water from the province (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986) AND FROM CANADA [SEE PRESS RELEASE SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT ON POSITION OF BANNING EXPORT OF WATER]

* to ensure that water is not declared to be an "economic good"

* to prevent any privatization of community water systems.

MINING

* TO PLACE a moratorium on offshore oil drilling; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

* to review the mining industry establishing mineral conservation, environmental protection, and human safety (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

The Ontario ministry of Northern Development says the mining industry's "right to mine" should be given top priority. But the mining industry does not always act in the best interests of Native peoples, the citizens of the province, local communities, or the variety of life forms with which we share this planet. The Industry has diverted rivers, drained lakes, acidified the delicately balanced soils of northeastern Ontario, and laid barren the entire Sudbury basin. The impact of mining on the Northern environment must be minimized to protect wildlife habitat, aesthetics and spiritual values. Mining practices reflect total disregard for the biosphere. Legislation has reduced some of the extreme examples, however, we feel there is still a long way to go.

Therefore, we recommend:

- Investigations to plan for restitution be paid to Native peoples in Ontario
- Prohibit mine exploration and other mining activities in wilderness areas, parks, areas of natural and scientific interest and other environmentally significant areas.
- Require public notification, independent baseline flora and fauna studies, and an outline of planned habitat protection measures.
- Designate all proposed new mines and mine related activities under the environmental assessment acts.
- Zero discharge of toxins from mines. Emissions of pollutants must be reduced to zero. Refer to section on zero discharge.
- Require on-site treatment of all mine waste water and tailings leachate before it is released into ground water or adjacent water bodies.
- Require a closure plan, including financial assurance to be filed for public review 30 days before a new mine or mine related facility can be approved. Require a closure plan and financial assurances for all existing mines
- Tax mining production to more accurately reflect the costs to the public and the environment.
- Phase out of Uranium mining in Ontario.

(GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO ban the mining and export of uranium (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Uranium Mining

TO ban the exploration for and the mining of uranium in the province{S}, and the transport of uranium {WITHIN PROVINCES, AMONG PROVINCES AND OUTSIDE OF CANADA} BECAUSE OF THE HAZARDS OF RADIOACTIVITY IS UNSAFE FOR LIFE

AT ANY STAGE FROM EXTRACTION OF RAW MATERIALS TO DISPOSAL (. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

FORESTRY

Our forests are among our most valued ecosystems. Stewardship of this resource must include the protection of the ecosystem as well as support of the communities which are dependent on forest industries. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To develop regulations whereby the forest industries will be integrated into local sustainable economies. We will prevent the exploitation of the forest for the export of raw resources by multinationals corporations. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- to recognize that Forests belong to future generations and provide habitat for other species. clear-cutting should be banned and the remaining 1% of old growth should be preserved. Higher stumpage fees would encourage selective cutting, and value-added production creates more jobs than exporting raw logs. Hemp and kenaf should be grown as alternative sources of paper fiber. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- To support and work toward

legislation and regulations to accomplish the following:

a) That 20% of public land in Ontario be preserved.

b) Wildlife species and their habitat will be protected by a system of wildlife preserves in all vegetation zones and ecosystems, surrounded by buffer zones and connected by corridors, reproduced at all scales to the smallest, in all areas including rural agricultural and residential areas, and urban areas, with the goal of having all recoverable species which were present in 1500 in each vegetation zone, widely present in the same zone in the future, except that in the deciduous forest zone large predators and elk may be limited to one or a few large tracts.

c) The province and municipalities will accept co-responsibility

with the federal government for the protection of wildlife and habitat.

d) Forested areas will be managed so as to at least cycle through a relatively lengthy stage in which the species composition and water quality (as far as water quality is controllable by land use) is the same as before European settlement, and that if because of timber cutting or other land use practices the species complement is temporarily reduced, it can and will replenish itself from the surrounding area. Management practices will include the maintenance of a sufficient number of standing dead trees and downed trees to maintain all species.

e) Forest management practices for timber will be directed at producing product which is high in value per unit of volume, and is suitable to have high value added to it, preferably locally. Management practices will favour multiple tree species and multiple use, and will aim at a steady state forest of mixed tree species, wherever practicable.

f) There will be developed a pattern on forest management by local communities, including First Nations communities, within provincial guidelines, suitable for general application.

g) Forest areas which cannot be regenerated will not be cut.

h) Management practices will avoid effects on water quality and flow significantly greater in magnitude and duration than those which may occur naturally through seasonal changes and short-term cyclical climatic changes.

0) Taxation of forested land will be reformed to eliminate incentives for the liquidation of biological capital, in the form of the standing stock of trees and the other species which depend

on them.

j) Stream banks, in agricultural areas and elsewhere, and their surroundings which are essential for the preservation of stream water quality and species composition, will be maintained in appropriate native vegetation. Areas to be protected from cultivation, planting, grazing, and food and vehicle traffic, will be strictly delineated. Where necessary or appropriate, conservation easements or land will be purchased and held by the province, by conservation authorities, or by other public bodies.

k) Protected strips along streams will be integrated with wildlife corridors and walking trails, (generally at one edge) where appropriate, as will steep slopes. Flood plains will be used for corridors, buffer zones, and preserves where appropriate. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

The goal of an ecological forest management strategy should be to protect the resource for the future use of all species and yet at the same time provide long term employment.

To this end it is imperative that we:

-Ease the pressure on forest ecosystems by promoting improved efficiency in resource use. As an example, we must implement a system of converting used lumber products in wood composite products.

-New forestry leases should only be granted to individuals. These leases would be inheritable so that an individual who was steward to the land could pass it on to his children. These land grants would be no larger than 5,000 acres to any individual family.

These "new foresters" would be educated to ensure that harvesting

/ silvicultural techniques used were appropriate to facilitate successful regeneration.

-Banning of clear-cut forestry. Clear cutting is not forestry. It is a crime as morally abhorrent as rape. Maximum sizes of cuts must be legislated and appropriate densities of trees after harvesting as well as unharvested buffers must be mandated.

-Cooperatively run sawmills and pulp facilities would process the harvest. Provincial loan guarantees should be made available to purchase existing facilities from non residents.

-Developing a value-added forest economy that reflected the needs and goals of the community. Legislate that 50% of the harvest must be processed within that community.

-Establishing urban forests. Provide funds for the establishment of forests near the sources of consumption. The goal being to make all bioregions in the province as self sufficient as possible.

-Incorporating environmental costs into forest product through full cost accounting. This could be instituted through stumpage fees that reflected the true costs of sustainable forest management.

-Incorporating forest values and other uses into the timber planning process. This involves developing quantifiable objectives for non-timber values such as genetic diversity, recreation, water yield and quality, wildlife habitat. These should be identified as distinct components of forest management and integrated into existing timber and other related management guidelines.

Identify and protect the forests by

-Establishing and publishing comprehensive annual inventories

-Establishing as a target the protection of 50% of all standing forest for Wildlife / recreation reserves. In these areas only

forestry that enhances the health of the ecosystem would be allowed.

-Banning forestry in other areas of ecological significance.

-Undertake site rehabilitation and planting as necessary on previously cut and burned sites that are failing to regenerate naturally.

-Extend protection to all remaining old growth forests. ONTARIO POLICY, 1994)

FORESTRY THE ALGOMA HIGHLANDS

The Algoma Highlands contain the unlogged headwaters of the Mississagi, Batchewana, Goulais, Montreal, West Abinandong, and Nushatogani Rivers. 100 Km. north of Sault Ste. Marie and 80 Km. east of Lake Superior. During the 80's and early 90's clear-cut logging began to encroach on the area. Now further large scale logging operations are being planned. This area is home to Ontario's largest areas of dense unlogged old-growth sugar maple, yellow birch and white pine forests. This area contains a tremendous variety of plants and animals including wolves and other species that survive best in undisturbed landscapes. High quality wilderness experiences as well as fly-in hunting and fishing recreational activities are possible because of the Algoma Highlands' rich diversity of life. This area could act as a hunting, fishing ecological and recreational reserve which would help to protect traditional land uses in the region.

Ontario is divided into 13 ecological site regions which are subdivided into 65 ecological site districts. The Green Party of Ontario government is committed to protecting 50% of

representative areas of each ecological site district in Ontario.

The Algoma Highlands area straddles the boundary of two ecological site districts, one of which has no representative protected areas while the other is only partially represented. The Algoma Highlands could be part of an international program to link protected areas across the continent. The Highlands could become an important reference point for ongoing scientific study. The Canadian Forestry Service, Canadian Wildlife Service and the Ministry of Natural Resources are all conducting research in this area.

• To Recommend:

1: The Algoma Highlands be set aside as a wilderness preserve where there would be no further commercial resource extraction activities.

2: That the proposed Farewell Lake Rd. and Toll Creek Rd. that threatens to bisect the Highlands be stopped.

3: Only activities that do not threaten the old-growth red and white pine forests in the areas be permitted to take place in this area.

4: Withdraw approval for the construction of a large new mill in the area. This mill was approved without public consultation.

5: Release of the draft Gap Analysis Report for Site District 4E3, which rated this area as worthy of protection, be immediately released, since it is critical to the full examination of land use alternatives.

* TO support the immediate retention of all [remaining] ancient forest [canopy]. (B.C, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993)

* TO support non-violent civil disobedience aimed at opposing the accelerating "high-grading" of the last stands of old growth forests. (B.C, POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

15.1.1 Local Sustainable Forests

* TO develop policies whereby the forest industry and its products would be gradually integrated into local sustainable economies and cease to be primarily for international export (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986); and

[* TO BAN ALL FURTHER RAW LOG AND LOG EXPORTS AND STIMULATE LOCAL VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTS]

* TO ban on the export of raw logs. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO encourage pilot projects regionally in ecologically sustainable [SELECTION] logging practices and in regeneration of severely damaged forest areas. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993)

• To permit only those forestry methods which are ecologically economically sustainable. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

*TO HOLD the perpetrators of /such damage/ [ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE FORESTS] be financially responsible (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993)

* TO PROPOSE that such regeneration programs involve the training of cooperative groups to live and work in such designated areas (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986, 1993)

* TO support and develop eco-empathic practices of forest management leading to a variety of sustainable uses; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986) and:

* TO REQUIRE SELECTION LOGGING OR ECO-FORESTRY

* TO ENSURE that some /forest resources/ FORESTS MUST /may also/ be designated as minimal or no-use areas in the form of wilderness zones or spiritual sanctuaries. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Bioregional Forestry

* [TO ADVOCATE, UNDER A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES] greater control of [FORESTS] /forest resources/ by bioregional organizations, whether municipalities, local communities, local co operatives, or small business, from the perspective of sustainable yield of forests for the purpose of providing long-term local employment and a secure local economic base, and for the purpose of developing and disseminating cultural and educational values for the bioregional forest ecosystems. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO increase in stumpage fees to a level to allow for reforestation of logged lands; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

15.5.1 Community Forest Boards

* TO SUPPORT THE ENTRUSTING [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES], OF citizens of communities with the long-term care and use of the public forests (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO PHASE OUT existing tenure system of corporate forest use (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)* TO TRANSFER THE CARE OF THE FORESTS to the citizens of the watershed area, and that these citizens can implement a diversity of tenure best suited to the particular needs of their region [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO ENABLE each watershed region, elect a Community Forest Board which shall ensure the responsible care and protection of the watershed forests. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO promote policies which recognize that water is the connector in all ecosystems, including forests, and therefore must receive critical attention (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO REQUIRE AND promote policies which recognize the importance of maintaining intact forest soils (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO support the creation of elected Regional Forest Boards with a majority representation of citizens, and with native, labour, environment, and business representatives to oversee planning, inventories, ecological concerns, forest use allocation, and other aspects of human interaction with the forests; and(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO [PASS LEGISLATION] /support legislation/ to end large scale tenure for corporations or individuals, replacing it with a long term system of [SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustainable woodlots/, subject to periodic review by the local Forestry Board [WHICH FUNCTIONS WITHIN A

FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES.] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO GIVE the local forestry Board the power to revoke tenure; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* [TO PHASE OUT] /support phasing out of/ the involvement of large corporations in timber harvesting or reforestation, permitting instead only small-scale businesses to do this work /while processing work may still be done by the larger businesses/ (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO [ALLOW FOR] stumpage fees TO be determined by the local Forest Boards and/or a council representing all regional Forest Boards, and that the stumpage fees be sufficient to cover all costs of forest use including [/IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCALLY BASED FOREST OPERATIONS WITH SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICES] /road building, reforestation, ecological impact studies, etc/

* TO support a policy of broadening the selection process for forest ministry staff to include any citizens with appropriate skills, knowledge, or experience; and
(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE /development of/ an apprenticeship program for professional foresters whereby extensive practical experience (several years) [IN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND SELECTION FORESTRY] will be part of becoming a registered professional forester; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE /support the development/ of a marketing system for small producers of forest products; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO DEVELOP AND PROMOTE Extension programs for the public to assist people in following ecologically sound forest practices. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO EXPAND SILVICULTURE to include [ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustaining a/ mix of life forms and processes within a long term / [ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] /sustainable/ plan. From this point of view, all logging decisions must be married to forest rebuilding decisions, so that these functions are not being determined by different people or at different times. This plan must recognize that profits that may be deferred by ecological logging practices can be expected to be regained through decreased silvicultural expenses. The goal of silviculture shall be to maximize natural regeneration by promoting partial cut methods which maintain an uneven edge forest. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Residency Requirement

* TO GIVE priority in tenure and cutting rights to applicants meeting bioregional residency requirements to be regulated by Community Forest Boards through watershed management districts. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Forest Management

POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO PHASE OUT CURRENT METHODS in favour of more ecological methods; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO END ALL DISPUTED LAND USE /the disputed land use/ until an arbitrated settlement is reached if there be a dispute of decision between the elected watershed Forest Boards, (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO establish a council of Forestry Board representatives to function in the arbitration process [OVER DISPUTED LAND USE]; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO end all use of pesticides in forest management strategy; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO REPLACE large scale clear cutting as a forest management strategy WITH ecological /models of cutting/ SOUND. [SELECTION LOGGING] (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Slash burning

* TO BAN prescription burning (slash burning) of wood waste following timber harvest [BECAUSE IT] is accompanied by the production of potentially toxic, complex organic hydrocarbons (organic pyrosynthesis) including dioxins, and P.A.H.s.; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO BAN prescription burning of forest lands [BECAUSE FOREST LANDS] previously treated with herbicides and/or pesticides adds significantly to this medical risk by providing precursors for the pyrosynthesis of these hydrocarbons; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO end all slash burning in BC, as a regular practice and instead implement alternatives to slash burning such as chipping and composting; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO IMMEDIATELY IMPLEMENT an air quality monitoring system sophisticated enough to assess pyro synthetic hydrocarbon pollution due to slash burning (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

* TO CANCEL FOREST TENURES OF logging firms whose deferred taxes amounting to more than \$9 billion at the end of the fiscal year 1993/94, have not been paid by the end of each fiscal years have their logging tenures canceled and that they be required to pay all deferred taxes plus interest before being considered for new tenures. (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE (\$2,533,507,000)

Maintain a universal accessible non-two tier non-privatized, public health system with an emphasis on preventive medicine. Redirect 3 billion from the current military budget into Department of Finance for transfer payments for health. Instituting a health promotion and disease prevention program through invoking the precautionary principle including eliminating environmentally induced health risks. Funding must be redirected to research into prevention of environmentally induced illnesses. Replace the current food guide with a new Canada food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians committee for responsible Medicine (PCRM) as a model. The current Canada Food Guide should be replaced by a New Canada Food Guide based on the recommendations of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (P.C.R.M) as a model. A New Canada Food Guide will recommend the New Four Food Groups which the P.C.R.M. recommends, i.e. (1) fruits, (2) vegetables, (3) grains, and (4) legumes with other items mentioned as foods that people may choose to eat, but not recommended as ideal or necessary for health. Human right to safe, unadulterated food must be guaranteed.

Canadian International Trade Tribunal

Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions

Assistance to Clients and Assessment of Returns

Customs and Trade Administration

Verification and Enforcement

Revenue Collections

Appeals

Administration and Information Technology

Revenues Credited to the vote

TRANSFER PAYMENTS

GRANTS

Children's Special Allowance Payments

CONTRIBUTIONS

Province of Quebec in respect of the joint administration
cost of the federal and provincial sales taxes

FINANCE (\$63,718,189.000) Surplus transfer 12 billion

Auditor General should be elected by an all-Party Committee. Apart from the Commission on Sustainable Development, there should be a position to determine the comparative legitimacy of the nature and type of expenditures and not just the auditing appropriateness. Examine COMER's banking reforms.

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION (\$758,325,000)

Canada must discontinue socially inequitable and environmentally unsound international investment that contributes to the development of economic and ecological refugees. It would be important for the Department to acknowledge the role that Canada plays in contributing to the displacement of people. The Department must ensure that the Citizenship Act is not unjust and discriminatory and is in compliance with international law; and that the Act incorporates the recommendations of the Coalition for the rights of Immigrants and Refugees. The Act must not (i) discriminate on the grounds of social condition by giving priority to privileges of affluent applicants by bringing government policies in line with "the forces of globalization" (ii) penalize immigrants who may have inadvertently misrepresented her/himself on an application; (iii) discount the time spent in Canada as being counted for residence status; (iv) continue the use of terms such as "crime", abuse" and maintaining the safety of society which send a message that immigrants are dangerous; similarly or such as "illegal" being used to designate refugees; (v) permit excessive new powers of the Minister to annul citizenship or of the Cabinet to refuse citizenship on the basis of undefined 'national interest; (vi) download the costs of language and skills training to community groups and individual immigrants and refugees and their sponsors; (vii) intimidate potential sponsors with threats of law suits when failure to support sponsored immigrants occurs. The Government must implement the Convention for the Protecting of Refugees, and must sign and ratify and implement the Convention for the Protection of Migrant workers and their families.

PARLIAMENT (\$310,272,000)

Salaries of each Parliamentarian should be reduced by \$10,000 and the savings transferred to the Department of Public Works and Government Services into initiating a fund to assist in fulfilling the human right to housing (@\$3,00,000) and to the Department of Human Resources into the Anti-Poverty Fund. Each Senator's salary should be also reduced by \$10,000 and the (@\$1,000,000) savings transferred into the above funds. The criteria for selection of senators should be changed from the whim of patronage to the commitment to merit based on life time contribution to the promotion of the Public Trust.

Parliament

Senate

Library of Parliament

PRIVY COUNCIL (\$271,182,000)

The Election's Act should be revised to require full disclosure of donations to political parties not only when given directly to the political party and during an election but also when given to regional associations and to candidates, and leadership campaigns outside of elections. Corporate donations should be disallowed. The inequitable "first past the post system"-- which contravenes Section 15 of the Charter should be replaced with some form of mixed proportional representation system". The fact that representatives, from NGO's with charitable status, run for political office should not jeopardize the charitable status of the organization. Funding should be redirected to extending the role of the Auditor General's Commission on Sustainable Development to assess the governments' level of compliance with international agreements and to creating an additional position for assessing the substance of government spending.

DEPARTMENT

Office of the Prime Minister

Ministers" Offices

Privy Council Office

Commission of Inquiry and Task forces

Canadian Centre for Management Development

Contribution to building a Management Agenda for
the Public Service of the Future

Strengthening "Corporate" Leadership Capacity through learning

Support leaders of change and Transformation

Program support for strategic directions of CCMD

Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat

Can. Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety board

Chief Electoral Officer

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy

Commissioner of Official Languages

Security Intelligence Review Committee

Leadership Network

ELECTIONS CANADA

RECALL

- enact a law whereby if an electoral district requests with reason a member of parliament to be recalled, that person must resign his/her seat as a member and an election to be held with 60 days to fill the vacant seat (GPC, 1990).

- Recall could be initiated by any person within an electoral district by collecting signatures, on forms to be made available by the electoral officer

- Recall would require signatures of 20% plus one of the eligible voters [of the electoral district] verified to be accurate by the [district's returning officers, [[who would implement the recall]]] (GPC, 1990). Verification by the returning officer would be in the form of a poll whereby all eligible voters [within the electoral district] may take part, as if an election was being held. this may happen only once between general elections [and only once] per [electoral district]

A Green Party government would undertake

* to phase out limits to democratic participation such as \$1000 deposits required for federal candidates.

Alternative voting systems

Proportional representation

The present electoral system in Alberta and in Canada [throughout Canada] creates governments which are not representative of the population. The Green Party would introduce a system of proportional representation, similar to that used in /most developed countries/. [countries]. Some seats would be contested according to our present system, and some seats would be allocated in proportion to the total votes cast for each party. This will encourage participation by all citizens and reduce conflicts caused by regional differences. (RENEWAL OF DEMOCRACY GREEN ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

ELECTORAL REFORM

Our electoral system is surprisingly undemocratic. In:

-1979 Joe Clark formed a government with 36 % of the popular vote, the Liberals received 40 % of the vote.

-1980 Trudeau received a solid majority with 44 % of votes cast.

-1988 Mulroney won with 43 %, he then pushed through the F.T.A..

The Liberals and N.D.P. received 52 % of the vote opposed it.

-1990 Bob Rae received a solid majority with 36 % of the vote.

-1991 the N.D.P. in B.C. and Saskatchewan are in power with 65 % of the seats and less than 40 % of the vote.

-1993 the Conservatives received 2 million votes and only 2 seats.

As well as producing undemocratic results, the system is not open to all Canadians. During election campaigns, millions of dollars are spent on advertising and campaign tours. This media saturation works and it strongly favours the party with the most money. As a result, the party in power generally represents the

interests of those that can provide the most financial support---big businesses and wealthy individuals. If the interests of the majority of Canadians are to be fairly represented by our governments, it is critical that we remove the advantages of spending power in election campaigns. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Our current electoral system undermines Canada's democratic integrity as political parties usually win a solid majority of the seats while only capturing a minority of the total votes.

In 1993, the Liberal Party won 60% of the seats with only 41% of the vote. the current system also makes votes unequal depending on who you vote for.

For example, in 1993, the Bloc Quebecois elected 54 members with 13% of the vote while the Progressive Conservatives won just two seats despite having 16% of the electorate supporting them. this means that it took more votes to elect one PC Mp than any other party.

RESOLUTION ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that representation in the legislature accurately reflect the opinion of the voters, and that major changes in the structure and function of the Government of Ontario shall not be undertaken without a consensus among legislators and voters, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario advocates a system of proportional representation for elections to the Ontario legislature, and be it further resolved that the Green Party of Ontario will support and work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. A Royal Commission shall be established to investigate and present to Ontarians the major possibilities for electoral reform encompassing the selection of MPPs from single-member

constituencies by a majority rather than a plurality method, and alternatively, systems of proportional representation, and the Royal Commission shall present succinct analyses of the merits and demerits of each choice together with references to more detailed analyses and studies.

2. The systems of proportional representation presented shall include those offering voters a choice among candidates of the same party in multi-member constituencies, as well as systems in which the order of election of individual candidates of the same party is determined by the party alone.

3. A referendum, preferably at the same time as a general election, shall be held to permit the voters to choose among the systems presented by the Royal Commission.

4. The voting method used for the referendum shall be one which selects as far as possible a system approved by the majority of Ontario voters, and it shall be one of: a decision tree, or the single transferable vote (preferential vote or alternative vote), or the approval vote, or a combination of two or more of these systems. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Proportional Representation

The Green Party suggests switching to proportional representation so that when a party receives 15% of the popular vote it would also receive 15% of the seats in Parliament. We would oppose paid political advertising and political donations. Instead all parties should receive equal access to the media and funding. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Participatory Democracy

Proportional representation provides an electoral system that

produces governments which are responsive to the will of the electorate. Under the current system, a party could win 20% of the vote across Canada and not receive a single seat in Parliament. Proportional representation means that the number of seats in the house represents the percentage of the population that supports the platforms of the elected parties.

Our democracy regularly disenfranchises 1/3 of the electorate by not representing them in the legislature and places people in power who do not have the approval of the majority of the voters.

-1979 Clark won with 36 % of the vote, the Liberals lost with 40.

-1980 Trudeau won a majority with only 44% of the votes.

-1988 Mulroney received 43 % of the vote, he enacts the F.T.A.. The Liberals and N.D.P. opposed it and received 52% of the vote.

-1990 Rae receives a solid majority with 36 % of the vote.

-1991 N.D.P. in B.C. and Saskatchewan are in power with 65% of the seats and less than 40 % of the vote.

-1993 Conservatives receive over 2 million votes and 2 seats.

Webster's dictionary defines democracy as "government by the people; especially, rule of the majority." By this definition Canada is only occasionally a democracy.

Whatever the divisions between Ontario and Quebec and the rest of Canada, they are reinforced by our voting system. To gain power a party need only win the majority of seats in Ontario and Quebec. Thus, the interests of the other eight provinces and the two territories are secondary. Major parties choose candidates particularly in winnable seats, who are predominantly middle-aged, middle-class, white males who have a tendency to be lawyers. Only 10% of MP's are women yet more than half the population is female.

Countries using a proportional voting system elect woman in far greater numbers. Parties no longer represent an ideological perspective, rather they pander to the lowest common denominator during an election in a cynical attempt to get 40% of the vote and then implement their hidden agenda during their tenure.

Most countries use proportional representation in national elections. This leads to coalition governments that more accurately reflect the population. Many have noted that Canada is best governed under a minority government because like a government elected under the proportional representation system they are forced to work together in the common interest of voters. Our system leads to a strong government that does not have to moderate its opinion with the views of others. The greater danger lies in the current system's ability to elect governments that represent only a minority of the electorate, but have an unassailable majority in Parliament.

We favour the additional member system of proportional representation practiced which maintains constituency links. The system regionally "tops up" seats, which means almost all voters will be represented by a regional MP from his or her preferred party.

The Green Party advocates:

1: The Green party advocates replacement of the present first-past-the-post electoral system with the additional member system of proportional representation as practised in many countries. This implies that the number of seats in the house represents the percentage of the population that supports the platforms of the elected parties. This system maintains constituency links by

regionally "topping up" seats so that all voters will be represented by a regional MP from his or her preferred party.

2. No advertising by political parties, governments or special interest groups. The positions of the parties would be presented in free and equal time/space in the national media. The individual candidates would be presented to the community by door to door canvassing, "town hall" meetings and by free and equal time/space in the local media.

3. Each party and each candidate would be given, from public funds, sufficient monies to cover only basic office expenses. Additional spending would not be permitted.

4: The Green party advocates banning of non reusable or recyclable lawn signs used during political campaigns. They are wasteful of resources and perpetuate a very shallow level of participation of the public in electoral politics.

5: A binding "none of the above" option on the ballot, if none of the above receives the most votes a new election would be triggered.

6: A binding legislative initiative, referendum and recall authority for voters.

* to reform our current electoral system along the principles of proportional representation where a party receives a number of seats equal to their share of the vote.

* to promote proportional representation for its positive effect in electing more women and minorities to parliaments around the world.

* to recommend a Promotional Representative system similar to that used in Germany and New Zealand, where political parties hold seats after passing a 5%-threshold of the popular vote.

* to encourage the use of the mixed-member-proportional system where Canadians would vote twice: once for their local representative (as they do now) and once for the

party of their choice (which would determine how many seats a party can have). Such a system would ensure Canadians have both personal and political representation.

- To create an Independent Assembly of CANADIANS /Albertans/ which will examine and make recommendation on all processes involved in provincial and municipal governments. Priority would be given to the following issues: (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

I. Alternative methods of electing our representatives in government, for example proportional representation (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

II alternative methods of government which would encourage cooperation between political parties instead of the present adversarial relationships

III the right of recall of MLA's (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

21. RESOLUTION ON ELECTORAL REFORM FOR ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

(carried as is)

Whereas the interests of citizens in municipal government as at other levels of government are best served by the accurate representation of voter opinion on municipal councils and in the selection of mayors, by the avoidance of artificial dominance by minority groups, and by the avoidance of vote-splitting in mayoral elections, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. In Ontario municipal elections for mayor or reeve, the voting method employed shall be the single transferable vote (preferential vote or alternative vote), or if the municipality so, chooses, the approval vote, whether the electorate is the voters at large or the council.
2. Elections for municipal councils in Ontario shall be conducted by the single transferable vote in constituencies each electing

not less than three members of council using the Droop quota and Gregory transfers.

3. Definitions:

Approval vote: the method in which each voter may give one vote only to as many candidates as he or she considers acceptable, and the single candidate with the most votes wins election.

Single transferable vote: the method in which each voter allocates a rank or preference number to as many candidates on the ballot as he or she wishes or the law prescribes, and where there is more than one place to be filled (member to be elected) in a constituency, a quota is established, and initially any candidate having a number of first choice (rank or reference number 1) votes equal to or exceeding the quota is elected and any surplus ballot papers bearing surplus votes for such candidates are transferred to the candidates of next preference number on the ballot paper, and after the transfer of surpluses the candidate with the least number of first choice plus transferred votes is dropped from consideration, and that candidate's ballot papers are transferred to the candidates having the next preference rank on each ballot, and the process continues until the required number of candidates either meets the quota or has more votes than the single remaining alternative.

Alternative vote: the single transferable vote applied to the filling of one place or the selection of one choice, as in a mayoral election or the selection of a councilor or MPP from a single-member ward or constituency.

Drop quota: the number obtained by dividing the total number of

valid votes cast in a constituency by a number which is one more than the number of places to be filled (members to be elected) and increasing the result to the next whole number.

Gregory transfer: the method of transferring surplus votes by transferring all of the candidate's votes but giving each vote a fractional value equal to the number of surplus votes divided by the candidate's total number of votes, so that $s/c \times c = sc/c = s$, thus, making the number of votes transferred to each remaining candidate the same however many times the count is repeated.

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Voting in government

- To Allow all elected representatives TO participate in the process of government THROUGH free votes in most circumstances. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Financial Reforms

(ii) institutional collusion which continues to occur through the condoning of corporate donations to political parties;

The Elections Act failed to substantively address a loophole where contributions to constituency associations and to candidates, including leadership candidates, outside of the formal election period are not presently required to be disclosed thus permitting questionable and undisclosed corporate contributions.

SMP SYSTEM PERPETUATES THE FAILURE TO DISCLOSE SOURCE OF DONATIONS

SMP SUPPORTS THE CONTINUATION OF CORPORATE FUNDING

The Liberals, Reform and Progressive Conservatives have about 75% of the seats. All three parties accept corporate funding from the Banks, financial institutions, greenhouse

gas producers (oil, coal and gas, automobile, forest companies); mining industry, chemical industry; pharmaceutical industry, agribusiness industry, tobacco companies, food chains and restaurants nuclear industry; gun lobby (Reform) military industries etc.... "unethical screen) through which they pass political donations, it is not surprising that there is the lack of political will to establish strong mandatory guidelines to regulate industry. Given that 75% of the elected representatives are dependent on these donations there is little likelihood that they would support a clause in the Election's Act preventing corporate funding and permitting only individuals to contribute to political parties, given that only individuals vote.

In the international sphere, it is deemed to be illegal for Canadian corporations to give money to elected officials in governments outside of Canada (this practice is referred to as "bribery" in Canadian law, see EDC document prepared for Globe 2000).

- The Elections Act failed to substantively address a loophole where contributions to constituency associations and to candidates, including leadership candidates, outside of the formal election period are not presently required to be disclosed thus permitting questionable and undisclosed corporate contributions.

Canada has international made a commitment to reproductive health which includes the right to choose an abortion. If Canada does reverse this, they would have international repercussions.

Political Donations

- To support and work toward legislation embodying the following measures and principles:

1. Corporate contributions to Ontario political parties, constituency associations, and candidates shall be unlawful, and effective penalties shall be provided.

2. Individual contributions shall be limited to a total of \$ 2000 per calendar year plus \$ 2000 per election period, to all parties, constituency associations, and candidates combined, throughout the province.

3. The Ontario political contribution tax credit system for contributions from individuals shall be maintained substantially as it exists at present.
4. Election subsidies payable to candidates and parties shall be calculated on an amount per vote obtained, and there shall be no minimum vote requirement to qualify for subsidy.
5. Legislation on political financing shall be designed on the assumption that it is desirable to facilitate the establishment and growth of new political parties in order to encourage the development of new ideas and policies and to promote a healthy competition among parties. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

Strategy for funding political parties:

- (a) The Ontario Commission on Election Finances shall make annual payments from provincial funds to registered parties and constituency associations, to a total amount which shall cover the greater part of their total expenses averaged over election and non-election years.
- (b) The amount distributed to each party and constituency association in each year shall be determined by allotting to each Ontario resident who files an income tax return and his or her adult dependents, for the preceding calendar year, a sum such as a dollar to be divided among the registered parties as the tax filer or adult dependent sees fit, and an equal sum to be divided in the same proportions among the registered constituency associations of the various parties in the constituency in which

the tax filer resides.

(c) The distribution shall be accomplished by providing to each Ontario tax filer and adult dependent along with the income tax return, a machine-readable form which shall bear the name of each registered party and the address, telephone number and email and website address of its provincial headquarters, and opposite each party name the form shall bear outlined squares to some such number as ten, each square having some such nominal value as ten cents.

(d) Each tax filer or dependent shall darken a number of squares representing the total amount which he or she has been allotted to divide among the registered parties, and shall return the form to Revenue Canada with his or her tax return, and Revenue Canada shall enter upon each form the tax filer's postal code in machine readable form so that from the postal code the tax filer's constituency of residence may be determined, and so that from that point on the necessary calculations up to the issuance of cheques can be completely computerized and can be accomplished economically.

(e) If the tax filer or dependent does not darken the correct number of squares then the sums allotted to that person shall be distributed in proportion to the number of squares actually darkened.

(f) If the tax filer or dependent does not fill out the form in a usable manner, or at all, then the sums allotted to that person shall be distributed according to the average of all those forms which were filled out in a usable manner.

(g) If a registered party does not have a registered constituency

association in any given constituency, then any sum which may have been allocated to that nonexistent constituency association shall be paid to the registered party in a manner which permits the party to identify the constituency in respect of which the money has been paid.

(f) The Commission on Election Finances shall enter into a contract with Revenue Canada under which Revenue Canada shall distribute, collect and process the forms, shall store them until the following general election, shall preserve the confidentiality of the information contained on the forms, and shall perform the necessary calculations except those under subsection (g) above.

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

19. RESOLUTION ON ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTION FINANCES (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that municipal politics shall be conducted in the interests of citizens rather than in the interests of businesses or real estate developers, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. Corporate contributions to the election campaigns of candidates for mayor and councilor in Ontario municipalities shall be unlawful, and effective penalties shall be provided.
2. Contributions from one individual to the election campaigns of candidates for mayor and councilors in Ontario municipalities shall be limited to a total of \$ 500 for all candidates combined in all Ontario municipalities during and for any one election

period. 3. Individual contributions shall be creditable against Ontario income tax payable, to the extent of 75% for the first \$50 and 50% for the next \$ 100, and this credit shall be in addition to the credit for contributions to provincial parties, constituency associations, and candidates. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- to replace paid political advertising and political donations with equal access to the media [delete: and funding for all parties (GPC, 1996)

- * to impose strict limits upon election campaign spending, and particularly limit amounts raised from vested economic interests such as corporations and unions, and eliminate refund of 22.5%

- TO reform regulations for financial contributions to political parties and electoral campaigns so that only individuals who are qualified to vote may donate. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO mandate that all political party advertising will be paid for by the political party itself. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

DONATIONS

- TO reform regulations for financial contributions to political parties and electoral campaigns so that only individuals who are qualified to vote may donate. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to eliminate the use of funds by incumbent and government parties during the pre-election writ period.

- * TO PROPOSE THAT during a provincial election campaign no political party or candidate would be permitted to spend directly or indirectly more than \$50 (indexed for inflation) per eligible voter in the riding (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

- * TO PROPOSE THAT no political party or candidate for elected office be permitted to receive more than \$3000 per year from any one individual or other agency (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Equal access to media

- * to ensure equal access by all registered political parties to publicly regulated media during elections

Boundary redefinition

- TO establish an independent process for defining new electoral boundaries. Consideration will be given to bioregional differences, and only a 10 % variance in population will be permitted. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Fixed term

- * TO PROPOSE that the provincial legislature should be moved to fixed-term sessions, with regularly scheduled elections except when there is a motion of non confidence (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- To move to a fixed four-year term for Provincial Governments and we will mandate at least two sittings of the legislature per year. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

To ensure that all Canadian citizens have the opportunity to choose, in a referendum, among proposals for electoral reform from all political parties and other citizens' groups (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

- To advocate that the constitutional amendments include: most of the legislators elected by proportional representation (% of votes received = % of seats received) (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

some legislators elected by district and the majority by party list

legislative representation for parties receiving 2% or more of the provincial popular vote

provisions for parties and independents receiving less than the minimum to assign their votes to another candidate

district representation for isolated and distinct areas

no discrimination based on the wealth or income of a candidate, party, or referendum committee, etc.

the right of each voter to be informed of all candidates', referendum committees' and parties' electoral information

ample, equal and free broadcast time for all candidates on all broadcast media, spending limits in each electoral district

door-to-door enumeration of voters to revise a permanent voters list for all levels of government

Electoral Reform Regulations

- To enact the following:

- a) abolition of election fees and deposits

- b) spending limits in each electoral district indexed to the median provincial income (plus travel allowances in non-urban ridings)

- c) distribution of paper and electronic copies (including recorded copies for the visually impaired) of "voters' booklets" to each voter including statements from each candidate (in their electoral district) and

statements from each party and referendum committee

- d) closure of all businesses and government offices on polling day except for essential, news media, and electoral services

- e) possible incentives to attend the polls or disincentives to shun the polls
(ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

Grass Roots Democracy

- To endorse the principle that all government should be decentralized to the most appropriate human scale; and (POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- To endorse the principle that all people should have the opportunity to be directly involved in the decisions that affect their lives through direct participatory democracy; and (POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

1. Government reform

TO PROVIDE SYSTEMS FOR /provide/ all citizens with the opportunity to have input into the decisions which affect their lives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- To endorse the principle that the local community or neighbourhood and its watershed is the basic unit of self-government since it is the locus of direct democracy, human-scale institutions, and fine-grained adaptation to place; and
- To endorse the principle that government at regional and provincial levels would serve primarily as coordinating bodies needed to accomplish larger cooperative projects, as well as arbitrate disputes, address broader human and non-human interests, and provide information and expertise. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO increase the power of municipalities to make decisions affecting their jurisdictions, and promote a greater delegation of municipal decision making to local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997) [WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF PRINCIPLES]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES (3,811,119,000)

Funds relocated from Parliamentarians (@\$3,00,000,000). from Senators (@1,000,000) from Governor General budget (@\$3,00,000).to Human Right to Housing fund. At Habitat II (1996) Canada made a commitment to develop environmentally sound human settlements in consultation with community organizations and individuals, particularly those that have been traditionally marginalized from the decision-making process. Ensuring that all Canadians have access to housing is not only the right thing to do but also is a human right recognized under the International Covenant of Cultural and Economic Rights, 1966. Redirect, as proposed in 1999, \$1.63 billion from Department of Public works to implement commitments made though Habitat II, in particular, funds from Canada Mortgage and Housing should be redirected to guaranteeing the human right to housing.

DEPARTMENT

Capital expenditures

Real Property disposition Revolving Fund

Translation Bureau Revolving Fund

CANADA INFORMATION OFFICE
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORP
CANADA POST CORPORATION

HOUSING:

The Ontario Greens believe that decent housing is a universal social right and utilitarian necessity. The primary obstacles to home ownership are policies that encourage an increase in population which increases the demand on existing housing. This facilitates an environment of land speculation and created scarcity.

There is a need for housing in 4 general categories

- 1) Privately owned homes
 - 2) Coop housing
 - 3) Rental accommodations
 - 4) Social assisted housing
- 1) Privately owned homes

A Green government is committed to encouraging home ownership by implementing the following policies.

1: The Green Party of Ontario is committed to entering into negotiations with the Federal government to regulate the funds raised from R.R.S.P.'s to be used solely for the purpose of providing mortgages for Canadians.

2: We are also committed to government support for the creation of community land trusts.

A community land trust is a non profit corporation which owns land. It leases the land to individuals according to the use value of that land. Our needs for land are many and often in conflict. Land can provide all the things we need if we plan carefully and

secure local control over land use decisions. The central principal motivating a land trust is that buildings, and all things done in or on the land should be owned by individuals, but the land itself should be owned by the community as a whole.

A land trusts primary function is to buy or accept gifts of land and lease it back to members under a 99-year lease that is automatically renewable and inheritable. Part of the process is determining, in conjunction with land use planners, local government and the community at large, the most appropriate use for a given parcel of land.

The business of the land trust is conducted by a board of governors elected by the membership. Members are encouraged to join or form committees to address particular issues of land use. The Community Land Trust allows people to buy a house for what it is worth without having to buy the artificially inflated land that it sits on.

The lease restricts the resale price of the home to the value of the building and other improvements in or on the land, that is the cost of rebuilding the same house and grounds again at the time of the sale. This makes it's affordable for every subsequent buyer, not just the first. No one buying the house will have to pay for the inflated price of the land. The return to the seller is therefore, equal to the increase in the price of building materials and labour in the area. The same holds true for commercial land and farm land. A leaseholder owns, buys and sells the result of real work, not the result of speculation.

At its core the community land trust is a management group. It can work flexibly with individuals or organizations to accomplish the

objectives of the community for agricultural, commercial, industrial, open spaces, or other land uses. Community land trusts are not abstract theories but living working organizations. There are dozens of land trusts in existence in North America today.

2) Coop housing

For first time and low-income home buyers as well as for other tax payers the most cost-effective way to acquire a home is through A Co-op. In co-ops, individuals work together to build (sweat equity), organize and, maintain their homes. Government loan guarantees, small grants as seed money and zoning changes are all that is needed to provide individuals with their own homes. Personal initiative and pride will finish the project.

3) Rental accommodations

In a society freed from an expanding population and land speculation rental properties could be returned to the free market. For the large numbers of people who for whatever reason don't want to own a home, or be part of a co-op, rental accommodation must be made available. Greens do not see rent controls as being desirable, they are however necessary in our current economic climate.

4) Social assisted housing

The Green Party of Ontario is committed to policies which facilitate decent, permanent shelter for those in need:

We are committed to making changes to the zoning regulations of our province which will encourage a mix of housing alternatives in every community.

New communities (and renovated older communities) would be required to have as a percentage of total houses built:

1: More options for temporary housing must be provided such as

Group homes and temporary shelters, Rent-subsidized, public housing.

2: Every neighbourhood should have councils to consider building permits which would ensure that every development would have a range of price variations.

LAND USE Refer to Insert

The objective of Green land use policy is to

- 1: Ensure that land is used in a frugal fashion.
- 2: Ensure that our cities and its inhabitants consume as few resources as possible
- 3: Ensure that land use planning and development practices in urban and rural Ontario consider the present and future environmental, social and economic needs of all species in the Province.

To that end we recommend:

- 1: Improved land use planning through meaningful public participation in land use planning at all stages of development.
- 2: Mandate full intervenor funding for all Ontario Municipal Board hearings.
3. Restrict strip development through the development of Greenbelts around urban areas.

4. Through a re structured zoning act encourage mixed communities where people work from their homes, establishing self owned businesses that serve their neighbours with recreation, shopping, manufacturing, and educational institutions in the neighbourhood. (GPO, 1994)

5: The establishment of model ecological communities based on our definition of sustainability. (Section 1)

6: The identification of areas of ecological and cultural value.

And the protection of these areas with strong legislation that provides jail terms for individuals who ignore land use guidelines.

This would be accomplished through a new Heritage Act which would outline strict provincial guidelines expanded to cover the natural heritage of the rural landscape i.e., agricultural land, wood lots, heritage buildings, wet lands, coastlines and waterways.

7: The protection of all Class 1 and 2 farm land in Ontario without exception. Policies to be adopted that will make farming a viable alternative is outlined in community land trusts and agriculture sections.

8: Improved wildlife and wetland habitat conservation and restoration, wilderness and public recreation parks.

9: Establish a program to set aside 50% of Ontario's landmass in wilderness parks and biological preserves. The objective being to protect representatives of all-natural ecosystems and species in Ontario. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

DEPARTMENT OF SOLICITOR GENERAL

(2,727,095,000) - 500,000,000

Redirect funding into a new training and education program for CSIS and RCMP to assist them in distinguishing between dissent and subversion, in removing preconceptions, stereotypes, and prejudice, and in not violation civil and political rights. and into

retraining programs fostering respect for the public trust. Redirect funding also into disciplinary action for violation of civil and political rights and for having

discriminated on any designated ground. The emphasis should be on crime prevention through social programs rather than incarceration. Redirect CSIS funding of \$16 BILLION into International cooperation supporting Non-Governmental Organization that are promoting the public trust. Redirect .003 billion from the National Round Table -an arena of competing interests condoning conflict of interest - Principle-based Advisory Compliance Enforcement (PACE) -- a principle-based decision-making process promoting the establishment of Criteria of Public Trust. PACE will not be sector based but principle-based drawing upon expertise and experience of members of the community. \$500 million relocated from Solicitor General to Social Justice and Development (Human Resources) to promote youth-related programs.

Department

Advice to the Solicitor General

Grants:

First Nations Policing Program

Contributions to First Nations Policing

Office of Inspector General of CSIS

Executive Services and Corporate Support

CSIS

Correctional Service

National Parole Board

Office of the Correctional Investigator

RCMP

RCMP External Review Committee

RCMP Public Complaints Commission

TREASURY BOARD (\$1,906,631,000)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT (911,872,000) -

Redirect funds to promote environmentally sound alternative transportation. At Habitat II (1996), Canada made a commitment to move away from car-dependency; the question is no longer whether or not to move away from car-dependency but how. At UNCED (1992), Canada made a commitment to promote environmentally sound public transportation. Substantial funding should be redirected to preventing harm through regulation not through “clean-up and mitigation”, and to enacting legislation across Canada to ensure compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, including Endangered Species legislation and with the previous obligation incurred in response to the Framework Convention on Climate Change--reduction of CO2 emissions 20% from 1990 levels by the year 2000= through removing subsidies to fossil fuel companies and through moving away from car dependency.

Redirect funding to developing environmentally sound transportation across Canada and to revitalize the railway system.

GRANTS

BC ferry and coastal freight and
passenger services

CONTRIBUTIONS;

Rail and ferry

Programs and Divestitures

Airport etc

Highway subsidy including bridges

*Marine St Lawrence

Pedestrian Communities and Rail

Trains concentrate development while cars encourage sprawl. Greens would revitalize the rail system for long-distance haulage and passenger travel. We envision gradually

rebuilding all urban areas into pedestrian communities, interconnected by surface light rail, making the private automobile redundant. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

A Green government would undertake:

- * to move away from car-dependency as agreed to at the Habitat II Conference (1996).

- * to tax all vehicles to pay for the damage they do to the roads and environment.

- * to design all highways to serve first walkers, then cyclists, then public transport, then other forms of transport.

- * to design taxes and support research to build an efficient, cheap automobile, suitable for rural use, the range to be suitable for the user to travel to the nearest rail station;

- * to actively promote the use of rail for all heavy loads, and extend the rail network to serve all urban locations conveniently.

- * TO REVITALIZE THE RAIL SYSTEM FOR LONG DISTANCE HAULING OF GOODS, AND INTER-COMMUNITY PASSENGER TRAVEL; (deferred resolution)

- * to actively promote and extend light rail transport for all city and inter-city travel

- * to adopt the green transportation hierarchy: walking, bicycles, transit, and lastly private automobiles.

III We will encourage the use of public transportation, car pooling, bicycling and walking in order to reduce urban air pollution. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to promote the reformation of cities to an aggregate of neighbourhoods, to minimize the need for travel.

- * to advocate that the heaviest loads should be, where possible, carried by water;

- * to de-emphasize the use of air transport or eliminate it if surface transportation is faster.

- * to promote environmentally-sound transportation systems that contribute to the development of Ecocities.

- TO MOVE AWAY FROM CAR-DEPENDENCY, BY INSTITUTING APPROPRIATE REGULATIONS, PHASING OUT THE USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE AND ADOPTING OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TRANSPORTATION SUCH AS BICYCLE PATHS (1998)

- TO DEVELOP TRANSPORT POLICIES THAT EMPHASIZE MOBILITY ALTERNATIVES OTHER THAN THE AUTOMOBILE, DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES, IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF EXISTING MODES OF TRANSPORT, AND ADOPTING APPROPRIATE PRICING (1998)

- TO URGE "CAR-DEPENDENT" STATES, PARTICULARLY THOSE THAT ARE PROMINENT IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY, TO BEGIN TO PHASE OUT THE USE OF THE AUTOMOBILE, AND TO STOP PROMOTING THE AUTOMOBILE IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (1998)

- TO URGE THE CURRENTLY "NON-CAR-DEPENDENT" STATES TO HELP THE CAR-DEPENDENT STATES TO CHANGE, AND TO NOT IMITATE THE HARMFUL PRACTICES OF THE CAR-DEPENDENT STATES (1998)

- * TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC ACCESS TO CURRENTLY UNUSED RAIL RIGHTS-OF-WAY (Deferred resolution)

- * TO GRADUALLY CONVERT URBAN AREAS TO PEDESTRIAN COMMUNITIES CONNECTED BY LIGHT RAIL (Deferred resolution);

- * TO ESTABLISH A GOAL OF BRINGING PLACES OF WORK, LIVING, AND RECREATION CLOSER TOGETHER (Deferred resolution);

- * TO MAKE TRANSIT PASSES TAX FREE (Deferred resolution).

- * TO REQUIRE ALL THOSE BUYING CAR LICENCE TO ALSO BUY PUBLIC TRANSIT PASSES, REDUCE THE COST OF PUBLIC TRANSIT PASSES AND INSURANCE TO ACCOMMODATE THIS REQUIREMENT (PROPOSED IN PETITION CURRENTLY BEING CIRCULATED)

- * TO "INCLUDE IN AUTOMOBILE LICENSE FEES" AND "THE COSTS OF POLICING", INSERT "AND FUEL TAXES". THEN THE CONTRIBUTION

WOULD DEPEND PARTLY ON THE AMOUNT DRIVEN, AND NOT ONLY ON THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THE VEHICLE IS LICENSED. (Deferred resolution) OBJECTION BY ANDY SHADRACK, BECAUSE THIS WOULD UNFAIRLY PENALIZE PEOPLE IN RURAL AREAS WHERE ALTERNATIVES TO PRIVATE VEHICLES DO NOT EXIST]

NOTE: GREEN PARTY OF CANADA IS INVOLVED WITH DRAFTING OF A PETITION ABOUT MOVING AWAY FROM CAR-DEPENDENCY TO BE PRESENTED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND TO THE UNITED NATIONS

* TO [ACT ON THE CONCLUSIONS OF] the international Conference on the Changing Atmosphere, held June 27 30, 1988, in Toronto sponsored by Environment Canada that unless we act immediately, the climate though the production of greenhouse gasses would seriously alter the earth; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* [TO PUBLICIZE] one of the most important sources of greenhouse gases is the burning of fossil fuels, which produce carbon dioxide; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

* TO work toward and introduce legislation to drastically cut the use of Automobiles in urban centres through/by:

Increasing the use of public transportation (which is wheelchair accessible); B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

Car pooling programs wherever possible including programs oriented toward neighbourhoods as well as business; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Increasing the use of public transportation, including minibuses, increased subsidies of public transport; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Bicycle programs to encourage cycling including bicycle coordinators and specialists in government departments, advertising bicycle use, more and better bicycle routes, bicycle racks, carriers, and areas on public transportation; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Walking programs to increase walking including core district pedestrian only areas; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Municipal legislation restricting automobile use; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

transportation

Public awareness through media, public speakers, public education system, etc.
(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Crown Corporations and Transportation Boards

* TO MOVE ICBC, BC Transit, BC Rail, and the transport component of Cycling BC under the authority of the ministry of transportation. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE THAT THE] focus of the ministry of transport should be to modify current transportation facilities to better accommodate cyclists, buses, railways, and other more energy efficient forms of transportation. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

• To support education and research into energy-efficient homes, businesses and government offices. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO CREATE a broad-based advisory council to have input in major transportation decisions. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

* TO immediately PLACE a moratorium on construction of the Expressway until a comprehensive regional land use and transportation plan is formed. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

* TO ALLOCATE resources to making the existing Island Highway safe. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1993)

TRANSPORTATION

The Green Party of Ontario sees the current transportation system and the structure of our cities as unacceptable due to their wastefulness. We are opposed to the current use of the automobile. We opposed to the design and construction of cities that place the accommodation of automobiles above the health and happiness of the

occupants of a city. Our cities should be designed so that a car is not required because services and jobs are designed within walking distance of where people live. Current land use patterns are unacceptable.

The problems of our present transportation system

1: Our current system is heavily subsidized. In Ontario alone the total subsidies to Automobiles are estimated to be in excess of five billion dollars a year.

2: Exhaust from cars is responsible for global warming, acid rain, respiratory ailments and deterioration in the urban environment.

3: The infrastructure that supports the automobile wastes land that should be used for agriculture, wild life restoration or recreation.

4: Facilities for automobiles are expensive and cause more traffic, congestion and suburbanization.

5: Cycling and walking are dangerous because of the Automobile.

6: There are negative social and environmental consequences associated with the procurement and transportation of oil.

7: Private automobiles are directly responsible for 5,000 human and 3,000,000 animal deaths in Ontario every year.

Green transportation policy:

The Green Party of Ontario is dedicated to cleaner, cheaper, more energy efficient and safer forms of transportation, which will be accessible to everyone. The Greens intend to encourage a reduction in the total volume of road traffic. These general objectives can be achieved through the following specific policies:

1: Modify the zoning of cities to bring places of work, living and recreation closer together.

- 2: Remove all subsidies to the private automobile, Include in the licence fee for a private auto the and costs of Police, Hospitalization, pollution cleanup, road construction, and maintenance of the road network.
- 3: Revitalize an efficient rail system for long distance haulage of goods and for inter-community personal travel.
- 4: Legislate as a maximum displacement of 1 litre for vehicles licensed and used for personal transportation in Ontario.
- 5: Maintain public access to currently unused rail rights of ways.
- 6: Yearly safety checks on all vehicles using Ontario roads including a strict enforcement of automobile emission regulations.
- 7: Promote cities where people do not need to commute and commodities are transported by rail.
- 8: Introduce taxing systems that reflect the long term ecological costs of transportation services.
- 9: Require any car owner served by public transit to present a valid yearly transit pass at the time of vehicle licensing.

Politics is no longer defined by the struggle between the Left and the Right. The politics of the 21st century will be divided between the Green and the Grey: between those who see the Earth as an interconnected web of life, and those who see it as a collection of resources to be exploited for maximum short-term profit. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In a Grey economy, the worth of vanishing species and natural resources is disregarded because these cannot be easily quantified. Instead economic indicators rise with every automobile accident, with every oil spill, and with every newly diagnosed cancer patient.(GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

In a Green economy, progress would be redefined to stop counting the liquidation of nature as income; corporations would be held responsible for their products from cradle to grave; new economic indicators would be applied to account for the social and ecological costs of products and services; and to create jobs, income and consumption taxes would be replaced with environmental taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

Tax Bads NOT Goods

The Green Party suggests shifting taxes away from personal income and onto non-renewable resources, and eliminating taxes on ecologically benign products and processes. Green taxes reward sustainable businesses and penalize resource-intensive industries. Reducing income taxes and payroll taxes makes people less expensive to employ. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

GREEN JOBS NOT PINK SLIPS

There are many more jobs in a Green economy than in a Grey economy. A Green economy is labour-intensive, sustainable, based on the skills of people, and produces quality products from local resources incorporating local culture. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

10. UNIONS AND IMMIGRATION (carried as is)

Proposed: That the sentences, "A maximum income would allow the outlawing of strikes which have become intolerably exploitative of the general public. Unions would not be needed to confront power since power would be more broadly shared." be removed from the Green Party of Ontario Policies, Section on Economics, subsection, Minimum and Maximum Income. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVINCIAL L.E.T.S.

Economics serves the political objectives of elite establishments. Resource depletion and long term sustainability in general, are ignored as external costs. A healthy sustainable local economy is best achieved by a local currency. To this end the Green Party advocates the creation of provincially licensed, locally controlled Local Employment Trading system or L.E.T.S.

A L.E.T. system is a non profit, interest free, bartering system. Individuals can buy services and pay taxes with the system. Service exchanges such as the L.E.T.S. are really an interest free money system. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

CREATING A STEADY STATE ECONOMY (SSE)

INTRODUCTION

The Economy grows in physical scale but the ecosystem does not. Our growing economy is a threat to the health and well being of our society and our long-term survival.

A steady state economy is an economy with constant stocks of things and people. These two populations are constant but not static. Births replace deaths and production must replace depreciation. These inputs and output rates are to be equal at low levels so that life expectancy of people and durability of artifacts will be high. It is important to note what is not constant in SSE. Knowledge and technology are not held constant. Neither is the distribution of income nor the allocation of resources. The SSE will develop qualitatively but not quantitatively.

The SSE model stands in contrast to conventional economics

which emphasis growth. Economic growth is held to be the cure for poverty and pollution; in short, a panacea. Today we consider the depletion of ecological life support systems as net current income. This economic paradigm is not sustainable.

Real production and consumption are based on a linear throughput beginning with depletion and ending with pollution. An economy is not an isolated system, as suggested by conventional economic models. Connections to the larger environment must be accounted for in any sustainable economic design.

MONEY

Aristotle first noted the dangers involved when an economy shifts its focus from use value of money to exchange value of money. Money is a tool to facilitate exchange; nothing more in a sustainable economy. Modern Economies have perverted this to make money into a commodity that generates production with the purpose of generating more money. Abstract exchange values accumulate by themselves due to interest. This is an absurd human convention that pits itself against the basic laws of nature, the law on entropy.

An economy is not sustainable if the use value of money is bypassed by exchange values of money.

TRANSITION TO A STEADY STATE:

A realistic discussion cannot assume a blank slate, but must start with a historically given initial condition. These given initial conditions are the institutions of private property and the price system. These basic systems must be bent and stretched but not abolished because we lack the wisdom, leadership or time to replace

them with something novel.

A contemporary design principle must combine micro freedom and variability with macro stability and control. This means relying on market allocations of an aggregate resource throughput who's total is not set by the market but rather fixed collectively on ecological criteria of sustainability and ethical criteria of stewardship. This avoids the pitfalls of central planning and the tragedy of unregulated markets. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

INSTITUTIONS OF A STEADY STATE ECONOMY

It is clear that two limits are required to achieve a steady state economy. Limits on the population of human bodies and limits on the population of artifacts. A third limit not derivable from the definition but important in the interest of justice is to impose a limit on the degree of inequality in the distribution of artifacts among the population; ie a limit on the distribution of income.

DEPLETION QUOTAS.

The strategic point at which to impose control is at the depletion of resources. Quotas are more desirable than taxes because they directly control aggregate throughput. Taxes can only control indirectly and within very uncertain limits. If the government taxes automobiles to reduce resource depletion people turn to bicycles and trains. But how is the saved money spent? If people use their new found wealth on airline tickets resource depletion would increase not decrease. The only way to guarantee that resource consumption will be limited is to impose aggregate

quantitative limits on resource extraction and let prices allocate or ration the fixed aggregate among firms. The qualitative nature of wastes i.e. their degree of toxicity and biodegradability are dealt with separately by pollution taxes and standards (Refer to sections on manufacturing, zero discharge, taxation, chlorine phase out, corporate charters, incineration, nuclear power and product stewardship.)

The distribution of these artifacts would be controlled by depletion quota auction. A depletion quota auction is a two tiered resource market. In the first tier the total amount to be extracted of each resource category would be set by a government agency and auctioned of in divisible units as rights to purchase or extract the resource up to a specified amount. (Refer to section, Government: making it work) Purchase of the depletion quota allows entry into the second tier of the market which would be a competitive private market. In addition to paying the market price to the extracting company, the purchaser must present the previously purchased depletion quota rights that the firm will present to the auditors at tax time. The scheme sets total quantity centrally, but leaves the decentralized price system to determine allocation of the fixed total among alternative uses.

This institution would have the following effects

- 1: Reduce the levels of depletion and pollution and limit the scale of aggregate stock of artifacts.
- 2: raise relative prices of resources which will force greater efficiency in resource use.
- 3: Result in a large revenue to the government in the form of auction receipts. This third consequence ties in with limits on

inequity.

4: Higher prices would have a regressive effect on income distribution, much like a sales tax. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

TAXES

The role selective taxation can play in establishing an ecological society is crucial. The Green Party of Ontario is proposing significant reductions in personal income taxes in favour of taxes on non renewable resources and the taxation of all products which cause cumulative degradation to the environment, and correspondingly no taxes on ecologically benign products and processes. For example, the purchase of bicycles, public transit, rail transportation and organically produced food would be tax free, the revenue loss being made up by a carbon tax on gas, roads, and chemical pesticides and heavily processed, refined, nutritionally bankrupt foods. Disposable diapers would be taxed, non bleached, raw cotton diapers and decentralized diaper services would be tax free.

Under our tax system soft energy systems such as solar, wind and biomass would be tax free and nuclear, coal and hydro electric power would be heavily taxed. Manufacturers who abide by the zero-discharge principle and who manufacture products with a long useful life would receive tax relief while companies which pollute and produce disposable products would pay heavy taxes until their closure. At present the 300 companies which continue to dump toxic chemicals into the Great Lakes are taxed equally to those who have invested in pollution control. Such a tax structure would encourage ecologically sustainable development.

All non-renewable fuels and resources should be taxed at source to ensure that they are used sparingly. Taxes on labour would be phased out.

A disposal tax would help eliminate the need for dumps. Products which are not repairable, reusable or recyclable should be taxed to promote those which are. Single-use packaging and containers should be heavily taxed until it is practical to ban them while reusable containers would be tax free.

We know that every tonne of recycled paper saves 19 trees, produces 75% less air pollution and 35% less water pollution, yet both recycled and virgin paper are taxed equally. Taxes on virgin paper should be used to encourage reduction of paper use, to develop ecologically sound forestry practices and to build paper recycling facilities.

Around the home the tax-free list should be long. Gardening equipment, seeds, tree and shrubs, composters, insulation, double windows, sky lights, compact florescent light bulbs, efficient appliances, environmentally friendly cleaners and solvents, clothes lines, solar hot water heaters, photo voltaic cells, lead free paints -- in short, all ecologically benign products should be tax free.

Selective taxation is how a government implements its philosophy. Only the introduction of significant green taxes will demonstrate that our governments are interested in preserving the life giving capacity of the biosphere.

We also feel that the tax credit system should be expanded to include tax credits for volunteer work and expanding the family tax credit for care givers working at home. Our current tax system does

not recognize the work done in the home. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM INCOME

Without limits private property and the whole market economy lose their moral basis. Exchange relations are mutually beneficial only among relative equals. Between the powerful and the powerless it is only nominally voluntary and can easily be a mask for exploitation, especially in the labour market.

The minimum income would work as a negative income tax and be financed by the resource rents collected by the government. In this way we would serve the goal of ecological sustainability by limiting throughput scale, we would serve the goal of efficiency by higher resource prices and serve the goal of equity by redistributing the resource rents resulting from the higher prices that in turn result from limits on the scale of throughput.

Many fear that a maximum income would dull incentives and reduce growth. However, growth is no longer a goal and the increased incentive to the majority at the bottom would more than compensate the reduced incentives to those who now demand the highest wages. A range of inequity would still exist to reward real differences in effort, risk and conditions of work. Incentive differentials are important, and fairness in a larger sense is not served by equalizing all incomes. A factor of ten difference would be sufficient of functional inequality.

A concentration of wealth is inconsistent with both a market economy and political democracy. A labour market is a legitimate bastion against exploitation, but this is only true if everyone has some minimum control of that market. Otherwise the market becomes the instrument of exploitation rather than a guarantee against it.

Maximum income and wealth would remove many of the incentives to monopolistic practices. A minimum income would allow the outlawing of strikes which have become intolerably exploitative of the general public. Unions would not be needed to confront power since power would be more broadly shared.

GAMING

5. ANOTHER GAMBLING POLICY (carried with amendments)

The Rae government introduced casino gambling in 1992, and this was supported by the Liberal and now the Conservative governments. Unlike other parties, the Green Party is against expanded gambling opportunities in Ontario, and would begin a gradual process of phasing out state-promoted gambling. The deleterious effects on the individual, family and society, in the form of personal financial loss, job loss in others sectors such as dining and entertainment, family breakup and violence are well described. Our government must wean itself off reliance on revenues from gambling o fight the deficit, and admit that this is an unethical mode of creating revenue. Given the evidence that the resulting social costs out-weigh the revenue generated, gambling as a revenue-generator is counter-productive. Charities should not have to rely on gambling to survive. They should be better-funded and receive more favourable tax credits. Small-scale occasional gambling events for charity-raising should be permitted as long as they involve small amounts of participants' money, they are run by small local businesses and they are not used as government revenue generators. The Green Party would:

- * halt expansion of gambling of any type
 - * cap the existing advertising budget on the Ontario Lottery Corporation with a 10 % reduction each year
 - * end lotteries linked to commercial sport
 - * cancel all plans for expansion of casinos, slot machines and video terminals
 - * give charitable donations more favourable tax credits
-
- * provide education on the hazards and pitfalls of gambling (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

TRADE

Without completely dismissing the concept of free trade in limited discussions about specific sectors of the economy the Green Party of Ontario at present expresses opposition to free trade, as currently being encouraged between Canada the United States and Mexico, in light of the following considerations:

Moral

The reason for expanding trade with Mexico and the Southern United States are essentially to benefit from lower wages and taxes. We then import the goods cheaper than we can make them. The dubious and short sighted logic of this scenario assumes that we will either lower our wages to theirs and therefore compete or we will lower our taxes by reducing services to the people of Canada. The free trade deal with the States has de-industrialized Ontario making the blue-collar population desperate for any form of work at any price. The benefactors are not the workers of Canada.

Economic

Greens advocate meeting needs locally. The concentration of Corporate power leads to an increase in wealth for a few and large scale unemployment and exploitation for the majority. Competing is not the answer to our social problems. Only by co-operating and allowing truly free trade between equals that we can achieve real prosperity. Trilateral trade will only lead to continued de-industrialization of Ontario and a reduction in the quality of life for residents of Ontario. Given their record on environmental matters, their penchant to eliminate jobs through automation, and their disregard for social impacts (e.g., family upheaval) in closing plant locations, transnational corporations should not be encouraged to grow as a result of a free trade policy. Free trade threatens the long-term sustainability of the economy by allowing producers to centralize. The costs of transportation will inevitably rise to the point where this competitive advantage is gone, until then non-renewable resources will have been squandered in the name of economic efficiency. This centralization leads to corruption and subsidies to large corporations this disadvantage the operation of small businesses.

Environmental

Our environmental resources have become bargaining chips. It is fundamental to the Green party that lawful and legitimate local participation is fundamental to the preservation of the Natural world, and our continued survival.

Cultural Autonomy

Free Trade is a threat to Canadian culture in that our political and economic decisions are now made by a tribunal in Washington and Geneva. The Free trade deals and the G.A.T.T. has had effects on legislation dealing with diverse areas as: Imports Federal Courts Broadcasting Standards Insurance Loans Banking Copyrights Food Income tax Investment Canada and Trusts.

The alternative to International trade is:

- 1: Satisfy our local needs locally, strengthen our own economies by not exploiting others.
- 2: Strengthen local bioregional trade.
- 3: Closely scrutinized sector by sector trade negotiations. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

[AFFIRMING] THE RIGHT TO AN [ADEQUATE] STANDARDS OF LIVING

THEY [HUMAN BEINGS] HAVE THE RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES INCLUDING ADEQUATE FOOD, CLOTHING, HOUSING, WATER (Principle 2. International Conference on Population and Development, 1994) (1998)

We believe that a sound economic system must be build upon sound ecological practices. In the recent past Alberta's financial prosperity has been supported by the sale of our nonrenewable petroleum resources. These are now seriously depleted. We must not buy prosperity today by damaging our renewable resources such as forests and water, and leaving little for future generations. Only a sustainable and regenerative economy will provide for the long-term needs of society while preserving the integrity of our natural ecosystems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D We recognize that /Albertans/ Canadians are required to face the consequences of difficult economic decisions. We will require that elected representatives and government employees accept the same financial realities as the citizens they serve. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

E We will strive to ensure that wealthy individuals and corporations accept their fair share of responsibility for the economic well being of the community. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

We will create a complete and simplified accounting procedure so that Albertans are always informed of the true financial state of the province.

We will rationalize the position of the Alberta Heritage Trust fund and lottery funds within the provincial financial system. This will open up its administration to normal legislative process, and make its resources available for sensible debt reduction. Governments must no longer benefit from the discretionary use of its revenue while at the same time borrowing money for general expenditures. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

We will strive to reduce the export of raw materials and increase the production of value-added goods. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO COLLECT IMMEDIATELY ALL DEFERRED TAXES FOR CORPORATE ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE PERPETUATED SOCIALLY INEQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND DEVELOPMENT (1998)

A Green Party government would undertake:

* to reduce the current 10.6 billion military budget by 50%, and transfer a significant proportion of the savings into restoring transfer payments to the provinces.

* to institute a Community Economic Development (CED) that promotes local sourcing, revolving community loans, development of bioregional social and material needs inventories, and matching of those needs with local suppliers. A study of the feasibility of developing local alternative currencies would be encouraged.

Community Economic Development

Transnational corporations have no stake in the communities where they get their raw materials or where they operate. As a result, resources are over-exploited and jobs migrate to where labour is cheapest and environmental standards are lowest. Green tax reform would favour locally owned and operated businesses that use local resources for value-added production in a sustainable manner, thereby keeping jobs, decision-making and profits in the community. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* TO REPLACE THE TERM A Sustainable Economy TO 'A REGENERATIVE ECONOMY' OR TO A SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ECONOMY. (PROPOSALS AT A WORKSHOP

* TO WORK FOR THE CREATION OF AN ECONOMY BASED ON LOCALLY [SUGGESTION FROM WORKSHOP: BIOREGIONALLY] OWNED AND OPERATED BUSINESSES WHICH USE [BIOREGIONAL] RESOURCES FOR VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTION IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER; (deferred resolution)

- To strive to reduce the export of raw materials and increase the production of value-added goods. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO ENSURE THAT THROUGH TAXATION REFORM THESE BUSINESSES BE ENABLED TO INVEST IN THE COMMUNITY, CREATE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT, AND CREATE GOODS AND SERVICES DESIGNED TO BE LASTING, USEFUL, AND EASILY REPAIRED; (deferred resolution)

- * TO ADOPT THE PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CED) INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TAXATION SYSTEM THAT PROMOTES LOCAL SOURCING, REVOLVING COMMUNITY LOANS, DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL [BIOREGIONAL] SOCIAL AND MATERIAL NEEDS INVENTORIES, AND MATCHING OF THOSE NEEDS WITH LOCAL SUPPLIERS. (deferred resolution)

- * To ensure that Community Economic Development function within a framework of overarching principles related to

1. promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights, labour rights and social justice;
2. enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. achieving a state of peace, justice and security;
4. creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment.

(circulated in press release, and budget presentation)

- * to support the LETS or similar community-based programs INCLUDING BARTER BUCKS (added to include program developed in the Kootenays, B.C.).

- * to enact legislation that would ensure that corporate owners and officers be held legally liable, in criminal and civil court, for any environmental and social harm they cause.

- * to eliminate subsidies to nuclear power and to fossil fuels and/or

chemical-dependent sectors and to embark on time-bound phasing out of the use of civil nuclear power and fossil fuels

- * to replace the Gross National Product with the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). The GNP excludes social and environmental costs in its accounting, thus facilitating the illusion that community breakdown, crime, the loss of farmland and biodiversity, and unemployment have no economic significance.

* to institute an average four-day/32-hour work week which would mean that existing jobs could be shared with those now unemployed.

INTRODUCTION OF A FOUR DAY/32 HOUR WORK WEEK, WITH THE LEGAL RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS AND UNION CONTRACTS TO REFUSE OVERTIME (deferred resolution)

- to move to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO WORK IN SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND WORK

MINDFUL OF THE NEED TO QUALIFY THE “RIGHT TO WORK” AS EXPRESSED IN THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: “THE STATES PARTIES TO THE PRESENT COVENANT RECOGNIZE THE

RIGHT TO WORK, WHICH INCLUDES THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO THE OPPORTUNITY TO

GAIN HIS/HER LIVING BY WORK PROVIDING THE WORK IS NOT IN VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DOES NOT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, OR DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO CONFLICT AND WAR, WHICH HE FREELY CHOOSES OR ACCEPTS, AND WILL TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPS TO SAFEGUARD THIS RIGHT (ART. 6. 1. INTERNATIONAL COVENANT OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, 1966)

WE CALL UPON THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT OF EVERYONE TO WORK FOR FAIR WAGES
- TO RECOGNIZE THE RIGHT FOR EQUAL PAY FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE

- TO PROVIDE WORK THAT IS NOT IN VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DOES NOT CAUSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION OR DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO CONFLICT AND WAR (1998)

- *TO ENACT FIVE WEEKS OF VACATION PER YEAR; (deferred resolution)

- * TO FACILITATE JOB SHARING; (deferred resolution)

- * TO ENSURE LEGISLATION REQUIRES FOR PAID LEAVE FOR CHILD REARING EDUCATIONAL LEAVE. (deferred resolution)

- * to enact product stewardship legislation that would require producers to increase the life span of their products and to assume the full recycling and disposal costs.

- * to enforce the "Polluter, Pay Principle", to raise corporate taxes to OECD levels.

- ^a TO ENSURE THAT CORPORATE TAXES BE CONSIDERABLY RAISED AND IMMEDIATELY TRANSFERRED INTO SOCIAL PROGRAMS SUCH AS EDUCATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY. (1998)

I / We will impose strict regulations on all effluent producing industries and ensure that the costs of water treatment or purification are born by the polluter. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

I/ We will introduce legislation that will make manufactures and suppliers of products responsible for the cost of their ultimate disposal, or return and reuse.

I / We will introduce economic instruments which encourage recycling of used materials rather than consumption of new resources. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * to cease involvement in the CANDU owners' group, to end all subsidies to AECL and to cease to sell CANDU reactors internationally

- * to prevent the transfer of plutonium from dismantled nuclear weapons in Russia and the USA to be used in CANDU reactors

- * to prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment.

- * to dismiss the use of "Prior Informed Consent" to justify the transfer of harmful substances; "the right to be harmed" is not a legitimate right.

- * to revise the tax treatment of renewable energy and energy efficiency investments immediately to make them more attractive to investors than investments in conventional energy sources such as oil and gas.

* to spend 50% of energy research and development on renewable energy technologies by the year 2000.

* to discontinue all spending on nuclear energy research, including the subsidy to Atomic Energy of Canada.

* to focus programs related to fossil fuel energy supply, production and consumption on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.

* to stop all foreign energy assistance related to energy mega-projects by the year 2000.

* to discontinue all foreign energy assistance related to nuclear and fossil fuel projects by the year 2000.

* to make energy efficiency and renewable energy supply from appropriately sized community planned and driven projects a key focus of overseas development assistance.

* to advocate the creation of a jointly administered federal/provincial Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) which would replace all current income support programs. A GIS would provide a subsistence income to those who are unable to work and top up the incomes of the under-employed and unemployed by 50% of the gap toward a target income at, or slightly above the, poverty line.

• To replace Welfare and Employment Insurance with a Guaranteed Income Supplement plan that would encourage recipients to seek employment. A GIS would provide financial compensation for traditionally unpaid and undervalued contributions to society, such as child-rearing and homemaking, and would contribute to the support of artists, students, volunteers and small-business start-ups. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* to prevent the situation where states that wish to raise their standards and regulations, are prevented from doing so through GATT or Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) or through threats from the corporate sector to relocate elsewhere by establishing Mandatory International Normative Standards/regulations (MINS) drawn from international principles and from the highest and strongest regulations from member states harmonized continually upwards.

* to require corporations to increase corporate % contributions to public revenue. (Currently corporations in Canada make the least % contribution of the G7 countries).

* TO WORK FOR CREATION OF A SUSTAINABLE [SOCIALY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND] TAXATION POLICY THAT:

A) DECREASES PERSONAL INCOME TAXES;

B) B) ELIMINATES TAXES ON ECOLOGICALLY BENIGN PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES;

C) ELIMINATES PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS AND EMPLOYER COSTS WHICH DISCOURAGE HIRING OF CITIZENS;

D) CREATES GREEN TAXES FOR CORPORATE EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (WHICH DO NOT MAKE WORK SAFER OR LESS MONOTONOUS), NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CONSUMPTION, GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL, CURRENCY, FINANCIAL AND PROPERTY SPECULATION, AND CAPITAL INHERITANCE (Deferred resolution) .

* TO PROMOTE 'CREATING A STEADY-STATE ECONOMY". ONE SECTION OF THIS IS "A STEADY-STATE BANKING SYSTEM", WHICH HAS RELEVANCE TO DEBT AND DEFICIT. (deferred resolution, Ken Toews)

An End to Deficit Budgeting

Twenty-five cents of every federal tax dollar go directly to commercial banks to pay the interest on Canada's \$600-billion debt. Greens recommend that the Bank of Canada take over a significant portion of the debt as an interest-free loan. Greens also suggest implementing a currency transaction tax. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

* TO ENSURE LEGISLATION REQUIRES FOR PAID LEAVE FOR CHILD REARING EDUCATIONAL LEAVE. (deferred resolution)

C. We will maintain a balanced annual budget by efficient use of resources in the areas of health care, education and social services. If this is not possible without introducing serious defects into these services, tax revenue will have to be increased. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO ADDRESS DEBT AND DEFICIT ISSUES THROUGH FOLLOWING MEASURES:

A) ELIMINATE SUBSIDIES FOR NUCLEAR POWER, FOSSIL FUELS AND/OR CHEMICAL-DEPENDENT SECTORS;

B) ELIMINATE OVERLAP BETWEEN PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, TRANSPORTATION, ETC.;

C) ENACTMENT OF A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION TAX (FTT);

D) RESTRICT CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND CAPITAL FLOW SO THAT MOST CANADIAN FINANCIAL WEALTH REMAINS IN CANADA;

E) DEVELOP A CORPORATE TAX SYSTEM DESIGNED TO REWARD PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT AND TO DISCOURAGE SPECULATION;

F) ALLOCATE THAT PORTION OF THE BANKING INDUSTRY'S CAPITAL HELD BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION TO THE BANK OF CANADA WHO WILL, IN TURN, RE-LOAN THIS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTEREST-FREE. (deferred resolution)

* TO REDUCE DEBT BY CLOSING CORPORATE TAXATION LOOPHOLES (deferred resolution Fly-Tie Walters (Surrey, BC)

* TO COMBINE ALL OF THE INCOME ASSISTANCE AND TRANSFER PROGRAMS INTO A GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT (GIS); (Andy Shadrack Deferred resolutions see recent cabinet e-mail discussion)

* TO ENSURE THAT GIS PROVIDES A SUBSISTENCE INCOME, EQUIVALENT TO WELFARE, TO THOSE WHO DO NOT WORK, OF 50% OF A TARGET INCOME (E.G. IF THE TARGET INCOME WERE SET AT \$14,000, \$7000 WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO UNEMPLOYED PERSONS); (Andy Shadrack Deferred resolutions see recent cabinet e-mail discussion)

* TO TOP UP THE GIS THE INCOMES OF THE UNDEREMPLOYED BY 50% TOWARD A TARGET INCOME (E.G. IF AN UNDEREMPLOYED PERSON MADE \$8,000 PER YEAR, AN ADDITIONAL \$3,000 WOULD BE TRANSFERRED. (Andy Shadrack Deferred resolutions see recent cabinet

e-mail discussion)

Tax Reform

• TO COLLECT IMMEDIATELY ALL DEFERRED TAXES FOR CORPORATE ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE PERPETUATED SOCIALLY INEQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND DEVELOPMENT (1998)

1. RESOLUTION ON GREEN TAXES (Carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the provincial government should begin a revenue neutral tax shift from income and consumption taxes to resource taxes (emissions, land, water, fossil fuels, air, mineral, metals and aggregates). This proposal will not hurt the economy since it doesn't encourage or discourage economic activity, it only causes a reduction of throughput in industrial processes. Industry, which follows the path of tax resistance,

will quickly retool to take advantages of reduced taxation on green technologies and processes.

a) The government should impose a shift from income taxes to ecological taxes. Tax reduction should begin at the bottom by raising the basic personal exemption amount.

b) That the federal government switch the source of revenue for the Canada Pension Plan and Employment Insurance from payroll taxes to general revenue, the federal government revenue shortfall made up by instituting green taxes.

- To recommend that municipal transit passes be tax deductible for employers so that companies to encourage transit use among their employees. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- * TO [RECTIFY THE SITUATION WHERE] deferred corporate income tax is now believed to be in excess of \$40 billion, [UPDATE] (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

- * TO [RECTIFY THE SITUATION WHERE] when the Canadian Inheritance Tax was abolished in 1972, certain families were allowed to create tax exempt trust funds which have assets are now in excess of \$56 billion, (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

- * TO condemn both the federal and provincial governments for failure to collect taxes in accord with the rates that low- and middle-income taxpayers and small and medium business are levied, (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

- * TO make tax reform through collection of appropriate levels of taxation and elimination of inappropriate deductions an ongoing part of our political work. (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

Access to Resources

- * TO [IMPLEMENT] AND support an incomes policy [which] includes:

a) a guaranteed cash income intended to meet the basic survival needs of shelter, food and clothing, at a level determined by the method used by the federal government to calculate the poverty line. This guaranteed cash income is to be universal and taxable.

b) a program of incentives which would encourage the development of community resources and projects including:

- a capital fund available to groups who wish to develop local community projects;
- a process whereby public land, subject to Native land claims settlement, would be trusted to groups for use in community development projects; and
- providing information, technical assistance, and skilled persons to assist in the community development projects. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO [ENSURE THAT] funding would be administered at a local level by a bioregional or neighbourhood board. Priority in community funding would be given to projects which:

-conform to Green philosophy and other Green policy, i.e.; [EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOUNDNESS] / sustainability/, non-exploitative, non-polluting, etc.; and contribute to the improvement of community self reliance. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

*[TO EXPOSE THAT] the term sustainable development, as defined by the Brundtland Commission, involves accepting that there will be twice as many people on the planet carrying on 5 or 10 times the manufacturing of goods that there is now before the human impact on the biosphere can be stabilized (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* [TO EXPOSE THAT] global poverty, population growth, and ecological destruction are inextricably intertwined, but the tremendous growth in human impact on the biosphere envisaged by the Brundtland Commission is not a solution because the planetary capacity has clearly already been exceeded (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* [TO EXPOSE THAT] the logic of growth depends on believing that the population in the First World will not face up to the fact that there are limits to growth and will not cooperate with the rest of humanity in an effort to restore balance; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO oppose the production of goods and services for the sake of economic growth; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO support economic] activity sufficient to give everyone the basic necessities of life and a reasonable quality of living; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO look for growth in areas of human activity such as spirituality and creativity, and other sorts of well being that do not rely on resource use. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

• To work toward establishing a self-sufficient regional economy centred upon local ownership and operation of businesses. A high level of foreign interests endangers the

security of our resources and environment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Sustainable Development

* TO express [concern at] the common understanding of the term sustainable development TO encourage the use and understanding of the term sustainable dynamic equilibrium (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

the common accepted use of the word development is held to be economic development leading to the material betterment of the conditions of human beings; and

. b [a good] definition of sustainable compatible with [GPPABC] philosophy would be to endure and continue without perishing or yielding; and

c the common usage of both terms does not recognizes the interests of all life forms and natural processes that share the Earth; and

d the constraints of finite ecosystems, sustainable development for the human population will only be possible at the expense of non human populations and processes in these ecosystems; and

e the exploitation, or development, of non renewable resources is non sustainable by definition of a non-renewable resource; and

f the term sustainable development does not address the myths and fallacies of the dominant paradigm (view) of unlimited simultaneous population growth and economic growth as illustrated by the phrase from [the World Commission of Environment and Development's report] Our Common Future 8 page 89 the international economy must speed up world growth while respecting the environmental concerns ; and

. g this definition is incompatible with Green Party [Political Assoc.] of BC philosophy and commitment to a conserver society rather than a consumer society;

* TO REPLACE THE EXPRESSION OF "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT' WIT THE EXPRESSION SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT (TO BE PROPOSED)

* TO reaffirm its commitment to the principles of Deep Ecology by recognizing the threat to stable ecosystems that continued adherence to hierarchical, anthropocentric, and non ecological belief-systems will promote.

DEPARTMENT OF CANADIAN HERITAGE (\$2, 654,076,000)

Through the Department Report, the following objective has been enunciated:

"Objective is to build a strong society in which Canadians participate, celebrate and give expression to their values and heritage". Cultural Development and Heritage helps create an environment in which Canada's heritage is preserved and made accessible, artistic expression can flourish, cultural markets develop thereby ensuring the availability of, and access to, Canadian arts, heritage, broadcasting products and services." To achieve this objective, Canada is a signatory of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, and has a responsibility to preserve sites of value in Canada, and not created "islands of protection" -- preserved sites surrounded by inappropriate development. Too often, significant sites are lost because of lack of political will to curb resource extraction. In addition, the practice ---of developers purchasing sensitive land with significant ecosystem, hiring consultants to identify features that would trigger an environmental assessment and then proceed to destroy the features--must end. \$388,000,000 should be relocated from the Foreign Affairs budget for "Safe Anti-racism Sites" across Canada \$300 million should be redirected as additional funding for CBC, and additional 10 million, for the Status of Women.

Canada Council

Canada Information Office

CBC

Canadian Film Development Corporation

Canadian Museum of Civilization

Canadian Museum of Nature

CRTC

National Archives of Canada

National Arts Centre Corp

National Battlefields Com

National Capital Commission

National Film Board

National Gallery of Canada

National Library

* to ensure that CBC-TV will be required to produce programs that are educational, thought-provoking, useful and unavailable elsewhere.

* to provide stable funding for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation both radio and television services.

ADVERTISING AND COMMUNITY TELEVISION

Advertising is used to promote consumption and create artificial needs. Also, advertisers impose a threatening restriction of free speech by limiting voices that oppose their goal of increased consumption and resource destruction.

This is the antitheses of what the Green Party stands for. To counter the negative effects of this widespread mass culture based on consumerism the Green Party believes we must lobby the C.R.T.C. to:

1: Reevaluate the licensing of commercial channels to reduce the amount of advertising currently on commercial channels.

2: Democratize the airwaves. With the development of "Death star" satellites capable of beaming over 500 channels into the home it is imperative and now technologically feasible to provide community based channels on the cable networks that are not controlled by the cable network corporations. These channels are to be made available to advocacy, special interest, artistic, political and ideological groups. These programs would be funded by cable vision subscription revenues and sponsorship. They would be commercial free and would provide an alternative to consumption-based advertising funded programs.

3: Broadcasters are granted a licence to use the public airwaves in

return they are expected to serve the public interest. Today the airwaves are controlled by a small circle of large corporations and advertisers. The business side is not balanced by a commitment to public service. We, the citizens, no longer enjoy access. Instead we have been relegated to the role of products as we are measured, packaged, and sold in bulk to the highest bidder. As a public resource they belong neither to the government nor to private industry, nor to broadcasters. We advocate that as a condition of licence, broadcasters be required to set aside four 30 second time slots every hour for the owners of the airwaves; the citizens. This time would be given over to citizen produced messages. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

Culture and Language issues

- to preserve and practice their culture providing that it does not infringe upon the individual rights of others to an unreasonable extent. We recognize that there are areas where collective rights and individual rights may clash and we will work towards finding equitable solutions. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To recognize French as an official language of Canada and support the provision of services in French in areas where the number of francophones warrants it. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To support the preservation of areas with special cultural significance such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and sacred Native lands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

PRESENTATION BY JOAN RUSSOW TO THE CRTC

Not only would multicultural/multilingual programming fulfill a need in the community it would also discharge an obligation that the Federal government has incurred under the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Under article 7 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

This places a positive duty to combat prejudice and discrimination through education and information including media broadcasting. We would expect that the CRTC would equally respect this duty in the granting of licenses.

Often, it is thought that multilingual/ multicultural programs are only necessary where there is an ethnic population that warrants it. A distinction could be made between multiculturalism which caters only to the audience and varies with the composition the community, and polycultures which seeks to encourage appreciation of all cultures. In the latter case it is extremely important for the mainstream community to become aware of the diversity of cultures through progressive race relations programming. In B.C. there is prejudice which often manifests itself in discrimination and racism. We need look no further than the demonizing of the Serbs and the dehumanizing response to the Chinese recent asylum seekers.

It must be admitted that racism exists in the Vancouver/Vancouver Island area and every effort must be made to combat prejudices and promote understanding.

Often recent immigrants whose language is not English are hesitant about speaking out on issues because they are overly concerned about integration into what they perceive to be Canadian society and values. They must be encouraged to participate in issues that they believe to be vital regardless of the comfort zone of the mainstream community. There is a strong activist community in Canada that is seeking change in Canadian values and this activist voice must be heard as well.

The opportunity for the ethnocultural community to hear events through their own language is essential. Having an opportunity for them to speak in their mother tongue with subtitles, when possible, would begin to break down barriers that have arisen as a result of Linguistic discrimination.

- to ensure Investigative reporting, incisive analysis of issues would serve the needs of Victorian.

- to institute a **one-hour program in English bringing together journalists, community, business, government and academic leaders and activists to share their views on various issues. WITH THESE HIGHPROFILE NEWS BROADCASTS WE WOULD HOPE THAT MEMBERS OF THE ETHNOCULTURAL COMMUNITY WOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK IN THEIR MOTHER TONGUE WITH SUBTITLES.**

- to ensure that there are progressive race relations with provision for titling, when possible, for the mainstream to hear the voices.

to implement progressive race relations programming.

- to investigative, in-depth reporting, examining vital issues in the community**

- to ensure that the human rights of the marginalized and disadvantaged, including persons with disabilities, are fully respected on and on-going basis in their broadcast programming**

- to promote independent socio-political long and short form documentary production in Vancouver and Vancouver Island to be broadcast in prime time**

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The Green Party recognizes that Canadian society is unique and consists of different racial, ethnic, religious, sexual, and linguistic communities. The Green Party refuses to tolerate discrimination based on these characteristics. ECONOMIC POLICY:

GENERAL

The economy of Ontario is burdened by high levels of unemployment, a large deficit, a large public Debt, reliance on technologies that are not sustainable due to high levels of resource consumption, reliance on technologies that are harmful to

the both human and non human residents of Ontario and finally it's relative success is not judged by the happiness or health of the population but rather on its ability to perpetuate a cancerous growth rate and unsustainable rate of resource consumption.

STATUS OF WOMEN

Green Day Care

GREEN PARTY POLICY ON CHILDCARE (carried with amendments)

It is well known that how we care for our children will ultimately determine how people care for each other and the earth. The Green Party sees parenting as a valuable investment not only in the well-being of our children, but in the future of our society as a whole. It should be treated as such by providing real support for parenting instead of encouraging people to work for short-term economic gain which in the end creates enormous stress on families and diminishes both social and human resources. The Green Party believes in subsidizing parents to look after their own children. We feel that the implementation of a Green Party Childcare policy would encourage parents to take time from work to raise their children. As a result of this family life would be enriched, stress would be diminished and the overall health of our society would be improved.

Green Party Childcare Policy initiatives would include:

- * a Guaranteed Annual Income that would pay one parent to stay at home.

- * extended paid parental leaves.
- * job-sharing options.
- * encouraging part time work.
- * flexible work hours to match the school day.
- * personal days to care for sick children.
- * better paid day care workers to reflect the importance of the work they do
- * a high-quality day-care system for those who need it, with the professional standards and training required by daycare workers.
- * parenting education
- * encouraging workplace childcare

(ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

DAY CARE

Greens support the principle of universal access to flexible, private and publicly-funded, non-profit child care as well as the extension of government paid maternity leave and parental leaves. It is, however, important to recognize that many of the pressures for day care come from a consumer society in which parents both work to accumulate more belongings than needed for a balanced lifestyle. With the guaranteed annual income and community land trusts it would be increasingly less necessary for families to have two incomes to survive.

- * to include health research and health services responsive to women's needs and reflective of the diversity of women's life stages.

TO FUND RESEARCH INTO ENVIRONMENTALLY INDUCED DISEASES (1998)

* to endorse a program of reproductive health.

RESOLUTION: PROMOTING REPRODUCTIVE CHOICE

Concurring with Women's Health in Women's Hands that "Governments should guarantee the rights of women and girls to high quality health services, recognizing that women's reproductive rights are basic human rights which enable women to freely decide whether, with whom, when and how often to have children (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

Concurring also with the Women's Action Agenda that Aware " the right to reproductive health and choice is a basic human right of all individuals, we point out that the World Fertility Survey estimates that there are 500 million couples who wish to plan their family size but have no access to the means to do so (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

Convinced that Any attempt to deprive women of reproductive freedom or the knowledge to exercise that freedom shall be condemned (drawn from Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

We call upon the member states of the United Nations:

Ensuring the right to accessible and safe abortions

- To ensure the right to accessible and safe abortions, as unsafe abortions are a leading cause of mortality (Women's Health in Women's Hands, 1995)

- To ensure the provision of women-centered, women-managed comprehensive reproductive health care and family planning including the right to prenatal care, with family planning safe and legal voluntary contraceptive and abortion, stressing the importance of sex education and information (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- To provide full information on the possible side effects of contraceptives

It is essential that extensive research is carried out on the potential side effects of contraceptives, and that this information is widely distributed

- To increasing investments in comprehensive reproductive health services

We urge governments, multilateral and donor agency shall to increase investments in comprehensive reproductive health services and to include men as beneficiaries of family planning education and services. Family support services should shall include child care and parental leave. These investments should be directed to the aforementioned women-managed health care facilities (Women's Action AGENDA, 1992)

- to Reinforce laws, reform institutions and promote norms and practices that eliminate discrimination against women and

encourage both women and men to take responsibility for their sexual and reproductive behaviour; [ensure the full respect for the physical integrity of the human body]; [and take action to ensure the conditions necessary for women to exercise their reproductive rights] [and eliminate, where possible, coercive laws and practices]] (108 d Advance draft, Platform of Action, UN Conference on Women, May 15)

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ABORTION

The Green Party of Ontario supports the right of women to decide whether or not to have an abortion. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

- to LIMIT, REGULATE AND MONITOR REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES (1998)

- to implement and strengthen preventive and curative health facilities

Implement, as a matter of urgency, in accordance with country-specific conditions and legal systems, measures to ensure that women and men have the same right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children and have access to the information, education and means, as appropriate, to enable them to exercise this right in keeping with their freedom, dignity and personally held values, taking into account ethical and cultural considerations. ..Programmes should focus on providing comprehensive health care, including prenatal care, education and information on health and responsible parenthood and should provide the opportunity for all women to breast-feed fully, at least during the first four months post-part. Programmes should fully support women's productive and reproductive roles and well-being, with special attention to the need for providing equal and improved health care for all children and the need to reduce the risk of maternal and child mortality and sickness (3.8. j. Combating Poverty, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

- to implement programs to establish and strength preventive and curative health
- to implement programs to establish and strengthen women centred health care

4* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH.
(Deferred resolution)

(1) A basis of lifelong good health is proper infant nutrition.

Women will be encouraged to breast feed by the providing all prospective parents with accurate information on the risks of artificial feeding and on the advantages of breast feeding.

A woman's right to breast feed in public will be protected.

The World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes will be enacted as legislation in Ontario to protect women and their babies from advertising which

misleadingly suggests that artificial substitutes are an acceptable substitute for nature's food for babies. Hospitals and birthing centres will be required to satisfy the "baby-friendly hospital" guidelines of the World Health Organization and UNICEF. These measures, by increasing the rate and duration of breast feeding, will greatly reduce the incidence of childhood illness; and since some of the health giving benefits of breast feeding continue long after weaning, the incidence of adult illness will also eventually decrease. It will also help prevent breast cancer for the mothers.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT: MAKING IT WORK

When Government agencies do not perform the function, they are designed to perform citizens have little recourse. Regulatory Reform lies in realizing that in most cases regulatory agencies have become the tools of the Industry they were designed to regulate. The solution is not to abolish regulatory agencies, life would be chaos without them, the solution is to realize you can't trust them.

The Green Party suggest the following.

- 1: Goal setting. Penalties must be legislated if Goals are not met.
- 2: Arm the public with information. Enhance food labeling legislation for nutritional content, freedom of information, drop the charge for Statistics Canada information.
- 3: Citizen Enforcement of Public Health and environmental laws.
"Any violation witnessed and sworn to by any person over 18 years

old and mentally competent, shall have the same status as if it were witnessed by an official government inspector.

4: Take away regulatory agency's discretion. Regulations should be modeled after traffic tickets, Pay the fine or talk to a Judge. We have given too much power to bureaucrats to negotiate with dishonest business persons.

5: Liability. Liability should be strict, meaning no showing of negligence is necessary and that required proof of cause and effect is minimal. Liability should be joint and several meaning each liable party is potentially responsible for the whole situation.

6: Background Laws. Require background checks on any individual doing business with Government. If an individual or a corporation has a record of convictions they should not be allowed to do business with the government.

7: The revolving door. Political appointees and senior executive service personnel should not be able to accept any form of direct or indirect compensation from any person regulated by their agency for a period of five years after they have left government. This law would apply to lawyers as well.

8: Conflict of interest. No regulatory agencies may spend appropriated funds to promote, or to advocate the use of products or services which it regulates. The Nuclear industry comes to mind.

9: Reward whistle blowers. When a whistle blower's charge proves correct she should be given a promotion, and a cash award not to exceed 10% of the savings. This would increase the number of whistle blowers and decrease the amount of waste, fraud, and abuse of power.

10: Allow citizens to sue government officials. Government

officials should be liable for civil suits for damages caused by the failure to do their duty.

11: Award fines to grass roots groups. Fines paid in environmental suits should be turned over to grass roots environmental organizations. Polluters now pay fines regularly as a cost of doing business. If they knew the fines would go to their adversaries paying the fine would take on a new meaning. This would give citizens a new incentive to ferret out violations (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

A Green party government would undertake:

* to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles.

A. We recognize French as an official language of Canada and support the provision of services in French in areas where the number of francophones warrants it. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO OUTLINE A FEDERAL POLICY IN PLACE ON SEPARATION OF ANY PROVINCE (NORMAN THYER (BC) DEFERRED RESOLUTION):

REVISED POSITION IN SUBMISSION TO CALGARY CONFERENCE

CANADIAN UNITY DEPENDS ON ENSURING THAT REAL CHANGE OCCURS IN CANADA

* To ensure that government-to-government negotiations take place to resolve the outstanding land rights of First Nations peoples, and by enshrining the constitutional measures that would protect the French language and culture in Quebec. (Statement passed by cabinet and submitted as part of a statement to the UNITY Commission)

Canadians need to first ask "Why does Quebec want to secede? rather than "What will Quebec look like when it secedes?

Unity will only occur when Canada as a nation ensures that the common concerns as well as specific concerns of citizens are addressed.

Citizens in Canada share common concerns about the deterioration of the environment, about the growing influence of corporations upon all sectors of society, and about the threats to education, health and culture. Canadian citizens continue to suffer discrimination and inequitable treatment. Canadian citizens are constantly disillusioned by the discrepancy between government rhetoric and action at all levels. Instead of acting on these concerns, the Federal government has devolved responsibilities upon the provinces and the corporations. (Press release, Calgary Unity, 1999)

Canada along with other member states of the United Nations

has undertaken to do the following:

- (i) to promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights and social justice;
- (ii) to ensure the preservation and protection of the environment;
- (iii) to create a global structure that respects the rule of law;
- (iv) to achieve a state of peace; justice and security, and
- (v) to enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development.
- (vi) to not do anything on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental destruction or that would be culturally inappropriate.

Canadian and provincial governments, however, have rarely demonstrated that these undertakings have been more than public relations exercises, and have thus failed to address many of the general concerns of Canadians

Quebec has very specific concerns that need to be more clearly communicated and addressed through consultation. At the same time that Canada must undertake to discharge obligations, act on commitments and fulfill expectations so that the common concerns of Canadians will be addressed, the Canadian government has to undertake to do the following to ensure the maintenance and perpetuation of the French language and culture in Quebec:

* to ensure that provincial decision-making functions within a framework of overarching environment, social justice and human rights principles

* to constitutionally entrench the opt-out powers that Quebec has now That is to say that Quebec would enjoy the same opt-out powers that it has now, but that they would irrevocably be entrenched in the Constitution.

* to permit Quebec to submit to the federal government of the day a list of nine Supreme Court judge candidates, from which the federal government would select three to sit on the Supreme Court of Canada, recognizing Quebec's need to be involved in the process with respect to the province's particular judicial character.

* to ensure the constitutional entrenchment of power over immigration for Quebec. Immigration in Quebec has been centred around maintaining and perpetuating the French language and culture in that province and its immigration policies should provide for that.

* to recognize that protection of the French language and culture in Quebec is essential to its identity as a nation, constitutional protection is unequivocally necessary insofar as Quebec finds itself surrounded by a continent which is primarily Anglocentric.

* to clarify and redefine the phrase "distinct society"; it is necessary

to clearly define the terms and conditions involved in the constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec, and to clarify that distinct society is to be conceived within the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

* to support constitutional protection of the French language and culture in Quebec on the condition that its definition be clearly defined by Quebecers and the Quebec governments with a view towards avoiding any alienation of the non-French-Canadian population of Quebec.

This weekend's provincial "Unity" meeting that has denied the participation of first nations peoples and that proceeds without the participation of Quebec is ill-conceived.

Only when the general concerns of citizens of Canada and the specific concerns of the citizens of Quebec are addressed will there be real unity. If we as a nation address these concerns that have plagued Quebec since the Quiet Revolution, perhaps we will finally see an end to separatist politics, given that the protection of French language and culture in Quebec will finally be irrevocably enshrined in the Canadian Constitution.

* TO SUPPORT TERMS OF SEPARATION DECIDED COLLECTIVELY BY THE PARLIAMENTS OF CANADA; deferred resolution

* TO SUPPORT THE RIGHT OF FIRST NATIONS PEOPLES WITHIN QUEBEC (AND WITHIN CANADA) TO SELF-DETERMINATION INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO CHOOSE THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH QUEBEC AND CANADA; deferred resolution

* TO REMAIN IN CANADA IF THAT IS THEIR DEMOCRATICALLY EXPRESSED WISH. (deferred resolution)

TOURISM, SPORT AND RECREATION

Heli-assisted Recreation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

- To oppose Heli assisted recreation B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990.

Operation of All-terrain Vehicles (Bill M219

- to endorse legislation which would ban the use of all-terrain vehicles for recreational purposes off-road on all public lands and endorses legislation to consign to the local level laws respecting the use of all-terrain vehicles for recreational purposes. (B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1991)

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

43.1. a Whereas the Greens promote sustainability as an important goal;

43.11 [Resolved that] activities are sustainable when they:

Use materials in continuing cycles.

Use continuously renewable sources of energy.

Insure continuation of the earth's natural systems.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Truth in Packaging

- To ensure that non-information advertising shall not be considered a legitimate business expense for tax purposes. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

POLITICAL/LEGAL ISSUES

Government

Green Party Lists

- To adopt a requirement in any proportional system to field women as every second candidate on their proportional lists (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1995)

Constitution/Legislative Change/Recall

- To endorse the principle that all individuals would have the right to initiate legislative change; and

- To endorse the principle that all elected officials be subject to recall procedures. - individuals acting collectively are the ultimate source of authority for the existence and actions of government; and

- any group of individuals may form an autonomous government to provide goods and services which affect only those individuals; and

- all individuals shall have equal input into government in regard to their interests; and

- all decisions by government at any level must promote the long term good for all individuals collectively;

- To support the development of a transitional provincial constitution which would establish and entrench the complete autonomy of municipalities and regions over all matters appropriate to those jurisdictions; B.C.

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Public Investment Notice

- to require government by law to make public a complete list of investments weekly,
- To make available information on public investments in writing on request through government offices in British Columbia, and by telephone, or electronic mail.
(ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

Pensions

- To REQUIRE MLAs [and MPS] to contribute 9% (current pension contribution) of their salary to creation of a constituency ecological trust fund (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)
 - * to HAVE THE FUND ADMINISTERED by a board of citizens invited by the MLA
- E We will establish an independent process for determining current MLAs salaries, benefits and eligible expense, and for making recommendations for fair treatment of previous MLAs. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Government Ministries

- To place an immediate moratorium on ministerial and government restructuring until a non-partisan non-ideological task force of individuals familiar with the efficient operation of government can be convened and report to cabinet
- To adopt the results of such an enquiry with necessary amendments to reflect new government directions and public service employment (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1996)

Provincial Constitution

- To add a procedure for amendment to the constitution of the province of British Columbia which can either be initiated by an act of the legislature or petition by the public (an initiative) which must then be put to binding public referendum.

Because

-the province of British Columbia recognizes, as its constitution, documents which may be changed by an ordinary act of the legislature,

- constitutional changes are at the whim of the government of the day, with no assurance that improvements will be kept by following governments, (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

Democracy and bioregionalism

- to adopt as a general principle the development of strong local communities. strong local communities are the only social units sensitive enough to local conditions to be able to adapt to their environments, and are the loci of grass roots direct democracy; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Bioregionalism

* To endorse the principles of bioregionalism; the fostering of strong regional identities and cultures; watershed democracy; bioregional economies of place; living in place and reinhabitation. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Welcome Home Statement

- to endorse the Welcome Home statement of the 1st North American Bioregional Congress and to live in place is to live within the means of the local bioregion rather than relying on the exploitative mass market system;

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Social Ecology

- to the positively encourage an ecological culture and not just to impose negative sanctions on those reluctant to cooperate because the development of an ecological society is not just a legislative project, but [also] a cultural one; and

because there is concern about the tendency in the environmental movement that would force people into ways of behaving that a minority believe to be ecological (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

INFORMATION

Freedom of Government Information

- To support the Freedom of Information legislation for the province which will ensure public access to all information held by government which is necessary for citizens to make sound decisions (Virtually all information, except, of course, personal information); and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

- To [introduce] work toward and introduce legislation to make all such information related to public health and safety, available and easily accessible to the general public in a format that can be easily understood; and

- To [introduce] work toward and introduce legislation to change the government bureaucratic service(s) so that its primary clients would be the public, and not private interests.

Because environmental and public interest groups and organizations are hampered by existing access to information laws (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989,) 63.3.1

- To ensure that Freedom of Information legislation is extended to all government information, and access is made affordable. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

. Government reform

- To advocate that Governments must develop systems which provide all citizens with the opportunity to have input into the decisions which affect their lives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Intervenor funding

- To support development of a funding program for intervenor groups at public hearings and commissions. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989)

- To support a funding program for intervenor groups at public hearings and commissions. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

63.2.1 Access to Information

Government Language Reform

- To replace in all publications by government at all levels, gender biased designations by gender neutral designations, such as person power in place of manpower. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS

- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and
- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9)

Human and Animal Rights

- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to food, clothing, shelter, and health care; due process under a just system; control of her/his thoughts; education as and when needed, in accordance with the philosophy of non-violence and respect for the biosphere; and (BC Policy 1986/9)
- To recognize that every human being shall have equitable access to opportunities regardless of race, creed, colour, sex, mental or physical condition, nationality, language normally spoken, ancestry, place of origin, age, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, family composition, source of income, or political belief; and
- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and

- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs.

Because

It is necessary to continue to work towards, developing a society that recognizes and respects the dignity and worth of each person, and upholds human rights and responsibilities, and the inalienable rights of other living forms and natural processes that share the Earth with us; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9)

Animal Rights

Animals in Research

Animals in Research

-Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.

-set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.

-eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.

-fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

To require that animals imported for zoos must have been born in captivity or be projects to save a nearly extinct species

- to set up strict standards for the treatment of animals used for entertainment in horse racing, zoos, circuses, etc.

- [not allow] new forms of entertainment using animals; i.e. dog racing, rodeos, bull fighting, etc. (GPC, 1988)

-animals imported for zoos must have been born in captivity or be projects to save a threatened species.

-no new forms of entertainment using animals to be allowed; IE. dog racing, rodeos, bullfighting, etc. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994, GPC 1988))

- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs (GPC, 1988)
- To promote the development of alternatives to animal experimentation; and
- To promote the preservation of wildlife and wildlife habitats; and
- To oppose entertainment involving animal exploitation; and
- To put in place new comprehensive legislation to prevent cruelty to animals;
- To increase funding for the animal protection functions of humane societies;
- To increase funding be increased] for pounds and humane societies including spay/neuter clinics, extended holding days for impounded animals, and innovative pet placement programs. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986/9)
- To affirm that human beings, as part of the natural world, must live in harmony with it. Human health and survival utterly depend on the health and survival of the planet which in turn depends on the sheer diversity of the other species sharing the planet with us; therefore, the health of humankind is equally dependent on the health and survival of other animals;
- [to ensure that] all species have an intrinsic right to exist. Their existence need not be justified by their usefulness to humankind. All animals have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings. (GPC, 1988)

Killing of Animals

-We acknowledge the right to kill animals to provide essentials.

Further consideration must be given to the needs of the aboriginal peoples right to self determine their practices on their lands. (GPC, 1988)

* TO EXPOSE THAT fish farmers have been cited for shooting at and poisoning seals, sea otters, herons, and eagles which they view as a threat to their livestock; and B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Hunting and Fishing

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance

-We advocate a strategy that would reestablish predators such as the wolf and lynx in southern Ontario. We would eliminate predator bounties.

-We advocate increased funding to conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching.

-Hunting, trapping and fishing are to be banned in all provincial parks, conservation areas and Crown game preserves.

-Increase the penalties for poaching. - Ban the leg hold trap.

Animals in Agriculture

-establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals.

-Outlaw the use of furs on ornamental clothing. The use of furs in some survival application is accepted.

-gradually phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free-range husbandry.

-ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement.

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign.

- ban the transport of live animals over long distances.
- ban the use of growth stimulants for meat animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds. (Ontario,)

WILD ANIMALS

- Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance. (Ontario,)
 - [ban] hunting, trapping, and fishing in all provincial parks, conservation areas, and Crown game preserves (GPC, 1988, Ontario)
 - -increase funding to conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching. (Ontario,)
 - Substantially increase the number of conservation officers
- We advocate a strategy that would reestablish predators such as the wolf and lynx in southern Ontario. We would eliminate predator bounties. (Ontario)
- the penalties for poaching. -
 - Ban the leg hold trap and other slow-kill trapping methods
 - Support federal funding to establish appropriate economic alternatives to commercial fur trapping for aboriginal peoples. (GPC 1988).
- Outlaw the use of furs on ornamental clothing. The use of furs in some survival application is accepted.
- gradually phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free-range husbandry.
- ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement.

Animal Rights

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario?)

-ban the transport of live animals over long distances.

-ban the use of growth stimulants for meat animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds. (Ontario,)

- To publicly and actively support any action carried out to uphold the rights of animals providing such action is compatible with the Green philosophy on non-violence.

Because animals experience pleasure and pain, have needs and wants, seek companionship and, in many cases, family life (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO oppose the establishment of a West Coast AND EAST COAST seal hunt. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Whereas all species have the intrinsic right to exist without regard to their usefulness to humankind;

whereas all animals, whether wild or domesticated, have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings;

- increase funding for conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching;
- eliminate non-food trophy hunting
- ban leg-hold traps, as suggested by the European Parliament and the Cree, the largest group of native trappers
- legislate standards for the care of farm animals that would phase in free-range organic production techniques

- eliminate growth stimulants and antibiotics in the production of meat [and other animal food products] require immediate labeling during phase-out period, and education of the public a to available alternative food sources
- ban the importation of products produced in a fashion which would not comply with Canadian animal treatment legislation
- ban importation of animals for zoos except where this is related to projects to save threatened species
- legislate an end to containment that uses animals i.e. dog racing, rodeos, bullfighting etc. (GPC, 1988)

TRADE IN WILD ANIMALS

- To ban any trade in wild animals or wild animal parts which could constitute a threat to natural wildlife Populations. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- TO ENSURE THAT NO INDUSTRIAL FOOD PRODUCTION WOULD DESTROY THE HABITAT OF NATURAL AND WILD SPECIES (1998)

Animals in Agriculture

- to establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals;
- Phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free range husbandry;
- Ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement;
- Encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign;
- Discourage the import and export of live animals over long distances;
- Phase in a ban on the use of growth stimulants for animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

Animals in Research

- Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household

products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.

-set up independent, community-based committees to review all research projects using animals.

-eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.

-fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment (GPC, 1988)

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign. (Ontario?)

Guaranteed Annual Income and childcare support; and

[other adopted GPPABC] policies.

[This support] system should include such things as:

education about adoption;

more homes for single mothers;

single parent support groups;

prenatal and post natal services; and

life skills training.

Midwifery

- To support the right of women to choose freely the option of home birth;
- To support the recognition of midwifery as a professional service available to all women in BC and that the provincial government should work with the Midwives Association of BC to establish a professional midwifery license. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

Lactation

- To favour governments restricting dangerous baby products to at least the standards of the World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.
- To support the boycott of Nestle & American Home Products and London Drugs because they violate the W.H.O.'s guidelines. C.M.B.S. Infant formula kills an estimated 1.5 million babies annually. (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

72.7.1 Ecofeminism

Feminist and Post patriarchal Studies

4.2 Ecofeminism

(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

A we will support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA, 1997)

- To encourage women to participate in political activity at every level of the decision-making process, including affirmative action; and
- To advocate the replacement of school materials which portray people in sexist stereotypes with non-sexist material; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that non-sexist life programs and education be available to all students, appropriate to the age level; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- To advocate that provisions for women's studies courses be made in public schools, along with an inclusion of the contributions of women to other courses of study; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that every student has the choice of a full range of programs and activities to achieve excellence in non-traditional and/or traditional areas of endeavour and unique talents, without discouragement based on sexist attitudes from teachers or counselors; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To advocate that access to non-sexist vocational and academic counseling be ensured (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To ensure that a procedure to address sexual harassment of students be activated in the current school systems (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- To encourage workers' associations to negotiate sexual harassment clauses into their contracts which would include definition of same and grievance procedures in the event of such harassment (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

BECAUSE

-Ecofeminism involves close examination of cultural symptoms of alienation from the Earth; heterosexism, sexism, racism, classism, speciesism, militarism, ageism, and exploitation of nature are a few examples of such alienation.

-As people of an alienated culture, we carry internalized systems of domination into our work as Greens.

-It is an ongoing and interpersonal journey for us to rid ourselves of behavioural patterns that hurt ourselves, others, and the environment. Qualities such as cooperation and nurturing are fundamental to a green world.

Ecofeminists seek to understand the interconnected roots of all domination and to learn ways of achieving balanced behaviour.

- To advocate equal pay for work of equal value; and
- To implement pay equity. Women, minorities and the disabled have the right to equal pay for equal work. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- To advocate the decriminalization of prostitution between consenting adults (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ENSURE] /recognize/ that the term violence against women is inclusive of females of all ages; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [INSTITUTE] /advocate /community-based financial support for emergency care centres for rape or assault victims (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- TO [REQUIRE] /advocate/ the designation of crisis centre information as public service announcements for all media (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO /advocate the position of their party/ [PROVIDE] as a medium for the distribution of information concerning women's support groups, whether that information be printed, verbal, or in the form of future seminars (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ENSURE] /advocate/ that information concerning women's support groups become a part of the GPPABC Resource Centre Library (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ESTABLISH] /advocate the establishment of/ a guaranteed annual income for all homemakers (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [ESTABLISH] /advocate the establishment of/ financial services specifically designed for the needs of single parents (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO [PROVIDE] /advocate the provision of / quality childcare centres and services, that meet the needs of children from infancy to adolescence, are universally accessible, and are responsive to the needs of parents and the community (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO support the alternative of any person being legally entitled to a chosen name. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO support the creation of post-secondary institutes of feminist and post-patriarchal studies (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- .
- To support community-based funding for housing for street people (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)
- TO work with communities to develop and provide low-cost housing alternatives. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)
- TO equalize tax treatment for families regardless of whether one or both parents are working. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA

EDUCATION

Education Curricul

- TO ORIENT educational curricula toward not only providing facts and technical skills, but also toward encouraging ecological awareness, social responsibility and quality in human relations
- To encourage development of skills in critical thinking, basic communications, and conflict resolution; and provide peace education within the educational framework; and
- To encourage education in family and community living, skills such as parenting, child rearing and personal financial planning for both males and females. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Community Integration of schools

- to decentralized schools from Provincial control to the level of the community and be integrated into community life; and
- To endorse opening up existing school facilities such as libraries, laboratories, workshops and art studios to all members of the community; and
- To encourage community and student participation in both academic and non-academic activities and a diversity of groupings for learning, such as mixed age classes, home schooling and self-directed learning; and
- To support broadening the concept of learning. That learning take place outside of school as part of the daily functioning of the community, so that young and old alike share their skills, knowledge and information, with everyone becoming both student and teacher. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Alternate Resource Studies

- To endorse the need for new approaches to resource use, agricultural practices, forestry, fisheries, mining practices, energy generation, and environmental protection;
- To support the establishment of alternative energy and ecology research institutes in the province; and
- To endorse increased funding for alternative energy studies in university engineering departments across the province, including small scale hydro and appropriate wind

power, methane gas, biomass conversion, and use of industrial waste steam. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- To implement policies which ensure that the same funding rate per student applies throughout the province with extra funding for programs which address special needs programs. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Corporate involvement in schools

- To move to eliminate the influence of business in our education system. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO END ALL CORPORATE INTRUSION INTO EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS (1998)

* TO DISALLOW ALL DONATION OF FUNDS OR GOODS AND

SERVICES IN KIND TO FEDERAL CANADIAN POLITICAL PARTIES. IN ADDITION, ALL CORPORATE CONNECTIONS OF CANDIDATES INCLUDING THOSE FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF PARTIES BE REVEALED (1998)

Alternative and Experimental Schools

- to encourage the funding of alternative and experimental school
(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

People with Disabilities

To support the principles of community living, guaranteed income and level access to all people with disabilities. (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1993)

Lifestyles

- To recognize that in many cases, the behaviour of society, not of ecosystems, requires adjustment and hence a need to define resource problems in human terms;
- To recognize that human lifestyle may need to adjust to the natural carrying capacity of the region; and
- To recognize that resource management must be heavily weighted toward the long-term and global perspective; and

- To recognize that a multiple mean (land use) approach is generally useful but some areas must be designated for special use, e.g. ecological reserves; and
- To recognize that a multiple means approach is desirable, including examination of the end goals of the population and then considering the widest range of possible means of achieving those goals; and
- To recognize that irreversible decisions should be avoided. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Family Life Education

- To [recognize that] without reproductive choice, the value of female members of a society will inevitably be defined in terms of their capacity to bear children, and thus just as inevitably increase the population's size;
- to [ensure] that sex education and family life planning be part of the school curriculum in British Columbia, being brought into the curriculum appropriately at several levels in a child's education; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Naturist Policy

- To support the legalization of special recreational areas for public clothes optional use in places already traditionally used for such, as a first step toward removing nudity as an offence in the criminal code and leaving what is acceptable to local laws and customs.

Because

- the welfare and well being of all peoples including the discouragement of oppression of any kind and that every human being shall have equitable access to opportunities regardless of race, creed, colour, sex, mental or physical condition, nationality, language normally spoken, ancestry, place of origin, age, sexual orientation, religion, marital status, family composition, source of income, or political belief; and
- clothes optional recreation is practiced by thousands of people on the beaches of the Marine Drive Foreshore Park and to a lesser extent on isolated beaches and areas throughout the province; and
- the state of being nude is not offensive or obscene and currently constitutes a criminal offence; and
- people nude can coexist with people clothed; and

- in other countries in the world, most notably European, it is no longer, or it never was a crime to be nude at public beaches or parks; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Air Pollution and Smoking

- To adopt as official policy no smoking within [GPPABC] meetings.
- To oppose the move of the federal and provincial governments to lower tobacco taxes instead of addressing many issues including aboriginal rights, the US/Canada Free Trade Agreement, health, etc. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1985)

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1994

Human Population

78.1.1. a Whereas the interaction of the human population with its surrounding environment imposes demands on that environment in the form of resource utilization, energy requirements, and waste treatment; and

78.1.1. b Whereas these demands are a function of population numbers and the level of technology attained by the population; and

78.1.1.c Whereas the extent of these demands will constitute a quantifiable people pressure impact on this environment; and

78.1.1. d Whereas the human species has, in its technological advances, intervened in the natural processes

of human population control by medical techniques which reduce the death rate,

- To support easy access to birth control information and methods (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- To support offering assistance in family planning to others who desire this; and
- To support better and more equitable methods of contraception.

Population

*To promote human population decrease world wide, including [in] industrialized countries; and

- To introduce incentives and educational programs would to slow down human population growth with the intent to achieve population decrease over time.
(B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

ENDNOTES

1. Definition from the 2nd North American Bioregional Congress press release dated January 1987, announcing to N.A. BC II proceedings

2. Small is Beautiful: Economics as If People Mattered, by E.F. Schumacher, Harper, New York, 1973
3. Constitution of the Green Party-Political Association of BC See Appendix I.
4. Statement of the 1st North American Bioregional Congress. See Appendix II.
5. BC Green Party News, Volume 2, Number 2, Green Party-Political Association of BC, Vancouver, June 1985. (page 7)
6. BC Human rights Act, Province of British Columbia, Queen's Printer for BC, Victoria, 1985. (section 1 -interpretation).
7. BC Forest Act, Province of British Columbia, Queen's Printer for BC, Victoria, 1986. (sections 82 through 87 and Schedule A).
8. Our Common Future, the report of the U.N. World Commission of Environment and Development (WCED), Oxford University Press, June, 1987. (Also known as the Brundtland Report after commission chair, Gro Harlem Brundtland).
9. Values and Roots definitions adopted at the 2nd Canadian Greens/Green Party of Canada Convention, September 1st, 1988

Appendix I

CONSTITUTION

of the GREEN PARTY POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Adopted February, 1983)

(Amended June, 1984)

(Revised July, 1985)

(Amended July, 1988)

1. The name of the Society is the Green Party-Political Association of British Columbia.

2. The purposes of the Society are:
 - (a) to carry on the functions of a political party;
 - (b) to work towards achieving the goal of nuclear and general disarmament, and world peace through the non-violent resolution of conflict;
 - (c) to work towards achieving the goal of a conserver society;
 - (d) to work towards an economic system based upon sound environmental and ecological principles;
 - (e) to work towards developing a society that accepts responsibility for and upholds the inalienable rights of all life forms and natural processes that share the earth;
 - (f) to develop a community-based democracy with local decision-making and control; and
 - (g) to undertake all such other activities consistent with these purposes which the Society's provincial representatives consider appropriate.

WELCOME HOME STATEMENT REMOVED FROM THIS DOCUMENT

III. Definitions

Please note that the following definitions have not been adopted by the Green Party-Political Association of BC membership and are presented only to assist in policy interpretation.

"non-violence"

A method of resolving conflict and of waging conflict with as little damage as possible to the human person and physical and biological environment.

"grass-roots democracy"

A more active realization of decentralized direct democracy.

"Conservator society"

A society where energy and resource wastes are reduced to offset ever-increasing consumption, i.e. a society that lives within its means

"bioregion"

A life region - a geographical area whose rough boundaries are set by nature (not humankind), distinguishable from other areas by characteristics of flora, fauna, water, climate, rocks, soils, land forms and human settlements. See also appendix II.

"soft energy"

Energy resources which are decentralized, renewable and ecologically sustainable.

"biomass conversion"

Any conversion process that turns non-usable organic matter into a more usable form, such as municipal/commercial anaerobic composting which converts organic garbage and sewage solids into methane gas and organic fertilizer.

"fossil energy"

Energy produced from non-renewable fuels obtained from the earth.

"workers' association"

An organization of employees formed for purposes that include the regulation of relations between employees and employers, i.e. a Trade or Labour Union.

"stumpage fees"

Money due to the province for the harvest of timber; Stumpage and Royalty rates as define in the BC Forest Act.

"direct democracy"

Democracy where an individual has a direct say in the affairs of government.

"watershed democracy"

Democracy on a scale of watersheds; democratic regions whose boundaries follow the line of separation between two contiguous drainage valleys.

"multiple means"

A method of using something in different ways, each of which does not compromise any other.

"re-inhabitation"

To restore to a former sense of living in place; to restore "a critical awareness of and respect for, the integrity of our ecological communities"; to restore to the bioregional perspective outlined in the "Welcome Home" statement in appendix II.

4.0 GREEN DEFINITIONS

4.1 Deep Ecology

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

Resolved that the Greens work towards incorporating the principles of deep ecology in all policies, programs, and platforms.

4.1. a Whereas the Western technical cultural evolution of the human species has been characterized by progressive physical and spiritual alienation from other life forms and natural processes of the earth's ecosystems; and

4.1. b Whereas this alienation has been manifested as an illusion of arrogant uniqueness, human exemption from, and control of, these life forms and processes; and

4.1.c Whereas some Greens envision a planet on which the human population lives harmoniously and dynamically by employing a sophisticated and unobtrusive technology in a world environment which is left natural; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

GUIDING PRINCIPLES (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

-We are dynamic beings living in a dynamic world. The world is constantly changing and we recognize that human beings are capable of affecting the rate at which those changes occur (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

4.1. d Whereas some Greens are of the opinion that the institutionalization of an ecological consciousness will occur when most persons begin to see the diminishment of people and the diminishment of the planet and its non-human inhabitants as essentially one and the same problem; and

4.1. e Whereas some Greens believe that to achieve the aforementioned, it will require a total reorientation of the thrust of Western culture; and

4.1. f Whereas some Greens believe that without a major change of consciousness, a profound and intimate sense of inter-relatedness with non human nature, there is no hope for beginning to turn the situation around; and

4.1. g Whereas these ecological and evolutionary insights have become synthesized and extended as principles of Deep Ecology, such as the following:

Shallow Ecology

Natural diversity is valuable as a resource for us.

It is nonsense to talk about value except as value for humankind.

Plant species should be saved because of their value as a genetic reserve for agriculture and medicine.

Pollution should be decrease if it threatens ecological equilibrium.

Third World population growth threatens ecological equilibrium.

Resource means resource for humans.

People will not tolerate a broad decrease in their standard of living.

Nature is cruel and necessarily so.

"Deep Ecology

Natural diversity has its own (intrinsic) value.

Equating value with value for humans reveals a species prejudice.

Plant species should be saved because of their intrinsic value.

Decreasing pollution has priority over economic growth.

World population at present levels threatens ecosystems but the population and behaviour of industrial states more than any other. Human population is excessive.

Resource means resource for living beings.

People should not tolerate a decrease in the quality of life but in the standard of living in overdeveloped nations.

- We measure economic progress in terms of improvements in the quality of life rather than [in] the acquisition of consumer goods. (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)
Humans are cruel but not necessarily so.

SPECIFIC RESOLUTIONS

BC specific resolutions

22.3.1 Carmanah Watershed

- * TO ENSURE that no logging take place in presently unlogged portions of the Carmanah watershed 9 B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990).

22.4.1 Clayoquot Sound

- * TO [ENSURE] that all remaining old growth forest in Clayoquot Sound be declared [a] protected [area]. B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993

- * TO REPLACE some of the forest industry jobs lost in the area with employment in the restoration of the damaged areas of the Sound.

B.C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1993

20.2.1 Strathcona Park

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988

- * TO advocate restoration of the boundaries and status of Strathcona Park to December 31, 1986 positions; and

* TO support the Friends of Strathcona Park and similar groups in all their non violent actions, including their civil disobedience, in their efforts to keep any industrial activity out of Strathcona Park (pre-December 1986 boundaries).

20.3.1 Flathead/Akamina Kishinina Area

* TO support efforts to immediately freeze development of the Flathead/Akhima Kishinina area by annexation to Waterton Lake National Park, having duly settled all aboriginal claims in this area. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989

• TO DECOMMISSION /II We will decommission / the Oldman Dam as recommended by the Federal Government Environmental Impact Assessment. (ALBERTA GREEN)

20.4.1 Khutzemateen Wildlife Area

* TO SUPPORT THE establishing a joint Federal Provincial Wildlife Management area in the Khutzemateen area of BC as one of the measures necessary to preserve a viable grizzly bear population in North America. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

(POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

GREEN PARTY OF CANADA IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

We live on a finite planet with finite resources, but are consuming our ecological capital instead of living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water and air, topsoil, fish, and trees. We must move from growth to sustainability. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

See "Sustainability - A Choice to Consider" for more information

GREEN VS GREY

Politics is no longer defined by the struggle between the Left and the Right. The politics of the 21st century will be divided between the Green and the Grey: between those who see the Earth as an interconnected web of life, and those who see it as a collection of resources to be exploited for maximum short-term profit. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In a Grey economy, the worth of vanishing species and natural resources is disregarded because these cannot be easily quantified. Instead economic indicators rise with every automobile accident, with every oil spill, and with every newly diagnosed cancer patient. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

In a Green economy, progress would be redefined to stop counting the liquidation of nature as income; corporations would be held responsible for their products from cradle to grave; new economic indicators would be applied to account for the social and ecological costs of products and services; and to create jobs, income and consumption taxes would be replaced with environmental taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

GREEN JOBS NOT PINK SLIPS

There are many more jobs in a Green economy than in a Grey economy. A Green economy is labour-intensive, sustainable, based on the skills of people, and produces quality products from local resources incorporating local culture. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Communities like Gaultois, Newfoundland depend upon the inshore fishery. A sustainable inshore fishery must be pursued in order to save these communities and preserve marine bio-masses.

Tax Bads NOT Goods

The Green Party suggests shifting taxes away from personal income and onto non-renewable resources, and eliminating taxes on ecologically benign products and processes. Green taxes reward sustainable businesses and penalize resource-intensive industries. Reducing income taxes and payroll taxes makes people less expensive to employ. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND) .

Sustainable Forestry

Forests belong to future generations and provide habitat for other species. clear-cutting should be banned and the remaining 1% of old growth should be preserved. Higher stumpage fees would encourage selective cutting, and value-added production creates more jobs than exporting raw logs. Hemp and kenaf should be grown as alternative sources of paper fibre. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Organic Agriculture

Agribusiness encourages mono-cropping, chemical farming, centralization, over processing, long-distance transportation and decreased employment. Greens seek to preserve crop diversity, reconnect the farmer with the consumer and ensure a supply of locally produced, pesticide-free food. Product labels should indicate the use of pesticides and bio-engineering. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by H. Pinsent]

Renewable Energy and Conservation

In view of global climate change and the dangers of radioactive waste, the Green Party suggests phasing out fossil fuels and nuclear energy in favour of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, biomass, and micro-hydro. The transition to sustainable energy can be achieved through improved energy efficiency, conservation and co-generation. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Life-cycle Product Stewardship

Pollution is resources being wasted. Land-filling is like burying money in the ground. Nothing should be land-filled or released into the air, water or soil. Greens would introduce product-stewardship programs that would require producers to assume the full recycling and disposal costs of their products. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Rivers have been damaged by waste from cities and factories.

Here we see a picture of the Saguenay River, Quebec. Whales, fish and other animals that are native to this river and the Fleuve Saint-Laurent have been seriously affected by heavy metal poisoning. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Community Economic Development

Transnational corporations have no stake in the communities where they get their raw materials or where they operate. As a result, resources are overexploited and jobs migrate to where labour is cheapest and environmental standards are lowest. Green tax reform would favour locally owned and operated businesses that use local resources for value-added production in a sustainable manner, thereby keeping jobs, decision-making and profits in the community. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Guaranteed Income Supplement

Welfare and Employment Insurance should be replaced with a Guaranteed Income Supplement plan that would encourage recipients to seek employment. A GIS would provide financial compensation for traditionally unpaid and undervalued contributions to society, such as child-rearing and homemaking, and would contribute to the support of artists, students, volunteers and small-business start-ups. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Pedestrian Communities and Rail

Trains concentrate development while cars encourage sprawl. Greens would revitalize the rail system for long-distance haulage and passenger travel. We envision gradually

rebuilding all urban areas into pedestrian communities, interconnected by surface light rail, making the private automobile redundant. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

An End to Deficit Budgeting

Twenty-five cents of every federal tax dollar goes directly to commercial banks to pay the interest on Canada's \$600-billion debt. Greens recommend that the Bank of Canada take over a significant portion of the debt as an interest-free loan. Greens also suggest implementing a currency transaction tax. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Proportional Representation

The Green Party suggests switching to proportional representation so that when a party receives 15% of the popular vote it would also receive 15% of the seats in Parliament. We would oppose paid political advertising and political donations. Instead all parties should receive equal access to the media and funding. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Restorative Justice

Justice should be restorative rather than retributive. Crime should be defined as a violation of one person by another, not as a violation of the state. The 80% of offenders who are non-violent should be sent directly to halfway houses. Sentencing circles should be used as an alternative to trial by judge and jury. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

The Four-day Work Week

Moving to a four-day/32-hour work week would provide jobs for those now unemployed. Greens suggest five weeks of vacation per year, disincentives for overtime, job sharing, paid leave for child rearing and educational leave. Lower welfare and Employment Insurance costs would mean lower income taxes. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Biodiversity and Wilderness

A conservation strategy is needed to protect biodiversity on an evolutionary scale. Canada needs a system of core reserves, corridors, and buffer zones free from development to accommodate viable, self-reproducing, genetically diverse native plant and animal species, including large predators. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Sustainable Fisheries

The use of draggers in both the east and west coast fisheries has decimated our ocean ecosystems. We must recognize and support ecologically appropriate fishing technologies. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by H. Pinsent]

A typical Newfoundland community.

Cultural Funding

While the cost of funding the arts is relatively low, its social benefits and economic multiplier effects are high. Greens would maintain and increase arts funding, especially for smaller, community-based, participatory arts and recreational activities. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

[Photo by Jason Crummey]

Many Newfoundland communities continue cultural traditions such as painting stylized "scrolls" on storehouses and barns

Military Reductions

The cost of Canada's peacekeeping operations is less than \$700 million annually -- only 6% of the defence budget. The Green Party suggests that Canada dramatically reduce its military budget, halt low-level flight training in Labrador, and withdraw from the global arms race. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

CITIZENS TREATY OF ETHICS,
EQUITY AND ECOLOGY

Recognizing the Interdependence of Peace, Environmental Protection and

Human Rights and Social Justice

(Formerly the anti-free trade citizen's treaty for corporate and state compliance: nemesis of the MAI). Proposed General Assembly Resolution to be circulated to governments by their citizens

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created public trust international obligations, commitments and expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development

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Concerned that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) undermine the work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above;

Dismayed by the continued global urgency resulting from the failure of member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from general assembly resolutions.

Recalling the expectations created through resolutions of the General Assembly, commitments made in Conference Action plans, and obligations incurred through Conventions:

- to guarantee "the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family" - to "prevent the scourge of war",
- to recognize "Peoples' right to peace",
- to "eliminate production of weapons of mass destruction",
- to ensure that "the use of scientific technology should be in peace and for the benefits of humanity",
- to "reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into promoting

- social programs particularly in developing countries",
- to "ensure social justice and the equitable distribution of resources",
 - to respect "the right to work for equal pay for work of equal value",
 - to "ensure the rights of future generations", and
 - to "respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose";

Noting that December 10, 1998 is the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and that there must be no discrimination on the following grounds:

Race, tribe, or culture, colour, ethnicity, national ethnic or social origin, nationality, place of birth, nature of residence (refugee or immigrant, migrant worker) status, colour, gender, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, form of family, disability, age, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, or, class, economic position, or other status

Recalling the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations in the Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda, "to ensure that corporations including transnational corporations comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international environmental law";

WE CALL UPON THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING:

1. To discharge obligations, act on commitments, and fulfill expectations

arising from Public Trust international agreements and thus:

- (a) to sign and ratify those existing international conventions, treaties, and covenants that have not yet been signed and ratified,
- (b) to enact the domestic legislation necessary to implement them and to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and
- (c) to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans;

2. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations from member states, harmonizing standards and regulations continually upwards with respect to:

- a. Promoting and fully guaranteeing respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights and social justice;
- b. Enabling socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
- c. Achieving a state of peace, justice and security;
- d. Creating a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
- e. Ensuring the preservation and protection of the environment.

3. To demand compensation and reparations from corporations, and from administrations that have permitted corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment, violating fundamental human rights, causing harm to human health, especially where those actions occurred:

- (a) in developed and developing countries, or
- (b) on the lands of indigenous peoples or in the communities of marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries;

4. To revoke the licenses and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights or denied social justice,
- (b) caused environmental degradation, or harm to human health,
- (c) disregarded labour rights, or
- (d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements;

5. To reduce the global military budgets by at least 50% and use the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound work; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control;

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control. All funding to the United Nations should be conditional and dedicated to the furthering of international public trust law, not vested interest economic agreements such as GATT, WTO, MAI etc. Given the security council is controlled by the nuclear armed states, the security council should be disbanded, and rotational councils should be selected

from the membership of the general assembly.

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure the exclusion of corporations and to ensure that all partners have in no way in any of their activities violated human rights, including labour rights caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market" — as business activity conducted for profit and civil society as those elements of society that serve to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment —

9. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration, UNCED, 1992;

This prohibition must cover activities

such as those related to:

- (a) production, importation or exportation of toxic, hazardous, or atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) production or consumption of ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extraction of resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) production or distribution of genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms,
- (e) production or distribution of genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems,
- (f) production of greenhouse gas emissions;

10. To act upon the commitments made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to reduce the ecological footprint, to move away from car-dependency, and to reject the economic dogma that maximum

economic growth will resolve the urgency of the global situation;

11. To prohibit all trade zones that have the effect of circumventing

obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the environment.

12. To work for the unconditional forgiveness of all developing nations

debt arising from loans made prior to 1990 and for the termination of all

structural adjustment programs (saps) which seek to ensure repayment of

such debt at the expense of ordinary people, including programs which seek:

(a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,

(b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,

(c) the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,

(d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment,

especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by

deregulating markets and offering low wages, high interest rates, and

little or no environmental protection,

(e) the indiscriminate encouragement of producing of goods for export at

the expense of traditional crops, products and services which serve the

needs of domestic peoples, or

(f) to force a developing nation to adopt a policy of creating or

exacerbating an imbalance between imports and exports;

13. To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or

labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in:

- (a) practices that are unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin,
- (b) activities that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin, or
- (c) manufacturing or transferring substances that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights, including labour rights on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights, except where continued trade is conditional on eliminating human rights abuses.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance where citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with all states' overriding obligations and commitments to:

- (a) protect and advance human rights, including health rights, and labour rights and social justice,
- (b) protect and conserve the environment,
- (c) prevent war and conflict, and
- (d) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment

16. To ensure the right of citizens to sue corporate owners and officers, in criminal and civil court, for any legally violation of human rights, including labour rights, denying social justice, for destroying the environment, for causing serious harm to human health, and for contributing to devastation through arms trade

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75.2.1 Meares Island

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1985

75.2.1 Resolved that the Greens recognize Meares Island as a tribal park.

URGENCY

To the Ministers and Heads of State participating in APEC

Friday, November 21, 1997

LEST YOU FORGET

URGENCY

OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION

RECOGNITION OF THE URGENCY OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION

1.1. Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem on which we depend for our well being (Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

(1)

IMPACT OF CONTINUED IMPOSITION OF CONSUMPTIVE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1. Continued stress on global ecosystem from the pattern of over-consumptive development in industrialized countries
- 1.2. Continued deterioration of the global environment and aggravation of poverty caused by unsustainable patterns of consumption
- 1.3. Continued failure to reduce the ecological footprint through continued adherence to the consumptive model of development
- 1.4. Continued elimination of the ecological heritage of future generations
- 1.5. Continued depletion of resources upon which future generations depend
- 1.6. Continued political, economic and ecological crises, systemic or DE facto discrimination, and other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation
- 1.7. Continued reliance on economic growth paradigm as the solution to global problems
- 1.8. Continue negative impact of structural adjustment programs based on the imposition of over-consumptive model of development
- 1.9. Continued promoting of socially inequitable and environmentally unsound employment and development
- 1.10. Continued failure to redefine "development" in equitable and ecological terms

(2)

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES
AND DENIAL OF BASIC RIGHTS AND NEEDS

- 2.1. Continued inequitable distribution of natural resources
- 2.2. Continued inequality/inequity between "developed", "developing" and "underdeveloped" states
- 2.3. Continued gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries
- 2.5. Continued lack of fulfillment of basic needs, and failure to guarantee the right to food, right to shelter, right to education, right of health care
- 2.6. Continued lack of access to basic sanitation and adequate waste disposal services
- 2.7. Continued lack of access to food and water
- 2.8. Continued lack of access of poor to suitable arable land
- 2.9. Continued increase in the number of people who do not have access to safe, affordable and healthy shelter
- 2.10. Continued food crisis violating right to life and human dignity
- 2.11. Increased use of manipulative Biotechnology
- 2.12. Increased introduction of genetically-engineered food, terminator genes in seeds, genetic screening, transfer of genetically engineered products
- 2.13. Increased control by Multi-National Agri-Food, Pharmaceutical, and Petro-chemical companies world's food supplies
- 2.14. Continued unethical patenting of seeds by multinationals
- 2.15. Continued experimentation in the human genome project
- 2.16. Increased corporate control of their crop varieties
- 2.17. Increased modification of seeds for profit
- 2.18. Increased modification of organisms through "genetically modified organisms"
- 2.19. Continued widespread unemployment and underemployment
- 2.20. Continued failure to link health to over-consumption and inappropriate development

- 2.21 Continued failure to address and prevent environmentally-induced diseases
- 2.22 Increased deterioration of public health system, public health spending and privatization of health care systems
- 2.23. Continuing spread of communicable infections
- 2.24 Continued unequal access to basic health resources
- 2.25 Continued high birth mortality rate
High percentage of child mortality rate of deaths per live births.

(3)

DETERIORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH

- 4.1. Continued impact on health from environmental degradation
- 4.2. Increased impact on health and environment from toxic and hazardous chemicals
- 4.4. Increased air, water and land pollution
- 4.5. Continued adverse health and environmental effects of transboundary air pollution
- 4.6. Continued transferring and trafficking in toxic, hazardous including atomic substances, activities, and waste that are dangerous to 4.7. Continued risks of damage to human health and the environment from transboundary hazardous waste health and to the environment
- 4.8. Increased generation and transboundary movement of hazardous waste causing threat to human health and environment
- 4.9. Continued relocation or transfer to other states of activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health
- 4,10 Continued disregard for the precautionary principle
- 4.11. Continued awareness of the harm of exporting banned or withdrawn products on human health

- 4.12. Increased deterioration of the environment and health through anthropogenic actions
- 4.13. Continued ecological and human health effects of environmentally destructive model of development
- 4.14. Continued use of banned and restricted pesticides designated as being hazardous to human or environmental health
- 4.15. Increased resistance of antibiotics

(4)

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF NATURE

- 5.1. Continued loss of biological diversity
- 5.2. Continued threat to genetic diversity
- 5.3. Increased deforestation and land degradation
- 5.4. Increased soil erosion
- 5.5. Increased desertification
- 5.6. Increased loss and degradation of mountain ecosystems
- 5.7. Increased erosion and soil loss in river basins
- 5.8. Increased watershed deterioration
- 5.9. Increased marine environment degradation
- 5.10. Increased vulnerability of marine environment to change
- 5.11. Increased risk of impact from increase in sea level
- 5.12. Increased of carbon sinks
- 5.13. Increased impact of global climate change
- 5.14. Increased potential of climate change
- 5.15. Increased depletion of the ozone layer
- 5.15. Increased threats to the ecological rights of future generations
- 5.16. Increased environmental damage from waste accumulation
- 5.17. Unprecedented Increase in environmentally persistent wastes

- 5.18. Continued trafficking in toxic and dangerous products
- 5.19. Continued export to developing countries of substances and activities that are banned or restricted in country of origin
- 5.20. Increased generation of nuclear wastes
- 5.21. Increased Loss of biodiversity through ecologically unsound practices
- 5.22. Increased ignoring of carrying capacity of ecosystem
- 5.23. Continued violation of collective human rights through dumping of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes is a violation

(5)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF URGENCY

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 6.1. Continued violation of human rights on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, sexual identity, family structure, disabilities, refugee or immigrant status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socioeconomic conditions
- 6.2. Continued violations of human rights through the following activities:
 - Mistreatment, and hasty judicial procedures
 - Lack of respect for due process of law (access to a lawyer or visiting rights)
 - Arbitrary detentions
 - In camera trials
 - Detention without charge and notification to next of kin
 - Lack of defence counsel in trials before revolutionary courts
 - lack of the right of appeal
 - Ill-treatment and torture of detainees
 - Torture of the cruelest kind and other inhuman practices
 - Widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms

- Wide application of the death sentence
- Carrying out of extra-judicial executions
- Orchestrated mass executions and burials
- Extra judicial killings including political killings
- hostage taking and use of persons as 'human shields'
- Constitutional, legislative and judicial protection, while on paper, are revealed as totally ineffective in combating human rights abuses
- Extreme and indiscriminate measures in the control of civil disturbances
- Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practiced arbitrary arrest and detention, including women, the elderly and children
- Abuses of political rights and violation of democratic rights
- Unfair elections
- Activity against members of opposition living abroad
- Harassment and suppression of opposition politically
- Suppression of students and strikers
- Targeting by terrorists of certain members of the press, intelligentsia, judiciary and political ranks
- Failure to grant exit permits

6.3. Increased migration of populations of migrants, refugees and displaced persons

6.4. Continued critical situation of children

6.5. Continued concern about discrimination against women continues despite Human Rights instruments

6.6. Continued barriers faced by women

6.7. Continued female genital mutilation and other harmful practice

6.8. Denial of fundamental rights and freedoms

Suppression of freedom of thought, Media and religion and conscience • systemic discrimination

6.9. Continued denial of moral and humanitarian values through religious intolerance and extremism

- 6.10 Continued massive violations of human rights, ethnic cleansing and systematic rape
- 6.11. Continued wars of aggression, armed conflicts, alien domination and foreign occupation, civil wars, terrorism and extremist violence
- 6.12. Continued violation of human rights of women including murder, torture, systematic rape, forced pregnancy
- 6.13. Continued ethnic cleansing
- 6.14. Continued xenophobia
Fear and aversion to foreigners continues throughout the world
- 6.15. Continued violation of human rights during armed conflict
- 6.16. Continued discrimination of and violence against women
- 6.17. Continued violation against indigenous peoples
- 6.18. Increased violations of the rights of refugees
- 6.19. Continued insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
- 6.20. Continued marginalization of specific women by their lack of knowledge of their rights and redress
- 6.21. Continued Insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
- 6.22. Continued multiple discrimination against indigenous women
- 6.23. Continued gender inequities

(7)

DESTRUCTION THROUGH CONFLICT, WAR AND MILITARIZATION

- 7.1. Continued perpetuation of the substantial global expenditures being devoted to production, trafficking and trade of arms
- 7.2. Forcing developing countries to undertake inequitable structural adjustment
- 7.3. Increased poverty
- 7.4. Continued excessive military expenditures while basic needs are not fulfilled
- 7.5. Continued massive humanitarian problems through military intervention
- 7.6. Continued circulation

- 7.7. Continued war crimes against humanity, including genocide ethnic massacres, and “ethnic cleansing”
- 7.8. Increased human and environmental destruction through land mines
- 7.9. Increased war and civilian amputees as a result of land mines
- 7.10. Continued death and displacement of people through war
- 7.11. Continued impact of radiation from nuclear testing on present and future generations
- 7.12. Continued exposure to radiation on present and future generations
- 7.13. Continued mining of uranium for use in nuclear weapons
- 7.14. Continued production, proliferation and testing of nuclear arms
- 7.15. Continued circulating and berthing of nuclear armed or nuclear-powered vessels

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The Green Party of Ontario defines "Sustainability" as follows.

Activities are sustainable when they:

- 1/ use materials in continuing cycles
- 2/ use continuously reliable sources of energy
- 3/ come mainly from the potentials of human beings
i.e. communication, creativity, coordination, appreciation, and
spiritual and intellectual development.

Activities are not sustainable when they

- 1/ require continual inputs of non-renewable resources
- 2/ use renewable resources faster than their rate of renewal
- 3/ cause cumulative degradation of the environment
- 4/ require resources in quantities that could never be available
for all people
- 5/ lead to the extinction of other life forms. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

Ken Toews

Policy Coordinator Green Party of Ontario

Section 2 The Green Primer

Introduction

Green parties are active around the world trying to create a future where people live with each other and with the planet in a sustainable manner. Historically individuals

like Henry David Thoreau, have articulated a Green perspective. He practiced "plain living and high thinking" for philosophical rather than religious purposes, to examine the true nature of humanity's relationship with the environment. The distinction between living and "getting a living" were among his concerns.

There have been many successful movements involving self-sufficiency and living simply. People like Helen and Scott Nearing and E .F. Schumacher have been a green alternative for many generations. The challenge for the Green Party of Ontario is to spread this time-tested vision to as many people as possible.

"Any discussion of world poverty that does not come around to demanding a radical change in our habits of consumption and waste, our tastes, our profligate standard of living, our values, generally is a hypocrisy. There are no technical answers to ethical questions."

Theodore Roszak, 1972

The Challenge before us.

We have the ability to produce more than we can consume. To match consumption with capacity we stimulate demand through advertising, planned obsolescence, and the arms trade. The results are all around us. Rather than continuing on this race to bury ourselves in a sea of our own waste, we must turn our attention to finding a secure place within the natural order.

We must come to grips with the problems of economic inequality, resource depletion and over population. The goal must be to create the conditions necessary for true world peace. We will examine the nature of our problems and examine alternative solutions. The Green Party does not claim to have all the answers. What we are capable of doing is defining the problem and suggesting some possible alternatives. Perhaps we will also help you find a new sense of hope and purpose.

Environmental Degradation & Ecological Collapse

The depletion of the ozone layer; the accumulation of greenhouse gases; acid precipitation; the build-up of persistent toxins such as the whole family of chlorinated chemicals; depleted cod, salmon and tuna stocks, the pollution of our lakes, ground waters, and air; the destruction of rain forests in the southern hemisphere and boreal forests in northern countries; species extinction; the loss of topsoil due to modern agricultural practices and urban encroachment. The list gets longer every day. Our natural systems are threatened by human activity.

Population Growth

The increase in population and resource consumption are basic causes of human suffering and environmental degradation and must become major priorities for national and international action. Population growth tends to overwhelm any possible gains made in improving the human condition. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994 Subsequently changed [Russow])

Physical Limits to Growth

We live on a finite planet with finite resources. We are consuming our capital when we should be living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water, fish, topsoil, and trees. Problems are increasing faster than solutions. There is a point beyond which a system will fail to produce additional benefits simply by making it larger or more complex. This point has been exceeded in most of our systems. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The Distribution of Wealth

The industrialized countries make up one-sixth of the world's population and consume one-half of the world's resources and energy. In the grossly wealthy countries, a small minority owns the majority of the wealth leaving only the street and hand-outs for a large and growing number of the people. When this is coupled with the problem of population growth and the limits on the resource base, a truly explosive mix arises. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not enough for every man's greed."

Gandhi, 1869 - 1948

War and Peace

Currently, the armaments business grosses a [800 billion] trillion dollars a year. Third world countries, who do not have the ability to house or feed their population have enough nuclear capacity to destroy the planet. Even a tiny diversion of this flood of money could solve problems that have bedeviled humankind for thousands of years and yet the race goes on. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The Psychological Limits to Growth

By emphasizing competition rather than cooperation, sharing has become foreign to us. The growth of our technological society has alienated large numbers of people who are no longer connected to any natural rhythms. There are large classes of people for whom the only expression of their individuality is consumerism. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The nuclear family, seemingly the core of the social structure is under intense attack. Some experts maintain that 95% of modern families are "dysfunctional". Our economic system is hostile to individuals, families and communities. We are consuming our psychological capital in exactly the same way we are destroying our environmental capital. A sustainable culture would pay more attention to issues such as self-esteem and co-operation. The root cause our crisis is to be found not only in how people interact with nature but in how people interact with each other. not to be found in how people interact with nature but in how we interact with each other.

"Clearly the attitudes and values which make production the central achievement of our society has some exceptionally twisted roots." John Kenneth Galbraith, 1958

The Nature of the Solution

Our problems are linked by a common value system. A system founded on principles of hierarchical relationships and unlimited growth. We as a culture define tradition, social arrangements, religion, moral codes and technologies. We decide if they will manifest themselves as institutions of sustainability and subsistence or exploitation and destruction.

Our current experiment in social organization has culminated in the list of environmental and social disasters discussed earlier. There was no way that all of these things could not have come out of a social motivation that held nature in such utter disregard, that elevated growth for its own sake above any other consideration, that felt that power (physical and political) was good in and of itself. The problems we face are rooted in the basic assumptions that have molded modern industrial society. Only by establishing the necessity for a different set of assumptions can we ever hope to find our way out of this mess. No amount of tinkering with the existing order will do the job. Hope for a technological breakthrough that will save us is courting disaster.

The economic system we operate under today was created to obtain as much wealth as possible. In contrast, we must create a system based on a different fact, namely the need for survival: a social order based on the satisfaction of human needs, rather than on human wants. There is no basic conflict between the needs of the planet and our

real needs. They are the same, if only because a healthy planet is basic to our needs. We need not blame the economic system; it merely succeeded in doing what it was designed to do. The consequences were unforeseen and guilt is not the issue.

A Specific Program

Withdraw all support for the status quo. Get Canada out of the arms business. Stop aiding and abetting those who would exploit the poor countries of the world. Refuse to do anything simply because we profit from it. Withdraw government support from enterprises that degrade the environment. Refuse to do anything that would contribute to the decline of rural communities. Simply acting to extract Canada from the web of complicity would occupy any government's talents and abilities for years. Traditional top-down organizations were necessary to a power based economy and political system. As we free ourselves from the old concepts of executive power and a warped definition of efficiency and start giving precedence to empowerment and responsibility whole realms of alternative social organization open up. There are a wealth of community groups straining to assume responsibility for those things that the welfare state now does so poorly. The consolidation of power in the government has acted to the detriment of real community control. Ceasing to stifle community control would be a necessary first step. "Instead of developing techniques for maximum profit, try to develop those that will give maximum of freedom: an entirely new approach."

Simone Weil, 1909 - 1943

Green Politics in Ontario

The Green Party of Ontario (G.P.O.) is a registered political party under provincial laws and has participated successfully in electoral politics since 1985. Once a year the GPO has a Policy conferences and an Annual General Meeting. The location of these conferences is rotated around the province. We have instituted a system of travel vouchers that allows individuals to travel to conferences subsidized by the generous provincial tax credit system. We believe in participatory democracy and at general meetings all members are allowed to vote on all resolutions. If you join the Green party you do not give your vote to a delegate nor are you excluded from decision making meetings. All members can vote and all members are funded to travel to conferences.

Constituency associations of the Green Party are active between elections seeking to create a Green society. A society based on the following values: The preservation of the natural world, Feminism, Social Justice, Spirituality, Participatory Democracy, and Non-Violence

Our goal is to participate in the electoral process and facilitate the evolution of party politics away from current confrontational power politics.

Campaigning is the best way to present these views to the public, and to inform the other candidates as to the true nature of the challenges we face. It's a great experience to do so. Many other groups are working to establish the public support for one aspect or another of the Green vision, but only the Green party is working toward those goals within the political system.

Our members come with a wide variety of views and opinions. But uniting them all is the realization that whether the issue is the exploited two-thirds, the environment, peace, feminism or social justice, the root cause of the problem must be addressed.

"I would like to become less acquisitive altogether, to be able to see some exquisite piece of porcelain in some other man's house and be wholly glad that it was there and not mine."

Gabriel Fielding 1965

A Sustainable Future

"An economy of abundance is under present rules also an economy of waste and repetition; indeed, without this waste the economy would slump. Nobody, however, can be optimistic about the survival of a society with such values."

Robert Theobald, 1961

Our future depends on developing Green principles in the way we interact locally, provincially and internationally. Our success will depend on our ability to identify the threats to our survival and to apply appropriately scaled solutions to the problems we have created for ourselves. The key is in voluntarily and deliberately converting from a want-based system to a need-based system.

A sustainable society would have to rely on renewable rather than fossil fuels. Our goods would be designed to last as long as possible, to be repairable and easily modified. Our intent would be to live in harmony with natural cycles, including our own biological and psychological limits.

A safe, just, and peaceful society would have to be much less centralized. Equity, in all its forms, would have to be the concern of the entire culture. Decentralization and the devolution of decision-making would be the dominant pattern, with decisions being made at appropriate levels. This involves the search for local consensus, rather than simply seeking a majority. Local communities, even within urban areas, would have

much more responsibility for social programs such as health care, education, and the concerns of the young and elderly.

A Green society would be less urban and more rural, with a renewed emphasis on local economies, emphasizing both local manufacturing and agriculture. Modern communications technology would ensure that even remote areas would be able to participate in the political and cultural life of the whole society.

A Green vision is not looking backward with starry eyes wishing for a past that never existed. Rather it is looking forward, taking the best that technology, science and history have to offer and molding it into a more self-sufficient and secure future that is as concerned with the survival of all species as today's society is with satisfying our greed.

Defense would be based on dependability, not amassing large offensive forces. Greens are calling for nuclear disarmament but not total demilitarization. We recognize that an autonomous society requires some defense force. However, the operative word is defense not force. We respect the ideals of M.K. Gandhi of non-violence and forgiveness being superior to retribution.

" I do believe that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence I would advise violence.....Thus when asked what should have done if present when I was almost fatally assaulted in 1908, should you run away and seen me killed or use physical force and defend me, I advised to defend me even in using violence. Hence it was that I took part in the Boer War... I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness more manly than punishment. But abstinence is forgiveness only when there is power to punish, it is meaningless when it pretends to proceed from a helpless creature."

M.K. Gandhi

This sustainable culture would emphasize the development of healthy humans by providing the physical and emotional conditions for complete social development in a healthy physical environment.

Growth would emphasize the acquisition of skills and talents, not the acquisition of material goods and the exercise of power.

Section 3:

The Values of the Ontario Greens.

The last word in ignorance is the man who says of an animal or plant: "What good is it"
Aldo Leopold Protection and restoration of the natural world.

The Green Party is seeking to understand the origins of ecological problems. If we proceed by asking successively deeper questions we will arrive at a more complete understanding.

Early ecologists such as Rachel Carson base their criticism not on pollution itself but rather on the questions of why and how such problems have come into existence. This leads to a consideration of our attitude toward nature, non-industrial cultures, and the ecological aspect of widely different economic systems.

Philosophically we draw upon two main sources: Spinoza and Gandhi. From Spinoza we use the idea of developing as wide a concept of self as possible to incorporate and identify with nature. Gandhi gives us the concept of non-violence and self-realization, the latter reinforcing Spinoza's expanded self. Moreover, both self and things are to be conceived of as processes, i.e. not static but changing.

Our eight basic principles are:

1. The well-being of life on earth has value that is independent of its usefulness to humankind.
2. The richness and diversity of life has value in and of itself.
3. Humans have no right to reduce this richness and diversity except to satisfy vital needs.
4. The flourishing of human life and cultures is compatible with a substantial decrease in human population. The flourishing of non-human populations requires such a decrease.
5. Present human interference with the non-human world is excessive, and the situation is rapidly worsening.
6. Basic economic, technological, and ideological structures must be changed.
7. The ideological change is mainly that of appreciating life quality (dwelling in situations of inherent worth) rather than adhering to an increasingly higher standard of living. There will be a profound awareness of the difference between big and great.
8. Those who agree have an obligation to try to implement the necessary changes.

We feel that we must change our viewpoint from a homocentric one to an ecocentric one, and at once. The ideas of "walking gently on the earth" and living simply seem to be obvious first steps toward a more sustainable future. Individuals must work these concepts into their own lives and the institutions that make up our community.

Regardless of one's background, it is possible and, in our view, essential for each individual to come to a realization of the ethics of ecology. The sooner an ethics based on respect for the natural world is adopted, the better. The beneficiaries will be not only ourselves but our children, grandchildren and the thirty million species with which we

share the planet. "We should never lose sight of the fact that the project of human liberation has now become an ecological project, just as conversely, the project of defending the Earth has also become a social project." Murray Bookchin

Social Justice

Most ecological problems have their roots in social problems. Problems that go back to the very beginning of patricentric culture. The rise of capitalism, based on competition, capital accumulation and limitless growth, brought these problems - ecological and social - to an acute point. To reverse this trend capitalism must be replaced by a society based on non-hierarchical relationships, decentralization in communities, wealth and power. Technologies like solar power, organic agriculture, and humanly scaled industries must be structurally tailored to the ecosystems in which they are located.

To reach this level of advancement major changes in attitudes towards government and its institutions will be required. We must distinguish between what is irrational and anti-ecological in today's society and what could be rational and ecological in a free society. People are a product of natural evolution and as such are a part of the natural order. Our social and economic problems are caused by our society withdrawing from nature through a complex and cumulative evolutionary process.

The economic construction of the world should be such that no one suffers for want of food, clothing and basic shelter. Our social responsibility is to eliminate extreme inequalities. In order to achieve that goal, economic growth should no longer be the goal of society. The Green goal is the elimination of inequalities, employment for those who need it, and the eradication of poverty.

Economic growth is not a separate objective; in fact, it is contrary to the primary goals of a healthy society. The current solution of continuous increases in material production is a false solution. Rather than leading to an increase in real wealth for the world community, we are being led down a path of increased competitiveness, exploitation and structural unemployment.

How can we create an ecologically healthy society where human rights are respected, where individuals are not economically oppressed, and where individuals can participate in a truly representative democratic process?

The solution involves realizing the following basic truths:

- 1) Industrialization involves exploitation of underdeveloped countries.
- 2) Larger-scaled means of production lead to mass unemployment.
- 3) Industrialization involves large capital investments per worker, which exclude large masses of people from control over production.

4) When practiced on a large-scale industrialization places unrealistic demands on our natural resources. The process will be brought to a sudden halt by resource depletion. The debate will rage: politicians claim that studies still need to be done but the problems and solutions have been articulated for generations. "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in times of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

Dante Alighieri

...All men and women cannot fail eventually to adopt

Gandhi's belief that the process of mass applications of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong, but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction.

General Douglas MacArthur

Non-Violence

The philosophy and lifestyle of M.K. Gandhi defines Non-Violence. Non-violence means "clinging to the truth", the greatest truth being the unity of all life. The vows which Gandhi required of his followers included truth, non-violence, fearlessness, non-possession, bread labour, and equality of religions.

Violence never overcomes evil; it suppresses it to rise later with redoubled vigour. Non-violence on the other hand, puts an end to evil, for it converts the evil-doer.

Satyagraha or non violence in the political sphere assumes the form of civil disobedience. It means mass resistance on a non-violent basis against the government when constitutional methods have failed. It is called 'civil' because it is non-violent resistance by people who are ordinarily law abiding. It is civil also in the sense that those who break the law are to observe the greatest courtesy and gentleness in regard to those who enforce the law. They are even to seek not to embarrass the opponent if possible.

Non-cooperation may express itself in giving up titles and honours, resignation from government service, withdrawal from the police and military, non-payment of taxes, boycott of courts, schools and legislatures, and running parallel institutions to perform these functions.

Such civil disobedience demands on the part of the people disciplined group action, infinite capacity for suffering without retaliation, and strict obedience to the struggle. As this discipline and obedience are not based on force, the leadership must come from individuals of character and public service, whom the people respect and willingly obey. This implies that the leaders generally carry on various forms of constructive service for the people. Gandhi emphasized working through various forms of constructive endeavour, such as working for economic self-sufficiency; education, uplifting of women,

and so on. Satyagraha presupposes day-to-day non-political constructive work aiming at the development of the individual and community.

Forces of oppression cannot be resisted on a piecemeal basis. To be effective requires constructive effort in every sphere of life; individual, social, economic, and political. These spheres have to be refashioned in such a way that people learn to transform their daily lives, manage their affairs in a cooperative basis, and thus acquire sufficient strength and resourcefulness to be able to offer non-violent resistance against organized violence. The practice of non-violence in the political sphere is not a matter of preaching. It involves the building, brick by brick with patience and industry a new non-violent social and economic order. It depends ultimately on banishing violence from the hearts of individuals, and making them a transformed disciplined people. "...it is important that we keep the ecology movement from degrading into a form of nature worship with a new hierarchy of priests and priestesses. The distinction between a needed naturalistic spirituality and a "Green religion" is an important distinction." Murray Bookchin, 1988 Spirituality:

Honour the creator, the earth: they are inseparable. Honour all beings - as they are all manifestations of the same creator. We must dedicate ourselves to restoring the ecological balance of the Earth; remembering that we are one creature among many in an intricate, living web of relationships. We must dedicate ourselves to creating a just world, a sustainable world, for it is within our means to shape ourselves and society.

If our society began to think ecologically to the extent that we recycle our newsprint, aluminum cans and bottles, something quite essential would still be missing. A sustainable society would still have problems such as alcoholism and drug addiction because people have to kill a deep inner pain. An inner pain that is born in the sterility and emptiness of life in a modern industrialized culture.

Our society lacks a connection to the natural rhythms of the planet, and this leads to agitation, negativity, and anxiety. We go through deep crises of meaning pretty much on schedule, as an adolescent, at midlife, and again in old age because we are disconnected from the natural rhythms that could give us meaning and comfort.

The creation centred spirituality movement which is flowering among all major denominations, in which the creation is honoured as the most profound expression of the divine is fundamental to our continued spiritual and emotional well being. This creation centred perspective will allow us to finally be able to say to the Native peoples with an earth-based spirituality, "Oh, now we get it! Now we see what you mean when you say the stars are our grandparents! Our physics has finally figured out that the elements in our bodies were forged at the time of the fireball and came through four billion years of planetary evolution. We used to know this. Old Europe knew it before the Indo-European barbarian invasion brought in their concept of the sky god. They knew that the Earth is sacred. We knew this, yet we lost it. We can look to the Native peoples, who have an unbroken chain of Earth based wisdom, to help us regain our

sense of sacred relationship to the cosmos. Spiritual practice also gives us a sense of hope, joy and love, as well as enabling us to make decisions that are grounded in reality.

Many of us get that familiar sinking feeling in our stomachs when we listen to our leaders. Clearly those people are not grounded. We are never going to insist on a particular way in which people should become spiritual. That's an individual, personal decision, but a truly revolutionary Green movement must find ways to connect to Earth wisdom.

Spirituality plays a prominent part of green politics simply because it is essential to a healthy society. Green politics is a comprehensive politics and a holistic vision addressing all aspects of life on earth. "Feminism is an entire world view, or gestalt, not just a laundry list of "women's issues". Feminist theory provides a basis for understanding every area of our lives, and a feminist perspective can affect the world politically, culturally, economically, and spiritually".

Charlotte Bunch

Feminism; Women and Men

Traditionally, the contribution of women to the family, to the community and to the economy is massive. They do most of the work in the home, most of the child-rearing, and most of the voluntary work that underpins our social services. Yet despite some improvements, the social, economic and political repression of women is still an undeniable feature of our culture. Women are oppressed and exploited, and are daily exposed to injustice, violence and discrimination.

For hundreds of years, male values have dominated and continue to dominate human activities, while women are consistently exploited and stereotyped by advertising, the media, politicians, education, and the way that men have structured society. Women are expected to do most of the work that is fundamental to keeping society going (birthing, caring for children, cooking, looking after the home, caring for sick and dying people) and little of this work is acknowledged, let alone paid. At the same time, men expect women to be like stars, to be available when required, and not to have any independence.

The Greens believe that a feminist perspective must be applied throughout the governing of our society. It is crucial to our survival. This does not simply mean 'equal opportunities' or token participation; these are man-made concessions which keep women dependent within a patriarchal structure. It means empowerment, both in our internal organization and in our policies, we not only seek to end discrimination, but also to bring that feminist perspective into all areas. We want to liberate both men and women from sexual stereotyping, and to demonstrate that our future strength lies in emphasizing the feminine values that are present in all of us.

Men also suffer from the way our society is structured. Because of the masculine role in general and the suppression of feelings in particular, men by and large lead shorter, less satisfying lives than women. Learning to ignore feelings enables them to work like machines, unaware of the messages of pain their bodies send. However, the continual suppression of feeling, the constant competitiveness, and the common unhappiness of men are not only self-destructive; they also lead men to direct their destruction toward others. Bottled-up feelings spill over into many forms of aggression, violence, and the exercise of power. The planet is poised on the verge of oblivion as a result of macho posturing.

Both men and women need flexible work arrangements and encouragement to take time to 'be' (not just 'do'), to feel, and to grow. The patriarchal relationships we have set up in our society extend to our relationships with the natural world as well. We must learn to be less homocentric and to work towards co-operation instead of domination in all of our relationships.

Section 4: Provincial Policies

MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

We advocate more autonomy for municipalities. We do not support current trends toward regional governments. History has shown that regional governments are more expensive and less responsive to the needs of constituents than the smaller towns and cities that they are composed of.

We do recommend:

1: Replacing the Ontario Municipal Board with a non political body that would arbitrate on disputes. This body would be selected in a similar manner as a Jury would be selected.

2: Services should be produced where most economical / efficient.

The determination of efficiency should include all cost normally considered externalities by most economists.

3: Municipal services should stress accountability.

4: Develop a new Heritage Act outlining guidelines to cover the

natural heritage of the landscape for example agricultural land, wood lots, heritage buildings, wetlands, coastlines and waterways. Require the conservation of heritage to be include in the official plan and other planning documents of each municipality.

5: Restrict strip development and auto-dependent urban sprawl. Encourage mixed communities where people work, recreate, shop, and study near home.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Green party's definition of Sustainability is as follows.

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- 1: use materials in continuing cycles
- 2: use continuously reliable sources of energy
- 3: come mainly from the potentials of human beings i.e. communication, creativity, coordination, appreciation, and spiritual and intellectual development.

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- 1: require continual inputs of non-renewable resources
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- 3: cause cumulative degradation of the environment
- 4: require resources in quantities that could never be available for all people
- 5: lead to the extinction of other life forms.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Refer to Conservation

Village site plan.

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5. PRODUCTION OF 1999 ELECTION PLATFORM (carried as is)

- a) That a team of writers be chosen to write and oversee production of the GPO "Green Book" using material from the GPO policy book "Building a Sustainable Future, from the 1995 platform document, and from the new policy resulting from this policy conference.
- b) That the platform be in the form of a four-page tabloid printed on recycled newspaper in order to maximize the number of copies the GPO can afford to print.

Eric Walton, Steven Haylestrom, Chris Walker, Janet Hartford, Lea Westlake, Nancy Mucklaw, Cathy Vakil, Tal Henderson, Doug Woodard, George Brown will work on the publication. The publication will be completed by the next AGM. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

8. PROPOSAL TO EXPAND THE POLICY-MAKING PROCESS OF THE GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO (carried with amendments)

Given the complexity and refinement required to the process of developing leading-edge green economic and social policies and platforms, and given that economic and social policy issues are in constant evolution, we propose the following modification to the policy-making process for the Green Party of Ontario. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- a) That three Standing Committees be formed, one on green economic policy/platforms, another on green social policy/platforms and a third on general topics that do not fall into either of these categories or combine both. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- b) Each Standing Committee would develop and propose draft policy and platforms on an on-going basis for membership approval at the annual policy conference of the Green Party of Ontario. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- c) The composition of each Standing Committees would be of between four to six individuals and would seek to approximate gender parity with a minimum of two of either gender on each of the Committees. Selection of individual members would also seek to maintain an approximate balance between those with specific expertise in the subject areas and "motivated-to-learn" members. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- d) All Standing Committee members would be chosen by a selection committee comprising the Ontario policy coordinator, the Ontario party president and the presidents of at least three local constituency ridings other than those of the party president and policy coordinator. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- e) Committee members would be expected to serve at least a two-year term and to focus on at least one specific area within each of the broad categories. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- f) The Standing Committees would work in close consultation with the Ontario policy coordinator in order to avoid overlap on policy issues. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- g) Each Standing Committee would elect a Chair whose function would be to coordinate communications/meetings within the group, as well as, someone to act as Liaison with the Ontario policy coordinator. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

h) At their discretion, committees will post their material on the GPO listserv when ideas have been formulated, but not yet finalized. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

"The Canadian Greens is a national party that is built upon the tenets of ecology and conservation. It is an all volunteer organization, with members from coast to coast. The Terra Nova Greens is the Newfoundland and Labrador chapter of the Canadian Greens. We believe that we can flourish as a sustainable society only by encouraging wise use of our earth's resources and careful management of our eco-systems (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

"Canadian political parties have not dealt with the problems that our society must face". (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

380 6665

mehmoonaFarook

PUBLIC DEBT INTEREST (- 1.) 42,500,000 (21% of revenue)

common senses

resolution hard for a living pay their taxes

deal with someone accept the deal

anyone who is voting for me. I am running to wind a fundamentally different direction leading wealth creating nation

if you don't win

money to present to someone else

hat is the new vision

The "short-sighted" vision of Tom Long

A new direction he claims just deepens and further in the economic growth at any cost model, including the destruction of the environment for the sake of short-term economic gain, the funding. For the sake of our children protect our standard of living. For the

sake of our children will be a complete reversal of direction towards a reaffirming of the public trust.

Tom Long was reluctant to divulge his source of funds. Through the traditional source of funds that were obtained through the presumption can be made that Tom Long will receive financial support from the same sources that the Liberals, conservatives. An analysis of the 1997 Federal election declared donations by the Reform Party include the following categories. {it should be noted that under the elections act the only required disclosure of donations is when donations are given directly to the Party or to Candidates during the election; donations are not required to be disclosed if given to Candidates outside of the election period or when given to regional associations.} This is a major problem with the Elections Act. I problem that only the Bloc party, Communist Party and Green Party has raised as a concern. Under Canadian Law it is

CAMPAIGN

money will not be a program. money pouring in people want to know where the money is from.

Tom Long

winning an election and forming a new government for this country

my friends

last two and

friends like all of you Val and Gary

prepare to stand by you

you realize importance of loyalty of family

Canadians are open to change in Ottawa

I want to share with you

mother from Michigan

got married and started a family not old when they bought a house

taught me the meaning respect reliance to give back to the community

we were lucky warm secure

went to university degree in law

husband and father

Melissa and Michael Guw

two children

worked in private sector

starting up firm in deep recession met a pay roll

positively how international world sees Canada

importance of building sustainable jobs

28 years working on conservative causes I believe in

relieving debt

rebuilding the ONT CONSERVATIVE

turn province around

chance to work in Ottawa for a new prime Minister kid from Sarnia

in politics I have been a volunteer

like other Canadians who work hard active in community respect traditions pay taxes
lots of taxes

they make this country work though common family neighbour, responsibility

mainstream of Canada that JC does not recognizes. the alliance was set up a voice
something to generally believe in again

change in leadership

Canadians need to reach out to

weak spots in our economy losing standard of living

Royal Bank reals disposal income has dropped without a change of course our real
disposable economic could fall Here is what it means that the world is passing us by.
real family has eroded, weaker

difficult to pay for what is necessary

leaving the country for better jobs

ocean of economic inequality

turn to kids your dreams will become too expensive

A time for choosing We need a real genuine debate a real alternative

Long

for the sake of our children we have to act now to protect and enhance our ECONOMY

Woodbridge Ont

I am entering this race because I have spent time in government this government needs fresh ideas a little common sense. to break with

the leading wealth creating higher wages and higher incomes standard of living. the means to sustain all the services best in health care safe streets, education

no services are more vital a first-class health care accessible to all. bold move. in the front-line inertia to move BC in the future. Our country

walk the walk

lower personal income tax

when our plan

a dual income of a family 50 saved 2000

significant cuts to corporate

wasteful government spending ending corporate welfare

a law that will require local approval of any major keep big spenders at bay

concrete world standard

clear unmistakable message we welcome those that are swilling to build new investment and new job if you have a drive the to win

this is where your dreams can come true

the old time of thinking

failures competitiveness gap

fighting for ideas

free trade deregulation

liberals continued with

question?

sure, well look it is perfectly natural that people coming to the alliance to become comfortable

40 members in C party to take out membership

where are people going to be at the end of the leadership

positive constructive alternative

how do you explain Eves support you is you win but no longer interested in the alliance?

I am with you as long as I win if not

they want to kick the tires and look under the hood and be comfortable.

it was a great moment when Ernie Eves

it would be a good thing for me to win the leadership of the party

it is perfectly natural when coming

teaching ourselves history lessons to warm up to each other

greater role of private sector in health care

1. we have to provide the health care services to people when they need

2. regardless of people's financial year

3. we need to be able to afford or we will drive the economy into the ground

sit down with provinces and come up with creative solutions

Alan rock to push the panic button

liberals have not made constructive good alternatives

money 3 million to run a company

who is giving you money?

will you be making public who is your donor?

our campaign will abide by the rules of the party

it is the party's job to set the rules

fundraising we are looking for financial

looking to Canadians that support

how much we will be spending I am a business man and we will run a frugal campaign

we will comply

different kind of party. It is not the job of candidate to it is the party

what is new and what is open if you are not prepared to say who is financing you. we are asking

will you release the names? I am not here to run Manning's Campaign

we are going to be fund raising and run a

Q reach

in my discussions with Canadians we all have similar concerns worried about where the country economic point of view, health care, justice system government too big spends too much and intrudes too much into our lives

People want PM I will be working on my language skills

I have a job to do. People not that interested in me as a person but what I stand for. policies to

dramatic action to turn the government around.

competing with US (

social programs Canadian way of cutting taxes

there is a Canadian way adopt status quo or

we have to provide health care in a cost-effective way

Canadian status quo or

pro-life but I am only one voice not a national consensus

alternatives adoption into a loving home

we believe more participatory democracy on an issue that would change the social fabric

turn around the economy

kind of folks

reducing size of

I am not pushing a referendum on a particular issue

Campaign

not that it is not an important issue

focus on key priorities. a lot of issues

letting MPs have more say to reflect the voice of constituents

LEADERSHIP

RACE CONSTRUCTIVE race. I am not running against them but running for the job.

we are now introducing ourselves as a team. leadership is not a one. a team

not need to get into

How hard is it going to convince?

Are you in favour?

10 years corporations a very strong talent people leave Canada

next to impossible for Canadians companies to attract top Canadians but when they read high taxes and hostile

government have less role

no place for government abortion

a lot of faith in good common sense for citizens to make decisions in their own lives.

not telling people how to thin

mainstream conservative

Ralph Klein and Mike Harris clear, and delivers

reforming welfare restoring faith in our criminal system

politicians from all parties calling for tax

Social housing. Tom more cost-effective ways of helping people. gove vigilant so many
priorTties. health care and education

Justice department

section 39 of Canada evidence act

- recommend the common law position, and ensure that
- to remove cabinet confidence and ensure full transparency
- to recommend the crown or privy Council

access to information

cabinet confidence because of draft legislation possibly amending the expropriation act

June30 () THAT in June 30 I received a document from Frank De Jong posted and
circulated a compilation of

1998 COMBINED GREEN PARTY FED AND PROV POLICY unfortunately I received
this document after I I had submitted the budget. For the budget I relied on submissions
from the shadow cabinet and I combined it with principles from international law

EXHIBIT

Was so pleased to receive this document because

. I always believed that the role of the leader was to be the spokes person for the policy
developed by the members

When I became leader, I requested Council to give me permission to support existing policy with international law.

I then went through the policy at the federal and provincial levels because I wanted to respect the precedents in any statements that I made. Also, I was hoping that this document would be helpful in developing new policy and making members aware of what has already been agreed to

NOTE: I found that there appeared to be no clear distinction between federal and provincial jurisdictions. particularly at the provincial level at policy conventions there would be resolutions that would come under federal jurisdiction. That is the reason in the 1997 election I was using The Treasury Board Estimates to try to clarify what came under federal jurisdiction. when I prepared the 1998 budget, I TRIED to place the provincial resolutions related to federal jurisdiction into the relevant federal departments the green party should be clear on the divisions of power but it was very difficult

I DECIDED TO URGE THE MEMBERSHIP IN THE FUTURE TO LOOK THROUGH THE TREASURY BOARD ESTIMATES TO DETERMINE IF THE RESOLUTION THAT THEY ARE PROPOSING COMES UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION AND IF SO WHICH DEPARTMENT BEFORE SUBMITTING IT TO THE FEDERAL AGM

Often the resolutions fit into a number of departments the role of the chair at policy conventions should be clear on the need to fit provincial resolution into a format for federal resolution

For example the mover of a BC resolution against visits of nuclear powered and nuclear armed vessels in BC should also to be encouraged to also take the resolution to a federal policy convention

INTEGRATION OF FEDERAL GREEN PARTY POLICY WITH POLICY FROM THE ALBERTA, B.C., ONTARIO AND NEWFOUNDLAND PROVINCIAL GREEN PARTIES

LEGEND

1997 Election platform, lower case

DRAFT INTEGRATION OF FEDERAL GREEN PARTY POLICY WITH POLICY FROM THE ALBERTA, B.C., ONTARIO AND NEWFOUNDLAND PROVINCIAL GREEN PARTIES

LEGEND

1997 Election platform, lower case

DEFERRED RESOLUTIONS UPPER CASE

press releases and position papers passed by cabinet (lower case with explanation)

GAPS

There are incredible gaps in policy. I have noticed several and will mention them. I am sure that others will notice many more. Perhaps policy already exists for these areas. If so, the cabinet which was given the task to review policy in all departments so as to prepare a platform for the election was remiss in not including the policy. In many cases the policies were absent federally but provincial policy was able to fill the gap.

We must attempt to draft resolutions related to the Gaps.

1. Department of Immigration
 2. Youth, children programs
 3. Women's issues (a recent position piece was circulated related to women's rights related to drugs and pregnancy - issued on behalf of the Green Party of Canada)
 4. means of addressing poverty, street people, sweat shops,
 5. Education. cutting of funding
 6. Housing policies
- etc.

Joan

The Green Party of Ontario defines "Sustainability" as follows.

Activities are sustainable when they:

- 1/ use materials in continuing cycles
- 2/ use continuously reliable sources of energy
- 3/ come mainly from the potentials of human beings
i.e. communication, creativity, coordination, appreciation, and spiritual and intellectual development.

Activities are not sustainable when they

- 1/ require continual inputs of non-renewable resources
- 2/ use renewable resources faster than their rate of renewal
- 3/ cause cumulative degradation of the environment
- 4/ require resources in quantities that could never be available for all people
- 5/ lead to the extinction of other life forms. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

Ken Toews

Policy Coordinator Green Party of Ontario

Section 2 The Green Primer

Introduction

Green parties are active around the world trying to create a future where people live with each other and with the planet in a sustainable manner. Historically individuals like Henry David Thoreau, have articulated a Green perspective. He practiced "plain living and high thinking" for philosophical rather than religious purposes, to examine the true nature of humanity's relationship with the environment. The distinction between living and "getting a living" were among his concerns.

There have been many successful movements involving self-sufficiency and living simply. People like Helen and Scott Nearing and E .F. Schumacher have been a green alternative for many generations. The challenge for the Green Party of Ontario is to spread this time-tested vision to as many people as possible.

"Any discussion of world poverty that does not come around to demanding a radical change in our habits of consumption and waste, our tastes, our profligate standard of living, our values, generally is a hypocrisy. There are no technical answers to ethical questions."

Theodore Roszak, 1972

The Challenge before us.

We have the ability to produce more than we can consume. To match consumption with capacity we stimulate demand through advertising, planned obsolescence, and the arms trade. The results are all around us. Rather than continuing on this race to bury ourselves in a sea of our own waste, we must turn our attention to finding a secure place within the natural order.

We must come to grips with the problems of economic inequality, resource depletion and over population. The goal must be to create the conditions necessary for true world peace. We will examine the nature of our problems and examine alternative solutions. The Green Party does not claim to have all the answers. What we are capable of doing is defining the problem and suggesting some possible alternatives. Perhaps we will also help you find a new sense of hope and purpose.

Environmental Degradation & Ecological Collapse

The depletion of the ozone layer; the accumulation of greenhouse gases; acid precipitation; the build-up of persistent toxins such as the whole family of chlorinated chemicals; depleted cod, salmon and tuna stocks, the pollution of our lakes, ground waters, and air; the destruction of rain forests in the southern hemisphere and boreal forests in northern countries; species extinction; the loss of topsoil due to modern agricultural practices and urban encroachment. The list gets longer every day. Our natural systems are threatened by human activity.

Population Growth

The increase in population and resource consumption are basic causes of human suffering and environmental degradation and must become major priorities for national and international action. Population growth tends to overwhelm any possible gains made in improving the human condition. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994 Subsequently changed [Russow])

Physical Limits to Growth

We live on a finite planet with finite resources. We are consuming our capital when we should be living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water, fish, topsoil, and trees. Problems are increasing faster than solutions. There is a point beyond which a system will fail to produce additional benefits simply by making it larger or more complex. This point has been exceeded in most of our systems. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The Distribution of Wealth

The industrialized countries make up one-sixth of the world's population and consume one-half of the world's resources and energy. In the grossly wealthy countries, a small minority owns the majority of the wealth leaving only the street and hand-outs for a large and growing number of the people. When this is coupled with the problem of population growth and the limits on the resource base, a truly explosive mix arises. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not enough for every man's greed."

Gandhi, 1869 - 1948

War and Peace

Currently, the armaments business grosses a [800 billion] trillion dollars a year. Third world countries, who do not have the ability to house or feed their population have enough nuclear capacity to destroy the planet. Even a tiny diversion of this flood of money could solve problems that have bedeviled humankind for thousands of years and yet the race goes on. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The Psychological Limits to Growth

By emphasizing competition rather than cooperation, sharing has become foreign to us. The growth of our technological society has alienated large numbers of people who are no longer connected to any natural rhythms. There are large classes of people for whom the only expression of their individuality is consumerism. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

The nuclear family, seemingly the core of the social structure is under intense attack. Some experts maintain that 95% of modern families are "dysfunctional". Our economic system is hostile to individuals, families and communities. We are consuming our psychological capital in exactly the same way we are destroying our environmental capital. A sustainable culture would pay more attention to issues such as self-esteem and co-operation. The root cause our crisis is to be found not only in how people interact with nature but in how people interact with each other. not to be found in how people interact with nature but in how we interact with each other.

"Clearly the attitudes and values which make production the central achievement of our society has some exceptionally twisted roots." John Kenneth Galbraith, 1958

The Nature of the Solution

Our problems are linked by a common value system. A system founded on principles of hierarchical relationships and unlimited growth. We as a culture define tradition, social arrangements, religion, moral codes and technologies. We decide if they will manifest themselves as institutions of sustainability and subsistence or exploitation and destruction.

Our current experiment in social organization has culminated

in the list of environmental and social disasters discussed earlier. There was no way that all of these things could not have come out of a social motivation that held nature in such utter disregard, that elevated growth for its own sake above any other consideration, that felt that power (physical and political) was good in and of itself. The problems we face are rooted in the basic assumptions that have molded modern industrial society. Only by establishing the necessity for a different set of assumptions can we ever hope to find our way out of this mess. No amount of tinkering with the existing order will do the job. Hope for a technological breakthrough that will save us is courting disaster.

The economic system we operate under today was created to obtain as much wealth as possible. In contrast, we must create a system based on a different fact, namely the need for survival: a social order based on the satisfaction of human needs, rather than on human wants. There is no basic conflict between the needs of the planet and our real needs. They are the same, if only because a healthy planet is basic to our needs. We need not blame the economic system; it merely succeeded in doing what it was designed to do. The consequences were unforeseen and guilt is not the

issue.

A Specific Program

Withdraw all support for the status quo. Get Canada out of the arms business. Stop aiding and abetting those who would exploit the poor countries of the world. Refuse to do anything simply because we profit from it. Withdraw government support from enterprises that degrade the environment. Refuse to do anything that would contribute to the decline of rural communities. Simply acting to extract Canada from the web of complicity would occupy any government's talents and abilities for years. Traditional top-down organizations were necessary to a power based economy and political system. As we free ourselves from the old concepts of executive power and a warped definition of efficiency and start giving precedence to empowerment and responsibility whole realms of alternative social organization open up. There are a wealth of community groups straining to assume responsibility for those things that the welfare state now does so poorly. The consolidation of power in the government has acted to the detriment of real community control. Ceasing to stifle community control would be a

necessary first step. "Instead of developing techniques for maximum profit, try to develop those that will give maximum of freedom: an entirely new approach."

Simone Weil, 1909 - 1943

Green Politics in Ontario

The Green Party of Ontario (G.P.O.) is a registered political party under provincial laws and has participated successfully in electoral politics since 1985. Once a year the GPO has a Policy conferences and an Annual General Meeting. The location of these conferences is rotated around the province. We have instituted a system of travel vouchers that allows individuals to travel to conferences subsidized by the generous provincial tax credit system. We believe in participatory democracy and at general meetings all members are allowed to vote on all resolutions. If you join the Green party you do not give your vote to a delegate nor are you excluded from decision making meetings. All members can vote and all members are funded to travel to conferences.

Constituency associations of the Green Party are active between elections seeking to create a Green society. A society based on the following values: The preservation of the natural world, Feminism, Social Justice, Spirituality, Participatory Democracy, and Non-Violence

Our goal is to participate in the electoral process and facilitate the evolution of party politics away from current confrontational power politics.

Campaigning is the best way to present these views to the public, and to inform the other candidates as to the true nature of the challenges we face. It's a great experience to do so. Many other groups are working to establish the public support for one aspect or another of the Green vision, but only the Green party is working toward those goals within the political system.

Our members come with a wide variety of views and opinions. But uniting them all is the realization that whether the issue is the exploited two-thirds, the environment, peace, feminism or social justice, the root cause of the problem must be addressed.

"I would like to become less acquisitive altogether, to be able to see some exquisite piece of porcelain in some other man's house and be wholly glad that it was there and not mine."

Gabriel Fielding 1965

A Sustainable Future

"An economy of abundance is under present rules also an economy of waste and repetition; indeed, without this waste the economy would slump. Nobody, however, can be optimistic about the survival of a society with such values."

Robert Theobald, 1961

Our future depends on developing Green principles in the way we interact locally, provincially and internationally. Our success will depend on our ability to identify the threats to our survival and to apply appropriately scaled solutions to the problems we have created for ourselves. The key is in voluntarily and deliberately converting from a want-based system to a need-based system.

A sustainable society would have to rely on renewable rather than fossil fuels. Our goods would be designed to last as long as possible, to be repairable and easily modified. Our intent would be to live in harmony with natural cycles, including our own biological and psychological limits.

A safe, just, and peaceful society would have to be much less centralized. Equity, in all its forms, would have to be the concern of the entire culture. Decentralization and the devolution of decision-making would be the dominant pattern, with decisions being made at appropriate levels. This involves the search for local consensus, rather than simply seeking a majority. Local communities, even within urban areas, would have much more responsibility for social programs such as health care, education, and the concerns of the young and elderly.

A Green society would be less urban and more rural, with a renewed emphasis on local economies, emphasizing both local manufacturing and agriculture. Modern communications technology would ensure that even remote areas would be able to participate in the political and cultural life of the whole society.

A Green vision is not looking backward with starry eyes wishing for a past that never existed. Rather it is looking forward, taking the best that technology, science and history have to offer and molding it into a more self-sufficient and secure future that is as concerned with the survival of all species as today's society is with satisfying our greed.

Defense would be based on dependability, not amassing large offensive forces. Greens are calling for nuclear disarmament but not total demilitarization. We recognize that an autonomous society requires some defense force. However, the operative word is defense not force. We respect the ideals of M.K. Gandhi of non-violence and forgiveness being superior to retribution.

" I do believe that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence I would advise violence.....Thus when asked what should have done if present when I was almost fatally assaulted in 1908, should you run away and seen me killed or use physical force and defend me, I advised to defend me even in using violence. Hence it

was that I took part in the Boer War... I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness more manly than punishment. But abstinence is forgiveness only when there is power to punish, it is meaningless when it pretends to proceed from a helpless creature."

M.K. Gandhi

This sustainable culture would emphasize the development of healthy humans by providing the physical and emotional conditions for complete social development in a healthy physical environment.

Growth would emphasize the acquisition of skills and talents, not the acquisition of material goods and the exercise of power.

Section 3:

The Values of the Ontario Greens.

The last word in ignorance is the man who says of an animal or plant: "What good is it" Aldo Leopold Protection and restoration of the natural world.

The Green Party is seeking to understand the origins of ecological problems. If we proceed by asking successively deeper questions we will arrive at a more complete understanding.

Early ecologists such as Rachel Carson base their criticism not on pollution itself but rather on the questions of why and how such problems have come into existence. This leads to a consideration of our attitude toward nature, non-industrial cultures, and the ecological aspect of widely different economic systems.

Philosophically we draw upon two main sources: Spinoza and Gandhi. From Spinoza we use the idea of developing as wide a concept of self as possible to incorporate and identify with nature. Gandhi gives us the concept of non-violence and self-realization, the latter reinforcing Spinoza's expanded self. Moreover, both self and things are to be conceived of as processes, i.e. not static but changing.

Our eight basic principles are:

1. The well-being of life on earth has value that is independent of its usefulness to humankind.
2. The richness and diversity of life has value in and of itself.
3. Humans have no right to reduce this richness and diversity except to satisfy vital needs.

4. The flourishing of human life and cultures is compatible with a substantial decrease in human population. The flourishing of non-human populations requires such a decrease.
5. Present human interference with the non-human world is excessive, and the situation is rapidly worsening.
6. Basic economic, technological, and ideological structures must be changed.
7. The ideological change is mainly that of appreciating life quality (dwelling in situations of inherent worth) rather than adhering to an increasingly higher standard of living. There will be a profound awareness of the difference between big and great.
8. Those who agree have an obligation to try to implement the necessary changes.

We feel that we must change our viewpoint from a homocentric one to an ecocentric one, and at once. The ideas of "walking gently on the earth" and living simply seem to be obvious first steps toward a more sustainable future. Individuals must work these concepts into their own lives and the institutions that make up our community.

Regardless of one's background, it is possible and, in our view, essential for each individual to come to a realization of the ethics of ecology. The sooner an ethics based on respect for the natural world is adopted, the better. The beneficiaries will be not only ourselves but our children, grandchildren and the thirty million species with which we share the planet. "We should never lose sight of the fact that the project of human liberation has now become an ecological project, just as conversely, the project of defending the Earth has also become a social project." Murray Bookchin

Social Justice

Most ecological problems have their roots in social problems. Problems that go back to the very beginning of patricentric culture. The rise of capitalism, based on competition, capital accumulation and limitless growth, brought these problems - ecological and social - to an acute point. To reverse this trend capitalism must be replaced by a society based on non-hierarchical relationships, decentralization in communities, wealth and power. Technologies like solar power, organic agriculture, and humanly scaled industries must be structurally tailored to the ecosystems in which they are located.

To reach this level of advancement major changes in attitudes towards government and its institutions will be required. We must distinguish between what is irrational and anti-ecological in today's society and what could be rational and ecological in a free society. People are a product of natural evolution and as such are a part of the natural order. Our social and economic problems are caused by our society withdrawing from nature through a complex and cumulative evolutionary process.

The economic construction of the world should be such that no one suffers for want of food, clothing and basic shelter. Our social responsibility is to eliminate extreme

inequalities. In order to achieve that goal, economic growth should no longer be the goal of society. The Green goal is the elimination of inequalities, employment for those who need it, and the eradication of poverty.

Economic growth is not a separate objective; in fact, it is contrary to the primary goals of a healthy society. The current solution of continuous increases in material production is a false solution. Rather than leading to an increase in real wealth for the world community, we are being led down a path of increased competitiveness, exploitation and structural unemployment.

How can we create an ecologically healthy society where human rights are respected, where individuals are not economically oppressed, and where individuals can participate in a truly representative democratic process?

The solution involves realizing the following basic truths:

- 1) Industrialization involves exploitation of underdeveloped countries.
- 2) Larger-scaled means of production lead to mass unemployment.
- 3) Industrialization involves large capital investments per worker, which exclude large masses of people from control over production.
- 4) When practiced on a large-scale industrialization places unrealistic demands on our natural resources. The process will be brought to a sudden halt by resource depletion. The debate will rage: politicians claim that studies still need to be done but the problems and solutions have been articulated for generations. "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in times of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

Dante Alighieri

...All men and women cannot fail eventually to adopt

Gandhi's belief that the process of mass applications of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong, but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction.

General Douglas MacArthur

Non-Violence

The philosophy and lifestyle of M.K. Gandhi defines Non-Violence. Non-violence means "clinging to the truth", the greatest truth being the unity of all life. The vows which Gandhi required of his followers included truth, non-violence, fearlessness, non-possession, bread labour, and equality of religions.

Violence never overcomes evil; it suppresses it to rise later with redoubled vigour. Non-violence on the other hand, puts an end to evil, for it converts the evil-doer.

Satyagraha or non violence in the political sphere assumes the form of civil disobedience. It means mass resistance on a non-violent basis against the government when constitutional methods have failed. It is called 'civil' because it is non-violent resistance by people who are ordinarily law abiding. It is civil also in the sense that those who break the law are to observe the greatest courtesy and gentleness in regard to those who enforce the law. They are even to seek not to embarrass the opponent if possible.

Non-cooperation may express itself in giving up titles and honours, resignation from government service, withdrawal from the police and military, non-payment of taxes, boycott of courts, schools and legislatures, and running parallel institutions to perform these functions.

Such civil disobedience demands on the part of the people disciplined group action, infinite capacity for suffering without retaliation, and strict obedience to the struggle. As this discipline and obedience are not based on force, the leadership must come from individuals of character and public service, whom the people respect and willingly obey. This implies that the leaders generally carry on various forms of constructive service for the people. Gandhi emphasized working through various forms of constructive endeavour, such as working for economic self-sufficiency; education, uplifting of women, and so on. Satyagraha presupposes day-to-day non-political constructive work aiming at the development of the individual and community.

Forces of oppression cannot be resisted on a piecemeal basis. To be effective requires constructive effort in every sphere of life; individual, social, economic, and political. These spheres have to be refashioned in such a way that people learn to transform their daily lives, manage their affairs in a cooperative basis, and thus acquire sufficient strength and resourcefulness to be able to offer non-violent resistance against organized violence. The practice of non-violence in the political sphere is not a matter of preaching. It involves the building, brick by brick with patience and industry a new non-violent social and economic order. It depends ultimately on banishing violence from the hearts of individuals, and making them a transformed disciplined people. "...it is important that we keep the ecology movement from degrading into a form of nature worship with a new hierarchy of priests and priestesses. The distinction between a needed naturalistic spirituality and a "Green religion" is an important distinction." Murray Bookchin, 1988 Spirituality:

Honour the creator, the earth: they are inseparable. Honour all beings - as they are all manifestations of the same creator. We must dedicate ourselves to restoring the ecological balance of the Earth; remembering that we are one creature among many in an intricate, living web of relationships. We must dedicate ourselves to creating a just world, a sustainable world, for it is within our means to shape ourselves and society.

If our society began to think ecologically to the extent that we recycle our newspaper, aluminum cans and bottles, something quite essential would still be missing. A

sustainable society would still have problems such as alcoholism and drug addiction because people have to kill a deep inner pain. An inner pain that is born in the sterility and emptiness of life in a modern industrialized culture.

Our society lacks a connection to the natural rhythms of the planet, and this leads to agitation, negativity, and anxiety. We go through deep crises of meaning pretty much on schedule, as an adolescent, at midlife, and again in old age because we are disconnected from the natural rhythms that could give us meaning and comfort.

The creation centred spirituality movement which is flowering among all major denominations, in which the creation is honoured as the most profound expression of the divine is fundamental to our continued spiritual and emotional well being. This creation centred perspective will allow us to finally be able to say to the Native peoples with an earth-based spirituality, "Oh, now we get it! Now we see what you mean when you say the stars are our grandparents! Our physics has finally figured out that the elements in our bodies were forged at the time of the fireball and came through four billion years of planetary evolution. We used to know this. Old Europe knew it before the Indo-European barbarian invasion brought in their concept of the sky god. They knew that the Earth is sacred. We knew this, yet we lost it. We can look to the Native peoples, who have an unbroken chain of Earth based wisdom, to help us regain our sense of sacred relationship to the cosmos. Spiritual practice also gives us a sense of hope, joy and love, as well as enabling us to make decisions that are grounded in reality.

Many of us get that familiar sinking feeling in our stomachs when we listen to our leaders. Clearly those people are not grounded. We are never going to insist on a particular way in which people should become spiritual. That's an individual, personal decision, but a truly revolutionary Green movement must find ways to connect to Earth wisdom.

Spirituality plays a prominent part of green politics simply because it is essential to a healthy society. Green politics is a comprehensive politics and a holistic vision addressing all aspects of life on earth. "Feminism is an entire world view, or gestalt, not just a laundry list of "women's issues". Feminist theory provides a basis for understanding every area of our lives, and a feminist perspective can affect the world politically, culturally, economically, and spiritually".

Charlotte Bunch

Feminism; Women and Men

Traditionally, the contribution of women to the family, to the community and to the economy is massive. They do most of the work in the home, most of the child-rearing, and most of the voluntary work that underpins our social services. Yet despite some improvements, the social, economic and political repression of women is still an undeniable feature of our culture. Women are oppressed and exploited, and are daily exposed to injustice, violence and discrimination.

For hundreds of years, male values have dominated and continue to dominate human activities, while women are consistently exploited and stereotyped by advertising, the media, politicians, education, and the way that men have structured society. Women are expected to do most of the work that is fundamental to keeping society going (birthing, caring for children, cooking, looking after the home, caring for sick and dying people) and little of this work is acknowledged, let alone paid. At the same time, men expect women to be like stars, to be available when required, and not to have any independence.

The Greens believe that a feminist perspective must be applied throughout the governing of our society. It is crucial to our survival. This does not simply mean 'equal opportunities' or token participation; these are man-made concessions which keep women dependent within a patriarchal structure. It means empowerment, both in our internal organization and in our policies, we not only seek to end discrimination, but also to bring that feminist perspective into all areas. We want to liberate both men and women from sexual stereotyping, and to demonstrate that our future strength lies in emphasizing the feminine values that are present in all of us.

Men also suffer from the way our society is structured. Because of the masculine role in general and the suppression of feelings in particular, men by and large lead shorter, less satisfying lives than women. Learning to ignore feelings enables them to work like machines, unaware of the messages of pain their bodies send. However, the continual suppression of feeling, the constant competitiveness, and the common unhappiness of men are not only self-destructive; they also lead men to direct their destruction toward others. Bottled-up feelings spill over into many forms of aggression, violence, and the exercise of power. The planet is poised on the verge of oblivion as a result of macho posturing.

Both men and women need flexible work arrangements and encouragement to take time to 'be' (not just 'do'), to feel, and to grow. The patriarchal relationships we have set up in our society extend to our relationships with the natural world as well. We must learn to be less homocentric and to work towards co-operation instead of domination in all of our relationships.

Section 4: Provincial Policies

MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

We advocate more autonomy for municipalities. We do not support current trends toward regional governments. History has shown that regional governments are more expensive and less responsive to the needs of constituents than the smaller towns and cities that they are composed of.

We do recommend:

1: Replacing the Ontario Municipal Board with a non political body that would arbitrate on disputes. This body would be selected in a similar manner as a Jury would be selected.

2: Services should be produced where most economical / efficient.

The determination of efficiency should include all cost normally considered externalities by most economists.

3: Municipal services should stress accountability.

4: Develop a new Heritage Act outlining guidelines to cover the natural heritage of the landscape for example agricultural land, wood lots, heritage buildings, wetlands, coastlines and waterways. Require the conservation of heritage to be included in the official plan and other planning documents of each municipality.

5: Restrict strip development and auto-dependent urban sprawl. Encourage mixed communities where people work, recreate, shop, and study near home.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Green party's definition of Sustainability is as follows.

Activities are sustainable when they:

-1: use materials in continuing cycles

-2: use continuously reliable sources of energy

-3: come mainly from the potentials of human beings i.e. communication, creativity, coordination, appreciation, and spiritual and intellectual development.

Activities are not sustainable when they

-1: require continual inputs of non-renewable resources

-2: use renewable resources faster than their rate of renewal

- 3: cause cumulative degradation of the environment
- 4: require resources in quantities that could never be available for all people
- 5: lead to the extinction of other life forms.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Refer to Conservation

Village site plan.

ours

5. PRODUCTION OF 1999 ELECTION PLATFORM (carried as is)

- a) That a team of writers be chosen to write and oversee production of the GPO "Green Book" using material from the GPO policy book "Building a Sustainable Future, from the 1995 platform document, and from the new policy resulting from this policy conference.
- b) That the platform be in the form of a four-page tabloid printed on recycled newspaper in order to maximize the number of copies the GPO can afford to print.

Eric Walton, Steven Haylestrom, Chris Walker, Janet Hartford, Lea Westlake, Nancy Mucklaw, Cathy Vakil, Tal Henderson, Doug Woodard, George Brown will work on the publication. The publication will be completed by the next AGM. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

8. PROPOSAL TO EXPAND THE POLICY-MAKING PROCESS OF THE GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO (carried with amendments)

Given the complexity and refinement required to the process of developing leading-edge green economic and social policies and platforms, and given that economic and social policy issues are in constant evolution, we propose the following modification to the policy-making process for the Green Party of Ontario. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- a) That three Standing Committees be formed, one on green economic policy/platforms, another on green social policy/platforms and a third on general topics that do not fall into either of these categories or combine both. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- b) Each Standing Committee would develop and propose draft policy and platforms on an on-going basis for membership approval at the annual policy conference of the Green Party of Ontario. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

- c) The composition of each Standing Committees would be of between four to six individuals and would seek to approximate gender parity with a minimum of two of either gender on each of the Committees. Selection of individual members would also seek to maintain an approximate balance between those with specific expertise in the subject areas and "motivated-to-learn" members. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- d) All Standing Committee members would be chosen by a selection committee comprising the Ontario policy coordinator, the Ontario party president and the presidents of at least three local constituency ridings other than those of the party president and policy coordinator. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- e) Committee members would be expected to serve at least a two-year term and to focus on at least one specific area within each of the broad categories. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- f) The Standing Committees would work in close consultation with the Ontario policy coordinator in order to avoid overlap on policy issues. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- g) Each Standing Committee would elect a Chair whose function would be to coordinate communications/meetings within the group, as well as, someone to act as Liaison with the Ontario policy coordinator. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)
- h) At their discretion, committees will post their material on the GPO listserv when ideas have been formulated, but not yet finalized. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

"The Canadian Greens is a national party that is built upon the tenets of ecology and conservation. It is an all volunteer organization, with members from coast to coast. The Terra Nova Greens is the Newfoundland and Labrador chapter of the Canadian Greens. We believe that we can flourish as a sustainable society only by encouraging wise use of our earth's resources and careful management of our eco-systems (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

"Canadian political parties have not dealt with the problems that our society must face". (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

380 6665

mehmoonaFarook

PUBLIC DEBT INTEREST (- 1.) \$42,500,000 (21% of revenue)

common senses

resolution hard for a living pay their taxes

deal with someone accept the deal

anyone who is voting for me. I am running to wind a fundamentally different direction leading wealth creating nation

if you don't win

money to present to someone else

hat is the new vision

The "short-sighted" vision of Tom Long

A new direction he claims just deepens and further in the economic growth at any cost model, including the destruction of the environment for the sake of short-term economic gain, the funding. For the sake of our children protect our standard of living. For the sake of our children will be a complete reversal of direction towards a reaffirming of the public trust.

Tom Long was reluctant to divulge hi source of funds. Through the traditional source of funds that were obtained through the presumption can be made that Tom Long will receive financial support from the same sources that the Liberals, conservatives. An analysis of the 1997 Federal election declared donations by the Reform Party include the following categories. {it should be noted that under the elections act the only required disclosure of donations is when donations are given directly to the Party or to Candidates during the election; donations are not required to be disclosed if given to Candidates outside of the election period or when given to regional associations.} This is a major problem with the Elections Act. I problem that only the Bloc party, Communist Party and Green Party has raised as a concern. Under Canadian Law it is

CAMPAIGN

money will not be a program. money pouring in people want to know where the money is from.

Tom Long

winning an election and forming a new government for this country

my friends

last two and

friends like all of you Val and Gary

prepare to stand by you

you realize importance of loyalty of family

Canadians are open to change in Ottawa

I want to share with you

mother from Michigan

got married and started a family not old when they bought a house

taught me the meaning respect reliance to give back to the community

we were lucky warm secure

went to university degree in law

husband and father

Melissa and Michael Guw

two children

worked in private sector

starting up firm in deep recession met a pay roll

positively how international world sees Canada

importance of building sustainable jobs

28 years working on conservative causes I believe in

relieving debt

rebuilding the ONT CONSERVATIVE

turn province around

chance to work in Ottawa for a new prime Minister kid from Sarnia

in politics I have been a volunteer

like other Canadians who work hard active in community respect traditions pay taxes
lots of taxes

they make this country work though common family neighbour, responsibility

mainstream of Canada that JC does not recognizes. the alliance was set up a voice
something to generally believe in again

change in leadership

Canadians need to reach out to

weak spots in our economy losing standard of living

Royal Bank real disposable income has dropped without a change of course our real
disposable economic could fall Here is what it means that the world is passing us by.
real family has eroded, weaker

difficult to pay for what is necessary

leaving the country for better jobs

ocean of economic inequality

turn to kids your dreams will become too expensive

A time for choosing We need a real genuine debate a real alternative

Long

for the sake of our children we have to act now to protect and enhance our ECONOMY

Woodbridge Ont

I am entering this race because I have spent time in government this government needs
fresh ideas a little common sense. to break with

the leading wealth creating higher wages and higher incomes standard of living. the
means to sustain all the services best in health care safe streets, education

no services are more vital a first-class health care accessible to all. bold move. in the
front-line inertia to move BC in the future. Our country

walk the walk

lower personal income tax

when our plan

a dual income of a family 50 saved 2000

significant cuts to corporate

wasteful government spending ending corporate welfare

a law that will require local approval of any major keep big spenders at bay
concrete world standard

clear unmistakable message we welcome those that are swilling to build new
investment and new job if you have a drive the to win

this is where your dreams can come true

the old time of thinking

failures competitiveness gap

fighting for ideas

free trade deregulation

liberals continued with

question?

sure, well look it is perfectly natural that people coming to the alliance to become
comfortable

40 members in C party to take out membership

where are people going to be at the end of the leadership

positive constructive alternative

how do you explain Eves support you is you win but no longer interested in the alliance?

I am with you as long as I win if not

they want to kick the tires and look under the hood and be comfortable.

it was a great moment when Ernie Eves

it would be a good thing for me to win the leadership of the party

it is perfectly natural when coming

teaching ourselves history lessons to warm up to each other

greate4r role of private sector in health care

1. we have to provide the health care services to peop0le when they need

2. regardless of people's financial year

3. we need to be able to afford or we will drive the economy into the ground

sit down with provinces and come up with creative solutions

Alan rock to push the panic button

liberals have not made constructive good alternatives

money 3 million to run a company

who is giving you money?

will you be making public who is your donor?

our campaign will abide by the rules of the party

it is the party's job to set the rules

fundraising we are looking for financial

looking to Canadians that support

how much we will be spending I am a business man and we will run a frugal campaign

we will comply

different kind of party. It is not the job of candidate to it is the party

what is new and what is open if you are not prepared to say who is financing you. we are asking

will you release the names? I am not here to run Manning's Campaign

we are going to be fund raising and run a

Q reach

in my discussions with Canadians we all have similar concerns worried about where the country economic point of view, health care, justice system government too big spends too much and intrudes too much into our lives

People want PM I will be working on my language skills

I have a job to do. People not that interested in me as a person but what I stand for.

policies to

dramatic action to turn the government around.

competing with US (

social programs Canadian way of cutting taxes

there is a Canadian way adopt status quo or

we have to provide health care in a cost-effective way

Canadian status quo or

pro-life but I am only one voice not a national consensus

alternatives adoption into a loving home

we believe more participatory democracy on an issue that would change the social fabric

turn around the economy

kind of folks

reducing size of

I am not pushing a referendum on a particular issue

Campaign

not that it is not an important issue

focus on key priorities. a lot of issues

letting MPs have more say to reflect the voice of constituents

LEADERSHIP

1791

RACE CONSTRUCTIVE race. I am not running against them but running for the job.

we are now introducing ourselves as a team. leadership is not a one. a team

not need to get into

How hard is it going to convince?

Are you in favour?

10 years corporations a very strong talent people leave Canada

next to impossible for Canadians companies to attract top Canadians but when they read high taxes and hostile

government have less role

no place for government abortion

a lot of faith in good common sense for citizens to make decisions in their own lives.

not telling people how to thin

mainstream conservative

Ralph Klein and Mike Harris clear, and delivers

reforming welfare restoring faith in our criminal system

politicians from all parties calling for tax

Social housing. Tom more cost-effective ways of helping people. gov vigilant so many priorities. health care and education

Justice department

section 39 of Canada evidence act

- recommend the common law position, and ensure that
- to remove cabinet confidence and ensure full transparency
- to recommend the crown or privy Council

access to information

cabinet confidence because of draft legislation possibly amending the expropriation act

Date: Tue, 30 Jun 1998 13:55:56 -0400

X-Sender: green@interware.net

Mime-Version: 1.0

To: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)

From: fdejong <fdejong@greenparty.on.ca>

Subject: Re: RE policy

X-Attachments: C:\ONT\POLICY.DOS;

Hi Joan,

Attached is our policy book, and the approved minutes of our latest conference are below. cheers. Frank.

RESOLUTIONS TO THE KINGSTON GPO POLICY CONFERENCE

These resolutions were designed to complement or replace positions in the GPO policy book "Building a Sustainable Future".

1. RESOLUTION ON GREEN TAXES (Carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the provincial government should begin a revenue neutral tax shift from income and consumption taxes to resource taxes (emissions, land, water, fossil fuels, air, mineral, metals and aggregates). This proposal will not hurt the economy since it doesn't encourage or discourage economic

activity, it only causes a reduction of throughput in industrial processes. Industry, which follows the path of tax resistance, will quickly retool to take advantages of reduced taxation on green technologies and processes.

a) The government should impose a shift from income taxes to ecological taxes. Tax reduction should begin at the bottom by raising the basic personal exemption amount.

b) That the federal government switch the source of revenue for the Canada Pension Plan and Employment Insurance from payroll taxes to general revenue, the federal government revenue shortfall made up by instituting green taxes.

c) That the GPO recommend that municipal transit passes be tax deductible for employers so that companies to encourage transit use among their employees.

2. RESOLUTION ON EDUCATION (carried with amendments)

Remove the present education policy from GPO policy book.

The Green Party acknowledges that decisions concerning the education of children should be made by parents, communities and students. To this end parents, communities and students should have as many choices as possible, there should be plenty of diversity in educational options.

a) Home schooling should be an option for parents and communities. Home schooling parents should receive partial compensation.

b) Since post-secondary education is necessary for most jobs, tuition should be minimal. Living expenses are already a large burden for students.

- c) Students should have the option of repaying loans through community work.
- d) The Green Party suggests expanding the options of students for work terms, apprenticeships, and work place visits.
- e) Education should be rooted in Green philosophy.

3. RESOLUTION ON FORESTRY

The Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation and regulations to accomplish the following:

- a) That 20% of public land in Ontario be preserved.
- b) Wildlife species and their habitat will be protected by a system of wildlife preserves in all vegetation zones and ecosystems, surrounded by buffer zones and connected by corridors, reproduced at all scales to the smallest, in all areas including rural agricultural and residential areas, and urban areas, with the goal of having all recoverable species which were present in 1500 in each vegetation zone, widely present in the same zone in the future, except that in the deciduous forest zone large predators and elk may be limited to one or a few large tracts.
- c) The province and municipalities will accept co-responsibility with the federal government for the protection of wildlife and habitat.
- d) Forested areas will be managed so as to at least cycle through a relatively lengthy stage in which the species composition and water quality (as far as water quality is controllable by land use) is the same as before European settlement, and that if because of timber cutting or other land use practices the species

complement is temporarily reduced, it can and will replenish itself from the surrounding area. Management practices will include the maintenance of a sufficient number of standing dead trees and downed trees to maintain all species.

e) Forest management practices for timber will be directed at producing product which is high in value per unit of volume, and is suitable to have high value added to it, preferably locally.

Management practices will favour multiple tree species and multiple use, and will aim at a steady state forest of mixed tree species, wherever practicable.

f) There will be developed a pattern on forest management by local communities, including First Nations communities, within provincial guidelines, suitable for general application.

g) Forest areas which cannot be regenerated will not be cut.

h) Management practices will avoid effects on water quality and flow significantly greater in magnitude and duration than those which may occur naturally through seasonal changes and short-term cyclical climatic changes.

i) Taxation of forested land will be reformed to eliminate incentives for the liquidation of biological capital, in the form of the standing stock of trees and the other species which depend of them.

j) Stream banks, in agricultural areas and elsewhere, and their surrounds which are essential for the preservation of stream water quality and species composition, will be maintained in appropriate native vegetation. Areas to be protected from cultivation, planting, grazing, and food and vehicle traffic, will be strictly delineated. Where necessary or appropriate,

conservation easements or land will be purchased and held by the province, by conservation authorities, or by other public bodies.

k) Protected strips along streams will be integrated with wildlife corridors and walking trails (generally at one edge) where appropriate, as will steep slopes. Flood plains will be used for corridors, buffer zones, and preserves where appropriate.

4. RESOLUTION ON GAMBLING (not carried due to redundancy)

5. PRODUCTION OF 1999 ELECTION PLATFORM (carried as is)

a) That a team of writers be chosen to write and oversee production of the GPO "Green Book" using material from the GPO policy book "Building a Sustainable Future, from the 1995 platform document, and from the new policy resulting from this policy conference.

b) That the platform be in the form of a four-page tabloid printed on recycled newspaper in order to maximize the number of copies the GPO can afford to print.

Eric Walton, Steven Haylestrom, Chris Walker, Janet Hartford, Lea Westlake, Nancy Mucklaw, Cathy Vakil, Tal Henderson, Doug Woodard, George Brown will work on the publication. The publication will be completed by the next AGM.

6. GREEN ECONOMIC CONCERNS AND SOLUTIONS (carried as is)

Given that:

* blind pursuit of Gross Domestic Product is leading us toward environmental and social disasters.

- * there are good and emerging indicators of 'genuine progress' which can correct our measure of well-being and alert us to problems so that we can steer away from them.
- * promoting a new measure of progress is Green Party Policy
- * the economic and social fall-out from pursuing the misguided measure of progress are effecting vast numbers of people and as such provides a funnel for introducing more people to the Green option.

Be it Resolved that:

Economic Concerns and Solutions be formally adopted as a Green Party campaign. This resolution seeks cooperation in making the connections between emerging problems, the mistaken goal of GDP and the Green Party's interest in tuning society's measure of well-being so that it does in fact indicate progress toward or deviation away from long-term well-being. While Party approval is said to be unnecessary to pursue such a program, formal approval will help bring it to the attention of Greens across Ontario and around the world. This introduction is critical as many of the solutions to economic problems are such that countries adopting them unilaterally would assume a serious competitive disadvantage in the global economy. A broadly based international approach is the only realistic hope for overcoming the vicious "race to the bottom" nurtured by the present trade regime. The GPO can provide the necessary introduction by formally adopting the Economic Concerns and Solutions campaign.

7. SOCIAL SERVICES (defeated)

8. PROPOSAL TO EXPAND THE POLICY-MAKING PROCESS OF THE GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO (carried with amendments)

Given the complexity and refinement required to the process of developing leading-edge green economic and social policies and platforms, and given that economic and social policy issues are in constant evolution, we propose the following modification to the policy-making process for the Green Party of Ontario.

- a) That three Standing Committees be formed, one on green economic policy/platforms, another on green social policy/platforms and a third on general topics that do not fall into either of these categories or combine both.
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year term and to focus on at least one specific area within each of the broad categories.

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h) At their discretion, committees will post their material on the GPO listserv when ideas have been formulated, but not yet finalized.

9. GREEN PARTY HEALTH POLICY (carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the best way to create a healthy society is through a healthy lifestyle. This would include a good diet (pesticide-free, non-irradiated food and less animal products), exercise, stress reduction techniques and avoidance of tobacco, abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs, and misuse of prescription and over the counter drugs. This philosophy of health maintenance would reduce the need for treating preventable diseases, which is presently very costly. Also, by making our environment and communities healthier places in which to live and work, we will see a reduction in many diseases.

The Green Party Health Care Policy would include:

- * educating the public on lifestyle changes and choices that contribute to disease prevention, beginning in school
- * ensuring access to pesticide-free , non-irradiated food,

non-genetically engineered food, clean air, water and land for present and future generations

- * funding research into causes of illness, and into techniques that complement drugs and surgery, funding through OHIP those therapies that prove worthwhile
- * shifting treatment to the home wherever possible with adequate support of health care professionals
- * funding small community-based hospitals that emphasize and promote health maintenance
- * providing accurate information on the advantages of breast feeding and providing adequate post-natal support
- * giving doctors the choice of being paid salaries as opposed to the current fee-for-service system, in order to allow them to spend more time with patients and to encourage them to work in rural areas
- * making available and covering the cost of those drugs of all kinds including alternative medicine and alternative treatments that prove effective
- * taxing goods that cause poor health such as tobacco and alcohol
- * including dentistry under OHIP
- * offering nicotine replacement products such as patches, gum, nasal sprays and inhalers so smokers avoid the adverse cardiovascular and carcinogenic effects of smoking
- * improving education concerning prenatal care
- * educating the public with regards to environmentally induced diseases relating to poor air, soil, and water quality.

10. UNIONS AND IMMIGRATION (carried as is)

Proposed: That the sentences, "A maximum income would allow the outlawing of strikes which have become intolerably exploitative of the general public. Unions would not be needed to confront power since power would be more broadly shared." be removed from the Green Party of Ontario Policies, Section on Economics, subsection, Minimum and Maximum Income.

Proposed: That the words "reducing immigration" be removed from the Green Party of Ontario Policies, Section on Economics, subsection, Limits to Population.

11. SUSTAINABILITY (carried as is)

Resolution to amend the outline of sustainability used by the Green Party of Ontario. The point proposed for amendment is item number 7, dealing with equity issues.

The version presently on the books is:

"Require resources in quantities that could never be available for people everywhere " It would be changed to:

"Require resources in quantities that undermine other people's well-being."

Be it resolved that item #7 in the outline of sustainability be changed in Green Party of Ontario literature from:

"Require resources in quantities that could never be available for people everywhere " to:

"Require resources in quantities that undermine other people's well-being."

12. CORPORATE CHARTERS (carried with amendments)

The topic section on Corporate Charters to be completely removed

and replaced with the following (with thanks to the BC Greens). New topic title would now be REGIONAL BUSINESS. Local and regional business is an important component of Green economy. Local and regional businesses generate employment, community accountability and local ownership. A Green Party government would work to shift business taxes, employment taxes and property taxes away from local and regional independent businesses and onto large national and multi-national corporations. A Green Party government would also end many of the hidden subsidies to big corporations that disadvantage local and regional business competitors. Businesses that apply for government contracts would be expected to practise high labour and environmental standards in Canada and abroad.

13. ECONOMICS (carried with amendments)

Under the topic titled ECONOMICS, we proposed that the sub-section titled Maximum Income be removed. This sub-section needs to needs to be considerably reviewed and reworked.

14. TAXES (not carried)

15. ANOTHER GAMBLING POLICY (carried with amendments)

The Rae government introduced casino gambling in 1992, and this was supported by the Liberal and now the Conservative governments. Unlike other parties, the Green Party is against expanded gambling opportunities in Ontario, and would begin a gradual process of phasing out state-promoted gambling. The deleterious effects on the individual, family and society, in the

form of personal financial loss, job loss in others sectors such as dining and entertainment, family breakup and violence is well described. Our government must wean itself off reliance on revenues from gambling o fight the deficit, and admit that this is an unethical mode of creating revenue. Given the evidence that the resulting social costs out-weigh the revenue generated, gambling as a revenue-generator is counter-productive. Charities should not have to rely on gambling to survive. They should be better-funded and receive more favourable tax credits. Small-scale occasional gambling events for charity-raising should be permitted as long as they involve small amounts of participants' money, they are run by small local businesses and they are not used as government revenue generators. The Green Party would:

- * halt expansion of gambling of any type
- * cap the existing advertising budget on the Ontario Lottery Corporation with a 10 % reduction each year
- * end lotteries linked to commercial sport
- * cancel all plans for expansion of casinos, slot machines and video terminals
- * give charitable donations more favourable tax credits
- * provide education on the hazards and pitfalls of gambling

16. POLICY ON EDUCATION (carried with amendments)

The Green Party believes that the problems affecting our education system reflect a deeper crisis in our culture. We believe that our dominant cultural values and practices, including the emphasis on competition over cooperation, consumption over sustainable resource use, and bureaucracy over

authentic human interaction, have been destructive to the health of the ecosystem and to human development. The current education system perpetuates these values and practices. The Green Party envisions a single expanded and diverse public education system with a new philosophical and programmatic framework. This system will be rooted in a global and ecological perspective, one that will prepare people for entry into an ever regenerating society rather than one that perpetuates existing conventions that have proven to be unsustainable. Education is central to the survival of our planet. Only when this is recognized can we truly develop a system that provides the opportunity for every person in Ontario to grow fully to their potential. The Green Party has five key policy directions for education in Ontario.

1. Critical Thinking and Citizenship Responsibility

The current educational focus on skills relevant for today's job market has caused some policy directors to ignore the importance of developing critical thinking, citizenship, and change management skills in our students. The Green Party feels that these skills are essential to the survival of our planet and would develop a program grounded in a global and ecological perspective to address this.

2. Class Size and School Size

The Green Party believes that class size and school size must be recognized as the factors that greatly influence the quality of public education.

3. Basic Services Supplied Equally to All

We would ensure that basic services are supplied equally to all schools. More and more schools are turning to corporate and

wealthy donors to supply services that we believe should be supplied by government. Schools should not accept private or corporate funding unless they come with 'no strings attached'.

4. Encouraging Local Curriculum Initiatives

We would ensure that Ontario's communities have a hand in developing education which addresses their needs. The trend towards centralized decision making control threatens to drown out the voices of these communities. This trend must be balanced so that support is provided for local curriculum initiatives, especially local second language programs.

17. GREEN PARTY POLICY ON CHILDCARE (carried with amendments)

It is well known that how we care for our children will ultimately determine how people care for each other and the earth. The Green Party sees parenting as a valuable investment not only in the well-being of our children, but in the future of our society as a whole. It should be treated as such by providing real support for parenting instead of encouraging people to work for shortterm economic gain which in the end creates enormous stress on families and diminishes both social and human resources. The Green Party believes in subsidizing parents to look after their own children. We feel that the implementation of a Green Party Childcare policy would encourage parents to take time from work to raise their children. As a result of this family life would be enriched, stress would be diminished and the overall health of our society would be improved.

Green Party Childcare Policy initiatives would include:

- * a Guaranteed Annual Income that would pay one parent to stay at home.
- * extended paid parental leaves.
- * job-sharing options.
- * encouraging part time work.
- * flexible work hours to match the school day.
- * personal days to care for sick children.
- * better paid day care workers to reflect the importance of the work they do
- * a high quality day care system for those who need it, with the professional standards and training required by daycare workers.
- * parenting education
- * encouraging workplace childcare

18. RESOLUTION ON POLITICAL FINANCES (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that political parties and candidates be financed by citizens rather than by business corporations, and whereas the financing of the political process in Ontario requires to be placed upon a more democratic basis, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures and principles:

1. Corporate contributions to Ontario political parties, constituency associations, and candidates shall be unlawful, and effective penalties shall be provided.
2. Individual contributions shall be limited to a total of \$ 2000 per calendar year plus \$ 2000 per election period, to all

parties, constituency associations, and candidates combined, throughout the province.

3. The Ontario political contribution tax credit system for contributions from individuals shall be maintained substantially as it exists at present.

4. Election subsidies payable to candidates and parties shall be calculated on an amount per vote obtained, and there shall be no minimum vote requirement to qualify for subsidy.

5. Legislation on political financing shall be designed on the assumption that it is desirable to facilitate the establishment and growth of new political parties in order to encourage the development of new ideas and policies and to promote a healthy competition among parties.

Here is an example of a possible strategy for funding political

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Subject: Re: RE policy

X-Attachments: C:\ONT\POLICY.DOS;

parties:

(a) The Ontario Commission on Election Finances shall make annual payments from provincial funds to registered parties and constituency associations, to a total amount which shall cover

the greater part of their total expenses averaged over election and non-election years.

(b) The amount distributed to each party and constituency association in each year shall be determined by allotting to each Ontario resident who files an income tax return and his or her adult dependents, for the preceding calendar year, a sum such as a dollar to be divided among the registered parties as the tax filer or adult dependent sees fit, and an equal sum to be divided in the same proportions among the registered constituency associations of the various parties in the constituency in which the tax filer resides.

(c) The distribution shall be accomplished by providing to each Ontario tax filer and adult dependent along with the income tax return, a machine readable form which shall bear the name of each registered party and the address, telephone number and email and website address of its provincial headquarters, and opposite each party name the form shall bear outlined squares to some such number as ten, each square having some such nominal value as ten cents.

(d) Each tax filer or dependent shall darken a number of squares representing the total amount which he or she has been allotted to divide among the registered parties, and shall return the form to Revenue Canada with his or her tax return, and Revenue Canada shall enter upon each form the tax filer's postal code in machine readable form so that from the postal code the tax filer's constituency of residence may be determined, and so that from that point on the necessary calculations up to the issuance of cheques can be completely computerized and can be accomplished

economically.

(e) If the tax filer or dependent does not darken the correct number of squares then the sums allotted to that person shall be distributed in proportion to the number of squares actually darkened.

(f) If the tax filer or dependent does not fill out the form in a usable manner, or at all, then the sums allotted to that person shall be distributed according to the average of all those forms which were filled out in a usable manner.

(g) If a registered party does not have a registered constituency association in any given constituency, then any sum which may have been allocated to that nonexistent constituency association shall be paid to the registered party in a manner which permits the party to identify the constituency in respect of which the money has been paid.

(f) The Commission on Election Finances shall enter into a contract with Revenue Canada under which Revenue Canada shall distribute, collect and process the forms, shall store them until the following general election, shall preserve the confidentiality of the information contained on the forms, and shall perform the necessary calculations except those under subsection (g) above.

19. RESOLUTION ON ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ELECTION FINANCES (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that municipal politics shall be conducted in the interests of citizens rather than in the interests of businesses or real estate developers, therefore be

it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. Corporate contributions to the election campaigns of candidates for mayor and councillor in Ontario municipalities shall be unlawful, and effective penalties shall be provided.
2. Contributions from one individual to the election campaigns of candidates for mayor and councillor in Ontario municipalities shall be limited to a total of \$ 500 for all candidates combined in all Ontario municipalities during and for any one election period.
3. Individual contributions shall be creditable against Ontario income tax payable, to the extent of 75% for the first \$50 and 50% for the next \$ 100, and this credit shall be in addition to the credit for contributions to provincial parties, constituency associations, and candidates.

20. RESOLUTION ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION (carried with amendments)

Whereas it is desirable that representation in the legislature accurately reflect the opinion of the voters, and that major changes in the structure and function of the Government of Ontario shall not be undertaken without a consensus among legislators and voters, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario advocates a system of proportional representation for elections to the Ontario legislature, and be it further resolved that the Green Party of Ontario will support and work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. A Royal Commission shall be established to investigate and present to Ontarians the major possibilities for electoral reform

encompassing the selection of MPPs from single-member constituencies by a majority rather than a plurality method, and alternatively systems of proportional representation, and the Royal Commission shall present succinct analyses of the merits and demerits of each choice together with references to more detailed analyses and studies.

2. The systems of proportional representation presented shall include those offering voters a choice among candidates of the same party in multi-member constituencies, as well as systems in which the order of election of individual candidates of the same party is determined by the party alone.

3. A referendum, preferably at the same time as a general election, shall be held to permit the voters to choose among the systems presented by the Royal Commission.

4. The voting method used for the referendum shall be one which selects as far as possible a system approved by the majority of Ontario voters, and it shall be one of: a decision tree, or the single transferable vote (preferential vote or alternative vote), or the approval vote, or a combination of two or more of these systems.

21. RESOLUTION ON ELECTORAL REFORM FOR ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

(carried as is)

Whereas the interests of citizens in municipal government as at other levels of government are best served by the accurate representation of voter opinion on municipal councils and in the selection of mayors, by the avoidance of artificial dominance by minority groups, and by the avoidance of vote-splitting in

mayoral elections, therefore be it resolved that the Green Party of Ontario supports and will work toward legislation embodying the following measures:

1. In Ontario municipal elections for mayor or reeve, the voting method employed shall be the single transferable vote (preferential vote or alternative vote), or if the municipality so chooses, the approval vote, whether the electorate is the voters at large or the council.
2. Elections for municipal councils in Ontario shall be conducted by the single transferable vote in constituencies each electing not less than three members of council using the Droop quota and Gregory transfers.

3. Definitions:

Approval vote: the method in which each voter may give one vote only to as many candidates as he or she considers acceptable, and the single candidate with the most votes wins election.

Single transferable vote: the method in which each voter allocates a rank or preference number to as many candidates on the ballot as he or she wishes or the law prescribes, and where there is more than one place to be filled (member to be elected) in a constituency, a quota is established, and initially any candidate having a number of first choice (rank or reference number 1) votes equal to or exceeding the quota is elected and any surplus ballot papers bearing surplus votes for such candidates are transferred to the candidates of next preference number on the ballot paper, and after the transfer of surpluses the candidate with the least number of first choice plus transferred votes is dropped from consideration, and that

candidate's ballot papers are transferred to the candidates having the next preference rank on each ballot, and the process continues until the required number of candidates either meets the quota or has more votes than the single remaining alternative.

Alternative vote: the single transferable vote applied to the filling of one place or the selection of one choice, as in a mayoral election or the selection of a councillor or MPP from a single-member ward or constituency.

Drop quota: the number obtained by dividing the total number of valid votes cast in a constituency by a number which is one more than the number of places to be filled (members to be elected) and increasing the result to the next whole number.

Gregory transfer: the method of transferring surplus votes by transferring all of the candidate's votes but giving each vote a fractional value equal to the number of surplus votes divided by the candidate's total number of votes, so that $s/c \times c = sc/c = s$, thus making the number of votes transferred to each remaining candidate the same however many times the count is repeated.

Edited version for Conf.

Building a Sustainable Future

The Green Vision recognizes the responsibility to create a sustainable society within a healthy environment.

Ratified by the Green Party of Ontario. Issue 4.0 October 1994

Section 1: What is a sustainable future?

Section 2: The Green Primer

Section 3: The Values of the Green Party of Ontario

Section 4: Provincial Policies

Section 5: Constitution of The Green Party of Ontario.

What is a sustainable future?

A sustainable future will not be stumbled upon while trying to achieve some other goal. Sustainable development is understood by some to mean an expanding economy. This is not possible. Most people now realize that it is not going to be achieved without changes to our lifestyles and our standard of living. We will not solve the environmental, economic and social problems we all face by having the rest of the planet emulate our consumption habits. It is only when we in North America, Japan and Europe "the first world" stop our excessive consumption, our exploitation and our cruelty to the planet and all its inhabitants, that we will be able to choose a path that is truly sustainable.

"Green development" is not simply "sustainable development" development we can survive. It is regenerative development, development which directly works to heal the individual, the community, and the environment. This must be achieved through a gradual restructuring of our economy, and through the growth of appropriate enterprises, guided by grassroots processes of community design and planning. It is not enough to place limits on

the destructiveness of conventional economic growth -- our survival depends on mandating that economic growth heal the planet and community.

The Green Party of Ontario defines "Sustainability" as follows.

Activities are sustainable when they:

- 1/ use materials in continuing cycles
- 2/ use continuously reliable sources of energy
- 3/ come mainly from the potentials of human beings
ie. communication, creativity, coordination, appreciation, and spiritual and intellectual development.

Activities are not sustainable when they

- 1/ require continual inputs of non-renewable resources
- 2/ use renewable resources faster than their rate of renewal
- 3/ cause cumulative degradation of the environment
- 4/ require resources in quantities that could never be available for all people
- 5/ lead to the extinction of other life forms.

Ken Toews

Policy Coordinator Green Party of Ontario

Section 2 The Green Primer

Introduction

Green parties are active around the world trying to create a

future where people live with each other and with the planet in a sustainable manner.

Historically individuals like Henry David Thoreau, have articulated a Green perspective. He practised "plain living and high thinking" for philosophical rather than religious purposes, to examine the true nature of humanity's relationship with the environment. The distinction between living and "getting a living" were among his concerns.

There have been many successful movements involving self-sufficiency and living simply. People like Helen and Scott Nearing and E.F.Schumacher have been a green alternative for many generations. The challenge for the Green Party of Ontario is to spread this time tested vision to as many people as possible.

"Any discussion of world poverty that does not come around to demanding a radical change in our habits of consumption and waste, our tastes, our profligate standard of living, our values, generally is a hypocrisy. There are no technical answers to ethical questions."

Theodore Roszak, 1972

The Challenge before us.

We have the ability to produce more than we can consume. To match consumption with capacity we stimulate demand through advertising, planned obsolescence, and the arms trade. The results are all around us. Rather than continuing on this race to bury ourselves in a sea of our own waste, we must turn our attention to finding a secure place within the natural order.

We must come to grips with the problems of economic

inequality, resource depletion and over population. The goal must be to create the conditions necessary for true world peace.

We will examine the nature of our problems and examine alternative solutions. The Green Party does not claim to have all the answers. What we are capable of doing is defining the problem and suggesting some possible alternatives. Perhaps we will also help you find a new sense of hope and purpose.

Environmental Degradation & Ecological Collapse

The depletion of the ozone layer; the accumulation of greenhouse gases; acid precipitation; the build-up of persistent toxins such as the whole family of chlorinated chemicals; depleted cod, salmon and tuna stocks, the pollution of our lakes, ground waters, and air; the destruction of rain forests in the southern hemisphere and boreal forests in northern countries; species extinction; the loss of topsoil due to modern agricultural practices and urban encroachment. The list gets longer every day. Our natural systems are threatened by human activity.

Population Growth

The increase in population and resource consumption are basic causes of human suffering and environmental degradation and must become major priorities for national and international action.

Population growth tends to overwhelm any possible gains made in improving the human condition.

Physical Limits To Growth

We live on a finite planet with finite resources. We are

consuming our capital when we should be living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water, fish, topsoil, and trees.

Problems are increasing faster than solutions. There is a point beyond which a system will fail to produce additional benefits simply by making it larger or more complex. This point has been exceeded in most of our systems.

The Distribution Of Wealth

The industrialized countries make up one-sixth of the world's population and consume one-half of the world's resources and energy. In the grossly wealthy countries a small minority owns the majority of the wealth leaving only the street and hand-outs for a large and growing number of the people. When this is coupled with the problem of population growth and the limits on the resource base, a truly explosive mix arises.

"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not enough for every man's greed."

Gandhi, 1869 - 1948

War and Peace

Currently, the armaments business grosses a trillion dollars a year. Third world countries, who do not have the ability to house or feed their population have enough nuclear capacity to destroy the planet. Even a tiny diversion of this flood of money could solve problems that have bedeviled humankind for thousands of years and yet the race goes on.

The Psychological Limits To Growth

By emphasizing competition rather than cooperation, sharing has become foreign to us. The growth of our technological society has alienated large numbers of people who are no longer connected to any natural rhythms. There are large classes of people for whom the only expression of their individuality is consumerism.

The nuclear family, seemingly the core of the social structure is under intense attack. Some experts maintain that 95% of modern families are "dysfunctional".

Our economic system is hostile to individuals, families and communities. We are consuming our psychological capital in exactly the same way we are destroying our environmental capital. A sustainable culture would pay more attention to issues such as self-esteem and co-operation. The root cause our crisis is not to be found in how people interact with nature but in how we interact with each other.

"Clearly the attitudes and values which make production the central achievement of our society have some exceptionally twisted roots." John Kenneth Galbraith, 1958

The Nature of the Solution

Our problems are linked by a common value system. A system founded on principles of hierarchical relationships and unlimited growth. We as a culture define tradition, social arrangements, religion, moral codes and technologies. We decide if they will manifest themselves as institutions of sustainability and subsistence or exploitation and destruction.

Our current experiment in social organization has culminated in the list of environmental and social disasters discussed

earlier. There was no way that all of these things could not have come out of a social motivation that held nature in such utter disregard, that elevated growth for its own sake above any other consideration, that felt that power (physical and political) was good in and of itself. The problems we face are rooted in the basic assumptions that have molded modern industrial society. Only by establishing the necessity for a different set of assumptions can we ever hope to find our way out of this mess. No amount of tinkering with the existing order will do the job. Hope for a technological breakthrough that will save us is courting disaster.

The economic system we operate under today was created to obtain as much wealth as possible. In contrast, we must create a system based on a different fact, namely the need for survival: a social order based on the satisfaction of human needs, rather than on human wants. There is no basic conflict between the needs of the planet and our real needs. They are the same, if only because a healthy planet is basic to our needs. We need not blame the economic system; it merely succeeded in doing what it was designed to do. The consequences were unforeseen and guilt is not the issue.

A Specific Program

Withdraw all support for the status quo. Get Canada out of the arms business. Stop aiding and abetting those who would exploit the poor countries of the world. Refuse to do anything simply because we profit from it. Withdraw government support from enterprises that degrade the environment. Refuse to do anything that would contribute to the decline of rural communities. Simply

acting to extract Canada from the web of complicity would occupy any government's talents and abilities for years.

Traditional top-down organizations were necessary to a power based economy and political system. As we free ourselves from the old concepts of executive power and a warped definition of efficiency and start giving precedence to empowerment and responsibility whole realms of alternative social organization open up. There are a wealth of community groups straining to assume responsibility for those things that the welfare state now does so poorly. The consolidation of power in the government has acted to the detriment of real community control. Ceasing to stifle community control would be a necessary first step.

"Instead of developing techniques for maximum profit, try to develop those that will give maximum of freedom: an entirely new approach."

Simone Weil, 1909 - 1943

Green Politics in Ontario

The Green Party of Ontario (G.P.O.) is a registered political party under provincial laws and has participated successfully in electoral politics since 1985.

Once a year the GPO has a Policy conferences and an Annual General Meeting. The location of these conferences are rotated around the province. We have instituted a system of travel vouchers that allows individuals to travel to conferences subsidized by the generous provincial tax credit system. We believe in participatory democracy and at general meetings all members are allowed to vote on all resolutions. If your join the Green party

you do not give your vote to a delegate nor are you excluded from decision making meetings. All members can vote and all members are funded to travel to conferences.

Constituency associations of the Green Party are active between elections seeking to create a Green society. A society based on the following values:

The preservation of the natural world, Feminism, Social Justice, Spirituality, Participatory Democracy, and Non-Violence

Our goal is to participate in the electoral process and facilitate the evolution of party politics away from current confrontational power politics.

Campaigning is the best way to present these views to the public, and to inform the other candidates as to the true nature of the challenges we face. It's a great experience to do so. Many other groups are working to establish the public support for one aspect or another of the Green vision, but only the Green party is working toward those goals within the political system.

Our members come with a wide variety of views and opinions. But uniting them all is the realization that whether the issue is

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the exploited two-thirds, the environment, peace, feminism or

social justice, the root cause of the problem must be addressed.

"I would like to become less acquisitive altogether, to be able to see some exquisite piece of porcelain in some other man's house and be wholly glad that it was there and not mine."

Gabriel Fielding 1965

A Sustainable Future

"An economy of abundance is under present rules also an economy of waste and repetition; indeed without this waste the economy would slump. Nobody, however, can be optimistic about the survival of a society with such values."

Robert Theobald, 1961

Our future depends on developing Green principles in the way we interact locally, provincially and internationally. Our success will depend on our ability to identify the threats to our survival and to apply appropriately scaled solutions to the problems we have created for ourselves. The key is in voluntarily and deliberately converting from a want-based system to a need-based system.

A sustainable society would have to rely on renewable rather than fossil fuels. Our goods would be designed to last as long as possible, to be repairable and easily modified. Our intent would be to live in harmony with natural cycles, including our own biological and psychological limits.

A safe, just, and peaceful society would have to be much less centralized. Equity, in all its forms, would have to be the concern of the entire culture. Decentralization and the devolution of decision-making would be the dominant pattern, with decisions being

made at appropriate levels. This involves the search for local consensus, rather than simply seeking a majority. Local communities, even within urban areas, would have much more responsibility for social programs such as health care, education, and the concerns of the young and elderly.

A Green society would be less urban and more rural, with a renewed emphasis on local economies, emphasizing both local manufacturing and agriculture. Modern communications technology would insure that even remote areas would be able to participate in the political and cultural life of the whole society.

A Green vision is not looking backward with starry eyes wishing for a past that never existed. Rather it is looking forward, taking the best that technology, science and history have to offer and moulding it into a more self-sufficient and secure future that is as concerned with the survival of all species as today's society is with satisfying our greed.

Defense would be based on dependability, not amassing large offensive forces. Greens are calling for nuclear disarmament but not total demilitarization. We recognize that an autonomous society requires some defense force. However the operative word is defense not force. We respect the ideals of M.K. Ghandi of non-violence and forgiveness being superior to retribution.

" I do believe that where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence I would advise violence.....Thus when asked what should have done if present when I was almost fatally assaulted in 1908, should you run away and seen me killed or use physical force and defend me, I advised to defend me even in using

violence. Hence it was that I took part in the Boer War... I believe that non-violence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness more manly than punishment. But abstinence is forgiveness only when there is power to punish, it is meaningless when it pretends to proceed from a helpless creature."

M.K. Gandhi

This sustainable culture would emphasize the development of healthy humans by providing the physical and emotional conditions for complete social development in a healthy physical environment.

Growth would emphasize the acquisition of skills and talents, not the acquisition of material goods and the exercise of power.

Section 3:

The Values of the Ontario Greens.

The last word in ignorance is the man who says of an animal or plant: "What good is it" Aldo Leopold

Protection and restoration of the natural world.

The Green Party is seeking to understand the origins of ecological problems. If we proceed by asking successively deeper questions we will arrive at a more complete understanding.

Early ecologists such as Rachel Carson base their criticism not on pollution itself but rather on the questions of why and how such problems have come into existence. This leads to a consideration of our attitude toward nature, non-industrial cultures, and the ecological aspect of widely different economic systems.

Philosophically we draw upon two main sources: Spinoza and Gandhi. From Spinoza we use the idea of developing as wide a

concept of self as possible to incorporate and identify with nature. Ghandi gives us the concept of non-violence and self-realization, the latter reinforcing Spinoza's expanded self. Moreover, both self and things are to be conceived of as processes, i.e. not static but changing.

Our eight basic principles are:

1. The well-being of life on earth has value that is independent of its usefulness to humankind.
2. The richness and diversity of life has value in and of itself.
3. Humans have no right to reduce this richness and diversity except to satisfy vital needs.
4. The flourishing of human life and cultures is compatible with a substantial decrease in human population. The flourishing of non-human populations requires such a decrease.
5. Present human interference with the non-human world is excessive, and the situation is rapidly worsening.
6. Basic economic, technological, and ideological structures must be changed.
7. The ideological change is mainly that of appreciating life quality (dwelling in situations of inherent worth) rather than adhering to an increasingly higher standard of living. There will be a profound awareness of the difference between big and great.
8. Those who agree have an obligation to try to implement the necessary changes.

We feel that we must change our viewpoint from a homocentric one to an ecocentric one, and at once. The ideas of "walking gently on the earth" and living simply seem to be obvious first steps toward a more sustainable future. Individuals must work

these concepts into their own lives and the institutions that make up our community.

Regardless of one's background, it is possible and, in our view, essential for each individual to come to a realization of the ethics of ecology. The sooner an ethics based on respect for the natural world is adopted, the better. The beneficiaries will be not only ourselves but our children, grandchildren and the thirty million species with which we share the planet. "We should never lose sight of the fact that the project of human liberation has now become an ecological project, just as conversely, the project of defending the Earth has also become a social project." Murray Bookchin

Social Justice

Most ecological problems have their roots in social problems. Problems that go back to the very beginning of patricentric culture. The rise of capitalism, based on competition, capital accumulation and limitless growth, brought these problems - ecological and social - to an acute point. To reverse this trend capitalism must be replaced by a society based on non-hierarchical relationships, decentralization in communities, wealth and power. Technologies like solar power, organic agriculture, and humanly scaled industries must be structurally tailored to the ecosystems in which they are located.

To reach this level of advancement major changes in attitudes towards government and its institutions will be required. We must distinguish between what is irrational and anti-ecological in today's society and what could be rational and ecological in a free society. People are a product of natural evolution and as such are

a part of the natural order. Our social and economic problems are caused by our society withdrawing from nature through a complex and cumulative evolutionary process.

The economic construction of the world should be such that no one suffers for want of food, clothing and basic shelter. Our social responsibility is to eliminate extreme inequalities. In order to achieve that goal, economic growth should no longer be the goal of society. The Green goal is the elimination of inequalities, employment for those who need it, and the eradication of poverty.

Economic growth is not a separate objective; in fact it is contrary to the primary goals of a healthy society. The current solution of continuous increases in material production is a false solution. Rather than leading to an increase in real wealth for the world community, we are being lead down a path of increased competitiveness, exploitation and structural unemployment.

How can we create an ecologically healthy society where human rights are respected, where individuals are not economically oppressed, and where individuals can participate in a truly representative democratic process?

The solution involves realizing the following basic truths:

- 1) Industrialization involves exploitation of underdeveloped countries.
- 2) Larger-scaled means of production lead to mass unemployment.
- 3) Industrialization involves large capital investments per worker, which exclude large masses of people from control over production.
- 4) When practised on a large-scale industrialization places unrealistic demands on our natural resources. The process will be

brought to a sudden halt by resource depletion.

The debate will rage: politicians claim that studies still need to be done but the problems and solutions have been articulated for generations. "The hottest places in hell are reserved for those who, in times of great moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

Dante Alighieri

Participatory Democracy

Proportional representation provides an electoral system that produces governments which are responsive to the will of the electorate. Under the current system, a party could win 20% of the vote across Canada and not receive a single seat in Parliament. Proportional representation means that the number of seats in the house represents the percentage of the population that supports the platforms of the elected parties.

Our democracy regularly disenfranchises 1/3 of the electorate by not representing them in the legislature and places people in power who do not have the approval of the majority of the voters.

-1979 Clark won with 36 % of the vote, the Liberals lost with 40.

-1980 Trudeau won a majority with only 44% of the votes.

-1988 Mulroney received 43 % of the vote, he enacts the F.T.A.. The Liberals and N.D.P. opposed it and received 52% of the vote.

-1990 Rae receives a solid majority with 36 % of the vote.

-1991 N.D.P. in B.C. and Saskatchewan are in power with 65% of the seats and less than 40 % of the vote.

-1993 Conservatives receive over 2 million votes and 2 seats.

Webster's dictionary defines democracy as "government by the people; especially, rule of the majority." By this definition

Canada is only occasionally a democracy.

Whatever the divisions between Ontario and Quebec and the rest of Canada, they are reinforced by our voting system. To gain power a party need only win the majority of seats in Ontario and Quebec. Thus, the interests of the other eight provinces and the two territories are secondary. Major parties choose candidates particularly in winnable seats, who are predominantly middle-aged, middle-class, white males who have a tendency to be lawyers. Only 10% of MPs are women yet more than half the population is female. Countries using a proportional voting system elect women in far greater numbers. Parties no longer represent an ideological perspective, rather they pander to the lowest common denominator during an election in a cynical attempt to get 40% of the vote and then implement their hidden agenda during their tenure.

Most countries use proportional representation in national elections. This leads to coalition governments that more accurately reflect the population. Many have noted that Canada is best governed under a minority government because like a government elected under the proportional representation system they are forced to work together in the common interest of voters. Our system leads to a strong governments that does not have to moderate its opinion with the views of others. The greater danger lies in the current system's ability to elect governments that represent only a minority of the electorate, but have an unassailable majority in Parliament.

We favour the additional member system of proportional representation practised which maintains constituency links. The system regionally "tops up" seats, which means almost all voters

will be represented by a regional MP from his or her preferred party. ...All men and women cannot fail eventually to adopt Gandhi's

belief that the process of mass applications of force to resolve contentious issues is fundamentally not only wrong, but contains within itself the germs of self-destruction.

General Douglas MacArthur

Non-Violence

The philosophy and lifestyle of M.K. Gandhi defines Non-Violence. Non-violence means "clinging to the truth", the greatest truth being the unity of all life. The vows which Gandhi required of his followers included truth, non-violence, fearlessness, non-possession, bread labour, and equality of religions.

Violence never overcomes evil; it suppresses it to rise later with redoubled vigour. Non-violence on the other hand, puts an end to evil, for it converts the evil-doer.

Satyagraha or non violence in the political sphere assumes the form of civil disobedience. It means mass resistance on a non-violent basis against the government when constitutional methods have failed. It is called 'civil' because it is non-violent resistance by people who are ordinarily law abiding. It is civil also in the sense that those who break the law are to observe the greatest courtesy and gentleness in regard to those who enforce the law. They are even to seek not to embarrass the opponent if possible.

Non-cooperation may express itself in giving up titles and honours, resignation from government service, withdrawal from the

police and military, non-payment of taxes, boycott of courts, schools and legislatures, and running parallel institutions to perform these functions.

Such civil disobedience demands on the part of the people disciplined group action, infinite capacity for suffering without retaliation, and strict obedience to the struggle. As this discipline and obedience are not based on force, the leadership must come from individuals of character and public service, whom the people respect and willingly obey. This implies that the leaders generally carry on various forms of constructive service for the people. Gandhi emphasized working through various forms of constructive endeavour, such as working for economic self-sufficiency; education, uplifting of women, and so on. Satyagraha presupposes day-to-day non-political constructive work aiming at the development of the individual and community.

Forces of oppression cannot be resisted on a piecemeal basis. To be effective requires constructive effort in every sphere of life; individual, social, economic, and political. These spheres have to be refashioned in such a way that people learn to transform their daily lives, manage their affairs in a cooperative basis, and thus acquire sufficient strength and resourcefulness to be able to offer non-violent resistance against organized violence. The practice of non-violence in the political sphere is not a matter of preaching. It involves the building, brick by brick with patience and industry a new non-violent social and economic order. It depends ultimately on banishing violence from the hearts of individuals, and making them a transformed disciplined people. "...it is important that we keep the ecology movement from

degrading into a form of nature worship with a new hierarchy of priests and priestesses. The distinction between a needed naturalistic spirituality and a "Green religion" is an important distinction." Murray Bookchin, 1988

Spirituality:

Honour the creator, the earth: they are inseparable. Honour all beings - as they are all manifestations of the same creator. We must dedicate ourselves to restoring the ecological balance of the Earth; remembering that we are one creature among many in an intricate, living web of relationships. We must dedicate ourselves to creating a just world, a sustainable world, for it is within our means to shape ourselves and society.

If our society began to think ecologically to the extent that we recycle our newsprint, aluminum cans and bottles, something quite essential would still be missing. A sustainable society would still have problems such as alcoholism and drug addiction because people have to kill a deep inner pain. An inner pain that is born in the sterility and emptiness of life in a modern industrialized culture.

Our society lacks a connection to the natural rhythms of the planet, and this leads to agitation, negativity, and anxiety. We go through deep crises of meaning pretty much on schedule, as an adolescent, at midlife, and again in old age because we are disconnected from the natural rhythms that could give us meaning and comfort.

The creation centred spirituality movement which is flowering among all major denominations, in which the creation is honoured as the most profound expression of the divine is fundamental to our

continued spiritual and emotional well being. This creation centred perspective will allow us to finally be able to say to the Native peoples with an earth-based spirituality, "Oh, now we get it! Now we see what you mean when you say the stars are our grandparents! Our physics has finally figured out that the elements in our bodies were forged at the time of the fireball and came through four billion years of planetary evolution. We used to know this. Old Europe knew it before the Indo-European barbarian invasion brought in their concept of the sky god. They knew that the Earth is sacred. We knew this, yet we lost it. We can look to the Native peoples, who have an unbroken chain of Earth based wisdom, to help us regain our sense of sacred relationship to the cosmos. Spiritual practice also gives us a sense of hope, joy and love, as well as enabling us to make decisions that are grounded in reality.

Many of us get that familiar sinking feeling in our stomachs when we listen to our leaders. Clearly those people are not grounded. We are never going to insist on a particular way in which people should become spiritual. That's an individual, personal decision, but a truly revolutionary Green movement must find ways to connect to Earth wisdom.

Spirituality plays a prominent part of green politics simply because it is essential to a healthy society. Green politics is a comprehensive politics and a holistic vision addressing all aspects of life on earth. "Feminism is an entire world view, or gestalt, not just a laundry list of "women's issues". Feminist theory provides a basis for understanding every area of our lives, and a feminist perspective can affect the world politically, culturally, economically, and

spiritually".

Charlotte Bunch

Feminism; Women and Men

Traditionally, the contribution of women to the family, to the community and to the economy is massive. They do most of the work in the home, most of the child-rearing, and most of the voluntary work that underpins our social services. Yet despite some improvements, the social, economic and political repression of women is still an undeniable feature of our culture. Women are oppressed and exploited, and are daily exposed to injustice, violence and discrimination.

For hundreds of years, male values have dominated and continue to dominate human activities, while women are consistently exploited and stereotyped by advertising, the media, politicians, education, and the way that men have structured society. Women are expected to do most of the work that is fundamental to keeping society going (birthing, caring for children, cooking, looking after the home, caring for sick and dying people) and little of this work is acknowledged, let alone paid. At the same time, men expect women to be like stars, to be available when required, and not to have any independence.

The Greens believe that a feminist perspective must be applied throughout the governing of our society. It is crucial to our survival. This does not simply mean 'equal opportunities' or token participation; these are man-made concessions which keep women dependent within a patriarchal structure. It means empowerment, both in our internal organization and in our policies, we not only seek to end discrimination, but also to bring that feminist

perspective into all areas. We want to liberate both men and women from sexual stereotyping, and to demonstrate that our future strength lies in emphasizing the feminine values that are present in all of us.

Men also suffer from the way our society is structured. Because of the masculine role in general and the suppression of feelings in particular, men by and large lead shorter, less satisfying lives than women. Learning to ignore feelings enables them to work like machines, unaware of the messages of pain their bodies send. However, the continual suppression of feeling, the constant competitiveness, and the common unhappiness of men are not only self-destructive; they also lead men to direct their destruction toward others. Bottled-up feelings spill over into

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Subject: Re: RE policy

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many forms of aggression, violence, and the exercise of power. The planet is poised on the verge of oblivion as a result of macho posturing.

Both men and women need flexible work arrangements and encouragement to take time to 'be' (not just 'do'), to feel, and to grow. The patriarchal relationships we have set up in our society extend to our relationships with the natural world as well. We

must learn to be less homocentric and to work towards co-operation instead of domination in all of our relationships.

Section 4: Provincial Policies

ABORTION

The Green Party of Ontario supports the right of women to decide whether or not to have an abortion.

ADVERTISING AND COMMUNITY TELEVISION

Advertising is used to promote consumption and create artificial needs. Also advertisers impose a threatening restriction of free speech by limiting voices that oppose their goal of increased consumption and resource destruction.

This is the antitheses of what the Green Party stands for. To counter the negative effects of this widespread mass culture based on consumerism the Green Party believes we must lobby the C.R.T.C. to:

- 1: Reevaluate the licensing of commercial channels to reduce the amount of advertising currently on commercial channels.
- 2: Democratize the airwaves. With the development of "Death star" satellites capable of beaming over 500 channels into the home it is imperative and now technologically feasible to provide community based channels on the cable networks that are not controlled by the cable network corporations. These channels are to be made available to advocacy, special interest, artistic, political and ideological groups. These programs would be funded by cable vision subscription revenues and sponsorship. They would be commercial free and would provide an alternative to consumption based advertising funded programs.

3: Broadcasters are granted a licence to use the public airwaves in return they are expected to serve the public interest. Today the airwaves are controlled by a small circle of large corporations and advertisers. The business side is not balanced by a commitment to public service. We, the citizens, no longer enjoy access. Instead we have been relegated to the role of products as we are measured, packaged, and sold in bulk to the highest bidder. As a public resource they belong neither to the government nor to private industry, nor to broadcasters. We advocate that as a condition of licence, broadcasters be required to set aside four 30 second time slots every hour for the owners of the airwaves; the citizens. This time would be given over to citizen produced messages.

ADDICTIVE DRUGS, ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA, TOBACCO.

1: We do not encourage the use of drugs.

2: Illicit drug laws generally do more harm than the drug they attempt to control.

3: We do not support monopolies on production, rather we would like to promote local, small scaled production of alcohol.

Because of this we would encourage the federal government to:

1: Legalize and regulate the production and consumption of marijuana and hashish.

2: We would not tax "Brew your own" establishments.

3: We advocate the introduction of a deposit system which would require the return and filling of wine and liquor bottles. This would be a non tariff barrier to trade and encourage the local production of Wine, beer and alcohol.

4: We advocate a significant reduction of provincial taxes on locally produced wine, beer, and alcohol. This loss of revenue

would be compensated for by increased local economic activity and improved efficiency.

5: Require the listing of all additives on alcohol and tobacco products.

6: Legalize and regulate the use of stills by individuals for the production of fuel and consumable alcohol.

7: Treat hard drug use as a medical rather than criminal problem.

Cigarettes cause 35,000 premature deaths annually which results in a yearly drain on the economy in lost income and medical costs of over \$5.2 billion as opposed to the \$3 billion the tobacco industry contributes to the economy through jobs and taxes.

We recommend:

1: Entering into negotiations with the Federal government to close our borders to imported tobacco and ban the export of all tobacco products.

2: Ban the advertising of all tobacco products. including the funding of sporting and cultural events.

3: Protecting the rights of non-smokers by banning smoking in any enclosed public place and on all forms of public transportation.

4: Substantial increases in penalties for the selling of tobacco products to minors.

5: A ban on the selling of tobacco products from vending machines.

6: Strongly worded, regularly changed health warnings on cigarette packages.

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO

The objective of Green agriculture policy is to:

1) Reestablish the financial viability of the family farm.

2) Assure a supply of locally produced food

3) Preservation of ecological diversity

4) Stability in social and economic life of a community

Transitional Policy

-Reestablish import barriers to protect unfair competition from subsidized producers abroad.

-Establish prototype ecological communities incorporating organic agriculture and other sustainable activities as the base for economic activity.

-Remove all subsidies to chemical agriculture such as the P.S.T. free status of pesticides.

Specific Policy Recommendations

-Redirect tax and subsidy programs to support organic techniques as a transition Integrated Pest Management should be encouraged. Based on survey results on nine commodities from 15 different states, and considering practices on only one crop per state, farmers using Integrated Pest Management collectively earned \$579 million more in profits than they would have otherwise. Texas cotton farmers using I.P.M. had net returns per hectare averaging \$282 higher than other cotton farmers. (Postel, 1987, p. 29)

-Tighten the regulation of topsoil removal and sales on a provincial and administrative basis according to the topsoil preservation act.

-Establish a program to set aside 25 % of Ontario's farmlands near Urban centers as community land trusts. These lands would be purchased at a fair market value as they became available and turned over to municipalities with the purpose of establishing local sources of food production. (See Community land trusts)

-Provide Homestead sites on provincially owned lands and interest

free loans to unemployed and under employed individuals wishing to establish sustainable cooperatively based communities.

LOW T.H.C. HEMP The Green Party encourages the cultivation of hemp for ecological reasons:

1: Hemp growers in England have a return of \$ 3000 per acre, compared to the \$290 per acre that Canadians farmers get for grain.

2: Hemp can be grown for the production of biomass as a clean alternative to fossil fuels. An estimated 3 million acres of hemp would replace all of Canada's fossil fuel demands.

3: An acre of hemp will produce as much pulp for paper as 4 acres of trees over a twenty year period. Current paper mills are convertible to hemp. Hemp paper-making process requires no dioxin-producing chlorine bleach and uses 75% less sulphur-based acid. Until the late 1800s, 80% of all paper was made with hemp fibre.

4: Hemp can be grown in Canada, cotton cannot. Hemp cloth is stronger, more durable, warmer and more absorbent than cotton.

5: Hemp requires no herbicide, fungicide or insecticide applications and will grow in poor soils.

6: No licence should be required to grow Low THC Hemp. **ANIMAL**

RIGHTS POLICY

-The Ontario Greens affirm that we must live in harmony with the natural world. Human survival depends on the vitality and health of other plants and animals.

-All species have the intrinsic right to exist without regard to their usefulness to humankind. All animals, whether wild or domesticated, have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings.

Killing for Food and Clothing.

-We acknowledge the right to kill animals to provide essentials.

Further consideration must be given to the needs of the aboriginal peoples right to self determine their practices on their lands.

-We feel a vegetarian diet is healthier, more environmentally benign and should be encouraged through education.

Hunting and Fishing

-Hunting with rifles and fishing with electronic fish finders should be banned. Hunting is a natural act that is an integral part of the natural balance.

-We advocate a strategy that would reestablish predators such as the wolf and lynx in southern Ontario. We would eliminate predator bounties.

-We advocate increased funding to conservation officers to stop illegal sport hunting and poaching.

-Hunting, trapping and fishing are to be banned in all provincial parks, conservation areas and Crown game preserves.

-Increase the penalties for poaching. - Ban the leg hold trap.

Animals in Agriculture

-establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals.

-Outlaw the use of furs on ornamental clothing. The use of furs in some survival application is accepted.

-gradually phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free-range husbandry.

-ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement.

-encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign.

- ban the transport of live animals over long distances.
- ban the use of growth stimulants for meat animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds.

Animals in Research

- Ban the use of animals for the testing of cosmetics and household products, for psychological research, and other non-medical research.
- set up independent, community based committees to review all research projects using animals.
- eliminate unnecessary vivisectionist for educational purposes.
- fund research into alternatives to animal testing for medical research.

Animals as Entertainment

- animals imported for zoos must have been born in captivity or be projects to save a threatened species.
- no new forms of entertainment using animals to be allowed; ie. dog racing, rodeos, bullfighting, etc.

CORPORATE CHARTERS

Corporations are artificial creatures that exist because of provincial legislation. They are not loyal to individuals or communities. Creating a sustainable future will depend on restructuring this key institution.

The Green Party suggests the following conditions before a Corporate Charter is granted to a limited company.

- 1: Corporate owners and officers must be legally liable, criminally and in civil court for the harm they cause.
- 2: Corporations that do not enhance the quality of life of the community must have their charters revoked. This is not merely a

deterrent to corporate abuse but a critical element of an ecological society because it creates feedback loops that prompt accountability, citizen involvement, and learning.

3: Corporations should be encouraged thru the tax system to be cooperatively owned by the employees of the company.
CHLORINE PHASE OUT

The Chlorine bleaching of paper in North America gives rise to over 150,000 tons of persistent toxic pollutants each year, including substantial quantities of dioxin. For this reason the Green Party insists on a phase out of Chlorine.

Chlorine is highly reactive chemical which makes it an excellent disinfectant. However chlorine reacts with organic substances found naturally in drinking water and causes the formation of a class of chemicals called the trihalomethanes. Some commonly known trihalomehtanes are chloroform, benzene, carbon tetrachloride and toluene, all of which are known carcinogens. Between 1974 and 1988 there have been 18 conclusive studies linking carcinogens in drinking water to human cancers.

Chlorine must be phase out for the following reasons

1: Chlorinated organic chemicals including PCB's pesticides, dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans and many other products or byproducts of the chlorine based industrial process are the primary cause of stratospheric ozone depletion. Ozone depletion is expected to cause millions of additional cases of cataracts, skin cancers, immune suppression, as well as major effects on aquatic and terrestrial food chains.

2: All chlorinated organic compounds that have been studied exhibit at least one of a wide range of serious toxic effects such as

endocrine dysfunction, developmental impairment, birth defects, reproductive dysfunction infertility, immunosuppression, and cancer, often at extremely low doses.

3: Many chlorinated compounds such as methylene chloride and trichloroethylene are recognized as significant workplace hazards.

4: In the Great lakes, reproductive, developmental, and behavioral dysfunction has been reported in 14 species at the top of the food chain including humans.

5: The Green Party of Ontario concurs with the bi-national Science advisory board of the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes in recommending that the weight of scientific evidence suggests that exposure to organochlorides should be presumed to pose a health problem and that policies to protect public health should be directed towards eventually having no exposure to chlorinated organic chemicals as a class rather than continuing to focus on a series of isolated, individual chemicals

6: Chlorinating our drinking solves some problems but it creates others. We should switch to ozone treatment, abandoning treatment.

The Green Party recognizes that:

1: The implementation of specific deadlines for phase out in specific industries would be made after investigation into the feasibility in each industrial category.

2: That some uses have no alternative, such as in specific pharmaceutical applications.

3: There has been considerable job losses in the last 2 years because of the phase out of ozone depleting feed stock to 5 closed chlorine plants.

4: The workers in this industry must not bear the brunt of

societies need to phase out the industry and we must implement retraining and assistance programs for displaced workers.CULTURAL

DIVERSITY

The Green Party recognizes that Canadian society is unique and consists of different racial, ethnic, religious, sexual, and linguistic communities. The Green Party refuses to tolerate discrimination based on these characteristics.

ECONOMIC POLICY:

GENERAL

The economy of Ontario is burdened by high levels of unemployment, a large deficit, a large public Debt, reliance on technologies that are not sustainable due to high levels of resource consumption, reliance on technologies that are harmful to the both human and non human residents of Ontario and finally it's relative success is not judged by the happiness or health of the population but rather on it's ability to perpetuate a cancerous growth rate and unsustainable rate of resource consumption.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVINCIAL L.E.T.S.

Economics serves the political objectives of elite establishments. Resource depletion and long term sustainability in general, are ignored as external costs. A healthy sustainable local economy is best achieved by a local currency. To this end the Green Party advocates the creation of provincially licensed, locally controlled Local Employment Trading system or L.E.T.S..

A L.E.T. system is a non profit, interest free, bartering

system. Individuals can buy services and pay taxes with the system. Service exchanges such as the L.E.T.S. are really an interest free money system.

CREATING A STEADY STATE ECONOMY (SSE)

INTRODUCTION

The Economy grows in physical scale but the ecosystem does not. Our growing economy is a threat to the health and well being of our society and our long term survival.

A steady state economy is an economy with constant stocks of things and people. These two populations are constant but not static. Births replace deaths and production must replace depreciation. These inputs and output rates are to be equal at low levels so that life expectancy of people and durability of artifacts will be high. It is important to note what is not constant in SSE. Knowledge and technology are not held constant. Neither is the distribution of income nor the allocation of resources. The SSE will develop qualitatively but not quantitatively.

The SSE model stands in contrast to conventional economics which emphasis growth. Economic growth is held to be the cure for poverty and pollution; in short a panacea. Today we consider the depletion of ecological life support systems as net current income. This economic paradigm is not sustainable.

Real production and consumption are based on a linear throughput beginning with depletion and ending with pollution. An economy is not an isolated system, as suggested by conventional

economic models. Connections to the larger environment must be accounted for in any sustainable economic design.

MONEY

Aristotle first noted the dangers involved when an economy shifts its focus from use value of money to exchange value of money. Money is a tool to facilitate exchange; nothing more in a sustainable economy. Modern Economies have perverted this to make money into a commodity that generates production with the purpose of generating more money. Abstract exchange values accumulate by themselves due to interest. This is an absurd human convention that pits itself against the basic laws of nature, the law on entropy.

An economy is not sustainable if the use value of money is bypassed by exchange values of money.

TRANSITION TO A STEADY STATE:

A realistic discussion cannot assume a blank slate, but must start with a historically given initial condition. These given initial conditions are the institutions of private property and the price system. These basic systems must be bent and stretched but not abolished because we lack the wisdom, leadership or time to replace them with something novel.

A contemporary design principle must combine micro freedom and variability with macro stability and control. This means relying on market allocations of an aggregate resource throughput whose total is not set by the market but rather fixed collectively on ecological criteria of sustainability and ethical criteria of stewardship. This avoids the pitfalls of central planning and the

tragedy of unregulated markets.

INSTITUTIONS OF A STEADY STATE ECONOMY

It is clear that two limits are required to achieve a steady state economy. Limits on the population of human bodies and limits on the population of artifacts. A third limit not derivable from the definition but important in the interest of justice is to impose a limit on the degree of inequality in the distribution of artifacts among the population; ie a limit on the distribution of income.

DEPLETION QUOTAS.

The strategic point at which to impose control is at the depletion of resources. Quotas are more desirable than taxes because they directly control aggregate throughput. Taxes can only control indirectly and within very uncertain limits. If the government taxes automobiles to reduce resource depletion people turn to bicycles and trains. But how is the saved money spent? If people use their new found wealth on airline tickets resource depletion would increase not decrease. The only way to guarantee that resource consumption will be limited is to impose aggregate quantitative limits on resource extraction and let prices allocate or ration the fixed aggregate among firms. The qualitative nature of wastes ie their degree of toxicity and biodegradability are dealt with separately by pollution taxes and standards (Refer to sections on manufacturing, zero discharge, taxation, chlorine phase out, corporate charters, incineration, nuclear power and product stewardship.)

The distribution of these artifacts would be controlled by depletion quota auction. A depletion quota auction is a two tiered resource market. In the first tier the total amount to be extracted of each resource category would be set by a government agency and auctioned of in divisible units as rights to purchase or extract the resource up to a specified amount. (Refer to section Government: making it work) Purchase of the depletion quota allows entry into the second tier of the market which would be a competitive private market. In addition to paying the market price to the extracting company, the purchaser must present the previously purchased depletion quota rights that the firm will present to the auditors at tax time. The scheme sets total quantity centrally, but leaves the decentralized price system to determine allocation of the fixed total among alternative uses.

This institution would have the following effects

- 1: Reduce the levels of depletion and pollution and limit the scale of aggregate stock of artifacts.
- 2: raise relative prices of resources which will force greater efficiency in resource use.
- 3: Result in a large revenue to the government in the form of auction receipts. This third consequence ties in with limits on inequity.
- 4: Higher prices would have a regressive effect on income distribution, much like an sales tax.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM INCOME

Without limits private property and the whole market economy lose their moral basis. Exchange relations are mutually beneficial

only among relative equals. Between the powerful and the powerless it only nominally voluntary and can easily be a mask for exploitation, especially in the labour market.

The minimum income would work as a negative income tax and be financed by the resource rents collected by the government. In this way we would serve the goal of ecological sustainability by limiting throughput scale, we would serve the goal of efficiency by higher resource prices and serve the goal of equity by redistributing the resource rents resulting from the higher prices that in turn result from limits on the scale of throughput.

Many fear that a maximum income would dull incentives and reduce growth. However growth is no longer a goal and the increased incentive to the majority at the bottom would more than compensate

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the reduced incentives to those who now demand the highest wages.

A range of inequity would still exist to reward real differences in effort, risk and conditions of work. Incentive differentials are important, and fairness in a larger sense is not served by equalizing all incomes. A factor of ten difference would be sufficient of functional inequality.

A concentration of wealth is inconsistent with both a market

economy and political democracy. A labour market is a legitimate bastion against exploitation, but this only true if everyone has some minimum control of that market. Otherwise the market becomes the instrument of exploitation rather than a guarantee against it.

Maximum income and wealth would remove many of the incentives to monopolistic practices. A minimum income would allow the outlawing of strikes which have become intolerably exploitative of the general public. Unions would not be needed to confront power since power would be more broadly shared.

LIMITS TO POPULATION

Is not possible to plan for sustainability without considering population. Greens feel that population levels in Ontario and Canada must be reduced considerably. This should be accomplished through education, providing opportunities for women and reducing immigration. We also suggest removing any tax credits for second and subsequent children, as well as the elimination of all baby bonuses.

A STEADY STATE BANKING SYSTEM

The Federal Government, through its agency the central bank, must be the sole authority for manufacture and redemption of all forms of money. It is vital that the central bank's activities be controlled non-politically. The controlling body for the central bank would be an elected commission whose mandate was to provide enough currency for the economy without creating inflation. All banks will be required to hold 100% reserves of central bank notes or currency against their depositors' balances. Banks will then

make loans only from their holdings or central bank money. The key effect of this will be to enable the central bank to control money supply and thus control recessions and inflation directly. This will be done by varying the supply of money rather than thru the manipulation of interest rates. The national debt would be refinanced at the central bank at no interest. Interest rates will be restored to their legitimate function of compensating a lender for depriving himself or herself of the use of the money while it is lent to a borrower. Interest rates will return to levels that existed before the current high interest rate dogma became fashionable with the financial establishment.

All public capital projects would be funded by central bank credits provided interest free. The principle of these loans will be repaid over the useful lifetime of the project. The central bank will allocate funds at a rate that will be guided by its money supply management policy of inflation / recession control.

Background

Too much money in circulation results in inflation, too little causes recession. A proper balance ensures stability. Yet we suffer from both in the present system. The reason for this phenomenon is that the Bank of Canada issues and redeems only about five percent of Canadian money. The other 95 percent is issued and redeemed by chartered banks under the fractional reserve banking system in which they are required to hold; in cash or central bank credits a reserve of only five percent against their deposit liabilities.

Chartered banks do not lend their depositor's money. When a loan is taken at a chartered bank new money is created. As a result

of this system 95 percent of the money in circulation in Canada has been issued and remains in circulation only as long as someone has taken out a loans at a bank. The quantity of money in circulation is equal to the total loans outstanding. This has little to do with the correct amount of money in circulation that would provide reasonable stability for economic activity without excessive inflation or recession.

The Bank of Canada attempts to influence the quantity of money in circulation by influencing the quantity of loans by manipulating interest rates. Higher rates discourage borrowing, while lower rates encourage it. This is an undesirable method because:

(1) Chartered banks are able to circumvent Bank of Canada measures when it is in their interest to do so.

(2) The range of interest rates is restricted by the perceived need to "protect the dollar". A "flight of capital" is considered a disastrous scenario and the to be results are a high value Canadian dollar, high interest rates, and a severe recession.

Canada does not need foreign capital or speculative investments that are attracted by interest rates. We advocate that the Bank of Canada provide the money the economy needs. Our money is just as valid as those currently provided by foreign banks to foreign investors or speculators. Canada possesses abundant resources and a well educated work force capable of producing almost all of our needs for a high standard of living using sustainable economic principles.

The Provincial and national debt, the chronic inability of governments in Canada to avoid deficits and higher taxes, may be traced to the existence of the fractional reserve banking system.

The Bank of Canada currently provides five percent of government loan requirements interest free. This is restricted to five percent of government loan requirements because the Bank of Canada credit forms the reserves of chartered banks. If it were to expand so would the reserves of the Banks. This would greatly expand the money supply and cause inflation. The solution is to raise chartered bank reserves to 100% of loans. This would limit the threat of inflation.

The result of the current system is that one-third of all of your tax dollars go to pay interest to privately owned banks who have been granted the ability to issue money to the Federal reserve and charge you interest for the service. Government overspending will not be reduced by restructuring transfer payments or cutting spending on Social services but rather by raising chartered bank reserves to 100% of loans and financing governments monetary requirements at no interest. This presupposes that the government will run a balanced budget but that would be possible because the largest expenditure of the Federal government, interest at 35% of total expenses has been reduced to zero. Inflation would be avoided because the government is not "Printing money" nor is it allowing the banks to print money.

All yearly federal government loan requirements could be financed at no interest at the Bank of Canada, all of the provincial and national debt would be refinanced there too.

Under the current system the debt-interest dilemma remains totally unsolvable. The current social system must collapse and the current recession must continue and the debt load will continue to grow or inflation must be allowed to devalue the debt.

Important issues

The transition to a steady state poses many practical problems such as international trade adjustments and legitimate third world needs for further growth up to sufficient levels. But in a sense they are not relevant as this policy is to establish that the growth economy is unworkable and SSE in broad outline is feasible and desirable.

The Keynesian revolution did not occur because Keynes arguments were lucid and unanswerable. It was the Great Depression that convinced people that something was wrong with an economic system that denied employment to so many. Likewise it will probably take a great ecological spasm to convince people that something is wrong with economic theory that denies the possibility of an economic system exceeding its optimum scale. But even in that unhappy event it is necessary to have an alternative vision ready to present when crisis conditions provide a receptive public.

EDUCATION PRIMARY AND SECONDARY

Education in Ontario is currently a monopoly. We advocate a voucher system to disperse tax dollars currently allocated for education. It costs over \$ 7,500 a year to educate an average child. Children with special needs currently cost up to \$ 30,000 a year.

Each child would be assessed for his or her specific needs. After assessment the child's parents choose the school that they feel suits their children's needs. The Public school system would become much more responsive to the needs of the students and parents.

Accredited teachers who have completed appropriate training

would be free to establish their own schools as long as they do not perpetuate sexist, racist or patriarchal values. Excellence in education will only occur when the current monopoly in education is broken. It is not for the Green Party to advocate one form of education over another. It is enough that parents be given the choice to choose what is best for their family.

The ministry of education would set goals, allocate funding and negotiate with the teacher unions. The goal is to have a diversity of educational options that meet the needs of the local community. This can not be achieved under the current system.

Universities

The Green Party of Ontario feels that a university education should be made available to all who meet minimum educational requirements regardless of a persons financial status. We encourage the adoption of a loan repayment plan that is contingent on the income of the graduate.

Increasingly, university students are exposed to nothing more than technical and professional training. Basic science is being replaced by military and commercial research. The result is an expensive system that only benefits middle-class professionals while serving to push industry's training, research, and development costs onto the public. This serves to limit academic freedom.

Under current legislation our universities are controlled by Boards of Governors who are neither elected nor responsible to the University or society. These Boards should be replaced by the already existing university Senates which consist of elected faculty, students, and staff.

Rather than accrediting professionals and technicians for the workplace the highest priority would be placed upon teaching fully-rounded, ethical individuals. Scientific and technical research would be focused on sustainable commercial technologies.

Community Colleges

Industry and professional associations must shoulder their full burden for training. Professions should be taught at community Colleges. The costs would be born by a licence fee on members of that profession. Each association of trained individuals, from doctors to hairdressers would have an association levy that would fund the education of their peers. The role of the tax dollar should be limited to the education of individuals who can communicate, reason, and enjoy life. The training of technicians for industry is the responsibility of Industry.

ELECTORAL REFORM

Our electoral system is surprisingly undemocratic. In:

-1979 Joe Clark formed a government with 36 % of the popular vote, the Liberals received 40 % of the vote.

-1980 Trudeau received a solid majority with 44 % of votes cast.

-1988 Mulroney won with 43 %, he then pushed through the F.T.A.. The Liberals and N.D.P. received 52 % of the vote opposed it.

-1990 Bob Rae received a solid majority with 36 % of the vote.

-1991 the N.D.P. in B.C. and Saskatchewan are in power with 65 % of the seats and less than 40 % of the vote.

-1993 the Conservatives received 2 million votes and only 2 seats.

As well as producing undemocratic results, the system is not open to all Canadians. During election campaigns, millions of

dollars are spent on advertising and campaign tours. This media saturation works and it strongly favours the party with the most money. As a result, the party in power generally represents the interests of those that can provide the most financial support---big businesses and wealthy individuals. If the interests of the majority of Canadians are to be fairly represented by our governments, it is critical that we remove the advantages of spending power in election campaigns.

The Green Party advocates:

- 1: The Green party advocates replacement of the present first-past-the-post electoral system with the additional member system of proportional representation as practised in many countries. This implies that the number of seats in the house represents the percentage of the population that supports the platforms of the elected parties. This system maintains constituency links by regionally "topping up" seats so that all voters will be represented by a regional MP from his or her preferred party.
2. No advertising by political parties, governments or special interest groups. The positions of the parties would be presented in free and equal time/space in the national media. The individual candidates would be presented to the community by door to door canvassing, "town hall" meetings and by free and equal time/space in the local media.
3. Each party and each candidate would be given, from public funds, sufficient monies to cover only basic office expenses. Additional spending would not be permitted.
- 4: The Green party advocates banning of non reusable or

recyclable lawn signs used during political campaigns. They are wasteful of resources and perpetuate a very shallow level of participation of the public in electoral politics.

5: A binding "none of the above" option on the ballot, if none of the above receives the most votes a new election would be triggered.

6: A binding legislative initiative, referendum and recall authority for voters.

ELECTRICITY

The Green Party is committed to a non-nuclear future for Ontario. In Ontario 50% of our baseline electrical supply comes from Nuclear powered plants.

The dangers of Nuclear power includes:

- It's association with the nuclear arms race.
- The lack of safe storage sites for radioactive wastes.
- The technologically and financially inability to decommission nuclear reactors.
- The uneconomic nature of the technology.
- The bureaucracy of specialists required to operate the system.
- The long term health risks associated with this technology.
- The diversion of capital from, and the inevitable undermining and suppression of competing alternatives.
- The resulting promotion of electricity waste instead of conservation.
- The inevitable catastrophic melt downs.
- It is inefficient, inflexible and unreliable.
- There are security risks.

-Uranium is a non-renewable resource that causes occupational as well as environmental destruction in its production and distribution.

-Ecologically acceptable alternative technologies are available in Ontario.

Nuclear power is only possible through a complicated system of subsidies and grants. The end of Nuclear power will only come about when market forces are imposed on Ontario Hydro.

The Green Party of Ontario advocates:

1: Removing all subsidies for hooking up new installations to the power grid. It currently costs Ontario Hydro in new capital expenditures \$ 50,000 to hook a new single family residence with electric heating onto the Nuclear Grid in Ontario. This subsidy encourages the use of Nuclear power production over solar or co-generation. There would be no exemptions to this policy. The objective is to get as many homes and businesses off the power grid as possible.

2. Instruct Ontario Hydro to buy electricity from non-utility generators at full-avoided costs.

3: Hydro's own internal planning documents reveal that a 1978 inventory of undeveloped low profile hydro sites of small to medium scale dams, extensions to existing powerhouses, and redevelopment of abandoned sites would generate 14,000 mw of peak electric power. This is 28 times the peak output of a Pickering sized plant.

Ontario Hydro's own studies indicate that hydraulic development after conservation could displace the need for Darlington, Bruce and Pickering nuclear power station. This power would be generated when needed as opposed to nuclear's 60% over production

requirements to meet peak demand. It would be generated at about \$ 950 for each new kilowatt (1981) or about 1500% less than Darlington

4: Electricity is at it's peak demand in Ontario during the winter months. This is also when 73% of Ontario homes are burning oil or natural gas to heat their homes. The Green Party advocates retrofitting through tax credits the purchase of co generation furnaces that generate electricity when they burn oil or gas.

5: A program of research and development should be implemented to enable all homes to have their own photo-voltaic cell generation system and or co-generation capacity.

6: The electric grid should be used as an electricity exchange system and a means of access to reserve supply from existing hydro-electric, solar and co-generation plants.

7: Hydro rate structure should be revised to Reward conservation and production rather than waste.

8: Remove the exemption from home owners and life insurance to residents of Ontario in the event of a nuclear accident. Currently you are not insured if there is a nuclear accident. This would effectively end any discussions about the economics of nuclear power.

9: Divert Ontario Hydro's nuclear research funds and resources to developing sustainable soft energy alternatives.

10: Continue and expand conservation strategies.

11: New industries should be encouraged to build and maintain locally controlled generation systems.

12: Ontario Hydro's board should be elected not appointed.

13: Direct passive solar heating for homes and smaller public

buildings and hot water heating is now economically viable when combined with insulation and R-2000 building design. Other forms of heating and cooling can be reduced to occasional supplementary use.

14: A vigorous campaign to create new home design and retrofit existing homes to the required standards to achieve this objective should be implemented immediately, supported by redirected research and funds no longer required for the nuclear power program.

15: Research to improve the efficiency of and control the pollution from wood-burning stoves.

16: Hydro should pay an amount equal to the full avoided capital cost to the conserver for improvements that result in lower electrical consumption.

ENDANGERED SPECIES AND HABITAT ACT

In 1994, twenty species have been added this year to Canada's endangered list. The list now contains 258 plant and animal species in danger. The species added in Ontario were: birds - the king rail, Acadian flycatcher, yellow-breasted chat, hooded warbler, northern bobwhite, short-eared owl; fish - the warmouth, eastern sand darter, rosyface shiner, and lake chubsucker, plants; blunt-lobed woodsia, deerberry, round-leaved greenbrier.

Therefore we recommend

1: The provincial government should enact legislation requiring habitat protection and restoration for endangered species. None of the 258 species on the endangered list receives any mandatory protection from the law. Unlike the U.S., Canada does not have an endangered species law. Neither federal nor provincial wildlife laws require a response when a species becomes endangered. Such legislation would in some cases mean an absolute prohibition on human activity that threatens a sensitive habitat. In others, it

would mean that environmental assessments of projects would be required to take into the account the status of pressured species. The law would give the public the right to seek a court injunction when human activity threatens the existence of a species.

2: Ontario should develop a wilderness-based conservation strategy. (Canada is losing at least one square kilometre of wilderness every hour according to the World Wildlife Fund. Only 4.6% of Canada's land and waters have been set aside as wilderness.) A wilderness-based conservation strategy would set aside large tracts of Ontario - as much as 50% of each of Ontario's 53 ecological zones - aside as wilderness. These areas should be interconnected with wildlife corridors, surrounded by buffer zones, free from permanent human habitation, resource exploitation, and contain no roads and railways.

FOOD POLICY

Greens believe that sufficient nutritious food is a basic human right for all. We recognize that at present we are poorly nourished and overfed. The vitamins and micro nutrients content of food has decreased dramatically in the last few decades. Pesticide residues in food are a constant fear. The Present food system encourages mono-cropping, chemical farming, centralization, over processing, long distance transportation. and the substitution of chemicals for all manner of ingredients in our food.

Greens would therefore

- Reward farmers for converting from chemical to ecological methods of farming
- Encourage the education of the public and especially the children

about the 8 food groups, what nutritious food is, how it depends on rich soil, micro organisms, clean water, and good farming methods. There must be strong education to counter advertising aimed at children that does not encourage good food habits.

-Encourage the consumption of locally grown food

-Encourage appropriate social networks so that children have a nutritious diet.

-Encourage the consumption of food in its natural state with little processing, no irradiation and no artificial additives or substitutes.

-Discourage research into gene splicing technology that is used to create new life forms

-Discourage the use of food irradiation.

-Require labeling of all foods that have been irradiated

-When dealing with new chemicals that are to be added to our food supply the Green Party of Ontario recommends the following.

1: Regard Chemicals as harmful until proven there is conclusive scientific proof declaring them safe.

Date: Tue, 30 Jun 1998 13:55:56 -0400

X-Sender: green@interware.net

Mime-Version: 1.0

To: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)

From: fdejong <fdejong@greenparty.on.ca>

Subject: Re: RE policy

X-Attachments: C:\ONT\POLICY.DOS;

2: Do not try to control chemicals one by one, using risk assessment. Instead we recommend avoiding irreversible harm by

taking precautions action to ban or phase out whole classes of chemicals as soon as there is evidence of harm, not waiting for conclusive scientific proof.

FORESTRY

The goal of an ecological forest management strategy should be to protect the resource for the future use of all species and yet at the same time provide long term employment.

To this end it is imperative that we

- Ease the pressure on forest ecosystems by promoting improved efficiency in resource use. As an example we must implement a system of converting used lumber products in wood composite products.

- New forestry leases should only be granted to individuals. These leases would be inheritable so that an individual who was steward to the land could pass it on to his children. These land grants would be no larger that 5,000 acres to any individual family.

These "new foresters" would be educated to ensure that harvesting / silvicultural techniques used were appropriate to facilitate successful regeneration.

- Banning of clear cut forestry. Clear cutting is not forestry. It is a crime as morally abhorrent as rape. Maximum sizes of cuts must be legislated and appropriate densities of trees after harvesting as well as unharvested buffers must be mandated.

- Cooperatively run sawmills and pulp facilities would process the harvest. Provincial loan guarantees should be made available to purchase existing facilities from non residents.

- Developing a value added forest economy that reflected the needs

and goals of the community. Legislate that 50% of the harvest must be processed within that community.

- Establishing urban forests. Provide funds for the establishment of forests near the sources of consumption. The goal being to make all bioregions in the province as self sufficient as possible.

- Incorporating environmental costs into forest product through full cost accounting. This could be instituted through stumpage fees that reflected the true costs of sustainable forest management.

- Incorporating forest values and other uses into the timber planning process. This involves developing quantifiable objectives for non-timber values such as genetic diversity, recreation, water yield and quality, wildlife habitat. These should be identified as distinct components of forest management and integrated into existing timber and other related management guidelines.

Identify and protect the forests by

- Establishing and publishing comprehensive annual inventories

- Establishing as a target the protection of 50% of all standing forest for Wildlife / recreation reserves. In these areas only forestry that enhances the health of the ecosystem would be allowed.

- Banning forestry in other areas of ecological significance.

- Undertake site rehabilitation and planting as necessary on previously cut and burned sites that are failing to regenerate naturally.

- Extend protection to all remaining old growth forests.

FORESTRY THE ALGOMA HIGHLANDS

The Algoma Highlands contain the unlogged headwaters of the

Mississagi, Batchewana, Goulais, Montreal, West Abinandong, and Nushatogani Rivers. 100 Km. north of Sault Ste. Marie and 80 Km. east of Lake Superior. During the 80's and early 90's clear-cut logging began to encroach on the area. Now further large scale logging operations are being planned. This area is home to Ontario's largest areas of dense unlogged old-growth sugar maple, yellow birch and white pine forests. This area contains a tremendous variety of plants and animals including wolves and other species that survive best in undisturbed landscapes. High quality wilderness experiences as well as fly-in hunting and fishing recreational activities are possible because of the Algoma Highlands' rich diversity of life. This area could act as a hunting, fishing ecological and recreational reserve which would help to protect traditional land uses in the region.

Ontario is divided into 13 ecological site regions which are subdivided into 65 ecological site districts. The Green Party of Ontario government is committed to protecting 50% of representative areas of each ecological site district in Ontario. The Algoma Highlands area straddles the boundary of two ecological site districts, one of which has no representative protected areas while the other is only partially represented. The Algoma Highlands could be part of an international program to link protected areas across the continent. The Highlands could become an important reference point for ongoing scientific study. The Canadian Forestry Service, Canadian Wildlife Service and the Ministry of Natural Resources are all conducting research in this area.

The Green Party of Ontario Recommends

- 1: The Algoma Highlands be set aside as a wilderness preserve where there would be no further commercial resource extraction activities.
- 2: That the proposed Farewell Lake Rd. and Toll Creek Rd. that threatens to bisect the Highlands be stopped.
- 3: Only activities that do not threaten the old-growth red and white pine forests in the areas be permitted to take place in this area.
- 4: Withdraw approval for the construction of a large new mill in the area. This mill was approved without public consultation.
- 5: Release of the draft Gap Analysis Report for Site District 4E3, which rated this area as worthy of protection, be immediately released, since it is critical to the full examination of land use alternatives.

GUN CONTROL

We advocate:

- 1: A ban on all assault weapons, handguns and large capacity magazines except for public servants in the pursuit of their duties.
- 2: Define and require strict storage of all firearms.
- 3: Improve screening for the FAC and the restricted weapons permit.
- 4: Require FAC for ammunition purchases.

GOVERNMENT: MAKING IT WORK

When Government agencies do not perform the function they are designed to perform citizens have little recourse. Regulatory Reform lies in realizing that in most cases regulatory agencies have become the tools of the Industry they were designed to regulate. The solution is not to abolish regulatory agencies, life would be chaos without them, the solution is to realize you can't trust them.

The Green Party suggest the following.

1: Goal setting. Penalties must be legislated if Goals are not met.

2: Arm the public with information. Enhance food labeling legislation for nutritional content, freedom of information, drop the charge for Statistics Canada information.

3: Citizen Enforcement of Public Health and environmental laws.

"Any violation witnessed and sworn to by any person over 18 years old and mentally competent, shall have the same status as if it were witnessed by an official government inspector.

4: Take away regulatory agencies discretion. Regulations should be modeled after traffic tickets, Pay the fine or talk to a Judge. We have given too much power to bureaucrats to negotiate with dishonest business persons.

5: Liability. Liability should be strict, meaning no showing of negligence is necessary and that required proof of cause and effect is minimal. Liability should be joint and several meaning each liable party is potentially responsible for the whole situation.

6: Background Laws. Require background checks on any individual doing business with Government. If an individual or a corporation has a record of convictions they should not be allowed to do

business with the government.

7: The revolving door. Political appointees and senior executive service personnel should not be able to accept any form of direct or indirect compensation from any person regulated by their agency for a period of five years after they have left government. This law would apply to lawyers as well.

8: Conflict of interest. No regulatory agencies may spend appropriated funds to promote, or to advocate the use of products or services which it regulates. The Nuclear industry comes to mind.

9: Reward whistle blowers. When a whistle blower's charge proves correct she should be given a promotion, and a cash award not to exceed 10% of the savings. This would increase the number of whistle blowers and decrease the amount of waste, fraud, and abuse of power.

10: Allow citizens to sue government officials. Government officials should be liable for civil suits for damages caused by the failure to do their duty.

11: Award fines to grass roots groups. Fines paid in environmental suits should be turned over to grass roots environmental organizations. Polluters now pay fines regularly as a cost of doing business. If they knew the fines would go to their adversaries paying the fine would take on a new meaning. This would give citizens a new incentive to ferret out violations

HEALTH CARE

Health Care: Health Maintenance

Our current health care system concentrates on treatment, rather than prevention, of disease. This approach allows

unnecessary suffering to occur. Treatments often only partially alleviate suffering, and often cause harm themselves. One disease is treated at a time, and little is done to improve the overall health of the body. Health care is focused on expensive high-technology machines rather than on people.

There are opportunities for tremendous reduction in disease rates by preventive measures. This approach will both improve the quality of life of the average resident of Ontario and conserve health care tax dollars.

Educational campaigns and incentives will make it easier for individuals to take charge of their own health through better nutrition, exercise, avoidance of drugs, and techniques such as stress management.

(1) A basis of lifelong good health is proper infant nutrition.

Women will be encouraged to breast feed by the providing all prospective parents with accurate information on the risks of artificial feeding and on the advantages of breast feeding.

A woman's right to breast feed in public will be protected.

The World Health Organization's Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes will be enacted as legislation in Ontario to protect women and their babies from advertising which misleadingly suggests that artificial substitutes are an acceptable substitute for nature's food for babies. Hospitals and birthing centres will be required to satisfy the "baby-friendly hospital" guidelines of the World Health Organization and UNICEF. These measures, by increasing the rate and duration of breast feeding, will greatly reduce the incidence of childhood illness; and since some of the health giving

benefits of breast feeding continue long after weaning, the incidence of adult illness will also eventually decrease. It will also help prevent breast cancer for the mothers.

- (2) Students in primary and secondary schools and, via the media, the adult population, will be educated to promote the philosophy that we are responsible for our own health. The program will emphasize nutrition, especially organically grown whole foods, and exercise. In addition, relaxation, stress management, drug avoidance, and the use of nutritional supplements will be taught. This program will result in a healthier population, and reduce the amount of money that needs to be spent on disease treatment.
- (3) The use of therapeutic drugs (except when absolutely necessary) and recreational drugs will be discouraged. Programs to stop smoking, drinking alcohol, or using other addictive drugs will be fully funded by O.H.I.P. provided they are reasonably cost-effective in comparison to similar programs. Taxes on cigarettes and alcohol will be further increased.
- (4) Exercise will be encouraged by a transportation policy that makes it easy, safe, pleasant, and cheap to walk or cycle for most trips. (See transportation policy.)
- (5) A junk food tax will be introduced on highly refined and processed foods, to encourage better nutrition and help fund some of the other health care programs.
- (6) Research and application of ergonomics will be encouraged to reduce the incidence of injury in the workplace and the home.

Health Care: Treatment

Hospitals currently are focused around expensive equipment and tend to be large, impersonal and understaffed. Allopathic medicine, which dominates the health care system, tends to treat diseases with drugs and surgery. These methods focus on eliminating a single disease while doing little to improve overall health. In fact, drugs, surgery and irradiation always cause some harm to the body. Often alternative treatments exist which eliminate the disease effectively while avoiding harm and improving overall health.

The function of health care practitioners should be to help us heal ourselves. Professions which take this approach include chiropractic, naturopathy, acupuncture, midwifery, lactation consulting and homeopathy. These professions deserve greater status in the health care plan.

Ontario Greens' health care policy focuses on providing greater access to alternative health care systems, and on providing treatment facilities that are human-scale, community-centred places of healing.

- (1) Dental care and chiropractic care will be fully covered by O.H.I.P. Lactation consulting will become a regulated profession Naturopathy will be reinstated as a regulated profession, both will be fully funded by O.H.I.P.
- (2) Research will be funded into the efficacy of non-allopathic treatments for both disease treatment and prevention. O.H.I.P coverage will be extended to cover proven techniques. Research will also be done into the efficacy of allopathic techniques, and O.H.I.P. coverage withdrawn for treatments

proven to be largely ineffective. Where possible, consumers will have a choice of allopathic and non-allopathic treatments, all covered by O.H.I.P.; but if one treatment is much safer, more effective and cheaper than another, the less effective one will not be funded. Thus health care focused on health maintenance and safe, low-technology treatments will be emphasized.

- (3) When feasible, treatments will be shifted to the home rather than hospitals. New hospitals will be small and community-based. The emphasis on hospital funding will be on staffing, improving the quality of hospital food and providing counselling on health maintenance for hospital patients, rather than on expensive technology. Home-like birth centres, with midwives in attendance, will be opened. Community health centres, featuring a variety of health care practitioners, will be established to assist and encourage people to take charge of their own health. These measures will save money by reducing the use of large, high-technology hospitals.
- (4) Treatments allowed to be performed by nurses and paramedics will be increased. A limit to liability for health care practitioners will be set.

HOUSING:

The Ontario Greens believe that decent housing is a universal social right and utilitarian necessity. The primary obstacles to home ownership are policies that encourage an increase in population which increases the demand on existing housing. This facilitates an environment of land speculation and created

scarcity.

In the long term Green policies of zero population growth once realized would alleviate all of the current pressures on housing demand.

There is a need for housing in 4 general categories

- 1) Privately owned homes
- 2) Coop housing
- 3) Rental accommodations
- 4) Social assisted housing

1) Privately owned homes

A Green government is committed to encouraging home ownership by implementing the following policies.

1: The Green Party of Ontario is committed to entering into negotiations with the Federal government to regulate the funds raised from R.R.S.P.'s to be used solely for the purpose of providing mortgages for Canadians.

2: We are also committed to government support for the creation of community land trusts.

A community land trust is a non profit corporation which owns land. It leases the land to individuals according to the use value of that land. Our needs for land are many and often in conflict. Land can provide all the things we need if we plan carefully and secure local control over land use decisions. The central principal motivating a land trust is that buildings, and all things done in or on the land should be owned by individuals, but the land itself should be owned by the community as a whole.

A land trusts primary function is to buy or accept gifts of land and lease it back to members under a 99 year lease that is automatically renewable and inheritable. Part of the process is determining, in conjunction with land use planners, local

government and the community at large, the most appropriate use for a given parcel of land.

The business of the land trust is conducted by a board of governors elected by the membership. Members are encouraged to join or form committees to address particular issues of land use. The Community Land Trust allows people to buy a house for what it is worth without having to buy the artificially inflated land that it sits on.

The lease restricts the resale price of the home to the value of the building and other improvements in or on the land, that is the cost of rebuilding the same house and grounds again at the time of the sale. This makes it's affordable for every subsequent buyer, not just the first. No one buying the house will have to pay for the inflated price of the land. The return to the seller is therefore equal to the increase in the price of building materials and labour in the area. The same holds true for commercial land and farm land . A leaseholder owns, buys and sells the result of real work, not the result of speculation.

At it's core the community land trust is a management group. It can work flexibly with individuals or organizations to accomplish the objectives of the community for agricultural, commercial, industrial, open spaces, or other land uses. Community land trusts are not abstract theories but living working organizations. There are dozens of land trusts in existence in North America today.

2) Co-op housing

For first time and low income home buyers as well as for other tax payers the most cost effective way to acquire a home is through A co-op. In co-ops individuals work together to build (sweat equity),

organize and, maintain their homes. Government load guarantees, small grants as seed money and zoning changes are all that is needed to provide individuals with their own homes. Personal initiative and pride will finish the project.

3) Rental accommodations

In a society freed from an expanding population and land speculation rental properties could be returned to the free market. For the large numbers of people who for whatever reason don't want to own a home, or be part of a co-op, rental accommodation must be made available. Greens do not see rent controls as being desirable, they are however necessary in our current economic climate.

4) Social assisted housing

The Green Party of Ontario is committed to policies which facilitate decent, permanent shelter for those in need:

We are committed to making changes to the zoning regulations of our province which will encourage a mix of housing alternatives in every community.

New communities (and renovated older communities) would be required to have as a percentage of total houses built:

1: More options for temporary housing must be provided such as Group homes and temporary shelters, Rent-subsidized, public housing.

2: Every neighbourhood should have councils to consider building permits which would ensure that every development would have a range of price variations.

LAND USE Refer to Insert

The objective of Green land use policy is to

- 1: Ensure that land is used in a frugal fashion.
- 2: Ensure that our cities and it's inhabitants consume as few resources as possible
- 3: Ensure that land use planning and development practices in urban and rural Ontario consider the present and future environmental, social and economic needs of all species in the Province.

To that end we recommend:

- 1: Improved land use planning through meaningful public participation in land use planning at all stages of development.
- 2: Mandate full intervenor funding for all Ontario Municipal Board hearings.
3. Restrict strip development through the development of Greenbelts around urban areas.
4. Through a re structured zoning act encourage mixed communities where people work from their homes, establishing self owned businesses that serve their neighbours with recreation, shopping, manufacturing, and educational institutions in the neighbourhood.
- 5: The establishment of model ecological communities based on our definition of sustainability. (Section 1)
- 6: The identification of areas of ecological and cultural value.
And the protection of these areas with strong legislation that provides jail terms for individuals who ignore land use guidelines.
This would be accomplished through a new Heritage Act which would outline strict provincial guidelines expanded to cover the natural heritage of the rural landscape ie., agricultural land, wood lots, heritage buildings, wet lands, coastlines and waterways.
- 7: The protection of all Class 1 and 2 farm land in Ontario without

exception. Policies to be adopted that will make farming a viable alternative are outlined in community land trusts and agriculture sections.

8: Improved wildlife and wetland habitat conservation and restoration, wilderness and public recreation parks.

9: Establish a program to set aside 50% of Ontario's landmass in wilderness parks and biological preserves. The objective being to protect representatives of all natural ecosystems and species in Ontario.

LEGAL REFORM

Date: Tue, 30 Jun 1998 13:55:56 -0400

X-Sender: green@interware.net

Mime-Version: 1.0

To: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)

From: fdejong <fdejong@greenparty.on.ca>

Subject: Re: RE policy

X-Attachments: C:\ONT\POLICY.DOS;

One of the fundamental tenets of Green Politics is Social Justice. Social Justice is achieved to a large extent through the legal system.

The law society of upper Canada mediates disputes between lawyers and clients. This is a body composed of lawyers. Lawyers determine the policy for judging the validity of a complaint. These same lawyers also serve as directors of the lawyers professional indemnity company. How can they implement an impartial policy to judge a complaint when they are directors of the company that will

have to pay if the complaint is valid. Clearly the law society has failed it's obligation to provide the public with an independent body to hear complaints about legal practice.

Errors and omissions insurance exists to protect the public from lawyers who are incompetent, negligent, substance abusers or criminals. However this system is flawed and rarely allows for the settlement of one legal wrongdoing without the hiring of another lawyer at considerable expense.

- 1: Restructuring our legal system so that lawyers are not required for many simple functions, such as wills, land transfers, divorce settlements. These functions can be more efficiently performed by paralegals and negotiators.
- 2: All legal documents must be written in plain English.
- 3: Registration of all wills.
- 4: Thumb print of lawyer required on all significant documents including land transfers and wills.
- 5: Lawyer discipline boards must be composed of publicly elected citizens.
- 6: Elections of all Judges at all levels. Judges are currently a patronage appointment.
- 7: Amend the Law Society of Upper Canada act meaningful full public participation and allow public access to Law Society records.
- 8: Remove the disciplining of lawyers from the mandate of law societies. Place them under the auspicious of the department of consumer and corporate affairs.
- 9: Provide funding for legal costs in cases involving Social Justice, employment equity, and Environmental rights.

MINING

The Ontario ministry of Northern Development says the mining industry's "right to mine" should be given top priority. But the mining industry does not always act in the best interests of Native peoples, the citizens of the province, local communities, or the variety of life forms with which we share this planet. The Industry has diverted rivers, drained lakes, acidified the delicately balanced soils of northeastern Ontario, and laid barren the entire Sudbury basin. The impact of mining on the Northern environment must be minimized to protect wildlife habitat, aesthetics and spiritual values. Mining practices reflect total disregard for the biosphere. Legislation has reduced some of the extreme examples, however we feel there is still a long way to go.

Therefore we recommend:

- Investigations to plan for restitution be paid to Native peoples in Ontario
- Prohibit mine exploration and other mining activities in wilderness areas, parks, areas of natural and scientific interest and other environmentally significant areas.
- Require public notification, independent baseline flora and fauna studies, and an outline of planned habitat protection measures.
- Designate all proposed new mines and mine related activities under the environmental assessment act.
- Zero discharge of toxins from mines. Emissions of pollutants must be reduced to zero. Refer to section on zero discharge.
- Require on-site treatment of all mine waste water and tailings leachate before it is released into ground water or adjacent water

bodies.

-Require a closure plan, including financial assurance to be filed for public review 30 days before a new mine or mine related facility can be approved. Require a closure plan and financial assurances for all existing mines

-Tax mining production to more accurately reflect the costs to the public and the environment.

-Phase out of Uranium mining in Ontario.

MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

We advocate more autonomy for municipalities. We do not support current trends toward regional governments. History has shown that regional governments are more expensive and less responsive to the needs of constituents than the smaller towns and cities that they are composed of. We do recommend:

1: Replacing the Ontario Municipal Board with a non political body that would arbitrate on disputes. This body would be selected in a similar manner as a Jury would be selected.

2: Services should be produced where most economical / efficient. The determination of efficiency should include all cost normally considered externalities by most economists.

3: Municipal services should stress accountability.

4: Develop a new Heritage Act outlining guidelines to cover the natural heritage of the landscape for example agricultural land, wood lots, heritage buildings, wetlands, coastlines and waterways. Require the conservation of heritage to be included in the official plan and other planning documents of each municipality.

5: Restrict strip development and auto-dependent urban sprawl.

Encourage mixed communities where people work, recreate, shop, and study near home.

NATIVE RIGHTS, FIRST NATIONS

Greens recognize the immense injustice that has been perpetuated on the indigenous peoples of Canada. From historical policies of conquest and domination, to more recent attempts at assimilation and genocide. The past racist / exploitative practices of those in power cannot be forgotten. The Greens believe that it is morally imperative that self-determination for the First Nations be recognized. Canada must act within the guidelines of the United Nations and constitutionally recognize native self-government. The Greens recognize that treaties agreed to in the past were between sovereign nations, and constituted a plan for co-existence, and not the relinquishing of native sovereignty. It is accepted that existing treaties should be renegotiated with First Nations representatives, who are recognized by the native peoples themselves. In the case of those disputed land areas, a resolution mechanism that recognizes all treaties and previous land agreements must be instituted. Self government for the First Nations should be explicitly stated in the Constitution of Canada. The Greens accept the position that a debt to the First Nations is owed, and that some form of compensation is mandatory. This would have the purpose of assisting the sovereign aboriginal people in achieving sustainable economies.

A Green government would:

-Begin by negotiating immediately with native people in this province for the immediate return of absolute control over

traditional lands to them.

- Negotiate a series of transfer payments, for five to ten years, to assist in the reestablishing of a sustainable economy
- Continue to offer free post-secondary education to native people.
- Advocate to the federal government for the recognition of full sovereignty to the First Nations of Canada.
- Make constitutional amendments regarding native self-government a priority in federal-provincial dialogue.

The goal of such a policy is to return to the Aboriginal people of Canada their traditional lands. To encourage peaceful coexistence between peoples who occupy the same biosphere. To stimulate the resurrection of native philosophy / traditions and ways to the aboriginal peoples. To give the give First peoples the opportunity to become independent and proud once again.

PESTICIDES

Since the second world war, chemical agriculture with has been promoted as the technological fix-all for soil nutrition and the management of plants, insects and disease.

After 50 years of chemical warfare with the planet it is now clear that the promise of chemical pesticides was never realized. Efforts to control crop damage with pesticides have failed and insect borne diseases remain as serious a threat as ever. In 1940 annual crop damage was 7%, after 50 years of chemical warfare it is at 13%. The fact is that pests develop resistance to pesticides.

According to the United States department of Agriculture between 97% and 99% of pesticides do not reach their target. But those pesticides go somewhere and they are toxic. There have been

hundreds of studies that link pesticides to adverse health effects. These include but are not limited to disrupting every major organ system in the human body, altered immune system functions, mutagenic, teratogenic responses, embryo toxicity, reproductive failure, and an array of neurological effects.

Despite the hard scientific proof that we would be better off without pesticides in 1988 more than one billion pounds of pesticides, 660 million pounds of herbicides, and 400 million pounds of fungicides and insecticides were spread onto our food producing land and around our homes in North America.

Of the 34 Chemicals commonly used to kill dandelions 62% are toxic to fish and the nervous system of humans, 35% cause birth defects in humans and are toxic to bees and birds, 29% cause cancer and kidney damage, and 85% are sensitizers, that means they cause people to develop allergic type reactions to the chemical.

Ontario soils have lost as much as 50% of their organic content since cultivation began. This has lead soils to be highly susceptible to erosion and compaction. A fundamental component of soil degradation is the suppression of biological activity. Healthy soil is teeming with life, from earthworms to microorganisms. The situation is approaching critical as local instances of soil burnout are occurring. If conventional agriculture is continued Ontario's agricultural soils will reach a threshold beyond which productivity cannot be easily restored.

To this end we recommend:

- 1: A total ban on the use of pesticides and herbicides for private lawn care purposes.
- 2: A total ban of the pesticide 2,4-D.

- 3: Require the labeling of all pesticides used in the production of a food product sold in Ontario stores.
- 4: Adopt a target for the implementing sustainable agriculture in 100% of Ontario's cropland by the year 2000
- 5: Support the organic food industry in establishing a province wide system of organic certification
- 6: End the P.S.T. free status of pesticides for farmers.
- 5: Provide financial support in the transition period for farmers willing to make the conversion to organic agriculture.
- 6: Redirect agricultural education, extension services and research to address sustainable methods.
- 7: Establish targets for Ontario food self sufficiency.

PRODUCT RESPONSIBILITY

During the last 50 years humans have developed thousands of products for which there is no environmentally sound method of disposal. To set acceptable limits on the damage this has done government developed a system of risk assessment. Risk assessment fails because

- 1: It is focused on damage to the most exposed individual
- 2: We will forever lack key information needed to make accurate risk assessments.
- 3: Science can never provide the needed analytic techniques to test for the health effects of the synergetic effect of different chemicals

For this reason the Green Party recommends we turn our attention to the way things are made.

There are 3 categories of Products:

1: Consumption Products: These items are purchased then converted by chemical reaction into energy or by products. Examples would be soap or food. They are normally used once then released into the environment. They must be biodegradable, they must not bioaccumulate, be toxic or cause cancer or birth defects.

2: Service Products: These goods provide services. Examples would be Automobiles or Televisions. Consumers should not own these products but lease them from manufacturers who remain responsible for their ultimate destiny. An alternative would be purchase with a refundable deposit. After it has served its function it is returned to the manufacturer where it is renewed or disassembled and recycled at the expense of the manufacturer.

3: Unmarketable products: These items cannot be consumed or used in an environmentally friendly way. An example is the waste from the production of aluminium. These are products for which no recycling technology exists. These products must be banned until zero discharge production is achieved. Toxic wastes already created must be stored in interim above ground retrievable storage bunkers. This suggestion only works if the entire product RESPONSIBILITY concept is accepted otherwise the amount of waste would be unmanageable.

Criteria for safe storage includes, no spontaneous combustion, no release of gas, no release of liquids. To simplify retrieval different kinds of waste and substances would be stored separately.

The user of the building must prove every 5 years that no method of treatment exists. Ownership of the building remains in public control and the owner of the waste remains responsible for the waste and rental of the building.

Advantages of the Above ground bunker include:

- 1: It enforces the polluter pay principle
- 2: Encourages the development of alternative technologies for specific waste problems' and discourages waste exporting
- 3: Avoids over capacity of waste facilities.
- 4: Promotes the rethinking of products that produce waste.
- 5: Puts the market to work minimizing unmanageable waste.
- 6: Encourages reuse because wastes are not mixed together
- 8: Environmentally sound management the responsibility of the producer.
- 9: Guarantees zero discharge technology.

MANUFACTURING

The Green Party has developed 5 key goals and detailed criteria for all manufacturers in Ontario. Manufacturers shall meet the following goals and criteria as quickly as possible.

- 1: Establish long term environmental goals for worldwide operations.
- 2: Chemicals or products must be biodegradable and not accumulate in the food chain. They must not be tetrogenic, mutagenic or carcinogenic and they must not be toxic in concentrations occurring under field conditions.
- 3: Producers must not produce organisms that which disrupt ecological systems. It is the responsibility of the company to prove that this goal is met.
- 4: Producers must only use renewable energy resources and must minimize energy consumption.
- 5: Producers must actively protect the existence of animals, plants and their natural habitats.

The Criteria for environmentally sustainable production are listed

below. They are required from producers.

1: Long Term Goals. Acknowledge long term environmental goals as a priority. The company will make training and education available in order to translate long term goals into reality.

2: Global Standards. Apply the same standards for products worldwide and provide enforcement by independent authorities globally.

3: Declarations. Make complete declarations of the contents of all products publicly available.

4: Analyzable substances. Produce only analyzable chemicals, so that each substance can be traced to parts per billion.

5: Degradation knowledge. Have full knowledge of the degradation process of each product. The degradation should not produce any unknown or potentially harmful interim products.

6: Freedom of Information. Make all environmentally relevant data on the toxicological hazards of a product publicly available

7: Catastrophic Accident protection. Ensure that production processes and facilities eliminate the possibility of catastrophic accident.

8: Proliferation protection. Drastically reduce the variety of chemicals produced and only put substances on the market which can be completely defined in chemical and degradation terms.

9: Hazardous waste retention. Manufacturers must retain possession of unmarketable products until environmentally sound use or elimination is possible. If a process generates hazardous waste, that process should stop until the process is clean.

10: Water conservation: Establish closed loop systems for water used in cooling and production. The quality of water used can not

be diminished during production.

11: Ground water contamination. The production of a product or the use of a product must not contaminate the ground water.

12: Animal testing. No corporation should use animal testing.

13: Production of Weapons of War. Manufacturing of Arms and related industries should be banned in Ontario.

14: Liability acceptance. A company in Ontario must accept responsibility and liability for it's product. QUEBEC

The Green Party of Ontario recognizes the importance the civic nationalism, as opposed to ethnic nationalism, in the definition of a state and a people.

The Green Party of Ontario supports the concept of self determination of a people. We do not believe one group should be allowed to impose it's will upon another. Should Quebec decide to separate from the Confederation of Provinces through legitimate non violent means they would do it with the Green Party of Ontario's support.

We feel that special attention should be made by the Government of Canada to ensure the orderly division of Quebec to allow the James Bay Cree and Anglophones in Western Quebec and Montreal to determine their own fate unhindered by the strife caused by ethnic nationalism.

SENATE REFORM

The Green Party of Ontario feels that the Federal Senate should be patterned after senate models that have been successful in other countries. In many European countries for example all significant constituencies are represented. Canadian constituencies

might include: Geographic regions, native peoples, minority groups, and professions. Each constituency would be allowed seats dependent upon the number of members they had in their organizations. Checks and balances would be instituted to guarantee gender parity and proportional representation.

SOCIAL SERVICES

DAY CARE

Greens support the principle of universal access to flexible, private and publicly-funded, non-profit child care as well as the extension of government paid maternity leave and parental leaves. It is, however, important to recognize that many of the pressures for day care come from a consumer society in which parents both work to accumulate more belongings than needed for a balanced lifestyle. With the guaranteed annual income and community land trusts it would be increasingly less necessary for families to have two incomes to survive.

SOCIAL WORK

Lack of funding to family services and the incredible caseload of social workers is crippling our ability to assist individuals to be active members of the community. Greens recommend an increase in the funding made available to social workers and a reduction in the case load of social workers. Currently the caseload of social workers is as high as one worker dealing with 300 families. This should be reduced to 1 / 30 families. This massive increase in spending will be offset by a dividend of increased employment, increased detection of child abuse, sexual abuse and a increase

number of individuals who become functioning members of society again. The cost of inaction is much higher than the cost of action. We also support family planning clinics based in the community. We stress sex education that puts sex into a biological, emotional and social context with emphasis on love and responsibility. It is also important to fund research to develop effective and safe methods of birth control.

WELFARE REFORM

As currently practised, welfare assistance is inefficient, unfair to both government and individuals, and fails to serve those who need it the most. Because welfare is presently a municipal issue, its costs tend to be born by those governments which are least able to support the program, simply because poorer communities will tend to

(a:) have more people on the welfare rolls, and

(b:) have a smaller tax base.

Because of this fact, many smaller communities routinely limit their benefits. This results in our poorest citizens moving to parts of the country where living expenses are highest. In addition, welfare disbursement tends to be dominated by the desire for control rather than a will to serve. As a result, far too much money is spent on administration. Many needy people are also unable to receive benefits because they run afoul of such "Catch-22" dilemmas as having to have a fixed address to receive benefits, but being too poor to rent any place to live. A Green Canada would eliminate these problems by replacing the welfare system with a guaranteed annual income. Under such a

program, the federal government would decide upon a minimum allowable income and award a "reverse" income tax to those individuals or families which were unable to secure employment. Because such a payment would be raised through federal taxation, no one community would be penalized for having too many poor people. In addition, there would be a strong incentive for the poor to leave urban areas where the cost of living is high and to move to the countryside where they could be encouraged to become self-sufficient in food, fuel, housing, etc.. By eliminating the need for a welfare bureaucracy, enough money would be saved to expand payments.

The guaranteed income would support other Green economic programs. The minimum acceptable wage would rise for jobs such as fast-food, janitorial, etc., because people will be able to "opt out" of the workforce until they find some dignified employment. This would have a leveling effect on social stratification. In addition, rewarding, but poorly-paid work that presently benefits the whole community will expand as the guaranteed income allows increasing numbers of people to "opt for" a life of community service. The guaranteed income will also give workers a greater say in industrial management, as the strongest weapon (fear of poverty) is removed from business's arsenal of strike-breaking tactics.

Finally, the guaranteed income will ensure that the costs of switching from a steadily expanding economy to a conserver society will be borne equally by all its citizens. The Greens would like to see a sustainable society that is not supported by widespread poverty.

Date: Tue, 30 Jun 1998 13:55:56 -0400

X-Sender: green@interware.net

Mime-Version: 1.0

To: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)

From: fdejong <fdejong@greenparty.on.ca>

Subject: Re: RE policy

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Greens also endorse the idea of a minimum and maximum income. The guaranteed income being at 1 and using a ratio of 20 to 1 this would mean that an individuals who received the Guaranteed annual income of \$ 10,000 with a minimum wage of \$ 15,000 would dictate the wage of the highest earner which would be \$ 500,000 a year. The goal of those at the top therefore is to increase the well being of those at the bottom. The current spread between the richest and poorest is approximately 150 : 1. Using a minimum wage of \$15,000 and an average corporate presidents remuneration of \$2,250,000 a year.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Green party's definition of Sustainability is as follows.

Activities are sustainable when they:

- 1: use materials in continuing cycles
- 2: use continuously reliable sources of energy
- 3: come mainly from the potentials of human beings ie. communication, creativity, coordination, appreciation, and spiritual and intellectual development.

Activities are not sustainable when they

- 1: require continual inputs of non-renewable resources
- 2: use renewable resources faster than their rate of renewal
- 3: cause cumulative degradation of the environment
- 4: require resources in quantities that could never be available for all people
- 5: lead to the extinction of other life forms.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Refer to Conservation Village site plan.

TAXES

The role selective taxation can play in establishing an ecological society is crucial. The Green Party of Ontario is proposing significant reductions in personal income taxes in favour of taxes on non renewable resources and the taxation of all products which cause cumulative degradation to the environment, and correspondingly no taxes on ecologically benign products and processes. For example the purchase of bicycles, public transit, rail transportation and organically produced food would be tax free, the revenue loss being made up by a carbon tax on gas, roads, and chemical pesticides and heavily processed, refined, nutritionally bankrupt foods. Disposable diapers would be taxed, non bleached, raw cotton diapers and decentralized diaper services would be tax free.

Under our tax system soft energy systems such as solar, wind and biomass would be tax free and nuclear, coal and hydro electric power would be heavily taxed. Manufacturers who abide by the zero-

discharge principle and who manufacture products with a long useful life would receive tax relief while companies which pollute and produce disposable products would pay heavy taxes until their closure. At present the 300 companies which continue to dump toxic chemicals into the Great Lakes are taxed equally to those who have invested in pollution control. Such a tax structure would encourage ecologically sustainable development.

All non-renewable fuels and resources should be taxed at source to ensure that they are used sparingly. Taxes on labour would be phased out.

A disposal tax would help eliminate the need for dumps. Products which are not repairable, reusable or recyclable should be taxed to promote those which are. Single-use packaging and containers should be heavily taxed until it is practical to ban them while reusable containers would be tax free.

We know that every tonne of recycled paper saves 19 trees, produces 75% less air pollution and 35% less water pollution, yet both recycled and virgin paper are taxed equally. Taxes on virgin paper should be used to encourage reduction of paper use, to develop ecologically sound forestry practices and to build paper recycling facilities.

Around the home the tax free list should be long. Gardening equipment, seeds, tree and shrubs, composters, insulation, double windows, sky lights, compact florescent light bulbs, efficient appliances, environmentally friendly cleaners and solvents, clothes lines, solar hot water heaters, photo voltaic cells, lead free paints -- in short, all ecologically benign products should be tax free.

Selective taxation is how a government implements its philosophy. Only the introduction of significant green taxes will demonstrate that our governments are interested in preserving the life giving capacity of the biosphere.

We also feel that the tax credit system should be expanded to include tax credits for volunteer work and expanding the family tax credit for care givers working at home. Our current tax system does not recognize the work done in the home.

TRANSPORTATION

The Green Party of Ontario sees the current transportation system and the structure of our cities as unacceptable due to their wastefulness. We are opposed to the current use of the automobile. We opposed to the design and construction of cities that place the accommodation of automobiles above the health and happiness of the occupants of a city. Our cities should be designed so that a car is not required because services and jobs are designed within walking distance of where people live. Current land use patterns are unacceptable.

The problems of our present transportation system

- 1: Our current system is heavily subsidized. In Ontario alone the total subsidies to Automobiles are estimated to be in excess of five billion dollars a year.
- 2: Exhaust from cars is responsible for global warming, acid rain, respiratory ailments and deterioration in the urban environment.
- 3: The infrastructure that supports the automobile wastes land that should be used for agriculture, wild life restoration or recreation.

4: Facilities for automobiles are expensive and cause more traffic, congestion and suburbanization.

5: Cycling and walking are dangerous because of the Automobile.

6: There are negative social and environmental consequences associated with the procurement and transportation of oil.

7: Private automobiles are directly responsible 5,000 human and 3,000,000 animal deaths in Ontario every year.

Green transportation policy:

The Green Party of Ontario is dedicated to cleaner, cheaper, more energy efficient and safer forms of transportation, which will be accessible to everyone. The Greens intend to encourage a reduction in the total volume of road traffic. These general objectives can be achieved through the following specific policies:

1: Modify the zoning of cities to bring places of work, living and recreation closer together.

2: Remove all subsidies to the private automobile, Include in the licence fee for a private auto the costs of Police, Hospitalization, pollution cleanup, road construction, and maintenance of the road network.

3: Revitalize an efficient rail system for long distance haulage of goods and for inter-community personal travel.

4: Legislate as a maximum displacement of 1 litre for vehicles licensed and used for personal transportation in Ontario.

5: Maintain public access to currently unused rail rights of ways.

6: Yearly safety checks on all vehicles using Ontario roads including a strict enforcement of automobile emission regulations.

7: Promote cities where people do not need to commute and commodities are transported by rail.

8: Introduce taxing systems that reflect the long term ecological costs of transportation services.

9: Require any car owner served by public transit to present a valid yearly transit pass at the time of vehicle licensing.

TRADE

Without completely dismissing the concept of free trade in limited discussions about specific sectors of the economy the Green Party of Ontario at present expresses opposition to free trade, as currently being encouraged between Canada the United States and Mexico, in light of the following considerations:

Moral

The reason for expanding trade with Mexico and the Southern United States are essentially to benefit from lower wages and taxes. We then import the goods cheaper than we can make them. The dubious and short sighted logic of this scenario assumes that we will either lower our wages to theirs and therefore compete or we will lower our taxes by reducing services to the people of Canada. The free trade deal with the States has deindustrialized Ontario making the blue collar population desperate for any form of work at any price. The benefactors are not the workers of Canada.

Economic

Greens advocate meeting needs locally. The concentration of Corporate power leads to an increase in wealth for a few and large scale unemployment and exploitation for the majority. Competing is not the answer to our social problems. Only by co-operating and allowing truly free trade between equals that we can achieve real prosperity. Trilateral trade will only lead to continued de-industrialization of Ontario and a reduction in the quality of

life for residents of Ontario. Given their record on environmental matters, their penchant to eliminate jobs through automation, and their disregard for social impacts (e.g., family upheaval) in closing plant locations, trans national corporations should not be encouraged to grow as a result of a free trade policy. Free trade threatens the long term sustainability of the economy by allowing producers to centralize. The costs of transportation will inevitably rise to the point where this competitive advantage is gone, until then non-renewable resources will have been squandered in the name of economic efficiency. This centralization leads to corruption and subsidies to large corporations this disadvantage the operation of small businesses.

Environmental

Our environmental resources have become bargaining chips. It is fundamental to the Green party that lawful and legitimate local participation is fundamental to the preservation of the Natural world, and our continued survival.

Cultural Autonomy

Free Trade is a threat to Canadian culture in that our political and economic decisions are now made by a tribunals in Washington and Geneva. The Free trade deals and the G.A.T.T. has had effects on legislation dealing with diverse areas as: Imports Federal Courts Broadcasting Standards Insurance Loans Banking Copyrights Food Income tax Investment Canada and Trusts.

The alternative to International trade are:

1: Satisfy our local needs locally, strengthen our own economies by

not exploiting others.

2: Strengthen local bioregional trade.

3: Closely scrutinized sector by sector trade negotiations.

RECYCLING, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND INCINERATION

The Green Party of Ontario favours the continued ban on incineration in the province of Ontario. We are opposed to the use of Incineration as a option for Waste disposal for the following reasons.

1: Ash residue from incineration contains high levels of heavy metals and dioxin, frequently failing hazardous waste testing.

2: Ash poses serious threats to air, water quality, human health, especially that of workers

3: Heavy metals emitted from Incinerators bio accumulate in the food chain and therefore pose a health hazard to the public.

4: Numerous Science advisory boards have expressed concern over the lack of knowledge concerning municipal waste combustion.

5: Combustion sources by their nature produce acid gases which are known to be greenhouse gasses and contribute to acid rain and global warming.

6: 80-90 percent of solid municipal waste can be recycled using current proven safe technology. Therefore the incineration of garbage is an unnecessary combustion source that could be eliminated early in any rational program of sustainability.

7: It is a waste of valuable resources.

8: There is a terrible loss in burning compostable material which could be used to nurture our depleted soils.

9: Solid waste management is an essential element of environmental

health and pollution control.

Therefore we recommend:

- 1: Continuing a ban on the construction of new Incinerators.
- 2: Improved monitoring of the Incinerators in Ontario with complete disclosure of all test results.
- 3: Support amendments to provincial and federal statues which promote the use of the least toxic alternatives in product composition, and secondly alternatives which are the most reusable, recyclable, most durable, and most biodegradable as appropriate. In this context biodegradability must address the issue of toxic residue remaining after disintegration.
- 4: Our society should promote through incentives, taxation and education the minimization of waste at all points of transfer from raw material to consumer products.
- 5: Support legislation and a taxation (see tax section)that promotes the use of recycled material over virgin materials through fees, taxes, price supports, and tax credits. We must provide incentives to businesses that engage in recycling.
- 6: Support Municipal and Provincial procurement guidelines for contractors which enable product life and ability to be repaired to be considered in procurement decisions.
- 7: Support research into problem areas of waste management such as battery recycling, household hazardous waste collection and recycling possibilities.
- 8: Implement recycling programs with a goal to recycle and compost 80% of household and commercial waste within 5 years.
- 9: Support the designation of incinerator ash as hazardous residue unless comprehensive double blind testing proves otherwise.

10: Support extensive research and monitoring of facilities to establish a database and develop stringent regulatory standards.

RECYCLING

Recycling is hindered by tipping fees at garbage dumps that do not accurately reflect the full cost of dumping waste in abandoned quarries. Landfill sites leak a leachate that is complex soup of modern chemicals used in the home and industry. The combination of car batteries, soap, water, car oil, transmission fluids, anti freeze, the myriad of toxic chemicals we take for granted percolates through a landfill and pollutes for ever the ground water around landfill sites. All landfill sites leak. They all pose a very real threat to the health of the community in which they are located. This cost can not be calculated in considering landfill verses reduction, reuse, rejection or recycling.

1: Refer to Tax section for a full discussion of tax incentives.

2: Implement dumping fees that reflect the full long term cost of waste disposal.

3: Require full product responsibility on all products and packaging. The responsibility of pick-up, recycling, and reuse of all products and packaging material must be born by the manufacturers and passed on to consumers. Ban non reusable containers and products.

For example included in the cost of the purchase of a car would be a levy that would be used to dismantle, recycle and reuse the remains of the car.

4: Ban the export of recyclable materials. All materials must be recycled in the city nearest where they are consumed.

5. Continue funding and expanding the blue box program. Items are reusable, recyclable or banned.
6. Institute an immediate ban on new landfill site construction.
8. Establish community drop off points for recyclable materials like plastics that are not economical to collect.
9. Ban compostable material from landfill collection in favour of home and business composting.

WATER QUALITY

The Green Party sees three key areas of concern.

- 1: The restoration of water related ecosystems.
- 2: The establishment of a Safe Drinking Water Act.
- 3: Phasing out chlorine use in Ontario.

Restoration of Water Ecosystems

We support current efforts to maintain Ontario's wetlands.

Recommendations:

- 1: 50 meter buffer zones to protect streams and creeks.
- 2: Strengthen current wetland conservation legislation.
- 3: Ecosystem based watershed management.
- 4: Re establishment of flood control basins.
- 5: Withdraw provincial funding for research into or support for Water Diversion Projects. Current plans for James bay directly affect 22,000 treaty Indians in Northern Ontario.

Safe Drinking Water Act

Much of the drinking water in urban Ontario is laced with dioxins, pesticide residue and heavy metal contamination. A recent study in Eastern Ontario found that 75% of well water was contaminated with pesticides. The full implications of pesticides,

chlorine compounds, municipal dumps, old oil gasification plants and the synergistic effects of all these chemicals in our water supply is not fully understood.

The residents of Ontario are entitled to clean drinking water.

The Green Party advocates a Safe Drinking Water Act. It would

- 1: Set legally enforceable standards for zero discharge of toxic elements into the environment. (Refer to Zero Discharge policy)
- 2: Establish a monitoring program for water contaminants which includes full public disclosure of all test results.
- 3: Support the rights of citizens groups to sue water polluters for losses as well as establishing protection for whistle blowers.
- 4: Provide the right to seek judicial review of the Minister of the Environment for failure to perform his/her duties.
- 5: Chlorine phase out in Ontario. Refer to section on Chlorine.
- 6: Enact a provincial Water Self-Sufficiency Act requiring municipalities to:
 - A: develop and assist the installation of domestic rain water collection and purification technologies eliminating the cost of urban large water purification plants and rural wells.
 - B: treat storm water and sewage on site using UV light and in local constructed wetlands and greenhouses eliminating the need for sewers and centralized sewage treatment plants.
 - C: accommodate on site storm water percolation eliminating the need for storm sewers.
 - D: encourage the installation of water conservation measures like low-flush toilets, shower heads, and grey water recycling systems.

WORK/JOB CREATION

The Ontario Greens support:

- the expansion of non-job work in more self-sufficient communities in place of dependence on mega-projects and centralized and capital-intensive manufacturing processes.
- encouragement of self-employment in local services and production.
- work exchange, product exchange, barter, payment in kind service for family and community benefits.
- job creation in smaller-scale energy development projects, in alternative technology, by public funding of recycling, conservation and environmental clean-up, by funding adequate child-care programs, in programs rooted in the community.
- redirecting capital towards greater development of low cost housing and model ecological communities.
- redirecting production towards sustainable technologies and methods.
- a flexible system of job sharing and shorter work hours should be encouraged.
- a minimum income scheme to support those who earn a low income or who work seasonally or part-time to replace the current welfare system.
- recognition and reward of the care of home and children.
- encouragement of alternative life styles by making them economically viable.

In short: the development of an alternative society to replace our present industrial society which makes multitudes outcasts by leaving them unemployed, underemployed or with unrewarding employment.

ZERO DISCHARGE

The most important news of 1992 went largely unreported in Ontario. At a Ministerial meeting September 21-23 in Paris, 13 European Nations agreed in principle to eliminate all discharges and emissions of chemicals that are toxic, persistent, and likely to bio accumulate. These nations made a binding commitment to achieve "Zero Discharge". For the first a significant portion of the industrialized world (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom rejected the old philosophy of "prove harm" as a basis for pollution control. A new era of environmental protection has begun and The Green Party of Ontario is committed to having Ontario meet the same levels of environmental protection as our competitors.

Conventional Chemical Engineering and risk assessment has long been based on three key assumption.

Assumption 1: Humans can manage the environment by deciding how much of any material the Earth can safely absorb. Scientists call this the assimilative capacity approach. According to this approach scientists can reliably decide how much of any material the earth can assimilate without causing harm. This is what a risk assessment claims to do.

Assumption 2: Once the assimilative capacity for a particular chemical is reached we see to it that no more of that chemical is released into the environment. We will set limits, river by river, chemical by chemical, everywhere on the planet, so that the total cumulative releases do not exceed the assimilative capacity of the Earth.

Assumption 3: We know what is harmful and what is not, and in the case of those substance that we do not know for certain we will be warned of possible dangers by traumatic but sub lethal shocks that will alert of us to the danger before it is too late.

ALL THREE ASSUMPTION ARE DEAD WRONG

As a result the well being of the planet is in serious danger. The depletion of the ozone hole, global warming, acid rain, lead poisoning in our children, mercury in fish, PCB's in the ocean, rising cancer rates, increases in immune system disorders like asthma, rising rates of nervous system disorders like Parkinson's disease and Lou Gehrig's Disease are the result of this presumptuousness and ignorance of the scientific community.

The approach adopted at the Paris meeting and the approach advocated by the Green Party of Ontario is " We do not know and most likely we will never know how much toxic material the environment can stand, so we won't chance it. Therefore we will contain everything and discharge nothing. In sum, Zero discharge.

Zoning

- 1: Allow and encourage the zoning of current single family homes into multiple family units.
- 2: Encourage infilling and intensification of our cities; discourage urban sprawl with Greenbelts around all urban centers in Ontario.
- 3: Encourage the establishment of home based business, with the only zoning requirement being the approval of your immediate neighbours

Frank de Jong, leader, Green Party of Ontario

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Box 68553, 360A Bloor Street West, Toronto M5S 1X0

() THAT in 1998 on June 30 1998 COMBINED GREEN PARTY FED AND PROV
POLICY

Incomplete just a glimpse

INTEGRATION OF FEDERAL GREEN PARTY POLICY WITH POLICY FROM THE
ALBERTA, B.C., ONTARIO AND NEWFOUNDLAND PROVINCIAL GREEN PARTIES

LEGEND

1997 Election platform, lower case

DRAFT INTEGRATION OF FEDERAL GREEN PARTY POLICY WITH POLICY FROM
THE ALBERTA, B.C., ONTARIO AND NEWFOUNDLAND PROVINCIAL GREEN
PARTIES

LEGEND

1997 Election platform, lower case

DEFERRED RESOLUTIONS UPPER CASE

press releases and position papers passed by cabinet (lower case with
explanation)

GAPS

There are incredible gaps in policy. I have noticed several and will
mention them. I am sure that others will notice many more. Perhaps policy
already exists for these areas. If so, the cabinet which was given the task

to review policy in all departments so as to prepare a platform for the election was remiss in not including the policy. In many cases the policies were absent federally but provincial policy was able to fill the gap.

We must attempt to draft resolutions related to the Gaps.

1. Department of Immigration
 2. Youth, children programs
 3. Women's issues (a recent position piece was circulated related to women's rights related to drugs and pregnancy - issued on behalf of the Green Party of Canada)
 4. means of addressing poverty, street people, sweat shops,
 5. Education. cutting of funding
 6. Housing policies
- etc.

Joan

() THAT in 1998 I wrote a draft attempting to place years of green party policy in a framework of Federal departments

THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA: THE POLITICS OF PUBLIC TRUST

Few will deny that there is an urgent need for change. But without political action, change happens only when it does not conflict with vested economic interests. The result is that effective responses to issues - like erosion of health care, environmental degradation, disintegration of communities, over-consumptive models of development, globalization through corporate control, and privatization of essential services - have not occurred.

If positive change is to occur, it must come as a reflection of global public trust, rather than at the whim of vested economic interests.

For over fifty years, through international agreements, member states of the United Nations have incurred obligations through conventions, treaties and covenants.

Member states of the United Nations have also made commitments through U.N. Conference action plans, and created expectations through General Assembly resolutions.

The "politics of public trust" in contrast to the politics of "vested economic interest" is consistent with international principles that have been established through the United Nations system.

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created public trust international obligations, commitments and expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development.

Unfortunately, the global governments continue to undermine these international obligations, commitments and expectations. Green Parties have both international, national and local roots. Moreover, they have the political will to address these urgent issues by applying global principles to local issues. Green Party policies are in harmony with principles reflected in international agreements.

Green parties have been dismayed by the continued global urgency resulting from the failure of

member states of the United Nations to discharge their obligations arising from conventions, treaties and covenants, to act on commitments made in conference action plans, and to fulfill expectations arising from general assembly resolutions.

Green party policies are also in harmony with ethical, **equitable and ecological principles**.

PRINCIPLES AND VISION OF THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA FOR THE CREATION OF A SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND FUTURE

This document draws upon policy passed through conventions of the federal Green party and through conventions of the provincial parties from Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Ontario, and [Quebec].

INCREASED RELEVANCE OF AND NEED FOR THE GREEN PARTY

"The insane demand for unsustainable economic growth which legitimizes treaties such as the proposed MAI is causing irreparable harm to the natural world in which we live, skews the distribution of wealth between peoples, enriches the rich, and impoverishes the poor." (Frank Hughes).

Every day through the media, and through communication from concerned citizens, more and more Canadians are calling for the increasing need for a different kind of public policy—the public trust policy advocated by the Green Party.

The Green party is at a turning point in Canada. More and more the general public is becoming concerned about the health, environment, peace, social justice, and community issues that the Green party has been addressing for years. The implications and consequences of the failure to move away from the current model of over-consumption and uncontrolled economic growth, of the failure to satisfy human fundamental needs, and of the failure to address the issues of inequitable distribution of resources and environmental degradation are becoming more and more evident.

Recently there has been serious public concern about government and corporate negligence related to the failure to test in the case of hepatitis C, to the failure to act with other countries to ban of a bleach agent in white bread, to the failure of Canada to anticipate the consequences of selling Canadian nuclear technology to India, and to the failure to act to prevent the demise of a generation of first nations men working in the first Canadian uranium mine .

And yet our governments and corporations continue to endorse and undertake practices proven to damage human health and the environment.

There is a general malaise as more and more stories of negligence in the area of health and the environment are reported in the media.

Citizens are looking for comprehensive solutions where the interdependence of human rights, health, social justice, environmental protection and conflict prevention is affirmed and promoted.

Unlike other parties, the Green Party writes policies based on 'the precautionary principle.' This principle affirms that where there is a threat of environmental degradation or harm to human health, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone per measures to prevent the threat. Currently underfunded public advocates must take on corporations and governments in an attempt to prevent potential threats that will, when implemented, only later surface as being harmful.

The myth that economic growth will address the urgency of the global situation must be dispelled.

We live on a finite planet with finite resources, but are consuming our ecological capital instead of living off the interest. We are undermining the ability of natural cycles to renew such resources as clean water and air, topsoil, fish, and trees. We must recognize the necessity of limits to growth We must move from growth to sustainability. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

What is a socially equitable and environmentally sound future is based on a firm foundation of ethical, equitable and ecological principles. sustainable future?

A socially equitable and environmentally sound future will not be stumbled upon while trying to achieve some other goal. Sustainable development is understood by some to mean an expanding economy. This is not possible. Most people now realize that it is not going to be achieved without changes to our lifestyles and our standard of living.

urgency

We will not solve the environmental, economic and social problems we all face by having the rest of the planet emulate our consumption habits. It is only when we in North America, Japan and Europe "the first world" stop our excessive consumption, our exploitation and our cruelty to the planet and all its inhabitants, that we will be able to choose a path that is truly sustainable. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

Green development" is not simply "sustainable development" development we can survive. It is regenerative development, development which directly works to heal the individual, the community, and the environment. This must be achieved through a gradual restructuring of our economy, and through the growth of appropriate enterprises, guided by grassroots processes of community design and planning. It is not enough to place limits on the destructiveness of conventional economic growth -- our survival

depends on mandating that economic growth heal the planet and community. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO 1994)

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS AND PRINCIPLES

Co-evolution

1.1 Interdependence

The biosphere and ecosphere are dynamic interacting systems of energy flow, cycles of matter, and plant and animal species. Within these systems Greens recognize the complete and total inter-connectedness of all things. Within nature and society every activity in some way affects everything else. All things are joined in the web of life and so are fundamentally interdependent with each other. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- We acknowledge the inter-relatedness and interdependence of all things. We must learn to celebrate our connections with other life forms and respect the systems that support our existence on this planet (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

interdependence of issues. The 1994 conference was explicitly given a broader mandate on development issues than previous population conferences, reflecting the growing awareness that population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and other threats to the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in isolation". (Preamble, 1.5., International Conference on Population and Development, 1994) • to support the consideration of the interdependence of issues related to Peace, human rights, social justice, environment, and socially equitable and environmentally sound development

- RECOGNIZING THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT EXPRESSED IN CHAPTER 6 "PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HEALTH (AGENDA 21): (1998)

ENDORSEMENT OF SOCIALLY EQUITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND DEVELOPMENT

1.2 Process

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Within this net of interdependence, all things are in process and are changing in response to a changing environment and each other. The Greens accept change as a

consistent feature within nature and society. Our view must account for this coevolving environment and thus be, itself, always in process.

1.3 Adaptation

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Recognizing the changing environment, we are in, human societies must be able to adapt to changing circumstances; what worked in the past may not work in the future. Also, assuming a high degree of interdependence with nature, our societies must be carefully adapted to each particular ecological and social situation. We cannot, in the long term, expect nature to adapt to us; we must adapt to it.

- We appreciate appropriateness. Appropriate action implies a minimum (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

1.4 Finitude

POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

The Greens understand the finite nature of the world: the earth and all its ecosystems. All elements are connected in an interconnected system. Lands, waters, oceans, and resources, can no longer be thought of as limitless. Greens understand that for humans to coexist we must live within nature's means.

We will promote policies which recognize that water is the connecting medium between all ecosystems. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

2.0 GREEN PHILOSOPHY AND KEY CONCEPTS

GREEN VISION

the green vision of reality is based on love of life, respect for nature and an awareness of the interdependent and cooperative structure of the world. We recognize that we are part of nature, not above it, and the continuation of life itself depends upon our wise interaction with the environment. Our political and economic decisions must be made with this in mind. (GREEN VISION, Alberta, 1997)

RESOLUTION: RECOGNIZING THE INHERENT WORTH OF NATURE BEYOND HUMAN PURPOSE

CONCURRING WITH THE AFFIRMATION IN THE WORLD CHARTER OF NATURE THAT

EVERY FORM OF LIFE IS UNIQUE, WARRANTING RESPECT REGARDLESS OF ITS WORTH TO MAN [HUMAN], AND TO ACCORD OTHER ORGANISMS SUCH RECOGNITION'S, MAN [MUST BE GUIDED BY A MORAL CODE OF ACTION. (A, UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1982) (1998)

The Green vision includes a responsibility to create both a healthy environment and a healthy society, both of which are fundamentally interrelated. The following concepts, values, and definitions have been

organized into three basic categories: Ecological Concepts, Social Values, and Concept (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

12. RESPONSIBILITIES

Albertans should be prepared to accept the responsibilities which accompany their rights. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

A. We will expect Albertans to expend the time and effort required for participating in community decision making processes. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. We will expect that Albertans will take reasonable measures to protect their own health. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. We will expect Albertans to be actively involved in the education of their children. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. We will expect Albertans to diligently work to protect the environment and thus provide for their children's future. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

E We will support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997) Definitions.

- TO ADHERE THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE, AND APPLYING IT TO ALL ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSOUND EXISTING PRACTICES

- TO APPLY THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE TO ALL POTENTIALLY HARMFUL EMISSIONS, CONTAMINANTS, AGENTS OF POLLUTANTS, OR RECONCENTRATED SUBSTANCES—CREATED THROUGH IMBALANCE IN BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES. THROUGH MANDATORY INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, STATES SHALL INVOKE AND ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE. (1998)

(NOTE: THAT THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE SHALL NOT BE MISCONSTRUED TO MEAN” THAT THERE IS EVIDENCE BUT NOT SCIENTIFIC CERTAINTY THAT A PARTICULAR PRACTICE, SUBSTANCE OR ACTIVITY IS CAUSING HARM THEREFORE WE SHALL CONTINUE THE PRACTICE; OR THE PRECAUTIONARY

PRINCIPLE SHOULD NOT BE USED TO JUSTIFY NOT USING AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND PRACTICE BECAUSE IT IS NOT SCIENTIFICALLY BASED.) (1998)

RESOLUTION: ENSURING THE INSTITUTION OF THE ANTICIPATORY PRINCIPLE, AND APPLYING IT TO PROPOSED NEWLY INTRODUCED PRACTICES

Mindful of the need and importance to develop anticipatory policies and of preventing, mitigating and monitoring significant adverse environmental impact in general and more specifically in a transboundary context (Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, 1994)

Noting that in the international documents, different aspects of the anticipatory principle are enunciated: proceeding with doubt, prevention and avoidance of costly subsequent means:

ENSURING DOUBT-DRIVEN ACTION

Activities which are likely to pose a significant risk to nature shall be preceded by an exhaustive examination; their proponents shall demonstrate that expected benefits outweigh potential damage to nature, and where potential adverse effect are not fully understood, the activities should not proceed (General Assembly Resolution, 37/7, 1982)

ENSURING PREVENTIVE MEASURES

A preventive approach, where appropriate, is crucial to the avoiding of costly subsequent measures to rehabilitate, treat and develop new water supplies. (18.45 Fresh water, Agenda 21)

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CRADLE-TO-GRAVE APPROACH

taking into account the cradle-to-grave approach **by phasing out and eventually eliminating the production and consumption of hazardous waste** to the management of hazardous wastes, **in order to identify BEST practices for phasing out and eventually eliminating** options for minimizing **the generation of hazardous wastes**, through safer handling, storage, disposal and destruction (20.20 e Hazardous wastes, Agenda 21).

ENSURING THE MONITORING FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE

Governments, in collaboration with industry and appropriate international organizations, and **through the establishment of Mandatory International Normative standards** should develop procedures for monitoring the application of the cradle to grave approach, including environmental audits (20.20 e Hazardous wastes)

ENSURING FULL LIFE CYCLE CARE

promote efficient use of materials and resources, taking into account all aspects related to life cycles of products **including the phasing out and eventual elimination of toxic chemicals and the ensuring of BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices** (19.15 e, Toxic Chemicals, Agenda 21)

Life-cycle Product Stewardship

Pollution is resources being wasted. Land-filling is like burying money in the ground. Nothing should be land-filled or released into the air, water or soil. Greens would introduce product-stewardship programs that would require producers to assume the full recycling and disposal costs of their products. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

PROMOTING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

to promote a 'culture of safety' in all countries, especially those that are disaster-prone, the following activities should be carried out: (7.60, Disasters, Agenda 21)

ENSURING RESPONSIBLE CARE

Industry **shall be required** should be encouraged to (19.51 Toxic chemicals)) "develop application of a 'responsible care' approach by producers and manufacturers towards chemical products, taking into account the total life cycle of such products (19.51 b. Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

REVISITING INSUFFICIENT OR OUTDATED CRITERIA OF ACCEPTANCE

Governments, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and programmes, should carry out national reviews, as appropriate, of previously accepted pesticides whose acceptance was based on criteria now recognized as insufficient or outdated and of their possible replacement with other pest control methods, particularly in the case of pesticides that are toxic, persistent and/or bio-accumulative. (19.55 b Toxic chemicals, Agenda 21)

*RESOLUTION: INSTITUTING PROGRAMS FOR TREATING WASTE AS A RESOURCE

RE: TREATING WASTE AS A RESOURCE

recommendation C13

Waste management and prevention of pollution

(a) The growing amount of waste material is one of the by-products of urbanization, industrialization and the consumer society; the environmental hazards it creates,

together with the need to economize resources, has rendered profligate waste-generating life styles obsolete (Rec. C 13 (a) (Habitat I)

(b) In the development of human settlements, the quality of the environment must be preserved. Pollution should be prevented by minimizing the generation of wastes; wastes which cannot be avoided should be effectively managed and whenever possible turned into a resource. (Habitat I)

(i) Adoption of pollution control measures including incentives and disincentives for location of waste-generating enterprises, and measures to selectively discourage production of materials which add unnecessarily to the waste load; (Habitat I)

(ii) better use of existing technology and development of new technology to reduce the volume of waste material generated, along with better design and choice of materials destined to become waste; (Habitat I)

(iii) Innovative use of unavoidable waste as a by-product (Habitat I)

(vi) Use of sources of energy which have a low or no waste production (Habitat I)

(vii) Re-exploration of traditional uses of waste materials and study of their potential uses in contemporary society; (Habitat I)

We call upon states:

• **to ensure that in all their activities and the activities of corporations including transnational corporations there is adherence to the anticipatory principle.**

• **to adhere to the anticipatory principle as a pro-active measure to ensure that substances and processes which are harmful to the environment or to human health are prevented from entering the environment. One aspect of the anticipatory principle is to determine in advance before extracting resources whether the extraction causes environmental harm or is culturally inappropriate to indigenous peoples whose territory is beyond the treaty frontier.**

RESOLUTION: RESPECTING THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE ECOSYSTEM

Welcoming the expectation created in the Habitat II Agenda that “Sustainable human settlements development incorporates... the precautionary principle, pollution prevention, respect for the carrying capacity of ecosystems and preservation of opportunities for future generations” . (16, Habitat II).

Respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems also entails acknowledging that there are limits to growth, and respecting the inherent worth of nature, and thus does not justify increased pollution in pristine areas, or give a licence to pollute less polluted areas.

Call upon governments:

- to respect the carrying capacity of the ecosystem
- to ensure that this principle is not used to justify increased pollution in pristine or less polluted areas

RESOLUTION: REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT PRINCIPLE

Concurring with Habitat II that the need for “promoting changes in unsustainable production and consumption patterns, particularly in industrialized countries...settlement structures that are more sustainable, reduce environmental stress , promote the efficient and rational use of natural resources- including water, air, biodiversity, forests, energy sources and land - and meet basic needs thereby providing a healthy living and working environment for all and reducing the ecological footprint of human settlement”

Aware of the undertaking by members states of the United Nations **in 1995, in the Platform of Action, UN Convention on Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to ensure that “all corporations including transnational corporations, comply with national laws and codes, social security regulations, applicable international agreements, instruments and conventions, including those related to the environment, and other relevant laws”**. **This undertaking was reaffirmed and extended in the Habitat II Agenda to include the private sector”**.

Under no circumstances should an industry or individual be pardoned of any regulation or standard concerning environmental law. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

Call upon Government

* to phase out all environmentally unsound practices, to institute regulations that will phase out and eventually ban all environmentally unsound practices that contribute to the ecological footprint

- to drive industry to BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Traditions) practices

2.0.1 ECOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

The following are ecological concepts and values that should be reflected in all Green policies and activities.

2.1 Ecological

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

A Green ethic is based upon a more complete perception of reality than one which places only economic values upon nature, living and non-living. As Greens, we recognize the complete interdependence of all things in nature. In light of this, we have

an ethical responsibility to preserve and maintain other species and natural processes. It is clear that if we destroy nature, we will be destroyed, ourselves.

2.2 Appropriate Scale

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Bigger is not better and there are ecological limits to both size and growth. This applies throughout nature and was the primary message in Schumacher's *Small is Beautiful*.² The appropriate scale for anything is that which is carefully adapted and fitted to the particular ecosystem, society or job at hand.

2.3 Sustainability

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Sustainability in nature represents a successful adaptation that maintains both the organism and its environment in a state of health and balance. As a basic ecological value, organisms, ecosystems, or societies that are sustainable and can continue to function are better off than ones that cannot. To be concerned with sustainability is to take the long-term view.

Diversity

Diversity is recognized as a positive feature in nature, creating flexibility and thus stability in any system. Greens can encourage natural diversity by halting the extinction of animal species, saving indigenous plant and seed stocks, and valuing all human cultures. The principle of diversity stands full against current world trends toward standardization and monoculture. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- We encourage diversity. A rich diversity of opinions, of cultures, and of economic alternative, are all indicators of a healthy and stable community.

of interference with the environment, and requires a thorough understanding of the consequences of our actions. (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

B. We support the preservation of areas with special cultural significance such as archaeological sites, historic buildings and sacred Native lands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

SOCIAL VALUES

The following are social values and concepts that should be reflected in all Green policies and activities:

3.1 Social Responsibility

Recognizing our interdependence within society, and the common source of the human species, we have an ethical responsibility to create a society which guarantees the welfare and well-being of all peoples. This includes the encouragement of self-determination and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

11. Social Equity

Recognizing our interdependence within society, we have an ethical responsibility to create a community which guarantees the well-being of all people. This includes the encouragement of self-determination by education and employment and the discouragement of oppression of any kind. All life is vulnerable to the actions of human beings therefore we have an obligation to treat all living creatures humanely and with respect. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

12. RESPONSIBILITIES

[Canadians] should be prepared to accept the responsibilities which accompany their rights. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

A. to expend the time and effort required for participating in community decision making processes. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

B. to take reasonable measures to protect their own health. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

C. to be actively involved in the education of their children. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

D. to diligently work to protect the environment and thus provide for their children's future. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

3.2 Non-Violence

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

[The Green party adheres to the principle of non-violence which calls not only for total global disarmament but also adoption of a basic non-violent approach to all social and ecological issues]

Greens believe in total global disarmament, but our notion of non-violence and peace runs deeper than this. It represents our basic approach to all social and ecological problems. A rich body of theory exists around non-violence which can be consulted.

3.3 Decentralization and Grass Roots Democracy

The social expression of diversity is decentralization. Applied to our political structures, this means grassroots democracy. Greens are calling for the decentralization of our economies, populations, education systems, and manufacturing; in short, every aspect of our society. For local people, decentralization means a maximum degree of self-determination and involvement in decision-making. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

PRINCIPLE-BASED DECISION MAKING. COMMUNITY DECISION MAKING WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES (PLATFORM 1997)

We will increase the power of municipalities to make decisions affecting their jurisdictions, and promote a greater delegation of municipal decision making to local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO DISCONTINUE ALL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ROUND TABLES EXTOLLING A DECISION-MAKING PROCESS THAT GLORIFIES CONFLICT OF INTEREST BE DISCONTINUED. THESE TABLES IN PRACTICE INVITE CORPORATE INTERESTS TO DETERMINE THROUGH CONSENSUS POLICIES THAT DIRECTLY AFFECT THEM AND MUST BE STOPPED. (1998)

1. The Renewal of Democracy

The present electoral system in Alberta and in Canada [throughout Canada] creates governments which are not representative of the population. The Green Party would introduce a system of proportional representation, similar to that used in most developed countries. [countries]. Some seats would be contested according to our present system, and some seats would be allocated in proportion to the total votes cast for each party. This will encourage participation by all citizens and reduce conflicts caused by regional differences. (RENEWAL OF DEMOCRACY GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

3.4 Feminism

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

Feminism is an important concept for Greens. It aims at developing holistic personalities and a balance between the male and female principles; and at creating a non-sexist, non-violent, and egalitarian society.

3.5 Community

Local, democratic communities are the most decentralized way to fulfill the Green commitment to social responsibility. Communities, as face-to-face relations, represent the appropriate scale for personal caring and for developing sensitivity to a particular bioregion. Communities and the individuals within them must be empowered politically, economically, and socially. Communities are the basic sustaining unit of a Green society. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- We believe that the community is the foundation of participatory democracy. Any government should be responsive to the communities which it serves by involving citizens in the decision-making process (GUIDING PRINCIPLES Alberta, 1997)

The structure of human society is being destroyed by self interest and greed. The quality of life for the majority of people is steadily decreasing. Materialism and consumption rule. The Greens seek to restore and strengthen local communities and to empower them to create equitable and supportive societies. (Restoration of Community GREEN' ELECTION PLATFORM Alberta, 1997)

We will increase the power of municipalities to make decisions affecting their jurisdictions, and promote a greater delegation of municipal decision making to local communities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Cooperation

POLICY CONVENTION, 1986

In a world obsessed with competitive values, Greens believe that cooperation, not competition, is the basis for human societies. Green societies should be structured around the cooperative principle. This has ramifications in decision-making where cooperative solutions are favoured over win-lose situations.

A we will support initiatives, cooperation and accountability in economic enterprises (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA

1997 election PLATFORM, DEFERRED RESOLUTIONS, PRESS RELEASES AND POSITION PIECES ISSUED DURING 1997-98

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*** AND AGRI-FOOD (1,976, 310,000)**

renamed ECO-AGRICULTURE

Citizens have a human right to unadulterated healthy food. The human right to unadulterated healthy food is essential and must be based on the precautionary principle. The Food Inspection Branch in the Department of Agriculture has been derelict in the exercising of its duty to protect the food supply in Canada. Funds from the Department of Agriculture must be redirected from "working with the Agribusiness sector to develop and produce competitive products and processes, to increase production...to help position the Canadian agri-food sector to meet its objectives.." to promoting and supporting organic farming and other ecologically sound farming practices, and to assisting farmers and communities to ban GE foods and crops and convert from pesticide-dependent and GE-dependent farming and communities.

``Bill 24: for numerous reasons the ALR should be expanded not reduced.``

Joan Russow PhD

Global Compliance Research Project

Premier Clark fails to recognize that reducing the land base in the ALR will impact on the BC policies related to ``putting families first`` and related to ``protecting farm land and farming families``. The BC government's proposal of reducing farm land in the ALR is out of sync with embracing the important concepts of food security, food sovereignty, precautionary principle and the rights of future generations

BILL 24 APPEARS TO CONTRADICT KEY BC GOVERNMENT PRIORTIES

Reducing the ALR does not put ``families first or ``conserve farm land`` and support farming families

It was with great foresight that the agricultural land reserve was created. More and more citizens want to grow food and buy locally and also establish GE free zones..

The World Food Summit of 1996 defined food security as existing:

“When all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”. Commonly, the concept of food security is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people's dietary needs as well as their food preferences...

Food security is built on three pillars:

-
- Food availability: sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis.
- Food access: having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
- Food use: appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

A reservation was also expressed about the impacts of globalizationGlobalization may - or may not - lead to the persistence of food insecurity and poverty in rural communities.

With the increase in support for the 100 mile diet and buying local produce, it is unfortunate that the BC government should cause citizens to possibly be more and more dependent on the importation of food.

BILL 24 APPEARS TO SACRIFICE FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

La Via campesina defined Food sovereignty as

The right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems.

Food Secure Canada's policy platform, *Resetting the Table: A People's Food Policy for Canada*, provides a detailed account of what food Sovereignty is

Food Sovereignty

- TO ENSURE THAT NO INDUSTRIAL FOOD PRODUCTION WOULD DESTROY THE HABITAT OF NATURAL AND WILD SPECIES (1998)

Animals in Agriculture

- to establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals;
- Phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free range husbandry;
- Ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement;
- Encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign;
- Discourage the import and export of live animals over long distances;
- Phase in a ban on the use of growth stimulants for animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

GRANTS (- .022) \$2,860,000

EXPANDING MARKETS

Agencies established under the

Farm Products Agencies Act

INNOVATING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Agricultural research in Universities and
other scientific organizations in Canada

Organizations whose activities
support soil and water conservation and
development

STRONG FOUNDATION FOR THE SECTOR AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

Organizations to facilitate adaptation
and rural development within
the agriculture and agri-food sector

Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency

to protect the wagering public against fraudulent practices ... promoting the viability of the racing industry

STRONG FOUNDATION FOR THE SECTOR AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

individuals for disseminating information

CONTRIBUTIONS

EXPANDING MARKETS (-) 136,342,000

Payments in connection with Agriculture

Marketing Programs Act

Loan guarantees under the Farm Improvement
and Marketing Cooperatives Act

Contributions under the Agri-Food

Trade 2000 Program

Initiatives under the authority of the

Economic and Regional Development Agreements

Contribution in respect of the Commodity-Based

Loans Program

SOUND DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT (Includes the
Can. Pari-Mutuel Agency - horse RACING)

INNOVATING FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE (-) 299,259,000

Organizations associated with Agriculture R&D

Protein, Oil and Starch (POS) Pilot Plant Corporation

National Soil and Water Conservation Program

Bona fide farmers and ranchers, groups of farmers

and small communities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan,
Alberta and the Peace River District of BC

for the development of dependable water supplies

STRONG FOUNDATION FOR THE SECTOR
AND RURAL COMMUNITIES (+) 1,232,758,000

Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance
(AIDA) pursuant to the Farm Income
Protection Act

Farm Income Protection Act—crop
insurance Program

Farm Income Protection Act Net
Income Stabilization Account (NISA)

Farm Income Protection Act Safety
Net Companion Programs

Payments for the benefit of producers
for agricultural commodities by
the Governor in Council-- Farm Income
Protection Act

National Hazard Analysis and Critical
Control Point Adaption Program

Canadian Agri-infrastructure Program

Canadian Farm Business Management
Program

Economic Recovery Assistance
Program (1998 Ice Storm)

Adaptation and rural development within
the agriculture and agri-food sector

A Green Party government would undertake:
Institutional changes

* to develop and communicate eco-agricultural models and practices from studying and synthesizing principles from the diversity of sustainable, natural and eco-community-centred agricultural approaches created by indigenous peoples and traditional subsistence mixed farmers together with modern sustainable, organic agriculture, regenerative agriculture, permaculture, agroecology, and other approaches to farming the natural way in nature's image.

- to work for 50% of all farms to be organic [within 15 years] (GPC, 1997)

PESTICIDE

- to phase-out without delay, the production, use and export of toxic herbicides and pesticides (GPC, 1988)

ANTIBIOTICS

- to phase-out without delay the use of antibiotics and hormones in meat fish and other food production

* to phase out Agriculture Canada and other federal research support for large-scale agribusiness chemical, pesticide and genetic and other bioengineering practices and refocus support on the development of family and community scale ecological agriculture models, principles and practices such as biological soil and pest management approaches like soil rebuilding crop rotations, companion planting, inter-cropping, and perennial polycultures.

- TO CALL UPON ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TO INSTITUTE PROGRAMS FOR SORTING AND RECYCLING OF ORGANIC WASTES (GPC, 1988)

- * to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness

educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale eco-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma.

IRRADIATION

- is opposed to irradiated food because it is hazardous to consume and dangerous to produce, and because food irradiation presents citizens and consumers with greater health and safety risks than it offers in real benefits (GPC 1988)

- to prevent the creation of an infrastructure for the irradiation industry (GPC 1988)

- to label accurately any and all irradiated foods and food ingredients which are distributed despite the best efforts to prevent the irradiation of food (GPC 1988)

- to establish sound public policies which prohibit food irradiation (GPC, 1988)

-

Genetically engineered foods ban

* TO BAN /support a permanent ban on/ the sale or production of irradiated foods in the province. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

-

- to PARTICIPATE IN A BOYCOT AGAINST THE GENETICALLY ALTERED FOOD, SUCH AS CORN AND SOYA BEANS THAT HAVE BEEN ALTERED BY MONSANTO AND CIBA-GEIGY (1998)

* to support each people's right to NON-GENETICALLY ENGINEERED OR NON-RADIATED FOOD WHICH HAS BEEN ORGANICALLY GROWN (1998)

- TO INVOKE THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE AND INSTITUTE AN IMMEDIATE BAN ON ALL GENETICALLY ENGINEERED PROCESSES, FOODS, CROPS AND ANIMALS

- TO INVOKE THE "ORDRE PUBLIC" PRINCIPLE AND BAN THE PATENTING OF LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR PARTS

- TO CRIMINALIZE BIOPIRACY AND STEALING OF INDIGENOUS GENES AND KNOWLEGE OF FARMERS, PEASANTS, AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

- TO PLACE A MORATORIUM ON GENETICALLY ENGINEERED MEDICAL RESEARCH UNTIL ETHICAL STANDARDS CAN BE IN PLACE

- TO URGE THE FULL RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE ENACTMENT OF DOMESTIC LEGISLATION TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

- TO PROMOTE ORGANIC AND ECOLOGICALLY SOUND AGRICULTURE

- TO INSTITUTE A FAIR AND JUST TRANSITION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED FARMERS AND COMMUNITIES (ADAPTION OF SEATTLE STATEMENT ON GENETIC ENGINEERING, 1999)

Organic agriculture promotion

* TO IMPLEMENT encourage methods that reduce dependence on chemicals and fossil fuels, and pursue renewable energy and ecologically sustainable agriculture, and promote this in urban and rural areas; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- to adopt a set of national organic farming standards similar to those set out by the already organized organic growers' associations (GPC, 1988)

• To PROMOTE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION, AND THROUGH PHASING OUT THE USE OF CHEMICAL PESTICIDES THROUGH REGULATIONS AND EDUCATION (1998)

• to institute a five-year phase-out and eventual ban on all synthetic pesticides and herbicides; (GPC 1997)

* to support basic and field research in the natural breeding, field

trials, propagation and protection of alternative ecologically adaptable crops such as native perennials, 'heritage' vegetables, grains, legumes and fruits, hemp and quinoa.

• to re-introduce heritage varieties (GPC, 1997)

• to fund only organic farming techniques research (GPC, 1997)

* to support the establishment of a diversity of public and farm-based model demonstration and experimental stations for extension and education in each of Canada's natural regions.

TO PROMOTE /We will promote/ mixed farming for local consumption and we will reduce our economic dependence on specialized crop production for export. We will encourage research in the domestic use of plants as a food source. (AGRICULTURE ALBERTA POLICY 1997)

* to establish, monitor and enforce Eco-agriculture Standards,

* TO IDENTIFY AND ELIMINATE harmful additives, or other additives that are possibly disease causing, TO ENSURE THAT ALL ADDITIVES BE LISTED ON FOOD PACKAGING /be identified and/or identified on food packaging/; and POLICY CONVENTION, 1989

* TO ENSURE THAT ALL all chemicals which have been used in growing and/or processing of any

food BE INCLUDED ON THE LABEL POLICY CONVENTION, 1989

* TO BAN ALL /, including/ chemicals with known disease linkages, /be identified in advertising and at point of sale/. POLICY CONVENTION, 1989

Certification and Labeling.

• TO PASS /We will support/ a food information act that will require all food being sold, either packaged or fresh to list the contents and proportion of ingredients and any processing including irradiation that the food has undergone. We will support labeling of

bio-engineered or genetically altered food products. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to support the efforts of organic and ecological agriculture associations in establishing organic/ecological farm practice codes, standards and certification processes. Included in the principles and standards would be: the use of naturally bred, non-genetically manipulated plant or animal seed-stock; soils, plants and pests managed and grown without synthetic pesticides or significant soil loss or deterioration; farmstead and fields -planned and worked as part of an integral preserved or restored community of native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watershed protecting native plant and animal habitat; livestock provided with species-appropriate shelter, space and freedom of movement, clean water, natural foods free of antibiotics, no growth or lactation stimulants and humane treatment and transport.

• to work for development of a Canadian and an international certification program for organic produce (GPC, 1997)

* TO ENCOURAGE consumers and governments TO SUPPORT producers of organic food; POLICY CONVENTION, 1987

* TO support the creation of an Organic Food Consumer Advisory Board, regionally based, and democratically run, and also involved in marketing excess produce between regions and outside the province; and (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

* TO INITIATE, PROMOTE AND support the development, with input from producers and consumers, of a system of organic food certifications; and (POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

Pesticide elimination

* TO GRANT, as a transitional measure, tax exemptions or other support to those food producers who resist the machine intensive, chemical fertilizer/spray trend in agriculture; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

• to offer tax incentives to farmers for conversion to organic agricultural methods as defined in the national standards (GPC, 1988)

• to offer strong support for small family and cooperatively managed farms, possibly through tax incentives (GPC, 1988)

• to work for the removal of tax rebates for fuel and equipment purchases. (GPC, 1997)

• To phase out nitrogen fertilizers from petro-chemicals, (GPC, 1988) and TO BAN THE RECYCLING OF TOXIC, AND HAZARDOUS WASTE INTO FERTILIZERS

* TO BAN THE USE CHEMICAL PESTICIDES (Proposal by Ian Whyte)

• TO [ELIMINATE] /We will adopt a goal of/ elimination of pesticides and herbicides. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* to establish, monitor and enforce a system of labeling for both domestic and imported foods as to contents, chemicals utilized in cultivation and pest management, seed-stock breeding history if genetically engineered, livestock husbandry practices. An 'organic audit trail' and a regularly monitored and enforced food pesticide residue level process would be required components of this certification system.

Seed patenting prevention

- TO LEGISLATE AGAINST THE UNETHICAL PATENTING OF SEEDS BY MULTINATIONALS
- TO CEASE THE GENETIC MODIFICATION OF SEEDS TO WITHSTAND SPECIFIC HERBICIDE
- TO APPLY THE PRECAUTIONARY AND REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLE TO BIOTECHNOLOGY AND REQUIRE SUBSTANTIAL REGULATION ALONG WITH PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTS AND SUBSTANCES (1998)

^

* to inform consumers of the excessive amounts of protein, particularly meat protein used by Canadians

* to revise the Canada Food Guide to present legumes, vegetables, fruits and grains as a complete alternative to a meat-based diet and one which will meet all nutritional needs, including all proteins, while reducing health hazards such as heart, stroke, kidney, urinary, osteoporosis and certain cancers.

* To ban genetically engineered and irradiated foods (included in the Treaty circulated by the Green Party)

Agricultural land protection

- TO GUARANTEE CONSERVATION OF SAFE AND FERTILE AREAS FOR GROWING FOOD
- TO PROMOTE the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, WHICH AFFIRMED the importance of assuring “the proper conservation of natural resources being utilized, or which might be utilized, for food production, all countries must collaborate in order to facilitate the preservation of the environment, including the marine environment”. (Sect. 8., Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, 1974) (1998)
- * To preserve agricultural land for future agricultural use (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)
- TO ENSURE THAT /We will ensure that/ public land leased for agricultural purposes is managed in such a manner that its ecological and recreational value is maintained.

Leaseholders will be responsible for preventing damage resulting from their activities. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- TO PROTECT /We will protect/ good agricultural land from urban expansion. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO advocate changes in the tax system that would eliminate speculation in agricultural land. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * To preserve potential agricultural land (open spaces and treed land) for possible future agricultural use, provided that it is not required for other ecosystem functions such as genetic diversity or oxygen balance; (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

- * To establish effective agricultural DEPARTMENTS (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

- * to establish a federal agricultural ALR program (GPC 1988)

- * to ensure that where speculation and development pressures drive land costs up to prohibit agricultural uses of the land, buying land for agricultural land banks to make farming viable (perhaps by leasing to private renters for agricultural use) should be considered [IMPLEMENTED]. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1987)

- to ensure that food prices reflect the true environmental costs of production. (GPC, 1988)

Soil protection and enrichment

- * TO reorient agricultural philosophy toward enriching the earth rather than depleting it; and. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO recognize that soil is a critical resource, and TO take appropriate measures to stop the process of soil erosion and degradation, and develop policies and actions toward regeneration of this vital life support system; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO IMPLEMENT, PROMOTE AND support development of programs to restore damaged soils; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- TO [INITIATE AND PROMOTE] /We will encourage/ research and education to help farmers sustain the topsoil on their land. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

- * TO make pollution of water from agricultural chemicals a legal offence (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO IMPLEMENT, PROMOTE AND SUPPORT /implementation of/ educational programs on soil conservation and sustainable agriculture; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Genetic diversity

• TO ENSURE /We will take steps to ensure/ that the vital resources of genetic diversity of plant and animals is preserved and protected. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

*to ensure that the vital resource of the genetic diversity of plants and animals is preserved and protected. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO DISCOURAGE THE METHODOLOGICAL USE AND ABUSE OF FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES (PREAMBLE B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO DISCOURAGE MONOCULTURE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES THAT RESULT IN DISTURBED ECOSYSTEMS IN WHICH NATURAL SUCCESSION HAS BEEN HALTED OR SET BACK (PREAMBLE B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

* TO support and PROMOTE integrated plant species farming and support the adoption of a more ecological approach to agriculture TO PREVENT SIMPLIFIED ECOSYSTEMS WHICH BECOME VULNERABLE TO PESTS AND OTHER IMBALANCES (PREAMBLE B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986) * TO adopt an official policy of opposition to Federal Bill [C 107 (formerly Bill C 32)] The Plant Breeders Rights Act BECAUSE THIS BILL WILL BE INSTRUMENTAL IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD'S PLANT GENETIC DIVERSITY, THEREBY THREATENING WORLD FOOD SUPPLY (Plant Patent Legislation)

B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1985

Subsidy elimination

* TO INITIATE AND call for a formal inquiry into the SUBSIDIES, economic and environmental costs of domestic grazing animals ON FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND /to the BC land base/. INCLUDING THE PREEMPTION OF SUCH LAND FOR USE BY WILDLIFE (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

• TO REMOVE /WE will remove/ subsidies from unsuitable agricultural land and encourage its return to natural prairie forest or wetlands. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO INITIATE, PROMOTE support and work toward the return of the organic hemp industry to Canada FOR THE PROVISION OF FOOD, FUEL, FIBRE, PLASTIC AND SOME MEDICINES Any regulation or licensing should not limit small scale operations and should encourage grower collectives and co-operatives. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1994

* TO oppose the commercial farming of wild animals for meat, and trophy hunts on farms and ranches, on private or crown land, in the province. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Animals in Agriculture

- to establish and enforce standards for the care of farm animals;
- Phase out battery farming through stringent measures to favour free range husbandry;
- Ban the sale and production of milk fed veal and any other agricultural practices requiring continuous close confinement;

- Encourage a reduction in meat consumption with an educational campaign; (BC Policy, 1990)
- Discourage the import and export of live animals over long distances;
- Phase in a ban on the use of growth stimulants for animals and the routine use of antibiotics in animal feeds; B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990

• TO PHASE /We will phase/ out all game ranching and game farming in Alberta. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO promote regional food self-sufficiency globally (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

• TO PROMOTE SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD PRODUCTION (GPC 1988)

Self sufficiency promotion

• TO ESTABLISH /We will work toward establishing/ a self-sufficient regional economy centred upon local ownership and operation of businesses. A high level of foreign interests endangers the security of our resources and environment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO PROMOTE /We will promote/ regional food self-sufficiency. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• [TO ESTABLISH] /We will work toward establishing/ a self-sufficient regional economy centred upon local ownership and operation of businesses. A high level of foreign interests endangers the security of our resources and environment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

• TO discourage cheap food import policies; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- TO ENSURE THAT with the aim of regional self-sufficiency, decisions regarding agricultural goals and commodity pricing would be locally decided; and (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO encourage the development of farmers markets and community gardens. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO PROMOTE local production of food for local consumption WHICH is essential to strong local economies and self-sustaining communities (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO ENSURE that the development of small-scale sustainable agriculture directed toward meeting local needs must be a resource priority for the Greens; and. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO ENSURE that suitable Crown land should be made easily available for small-scale sustainable agriculture and homesteading. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Exploitation of developing countries prevention

- * TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE THAT reliance on the global market economy for food production perpetuates exploitation of the Third World, minority people, and the environment. (B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

Nutrition information promotion

- * TO PREVENT information about the nutritional requirements of humans BEING obscured by the food industry (POLICY CONVENTION, 1986)

- * TO support education programs that would enable people to attain food nutrition by eating healthy, uncontaminated, locally grown food (POLICY CONVENTION, 1986).

- * TO INITIATE, PROMOTE AND support a Food Information Act which would require all food being sold, packaged or fresh, to list the contents and any processing, including irradiation, the food has undergone.

- TO SUPPORT /We will support/ a food information act that will require all food being sold, either packaged or fresh to list the contents and proportion of ingredients and any processing including irradiation that the food has undergone. We will support labeling of bio-engineered or genetically altered food products. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

Free trade abrogation

- * to cancel or renegotiate completely those aspects of GATT and NAFTA which distort and limit Canada's ability to restore a community and regionally based self sufficient and sustainable ecological agriculture and food provision system.

B. We will work toward establishing a self-sufficient regional economy centred upon local ownership and operation of businesses. A high level of foreign interests endangers

the security of our resources and environment. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

* TO ELIMINATE THE PROVISIONS ALL FREE TRADE PROVISIONS THAT DISTORT AND LIMIT CANADA'S ABILITY TO RESTORE A COMMUNITY AND REGIONALLY BASED SELF SUFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROVISION SYSTEM

* [To abrogate NAFTA] This correction of the above section was made during the election on reviewing existing Green Party Policy]

* TO WITHDRAW FROM GATT AND TO INSULATE CANADIANS FROM GLOBAL TRADE WITH TARIFFS, AND TO WORK TO RESTORE CANADIAN SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN BASIC GOODS AND SERVICES; (Deferred resolution proposed by Mark Mealing)

Anti-dumping provisions

* TO IMPLEMENT STRONG AND SWIFT ANTI-DUMPING PROVISIONS TO ENSURE THAT CANADIAN COMPANIES AND WORKERS NOT HAVE TO COMPETE WITH EXPLOITIVE FIRMS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD (deferred resolution);

[* To call for the signing and ratifying of the Convention on the Protection of Migrant workers and their families (passed by cabinet and circulated)]

[* to call for the implementation of a Treaty for Fairness, Equity and

Environmental Soundness" to counteract vested interest economic agreements such at those emanating from OECD and WTO (treaty prepared; by the Green party of Canada and circulated internationally)]

* TO WORK TOWARD THE INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANE, ECOLOGICALLY SOUND AND NON-EXPLOITIVE TRADE STANDARDS THROUGH A REVISED GATT (deferred resolution possibly addressed by the above);

* TO WORK FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE BASED ON RELATIONSHIPS WITH TRADING PARTNERS SET VIA A MULTI-TIERED TARIFF ARRANGEMENT THAT ASSIGNS TARIFF CLASSES ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE WITH WHICH:

A) WAGE, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SAFETY STANDARDS ARE ENFORCED;

B) UNION ACTIVITY IS PROTECTED;

C) A TRADING PARTNER HAS A BALANCED ECONOMY; (deferred resolution possibly addressed by the above);

food self sufficiency. Where climatic and other natural limitations restrict the growing of food necessities by Canadians or other peoples, equitable trade will be established

directly between producer and consumers. Cooperatives or similar Green structures would replace transnational food cartels.

* to complete a national Environment Canada/Agriculture Canada GIS Canada Land Inventory-based map zoned for agricultural and ecological integrated use planning and protection

* to develop, cooperatively with the provinces, a programme of land use and protection standards and practices, education, incentives, disincentives and expropriation compensation to ensure that land managers utilize and/or protect their lands as per its zoning such that: prime farmland is protected for agriculture from industrial or residential development; endangered plant and animal habitat, and special ecocommunities are given ; farms are generally developed and operated as part of a sustainable natural ecocommunity by protecting and /or restoring native woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and watersheds.

Agribusiness encourages mono-cropping, chemical farming, centralization, over processing, long-distance transportation and decreased employment. Greens seek to preserve crop diversity, reconnect the farmer with the consumer and ensure a supply of locally produced, pesticide-free food. Product labels should indicate the use of pesticides and bio-engineering. (GREEN PARTY OF NEWFOUNDLAND).

- to increase employment through the establishment of small farms; (GPC, 1997)
- to work for consumer support of local farms (GPC, 1997)

AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO

The objective of Green agriculture policy is to:

- 1) Reestablish the financial viability of the family farm.
- 2) Assure a supply of locally produced food
- 3) Preservation of ecological diversity
- 4) Stability in social and economic life of a community

Transitional Policy

-Reestablish import barriers to protect unfair competition from subsidized producers abroad.

-Establish prototype ecological communities incorporating organic agriculture and other sustainable activities as the base for economic activity.

-Remove all subsidies to chemical agriculture such as the P.S.T.

free status of pesticides.

Specific Policy Recommendations

-Redirect tax and subsidy programs to support organic techniques as a transition Integrated Pest Management should be encouraged. Based on survey results on nine commodities from 15 different states, and considering practices on only one crop per state, farmers using Integrated Pest Management collectively earned \$579 million more in profits than they would have otherwise. Texas cotton farmers using I.P.M. had net returns per hectare averaging \$282 higher than other cotton farmers. (Postel, 1987, p. 29)

-Tighten the regulation of topsoil removal and sales on a provincial and administrative basis according to the topsoil preservation act.

-Establish a program to set aside 25 % of Ontario's farmlands near Urban centers as community land trusts. These lands would be purchased at a fair market value as they became available and turned over to municipalities with the purpose of establishing local sources of food production. (See Community land trusts)

-Provide Homestead sites on provincially owned lands and interest free loans to unemployed and under employed individuals wishing to establish sustainable cooperatively based communities.

LOW T.H.C. HEMP the Green Party encourages the cultivation of hemp for ecological reasons:

1: Hemp growers in England have a return of \$ 3000 per acre, compared to the \$290 per acre that Canadians farmers get for grain.

2: Hemp can be grown for the production of biomass as a clean alternative to fossil fuels. An estimated 3 million acres of hemp would replace all of Canada's fossil fuel demands.

3: An acre of hemp will produce as much pulp for paper as 4

acres of trees over a twenty-year period. Current paper mills are convertible to hemp. Hemp paper-making process requires no dioxin-producing chlorine bleach and uses 75% less Sulphur-based acid. Until the late 1800s, 80% of all paper was made with hemp fiber.

4: Hemp can be grown in Canada, cotton cannot. Hemp cloth is stronger, more durable, warmer and more absorbent than cotton.

5: Hemp requires no herbicide, fungicide or insecticide applications and will grow in poor soils.

6: No licence should be required to grow Low THC Hemp. ANIMAL

RIGHTS POLICY

-The Ontario Greens affirm that we must live in harmony with the natural world. Human survival depends on the vitality and health of other plants and animals.

-All species have the intrinsic right to exist without regard to their usefulness to humankind. All animals, whether wild or domesticated, have the right to fair and ethical treatment by human beings.

Killing for Food and Clothing.

-We acknowledge the right to kill animals to provide essentials.

Further consideration must be given to the needs of the aboriginal peoples right to self determine their practices on their lands.

-We feel a vegetarian diet is healthier, more environmentally benign and should be encouraged through education. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

The practice of agriculture is one of the cornerstones of human civilization. We encourage agricultural practices which are environmentally sound, economically viable and humane. (ALBERTA GREEN POLICIES, ALBERTA 1997)

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Canada must discontinue socially inequitable and environmentally unsound international investment that contributes to the development of economic and ecological refugees. It would be important for the Department to acknowledge the role that Canada plays in contributing to the displacement of people. The Department must ensure that the Citizenship Act is not unjust and discriminatory and is in compliance with international law. and that the Act incorporates the recommendations of the Coalition for the rights of Immigrants and Refugees. The Act must not (i) discriminate on the grounds of social condition by giving priority to privileges of affluent applicants by bringing government policies in line with "the forces of globalization" (ii) penalize immigrants who may have inadvertently misrepresented her/himself on an application; (iii) discount the time spent in Canada as being counted for residence status; (iv) continue the use of terms such as "crime", abuse" and maintaining the safety of society which send a message that immigrants are dangerous; similarly or such as "illegal" being used to designate refugees; (v) permit excessive new powers of the Minister to annul citizenship or of the Cabinet to refuse citizenship on the basis of undefined 'national interest; (vi) download the costs of language and skills training to community groups and individual immigrants and refugees and their sponsors; (vii) intimidate potential sponsors with threats of law suits when failure to support sponsored immigrants occurs. The Government must implement the Convention for the Protecting of Refugees, and must sign and ratify and implement the Convention for the Protection of Migrant workers and their families.

Department

Immigration and Refugee Board

Proposed: That the words "reducing immigration" be removed from the Green Party of Ontario Policies, Section on Economics,

subsection, Limits to Population. (ONTARIO POLICY KINGSTON, 1997)

* TO DEVELOP AN IMMIGRATION POLICY LINKED TO FOREIGN AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY (deferred resolution)

* TO FOCUS IMMIGRATION POLICY ON POLITICAL REFUGEES REQUIRING ASYLUM RATHER THAN THE IMMIGRANTS' ABILITY TO PAY;

* TO ELIMINATE THE \$1000 HEAD TAX (deferred resolution)

* TO REDUCE THE NEED FOR LARGE SCALE IMMIGRATION DUE TO WAR, POVERTY AND ECOLOGICAL DESTRUCTION (deferred resolution)

* TO FAIRLY COMPENSATE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR THEIR COMMODITIES; (deferred resolution)

* TO SUPPORT EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, AS THESE APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN REDUCING POPULATION GROWTH. (Deferred resolution)

78.3.1 Population and Immigration

78.3.1 Population and Immigration

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995

78.3.1. a Whereas the circumference of the earth is not increasing; and

78.3.1b Whereas continuation of population growth is killing us; and

78.3.1.c Whereas population multiplied by standard of living equals human impact on the biosphere; and

78.3.1. d Whereas a consumer in Canada consumes 16 times the quantity of resources consumed by a person in the developing world; and

78.3.1. e Whereas current Canadian immigration policy is based on "pay at the door" principles; and

78.3.1. f Whereas an unacceptable portion of people fleeing persecution are turned away from Canada

78.3.1 Resolved that BC seek a special deal for immigration management similar to that between the Canadian and Quebec governments transferring control over immigration from the federal to the provincial government

78.3.2 Further resolved that BC's immigration policy be to welcome political refugees (as determined by international standards) and immigration to re-unify the immediate family of Canadian residents

78.3.3 Further resolved that BC seek to phase in a goal of zero or negative population growth through increased direct aid to improve human rights and living conditions in developing countries and policies to decrease BC's birthrate

78.3.4 Further resolved that a policy of zero or negative population growth be adopted for the over-stressed and overburdened Georgia and Okanagan basins until a scientific audit of these regions' carrying capacity is carried out

78.3.5 Further resolved that we oppose settling on unceded First Nations' land without their approval

78.3.6 Further resolved that growth boundaries be developed for each bioregion

78.4.1 Population Density

78.4.1. a Whereas problems exist in current urban planning

78.4.1 Resolved that municipalities be encouraged to maintain the same aggregate density

LIMITS TO POPULATION

Is not possible to plan for sustainability without considering population. Greens feel that population levels in Ontario and Canada must be reduced considerably. This should be accomplished through education, providing opportunities for women and reducing immigration. We also suggest removing any tax credits for second and subsequent children, as well as the elimination of all baby bonuses. (GREEN PARTY OF ONTARIO, 1994)

* TO ENCOURAGE increased densification of residential areas including development of secondary suites to increase the currently insufficient industrial, agricultural and parkland

areas within cities (ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1995)

NEEDS A COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

NATIONAL DEFENCE (\$10,304,500,000)

1999 was the culmination of the Decade devoted to the furtherance of international law, and 2000 is the beginning of the Decade of a Culture of Peace. A culture of peace will be achieved through the "force of compliance". Through over 50 years of international agreements, the Canadian government has incurred obligations, made commitments and created expectations related to the promotion of the public trust. In a General Assembly resolution from 1981, for example, expectations were created that governments would reduce the military budget. The Canadian government has the opportunity of being at the forefront of promoting a culture of peace by reducing the military budget by 50% and relocating 3 billion into health care, 1 billion into higher education, 1 billion to Human Resources into an 'Anti-poverty fund for poor children and their families, and 304,500,000, to the department of environment. Two billion could be redirected into conversion programs linked with Just transition programs for affected workers, and 3 billion redirected into a natural and anthropogenic disaster prevention and mitigation training program and into promoting a culture of peace through the "force of compliance". This program could be used to prepare the Canadian military for the expected increase in weather related events brought about through climate change. This program could also be mandated to prevent risks incurred by the Federal government such as the berthing of nuclear armed or nuclear capable vessels, the continued use of bases such as the Nanoose weapons testing range, and the use and disposing of depleted uranium from military activities. 304,500,000 transferred to the department of environment to supplement the cost of restoring sites damaged through military activities.

DEPARTMENT/FORCES EXECUTIVE

REVENUE

MILITARY PENSIONS

MARITIME FORCES

LAND FORCES

AIRFORCES

Joint Operations and civil Emergency

Preparedness

Communications and Information

Management

Support to the Personnel function

Material, Infrastructure and

Environment support

Department/Forces Executive

GRANTS

Joint Operations and Civil Emergency Preparedness

Research Fellowship --Emergency Planning

Support to the Personnel Function

Payments to dependants of certain members
of the RCAF

Department/Forces Executive

Civil pensions and annuities

Mrs. Mary Whittington

Mr. R.P Thompson

Conference of Defence Associations

Army Cadet League of Canada

Navy League of Canada

Royal Canadian Navy Benevolent Fund

RCAF Benevolent Fund

Security and Defence Forum

Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies

Centre for Conflict Studies

Canadian Institute of International Affairs

Institute of Environment Monitoring
and Research

CONTRIBUTIONS

Joint operations and Civil Emergency Preparedness

provinces and municipalities pursuant to

the Emergency Preparedness Act

Contribution to the royal society of Canada

Emergency Preparedness partners

Provinces for assistance

Civil Air Search and Rescue Association

International Maritime Satellite Organization

Support to the Personnel Function

Defence Services Pension Continuation Act

Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act

Materiel, Infrastructural

and Environment support

Provinces and municipalities for capital

assistance project 4,650,000

NATO Military budgets and Agencies

NATO Infrastructure (capital expenditures)

Mutual Aid

NATO Allied Command Rapid

reaction Corps Headquarters

Military training assistance program

Canadian International Peace-keeping Centre

UN standby forces High-Readiness Brigade

Biological and Chemical Defence Review committee

Joint Strike Fighter Project

Kativik Regional Government

A Green Party government would undertake:

- * to enforce the World Court decision which affirmed that the use or threat of nuclear weapons is contrary to international humanitarian law.
- * to terminate international training exercises with offensive purposes on Canadian soil. This includes low-level flying exercises in Goose Bay, Labrador, cruise missile testing in Cold Lake, Alberta and submarine training in Nanoose Bay, British Columbia.
- * to convert the manufacturing of arms to sustainable and useful production.
- * to reduce the military budget by 50% and transfer the savings into achieving a culture of peace-the guaranteeing of human rights, the protecting of the environment, the preventing of conflict, and the creating of socially equitable and environmentally sound work.
- * to withdraw from the global arms race, including through the phasing out of uranium mining
- * to promote the banning of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, and land mines.
- * to close Canadian waters and ports to nuclear armed and/or powered warships;
- * to establish a civilian-based national defence program that would train citizens in unarmed national defense initiatives.
- * to permit the redirection of taxes from the military to promote peace initiatives.

90.0 DEFENCE

90.1 Nuclear Weapons Free Canada

*] TO ACT ON ADDRESSING THE ISSUE THAT] the international nuclear industry complex is intimately tied in with the nuclear arms race; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO [INITIATE, PROMOTE] support a nuclear free policy for Canada which includes:

cessation of exploration for and mining of radioactive materials;

the shut down of the nuclear industry including nuclear power plants;

the cessation of trade in nuclear technology inside and outside Canada with the exception (at this time) of that related to medical research; and

the banning of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons technology from Canadian territory. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO declare Canada a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and require proof that persons or vehicles wishing to enter Canada ([via] land, sea, or air) are not carrying nuclear weapons; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO endorse the concept of an International Arctic Nordic Nuclear Weapons Free Zone; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

* TO close Canadian ports and related facilities to all nuclear-powered vessels. (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1988)

90.2 Peace and Security

(B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* [TO MAKE CITIZEN AWARE THAT] the major threats to our security are changing climate, ozone depletion, diminishing resources, and deterioration of air quality, water, and soil; and (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* [TO ENSURE] that the spending of defense budgets and the training and use of defense personnel should address environmental protection and ecological preservation. This could include research of environmental abuse, ensuring environmental legislation is carried out, monitoring toxic storage facilities and organizing clean up programs; (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990)

* TO [ENSURE THAT] defense forces perform treaty verification, search and rescue, and ecological reclamation (B.C. B.C. POLICY CONVENTION, 1990); and

* TO [ENSURE] that all activities performed by defense forces be done non violently and that

training methods address the [FIND COMPLETION]

JULY JULY1998

COMMENT + ST. LOUIS BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION

From the July 17 -19, 1998, International Bio-devastation I Conference, St. Louis, USA.

Approved in principle in the plenary.

- TO BAN GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND CROPS, THE HUMAN GENOME DIVERSITY PROJECT, TERMINATOR GENE AND EXPLOITATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR PRIVATE PROFIT
- TO INSTITUTE A FAIR AND JUST TRANSITION PROGRAM FOR AFFECTED FARMERS AND COMMUNITIES

MINDFUL THAT;

THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE affirms that where there is a threat to human health or to the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat. The precautionary principle has long been a tenet of international customary law and as such is required to be integrated into state law.

THE REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLE means that where there is a reasonable apprehension that a process or product may pose a significant threat to human health or to the environment, the onus of proof is on the proponent to establish that the product or process is safe, and serves demonstrable public needs, rather than on the opponents to demonstrate harm. Many nations have also undertaken to adhere to this principle.

THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS PRINCIPLE affirms that extreme care should be taken to prevent consequences that are likely to be unexpected, possibly long-term, and thus difficult to determine through tests. At recent international conferences, the member states of the United Nations have committed themselves to observe the Prevention of Disasters Principle including both natural human caused (anthropogenic) disasters.

THE PREVENTION OF TRANSFER TO OTHER STATES OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ensures that substances and activities that are harmful to human health or that cause environmental destruction will not be transferred to other states.

THE PREVENTION OF ACTIVITIES THAT ARE CULTURALLY INAPPROPRIATE PRINCIPLE

ensures that nothing shall be done on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental harm or be culturally inappropriate.

THE INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE ensures the rights of future generations and the right of a child to a safe environment.

THE NUREMBERG PRINCIPLE holds that citizens are morally obliged to act to oppose unjust laws and unjust state actions.

These principles have been endorsed by the member states of the United Nations. Many governments have disregarded these principles in giving uncritical support to corporations engaged in genetic experimentation and in promoting genetic engineering in agribusiness applications.

AFFIRMING THAT:

The introduction of genetically modified substances is an irresponsible experiment being conducted on the entire planet, with little or no research its effects on the environment or human health. Genetically modified organisms are by definition new life forms which, if released into the natural environment, may well have unanticipated synergistic interactions with an unlimited range of existing organisms. The introduced genes have the potential to spread out of control, both by cross-pollination to related species and horizontal transfer to unrelated species. For instance, pollen from crops carrying the terminator gene -- the gene that renders the seed from a crop infertile -- may disperse and infect crops in other fields, also rendering them infertile. There are also well founded concerns about the unintended effects of introducing foreign genetic material into organisms which are ingested by humans, which may include toxins and allergens.

The introduction of new organisms has potential ramifications which are complex, long-term, and unpredictable. The prevention of anthropogenic disasters must surely include avoiding the introduction of new procedures and substances with such far reaching ramifications, especially where neither the benefits nor the needs for them are yet proven. These complex ramifications may be difficult or impossible to assess with sufficient certainty to justify production.

NOTING THAT: that there is new evidence of hazards:

* Herbicide resistant transgenes have spread to wild relatives by cross pollination in both oilseed rape and sugar beet (Brookes, 1999) creating many species of potential superweeds. One study shows that transgenes may be up to 30 times more likely to escape than the plant's own genes (Bergelson, J, Purrington, B and Wichmann, G, 1998).

- Bt-toxins engineered into a wide range of transgenic plants already released into the environment may build up in the soil and have devastating impacts on pollinators and other beneficial insects (Crecchi, C and Stotzky, G, 1998)
- Serious doubts over the safety of transgenic foods are raised by new revelations on the results of animal feeding experiments. Potatoes engineered with snowdrop lectin fed to rats caused highly significant reduction in width of many organs, impairment of immunological responsiveness and signs suggestive of viral infection. (Leake, C. and Fraser, L (1999).
- Research from the Netherlands show that antibiotic resistant marker genes from genetically engineered bacteria at a substantial frequency of 10^{-7} in an artificial gut (MacKenzie, D, 1999).

There is sufficient concern about genetically engineered foods and sufficient anticipatory scientific concern about the possible interaction of genetically engineered crops with existing organisms to justify the banning of genetically modified foods and crops. It is possible that no test could be devised that would be comprehensive enough to demonstrate the safety of introducing genetically modified organisms, because of the complexities which can arise from their interaction with existing organisms.

CONCERNED THAT

Government representatives at the recent meeting of the Codex Alimentarius in Ottawa ignored citizens' call for urgent action to label existing genetically engineered foods, and to extend the Codex Alimentarius' terms of reference to include a call for banning genetically engineered foods. The representatives of the Codex Alimentarius had the unique opportunity to finally demonstrate that the global community is prepared to prevent future generations from being exposed to the effects of present negligence. In addition, the Global Community failed to negotiate a Biosafety Protocol.

WE ARE FURTHER CONCERNED THAT

universities have entered into substantive contracts with agribusiness companies involved with genetically engineered foods; and that many agribusiness companies have been exploiting indigenous peoples' knowledge of esoteric organisms and their medicinal effects;

AND WE REJECT

The myth perpetuated by Monsanto and the Biotechnology industry that the world cannot be fed without genetic engineering, and that small farmers do not feed the world;

WHILE a considerable percentage of the world's known biodiversity is located in developing countries, any effective mechanism for the protection of and reward for the local custodians of these genetic resources is being stalled by northern, industrialized nations.

THEREFORE, WE CALL UPON: --

The United Nations to call upon member states of the United Nations:

* to act immediately to call for the implementation of existing International declarations, conventions, covenants, treaties on human rights and the environment to support the cancellation of the human genome diversity project, the patenting of seeds, and all further commercial exploitation of indigenous peoples and of the knowledge of indigenous

peoples;

• to prevent, under the Convention on Biological Diversity (a) the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms, and (b) the development of pesticide resistant crops;

• to immediately halt the harvesting of genetic material of indigenous peoples and to demand that these efforts be replaced with international dedication to preserving the existence of indigenous peoples and their culture;

• to prevent "bio-prospecting" -- exploiting and patenting the knowledge of indigenous peoples;

• to not defeat the purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity by failing to invoke the precautionary principle to justify the banning of the production of genetically engineered foods and crops;

* to recognize that conservation of Biodiversity is antithetical to the development and altering through genetic engineering;

* to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms;

* to call for an immediate moratorium on research, development, release, and movement of genetically engineered foods and crops; including those modified for producing industrial chemical and pharmaceutical products, XENOTRANPLANTATION RESEARCH AND EXPLOITATION, HUMAN EMBRYO RESEARCH AND EXPLOITATION AND HUMAN CLONING.

- * to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the development of pesticide resistant crops;
- * to ban genetically engineered foods and immediately remove all genetically engineered foods from the food distribution system;
- * to institute an immediate ban on genetically engineered Bovine Growth Hormone, and endorse the campaign to rid rBGH from school milk (passed in plenary);
- * to keep forests, farms and food safe, and to oppose the genetic engineering of all plants and animals (passed in plenary);
- * to abolish patents of genetic sequences and living organisms in the form of "intellectual property rights" (passed in plenary);
- * to stop the national violence initiative project (U.S.), and to immediately halt the drugging of black and Latino children in the name of their supposed "genetic predisposition" to committing crimes because neither behaviour nor intelligence is racially or genetically determined (passed in plenary);
- * to disband the human genome diversity project and end the colonization of the genes of indigenous people (passed in plenary);
- * to immediately cease the administration of experimental and genetically engineered drugs to prisoners, people living on American Indian reservations, and people in so-called "third world" countries (passed in plenary);
- to ban "terminator" seed technology and patents, and to immediately cease all "terminator" tests and ban its application (passed in plenary);
- to encourage smaller-scaled organic farming, local food systems, home-scale gardening, and ecosystem restoration and to oppose the consolidation of corporate and monocrop farming and their reliance on genetic engineering and toxic herbicides and insecticides (passed in plenary);
- to urge the Grammeen bank to discontinue all further "partnerships" with Monsanto and its affiliated corporations;
- to discontinue all financial support for agribusiness, and to financially support and promote organic agriculture;
- to ensure that the designation of "organic" does not include genetically engineered food, irradiated food or related practices;
- to prevent the transfer to other state particularly developing states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, and to recognize that compliance with this principle from the Rio Declaration would entail the prevention of transfer of genetically modified organisms;
- to condemn the use of genetic screening to discriminate against employees;

- to implement the 1986 UN resolution to ensure that the use of scientific technology is in peace and for the benefit of humanity;
- to guarantee the farmers right to produce seeds and to recognize this as a human right in fulfilling the guaranteed right to food;
- to call upon states to implement the right of citizens to organically grown, affordable, accessible food;
- to ensure that citizens are fed clean, nutritional organically grown food before food is authorized for export;
- to condemn the conversion of sensitive ecosystems for ranches and cattle production;
- to condemn the round table approach to decision making that compromises ethics, that fosters and condones conflict of interest, undermines principle and leads to the lowest common denominator;
- to act on the commitment made in 1972 to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction, and to enter into a binding agreement as a Convention for the Elimination of the Production of Biological Weapons, to not allow vested economic interest of biotechnological and genetic engineering industries to thwart the resolve to negotiate this convention;
- to endorse October 15 the Eve of World Food day as the Global Days of Action against Genetically engineered food, and subsequent Global Days of Action against genetically engineered foods and crops. PAGES 5-14 NOT INCLUDED

The Nation States:

- to oppose the extension of intellectual property rights to life forms, whether it be for humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, or their genes, cells or other parts;
- to change provisions in patent acts to prevent theft of biodiversity related knowledge;
- to refuse to grant patents to corporations for methods and products based on traditional practices, or other information gleaned from the collective knowledge and wisdom of indigenous peoples with respect to the medicinal use of plants and animals or any other matter without fair royalties being paid to those peoples;
- to refuse to issue patents for life forms and to refuse to recognize life form patents issued elsewhere;
- to oblige corporations to discontinue the use of the "terminator gene" which destroys the fertility of seeds;

- to transfer existing funding and support for agribusiness and for genetically engineered projects to socially equitable and environmentally sound organic agriculture, and to institute a fair and just transition program for farmers and communities affected economically by the banning of genetically engineered crops;
- to implement the 1986 United Nations resolution to ensure that the use of scientific technology is in peace and for the benefit of humanity;
- to deny non-profit and charitable status to NGOs that receive funding from corporations and their affiliates;
- to prevent the collusion between regulatory bodies, universities and corporations;
- to condemn the practice of corporations of requiring farmers to sign gene-licensing agreements, and of hiring informers to report on farming practices;
- to guarantee the farmers right to save seeds;
- to revoke charters and licenses of corporations for violation of human rights, including labour rights, denying social justice, destroying the environment, undermining economic self-sufficiency, or contributing to conflict, violence and war;
- to ensure that regulatory agencies are not promoters of the technology.
- To convert chemically dependent genetically engineered farms to organic farms, and to support a fair and just transition program for affected farmers and communities.

The World Bank, IMF, and Development Agencies:

- to refuse to fund all agribusiness and genetically engineered food research and development;
- to fund only socially equitable and environmentally sound organic agriculture;
- to discontinue structural adjustment programs and forgive third world debt;
- to no longer conceive of the refusal to accept genetically engineered foods and seeds as a barrier to trade.

The Regulatory Agencies:

- to provide for stiff regulations preventing the development, distribution, patenting etc. of genetically engineered foods;
- to establish regulations which will phase out agribusiness and promote socially equitable and environmentally sound organic agriculture;

- to no longer conceive the refusal to accept genetically engineered foods and seeds as being a barrier to trade.

The Universities:

- to discontinue all further support research genetically engineered foods and crops;
- to cancel all existing contracts with corporations that are researching and developing genetically engineered foods and crops;
- to voluntarily put into the public domain all existing research data so that patents based on such findings cannot be obtained.

The Wholesale and Retail Industry:

- to communicate to the companies that produce genetically engineered food the refusal to carry genetically engineered foods;
- to move towards supporting and promoting organically grown products;
- to ensure that the produce is not genetically engineered and post notices to that effect;
- to refuse to sell genetically engineered foods and to communicate this refusal to companies that produce such food.

The Growers:

- to refuse to purchase seeds from any of the companies that engage in the research and development of genetically engineered foods;
- to ensure a larger gene pool to present seed diversity;
- to work on continued research into crops that are naturally resistant to disease;
- to lobby for the banning of the "terminator" gene.

The Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):

- to refuse to accept funding from corporations or corporate affiliations or front groups;
- to ensure that the terms of reference in decision making processes is broad enough to address the issues related to whether the activity or substance should be engaged in or produced in the first place;

- to discourage the undermining of resolve to do what is necessary by being satisfied with what is possible or "reasonable";
- to work with farmers on mutual information and education about the hazards of Genetically engineered foods;
- to refuse to settle for half way measures and partial solutions in the quest for being reasonable.

The Citizens:

- to urge governments, regulatory agencies, universities, and wholesale and retail industry to discontinue all further development and distribution of genetically engineered food;

I had been asked to speak at the final plenary to prepare during the conference I wrote down all the strong statements during the conference. I was continually calling for banning of genetically engineered foods and crops ; others were calling for labeling Near the end, there seemed to be more support for banning

I undertook to draft a declaration based on the notes I had taken during the conference to be presented, along with the representative from the EU, in the last plenary.

EXHIBIT

ST LOUIS

BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION

July 19, 1998

Background:

From July 17 -19, 1998 the First Grassroots Gathering on Bio-devastation: Genetic Engineering took place St Louis, USA. This conference was hosted by the Gateway Green Alliance party, the Pure food Campaign, Social Ecology Institute, and the Edmonds Institute. The Declaration was presented at the panel on Global Organizing for Citizen empowerment, and was adopted in principle in the final plenary on July 19.

The Declaration was formed throughout the Conference as a compilation of concerns expressed and statements of action proposed by the participants at the conference. It is not the final version and needs to be organized, edited and is being circulated for further clarification and strengthening.

In addition in the final plenary, resolutions were passed in calling for (i) Disbanding the Human Genome Project and ending the colonization of the genes of indigenous peoples; (ii) opposing the genetic engineering of all plants and animals; (iii) banning genetically engineered bovine Growth hormone; (iv) banning the terminator gene, and the production of genetically engineered foods; (v) condemning the reliance on genetic engineering and toxic herbicides and insecticides; (vi) Abolishing patents of genetic sequences and living organisms in the form of intellectual property rights

The above resolutions passed at the plenary in final form will form part of the Bio-devastation Declaration.

This Conference has been a basis for the establishment of a global movement against genetically engineered foods and associated issues. It was agreed that every effort will be made to participate in the Global days of action on October 15 —on the eve of the World food day. ADOPTED IN PRINCIPLE CIRCULATED FOR FURTHER COMMENT AND ENDORSEMENT:

ST LOUIS BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION

TO BAN

GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS,

THE HUMAN GENOME PROJECT, TERMINATOR GENE AND

EXPLOITATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR PRIVATE PROFIT

MINDFUL THAT THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE affirms that where there is a threat to

human health or to the environment, the lack of full scientific

certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to

prevent the threat. The precautionary principle has long been a tenet

of international customary law and as such is required to be

integrated into state law.

THE REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLE means that where there is a reasonable

apprehension that a process or product may pose a significant threat to

human health or to the environment, the onus is on the proponent to

establish that the product or process is safe, and serves demonstrable public needs, rather than on the

opponents to demonstrate harm. Many nations have also undertaken to adhere to this principle

THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS PRINCIPLE affirms that extreme care should be taken to prevent consequences that are likely to be unexpected, possibly long-term, and thus difficult to determine through tests. At recent international conferences, the member states of the United Nations have committed themselves to observe the Prevention of Disasters Principle including both natural human caused (anthropogenic) ecological disasters.

THE PREVENTION OF TRANSFER TO OTHER STATES OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ensures that substances and activities that are harmful to human health or that cause environmental destruction will not be transferred to other states

THE PREVENTION OF ACTIVITIES THAT ARE CULTURALLY INAPPROPRIATE PRINCIPLE ensures that nothing shall be done on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental harm or be culturally inappropriate

THE INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE ensures the rights of future generations and the right of a child to a safe environment

THE NUREMBERG PRINCIPLE holds that citizens are morally obliged to act to oppose unjust laws and unjust state actions.

These principles have been endorsed by the member states of the United Nations.

Many governments have disregarded these principles in giving uncritical support to corporations engaged in genetic experimentation and in promoting genetic engineering in agribusiness applications.

AFFIRMING THAT:

The introduction of genetically modified substances is an irresponsible experiment being conducted on the entire planet, with little or no research on with respect to its effects on the environment or human health. Genetically modified organisms are by definition new

life forms which, if released into the natural environment, may well have unanticipated synergistic interactions with an unlimited range of existing organisms. For instance, pollen from crops carrying the terminator gene- the gene that renders the seed from a crop infertile- may disperse and infect crops in other fields, also rendering them infertile. There are also well founded concerns about the unknown effects of introducing animal genetic material into plants which are ingested by humans.

The introduction of new organisms has potential ramifications which are complex, long-term, uncertain and ambiguous. The prevention of anthropogenic disasters must surely include avoiding the introduction of new procedures and substances with such far reaching ramifications, especially where there has been hardly any effort, let alone sufficient time to determine the nature and extent of the potential deleterious impact on health and on the environment.

Genetically altered foods will have epidemiological and toxicological properties more like drugs than like food. They must therefore be subject to tests for mutagenicity and carcinogenicity, for their effect on fetuses during pregnancy, their long-term side effects, their interactive effects with other drugs chemicals, or GM foods, and so on. In addition, they must be tested on common bacteria of the human (and other animal) microbial ecologies. We must know whether an antibiotic marker gene can pass antibiotic resistance to pathogens, or if it can recombine or transfer to bacteria or viruses, etc. These tests and their complex ramifications may be difficult or impossible to assess with sufficient certainty to justify production.

NOTING THAT:

The absence of proven deleterious consequences on health and the environment must not be used to justify the production of potentially calamitous and untested substances, including genetically engineering foods.

There is sufficient concern about genetically engineered foods and sufficient anticipatory scientific concern about the possible interaction of genetically engineered crops with existing organisms to justify the banning of genetically modified foods and other organisms until their potential interaction with existing organisms has been thoroughly tested in complete isolation from the natural environment. It is possible that no test could be devised that would be comprehensive enough to demonstrate the safety of introducing genetically modified organisms, because of the complexities which can arise from their interaction with existing organisms.

OUTRAGED THAT:

Government representatives at the recent meeting of the Codex Alimentarius in Ottawa ignored citizens' call for urgent action to label existing genetically engineered foods, and to extend the Codex Alimentarius' terms of reference to include a call for banning genetically engineered foods. The representatives of the Codex Alimentarius had the unique opportunity to finally demonstrate that the global community is prepared to prevent future generations from being exposed to the effects of our negligence.

WE ARE FURTHER OUTRAGED that universities have entered into substantive contracts with pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies

involved with genetically modified organisms, including genetically engineered foods; and that many pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies have been exploiting indigenous peoples' knowledge of esoteric organisms and their medicinal effects;

AND WE REJECT the myth perpetuated by Monsanto and the Biotechnology industry that the world cannot be fed without genetic engineering, and that small farmers do not feed the world.

WHILST a considerable percentage of the world's known biodiversity is located in developing countries, any effective mechanism for the protection of and reward for the local custodians of these genetic resources is being stalled by northern, industrialized nations.

THEREFOR, WE CALL UPON:

The United Nations

to call upon member states of the United Nations:

- to act immediately to call for the implementation of existing international declarations, conventions, covenants, treaties on human rights and the environment to support the cancellation of the human genome project, the patenting of seeds, and all further commercial exploitation of indigenous peoples and of the knowledge of indigenous peoples. and also to prevent, under the Convention on Biological Diversity
 - (a) the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms, and
 - (b) the development of pesticide resistant crops

- to immediately halt to harvesting genetic material of indigenous peoples and to demand that these efforts be replaced with international dedication to preserving the existence of indigenous peoples and their culture.

- to prevent "bio-prospecting" — exploiting and patenting the knowledge of indigenous peoples

- to not defeat the purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity by failing to invoke the precautionary principle to justify the banning of the production of genetically engineered foods
- to recognize that conservation of Biodiversity is antithetical to the development and altering through genetic engineering
- to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms
- to call for an immediate moratorium on research, development, release, and movement of genetically engineered organisms
- to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the development of pesticide resistant crops
- to ban genetically engineered foods and immediately remove all genetically engineered foods from the food distribution system
- to institute an immediate ban on genetically engineered Bovine Growth Hormone, endorsing the campaign to rid rBGH from school milk. (passed in plenary)
- TO KEEP OUR FORESTS, FARMS AND FOOD SAFE, AND OPPOSING THE GENETIC ENGINEERING OF ALL PLANTS AND ANIMALS. (PASSED IN PLENARY)

- TO ABOLISH PATENTS OF GENETIC SEQUENCES AND LIVING ORGANISMS IN THE FORM OF "INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS." (PASSED IN PLENARY)
- TO STOP STOPPING THE NATIONAL VIOLENCE INITIATIVE PROJECT (U.S.), AND AN IMMEDIATE HALT TO THE DRUGGING OF BLACK AND LATINO CHILDREN IN THE NAME OF THEIR SUPPOSED "GENETIC PREDISPOSITION" TO COMMITTING CRIMES. (CONTRARY TO THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE VIOLENCE INITIATIVE PROJECT, THE CONVENTION ASSERTED, NEITHER BEHAVIOR NOR INTELLIGENCE IS RACIALLY OR GENETICALLY DETERMINED.) (PASSED IN PLENARY)

- TO DISBAND THE HUMAN GENOME DIVERSITY PROJECT AND PUTTING AN END TO THE COLONIZATION OF THE GENES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE. (PASSED IN PLENARY)
- TO IMMEDIATELY CESS THE ADMINISTRATION OF EXPERIMENTAL AND

GENETICALLY ENGINEERED DRUGS TO PRISONERS, PEOPLE LIVING ON AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AND PEOPLE IN SO-CALLED "THIRD WORLD" COUNTRIES. (PASSED IN PLENARY)

- TO BAN "TERMINATOR" SEED TECHNOLOGY AND PATENT THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF ALL "TERMINATOR" TESTS AND A BANNING OF ITS APPLICATION. (PASSED IN PLENARY)

- TO ENCOURAGE SMALLER-SCALED ORGANIC FARMING, LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS, HOME-SCALE GARDENING, AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION. THE CONVENTION OPPOSED THE CONSOLIDATION OF CORPORATE AND MONOCROP FARMING AND THEIR RELIANCE ON

GENETIC ENGINEERING AND TOXIC HERBICIDES AND INSECTICIDES. (PASSED IN PLENARY)

ADOPTED IN PRINCIPLE CIRCULATED FOR FURTHER COMMENT AND ENDORSEMENT:

1998 ST LOUIS BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION ADOPTED IN PRINCIPLE AT THE PLENARY OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE GREEN PARTIES OF AMERICAS IN OAXACA MEXICO

TO BAN GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS,
THE HUMAN GENOME PROJECT, TERMINATOR GENE AND
EXPLOITATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR PRIVATE PROFIT

MINDFUL THAT

THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE affirms that where there is a threat to human health or to the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat. The precautionary principle has long been a tenet of international customary law and as such is required to be integrated into state law.

THE REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLE means that where there is a reasonable apprehension that a process or product may pose a significant threat to human health or to the environment, the onus is on the proponent to establish that the product or process is safe, and serves demonstrable public needs, rather than on the opponents to demonstrate harm. Many nations have also undertaken to adhere to this principle

THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS PRINCIPLE affirms that extreme care should be taken to prevent consequences that are likely to be unexpected, possibly long-term, and thus difficult to determine through tests. At recent international conferences, the member states of the United Nations have committed themselves to observe the Prevention of Disasters Principle including both natural human caused (anthropogenic) disasters.

THE PREVENTION OF TRANSFER TO OTHER STATES OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ensures that substances and activities that are harmful to human health or that cause environmental destruction will not be transferred to other states

THE PREVENTION OF ACTIVITIES THAT ARE CULTURALLY INAPPROPRIATE PRINCIPLE ensures that nothing shall be done on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental harm or be culturally inappropriate

THE INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE ensures the rights of future generations and the right of a child to a safe environment

THE NUREMBERG PRINCIPLE holds that citizens are morally obliged to act to oppose unjust laws and unjust state actions.

These principles have been endorsed by the member states of the United Nations. Many governments have disregarded these principles in giving uncritical support to corporations engaged in genetic experimentation and in promoting genetic engineering in agribusiness applications.

AFFIRMING THAT:

The introduction of genetically modified substances is an irresponsible experiment being conducted on the entire planet, with

little or no research on with respect to its effects on the environment or human health. Genetically modified organisms are by definition new life forms which, if released into the natural environment, may well have unanticipated synergistic interactions with an unlimited range of existing organisms. For instance, pollen from crops carrying the terminator gene- the gene that renders the seed from a crop infertile- may disperse and infect crops in other fields, also rendering them infertile. There are also well founded concerns about the unknown effects of introducing animal genetic material into plants which are ingested by humans.

The introduction of new organisms has potential ramifications which are complex, long-term, uncertain and ambiguous. The prevention of anthropogenic disasters must surely include avoiding the introduction of new procedures and substances with such far reaching ramifications, especially where there has been hardly any effort, let alone sufficient time to determine the nature and extent of the potential deleterious impact on health and on the environment.

Genetically altered foods will have epidemiological and toxicological properties more like drugs than like food. They must therefore be subject to tests for mutagenicity and carcinogenicity, for their effect on fetuses during pregnancy, their long-term side effects, their interactive effects with other drugs chemicals, or GM foods, and so on. In addition, they must be tested on common bacteria of the human (and other animal) microbial ecologies. We must know whether an antibiotic marker gene can pass antibiotic resistance to pathogens, or if it can recombine or transfer to bacteria or viruses, etc. These

tests and their complex ramifications may be difficult or impossible to assess with sufficient certainty to justify production.

NOTING THAT:

The absence of proven deleterious consequences on health and the environment must not be used to justify the production of potentially calamitous and untested substances, including genetically engineering foods.

There is sufficient concern about genetically engineered foods and sufficient anticipatory scientific concern about the possible interaction of genetically engineered crops with existing organisms to justify the banning of genetically modified foods and other organisms until their potential interaction with existing organisms has been thoroughly tested in complete isolation from the natural environment. It is possible that no test could be devised that would be comprehensive enough to demonstrate the safety of introducing genetically modified organisms, because of the complexities which can arise from their interaction with existing organisms.

OUTRAGED THAT:

Government representatives at the recent meeting of the Codex Alimentarius in Ottawa ignored citizens' call for urgent action to label existing genetically engineered foods, and to extend the Codex Alimentarius' terms of reference to include a call for banning genetically engineered foods. The representatives of the Codex Alimentarius had the unique opportunity to finally demonstrate that the global community is prepared to prevent future generations from being exposed to the effects of our negligence.

WE ARE FURTHER OUTRAGED that universities have entered into substantive contracts with pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies involved with genetically modified organisms, including genetically engineered foods; and that many pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies have been exploiting indigenous peoples' knowledge of esoteric organisms and their medicinal effects;

AND WE REJECT the myth perpetuated by Monsanto and the Biotechnology industry that the world cannot be fed without genetic engineering, and that small farmers do not feed the world.

WHILST a considerable percentage of the world's known biodiversity is located in developing countries, any effective mechanism for the protection of and reward for the local custodians of these genetic resources is being stalled by northern, industrialized nations.

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(PROPOSED CIRCULATED AND REVISED WITH CONSULTATION, MOVED BY JOAN RUSSOW , SECONDED BY GREEN PARTY REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND PASSED IN PRINCIPLE IN THE PLENARY)

() THAT in July 1998 I HAD TO MAKE A DIFFICULT DECISION ABOUT THE CLAYOQOT FUND

1998 July 1998 Felix Cruz arrested because of Clayoquot. There was an outstanding warrant for his arrest as a result of Clayoquot. the Green Party had set up a defence fund for the Clayoquot defenders. There was still about 10.000 in the fund. There was continual debate About the fund. The protesters in the Slocan had wanted us to transfer the fund to assist in the protest against Slocan Forest Products. while I supported the campaign in the Slocan ,I felt that the donors had give the money specifically to the defenders of Clayoquot Sound, and given that there were still outstanding warrants for the arrest of some protestors we should keep the fund for its original purpose

Pia Massey. Also had an outstanding warrant some of the fund was sent to her lawyer was Shulaman and her case was solved

Catherine Tyhurst.

() THAT in 1998 in July, I was contacted by Catherine Tyhursts, the lawyer for the arrestees told me that there were 40 outstanding warrants, and that she had been successful in ... Felix's case. But she was not able to obtain the names without the permission of the Friends of Clayoquot Sound. I contacted the Friends and I was told that they felt that they were no longer responsible. I guess they were afraid of legal repercussion

() THAT in July gave a presentation to VIVA on the Bio-devastation I Conferences

() THAT in 1998 July Gave a presentation on the Applicability of International Principles to the Issue of Genetically Engineered Foods and Crops. at the Bio-devastation 1 Conference, St Louis Mo. Drafted and presented the "Bio-devastation Declaration" at the Bio-devastation Conference.

() THAT in 1998 on July 12 I circulated before the Bio-devastation conference

The Unholy Alliance written in the 1998 by Dr Mae-Wan Ho

EXHIBIT

1975

The Unholy Alliance by Dr Mae-Wan Ho Genetic engineering biotechnology is inherently hazardous. It could lead to disasters far worse than those caused by accidents to nuclear installations. In the words of the author, "genes can replicate indefinitely, spread and recombine." For this reason the release of a genetically engineered microorganism that is lethal to humans could well spell the end of humanity. Unfortunately the proponents of this terrifying technology share a genetic determinist mindset that leads them to reject the inherently dangerous nature of their work. What is particularly worrying at first sight is the irresistible power of the large corporations which are pushing this technology. Suddenly, the brave new world dawns. Suddenly, as 1997 begins and the millennium is drawing to a close, men and women in the street are waking up to the realization that genetic engineering biotechnology is taking over every aspect of their daily lives. They are caught unprepared for the avalanche of products arriving, or soon to arrive, in their supermarkets: rapeseed oil, soybean, maize, sugar beet, squash, cucumber ... It started as a mere trickle less than three years ago - the BST-milk from cows fed genetically engineered bovine growth hormone to boost milk yield, and the tomato genetically engineered to prolong shelf life. They had provoked so much debate and opposition; as did indeed, the genetic screening tests for an increasing number of diseases. Surely, we wouldn't, and shouldn't, be rushed headlong into the brave new world. Back then, in order to quell our anxiety, a series of highly publicized "consensus conferences" and "public consultations" were carried out. Committees were set up by many European governments to consider the risks and the ethics, and the debates continued. The public were, however, only dimly aware of critics who deplored "tampering with nature" and "scrambling the genetic code of species" by introducing human genes into animals, and animal genes into vegetables. Warnings of unexpected effects on agriculture and biodiversity, of the dangers of irreversible "genetic pollution", warnings of genetic discrimination and the return of eugenics, as genetic screening and prenatal diagnosis became widely available, were marginalized. So too were condemnations of the immorality of the "patents on life" - transgenic animals, plants and seeds, taken freely by geneticists of developed countries from the Third World, as well as human genes and human cell lines from indigenous peoples. By and large, the public were lulled into a false sense of security, in the belief that the best scientists and the new breed of "bioethicists" in the country were busy considering the risks associated with the new biotechnology and the ethical issues raised. Simultaneously, glossy information pamphlets and reports, which aimed at promoting "public understanding" of genetic "modification" were widely distributed by the biotech industries and their friends, and endorsed by government scientists. "Genetic modification", we are told, is simply the latest in a "seamless" continuum of biotechnologies practised by human beings since the dawn of civilization, from bread and wine-making, to selective breeding. The significant advantage of genetic modification is that it is much more "precise", as genes can be individually isolated and transferred as

desired. Thus, the possible benefits promised to humankind are limitless. There is something to satisfy everyone. For those morally concerned about inequality and human suffering, it promises to feed the hungry with genetically modified crops able to resist pests and diseases and to increase yields. For those who despair of the present global environmental deterioration, it promises to modify strains of bacteria and higher plants that can degrade toxic wastes or mop up heavy metals(contaminants). For those hankering after sustainable agriculture, it promises to develop Greener, more environmentally friendly transgenic crops that will reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 1 de 11

<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 That is not all. It is in the realm of human genetics that the real revolution will be wrought. Plans to uncover the entire genetic blueprint of the human being would, we are told, eventually enable geneticists to diagnose, in advance, all the diseases that an individual will suffer in his or her lifetime, even before the individual is born, or even as the egg is fertilized in vitro. A whole gamut of specific drugs tailored to individual genetic needs can be designed to cure all diseases. The possibility of immortality is dangling from the horizons as the "longevity gene" is isolated. There are problems, of course, as there would be in any technology. The ethical issues have to be decided by the public. (By implication, the science is separate and not open to question.) The risks will be minimized. (Again, by implication, the risks have nothing to do with the science.) After all, nothing in life is without risk. Crossing roads is a risk. The new biotechnology (i.e. genetic engineering biotechnology) is under very strict government regulation, and the government's scientists and other experts will see to it that neither the consumer nor the environment will be unduly harmed. Then came the relaxation of regulation on genetically modified products, on grounds that over-regulation is compromising the "competitiveness" of the industry, and that hundreds of field trials have demonstrated the new biotechnology to be safe. And, in any case, there is no essential difference between transgenic plants produced by the new biotechnology and those produced by conventional breeding methods. (One prominent spokesperson for the industry even went as far as to refer to the varieties produced by conventional breeding methods, retrospectively, as "transgenics". (1) This was followed, a year later, by the avalanche of products approved, or seeking, approval marketing, for which neither segregation from non-genetically engineered produce nor labeling is required. One is left to wonder why, if the products are as safe and wonderful as claimed, they could not be segregated, as organic produce has been for years, so that consumers are given the choice of buying what they want. A few days later, as though acting on cue, the Association of British Insurers announced that, in future, people applying for life policies will have to divulge the results of any genetic tests they have taken. This is seen, by many, as a definite move towards open genetic discrimination. A few days later, a scientist of the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh

announced that they had successfully "cloned" a sheep from a cell taken from the mammary gland of an adult animal. "Dolly", the cloned lamb, is now seven months old. Of course it took nearly 300 trials to get one success, but no mention is made of the vast majority of the embryos that failed. Is that ethical? If it can be done on sheep, does it mean it can be done for human beings? Are we nearer to cloning human beings? The popular media went wild with heroic enthusiasm at one extreme to the horror of Frankenstein at the other. Why is this work only coming to public attention now, when the research has actually been going on for at least 10 years?(2) The public are totally unprepared. They are being plunged headlong, against their will, into the brave new genetically engineered world, in which giant, faceless multinational corporations will control every aspect of their lives, from the food they can eat, to the baby they can conceive and give birth to. (continues after box)

I should, right away, dispel the myth that genetic engineering is just like conventional breeding techniques. It is not. Genetic engineering bypasses conventional breeding by using the artificially constructed vectors to multiply copies of genes, and in many cases, to carry and smuggle genes into cells. Once inside cells, these vectors slot themselves into the host genome. In this way, transgenic organisms are made carrying the desired transgenes. The insertion of foreign genes into the host genome has long been known to have many harmful and fatal effects including cancer; and this is born out by the low success rate of creating desired transgenic organisms. Typically, a large number of eggs or embryos have to be injected or Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 2 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 infected with the vector to obtain a few organisms that successfully express the trans-gene. The most common vectors used in genetic engineering biotechnology are a chimaeric recombination of natural genetic parasites from different sources, including viruses causing cancers and other diseases in animals and plants, with their pathogenic functions 'crippled', and tagged with one or more antibiotic resistance 'marker' genes, so that cells transformed with the vector can be selected. For example, the vector most widely used in plant genetic engineering is derived from a tumour-inducing plasmid carried by the soil bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. In animals, vectors are constructed from retroviruses causing cancers and other diseases. A vector currently used in fish has a framework from the Moloney marine leukaemic virus, which causes leukaemia in mice, but can infect all mammalian cells. It has bits from the Rous Sarcoma virus, causing sarcomas in chickens, and from the vesicular stomatitis virus, causing oral lesions in cattle, horses, pigs and humans. Such mosaic vectors are particularly hazardous. Unlike natural parasitic genetic elements which have various degrees of host specificity, vectors used in genetic engineering, partly by design, and partly on account of their mosaic character, have the ability to overcome species barriers, and to infect a wide range of

species. Another obstacle to genetic engineering is that all organisms and cells have natural defence mechanisms that enable them to destroy or inactivate foreign genes, and trans-gene instability is a big problem for the industry. Vectors are now increasingly constructed to overcome those mechanisms that maintain the integrity of species. The result is that the artificially constructed vectors are especially good at carrying out horizontal gene transfer. Let me summarize why rDNA technology differs radically from conventional breeding techniques. 1. Genetic engineering recombines genetic material in the laboratory between species that do not interbreed in nature. 2. While conventional breeding methods shuffle different forms (alleles) of the same genes, genetic engineering enables completely new (exotic) genes to be introduced with unpredictable effects on the physiology and biochemistry of the resultant transgenic organism. 3. Gene multiplications and a high proportion of gene transfers are mediated by vectors which have the following undesirable characteristics: a. many are derived from disease-causing viruses, plasmids and mobile genetic elements - parasitic DNA that have the ability to invade cells and insert themselves into the cell's genome causing genetic damages. b. they are designed to break down species barriers so that they can shuttle genes between a wide range of species. Their wide host range means that they can infect many animals and plants, and in the process pick up genes from viruses of all these species to create new pathogens. c. they routinely carry genes for antibiotic resistance, which is already a big health problem. d. they are increasingly constructed to overcome the recipient species' defence mechanisms that break down or inactivate foreign DNA.

_____ Isn't it a bit late in the day to tell us that?, you ask. Yes and no. Yes, because I, who should, perhaps, have known better, was caught unprepared like the rest. And no, because there have been so many people warning us of that eventuality, who have campaigned tirelessly on our behalf, some of them going back to the earliest days of genetic engineering in the 1970s - although we have paid them little heed. No, it is not too late, if only because that is precisely what we tend to believe, and are encouraged to believe. A certain climate is created - that of being rapidly overtaken by events - Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 3 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 reinforcing the feeling that the tidal wave of progress brought on by the new biotechnology is impossible to stem, so that we may be paralyzed into accepting the inevitable, No, because we shall not give up, for the consequence of giving up is the brave new world, and soon after that, there may be no world at all. The gene genie is fast getting out of control. The practitioners of genetic engineering biotechnology, the regulators and the critics alike, have all underestimated the risks involved, which are inherent to genetic engineering biotechnology, particularly as misguided by an outmoded and erroneous world-view that comes from bad science. The dreams may already be turning into nightmares. That is why people like myself are calling for an immediate moratorium on further

releases and marketing of genetically engineered products, and for an independent public enquiry to be set up to look into the risks and hazards involved, taking into account the most comprehensive, scientific knowledge in addition to the social, moral implications. This would be most timely, as public opposition to genetic engineering biotechnology has been gaining momentum throughout Europe and the USA. In Austria, a record 1.2 million citizens, representing 20 per cent of the electorate, have signed a people's petition to ban genetically engineered foods, as well as deliberate releases of genetically modified organisms and patenting of life. Genetically modified foods were also rejected earlier by a lay people consultation in Norway, and by 95 per cent of consumers in Germany, as revealed by a recent survey. The European Parliament has voted by an overwhelming 407 to 2 majority to censure the Commission's authorization, in December 1996, for imports of Ciba-Geigy's transgenic maize into Europe, and is calling for imports to be suspended while the authorization is re-examined. The European Commission has decided that in the future genetically engineered seeds will be labeled, and is also considering proposals for retroactive labeling. Commissioner Emma Bonino is to set up a new scientific committee to deal with genetically engineered foods, members of The Unholy Alliance by Dr Mae-Wan Ho Genetic engineering biotechnology is inherently hazardous. It could lead to disasters far worse than those caused by accidents to nuclear installations. In the words of the author, "genes can replicate indefinitely, spread and recombine." For this reason the release of a genetically engineered microorganism that is lethal to humans could well spell the end of humanity. Unfortunately the proponents of this terrifying technology share a genetic determinist mindset that leads them to reject the inherently dangerous nature of their work. What is particularly worrying at first sight is the irresistible power of the large corporations which are pushing this technology. Suddenly, the brave new world dawns. Suddenly, as 1997 begins and the millennium is drawing to a close, men and women in the street are waking up to the realization that genetic engineering biotechnology is taking over every aspect of their daily lives. They are caught unprepared for the avalanche of products arriving, or soon to arrive, in their supermarkets: rapeseed oil, soybean, maize, sugar beet, squash, cucumber ... It started as a mere trickle less than three years ago - the BST-milk from cows fed genetically engineered bovine growth hormone to boost milk yield, and the tomato genetically engineered to prolong shelf life. They had provoked so much debate and opposition; as did indeed, the genetic screening tests for an increasing number of diseases. Surely, we wouldn't, and shouldn't, be rushed headlong into the brave new world. Back then, in order to quell our anxiety, a series of highly publicized "consensus conferences" and "public consultations" were carried out. Committees were set up by many European governments to consider the risks and the ethics, and the debates continued. The public were, however, only dimly aware of critics who deplored "tampering with nature" and "scrambling the genetic code of species" by introducing human genes into

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<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 That is not all. It is in the realm of human genetics that the real revolution will be wrought. Plans to uncover the entire genetic blueprint of the human being would, we are told, eventually enable geneticists to diagnose, in advance, all the diseases that an individual will suffer in his or her lifetime, even before the individual is born, or even as the egg is fertilized in vitro. A whole gamut of specific drugs tailored to individual genetic needs can be designed to cure all diseases. The possibility of immortality is dangling from the horizons as the "longevity gene" is isolated. There are problems, of course, as there would be in any technology. The ethical issues have to be decided by the public. (By implication, the science is separate and not open to question.) The risks will be minimized. (Again, by implication, the risks have nothing to do with the science.) After all, nothing in life is without risk. Crossing roads is a risk. The new biotechnology (i.e. genetic engineering biotechnology) is under very strict government regulation, and the government's scientists and other experts will see to it that neither the consumer nor the

environment will be unduly harmed. Then came the relaxation of regulation on genetically modified products, on grounds that over-regulation is compromising the "competitiveness" of the industry, and that hundreds of field trials have demonstrated the new biotechnology to be safe. And, in any case, there is no essential difference between transgenic plants produced by the new biotechnology and those produced by conventional breeding methods. (One prominent spokesperson for the industry even went as far as to refer to the varieties produced by conventional breeding methods, retrospectively, as "transgenics". (1) This was followed, a year later, by the avalanche of products approved, or seeking, approval marketing, for which neither segregation from non-genetically engineered produce nor labeling is required. One is left to wonder why, if the products are as safe and wonderful as claimed, they could not be segregated, as organic produce has been for years, so that consumers are given the choice of buying what they want. A few days later, as though acting on cue, the Association of British Insurers announced that, in future, people applying for life policies will have to divulge the results of any genetic tests they have taken. This is seen, by many, as a definite move towards open genetic discrimination. A few days later, a scientist of the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh announced that they had successfully "cloned" a sheep from a cell taken from the mammary gland of an adult animal. "Dolly", the cloned lamb, is now seven months old. Of course it took nearly 300 trials to get one success, but no mention is made of the vast majority of the embryos that failed. Is that ethical? If it can be done on sheep, does it mean it can be done for human beings? Are we nearer to cloning human beings? The popular media went wild with heroic enthusiasm at one extreme to the horror of Frankenstein at the other. Why is this work only coming to public attention now, when the research has actually been going on for at least 10 years?(2) The public are totally unprepared. They are being plunged headlong, against their will, into the brave new genetically engineered world, in which giant, faceless multinational corporations will control every aspect of their lives, from the food they can eat, to the baby they can conceive and give birth to. (continues after box)

I should, right away, dispel the myth that genetic engineering is just like conventional breeding techniques. It is not. Genetic engineering bypasses conventional breeding by using the artificially constructed vectors to multiply copies of genes, and in many cases, to carry and smuggle genes into cells. Once inside cells, these vectors slot themselves into the host genome. In this way, transgenic organisms are made carrying the desired transgenes. The insertion of foreign genes into the host genome has long been known to have many harmful and fatal effects including cancer; and this is born out by the low success rate of creating desired transgenic organisms. Typically, a large number of eggs or embryos have to be injected or Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho

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07/03/2003 infected with the vector to obtain a few organisms that successfully express the trans-gene. The most common vectors used in genetic engineering biotechnology are a chimeric recombination of natural genetic parasites from different sources, including viruses causing cancers and other diseases in animals and plants, with their pathogenic functions 'crippled', and tagged with one or more antibiotic resistance 'marker' genes, so that cells transformed with the vector can be selected. For example, the vector most widely used in plant genetic engineering is derived from a tumour-inducing plasmid carried by the soil bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. In animals, vectors are constructed from retroviruses causing cancers and other diseases. A vector currently used in fish has a framework from the Moloney marine leukaemic virus, which causes leukaemia in mice, but can infect all mammalian cells. It has bits from the Rous Sarcoma virus, causing sarcomas in chickens, and from the vesicular stomatitis virus, causing oral lesions in cattle, horses, pigs and humans. Such mosaic vectors are particularly hazardous. Unlike natural parasitic genetic elements which have various degrees of host specificity, vectors used in genetic engineering, partly by design, and partly on account of their mosaic character, have the ability to overcome species barriers, and to infect a wide range of species. Another obstacle to genetic engineering is that all organisms and cells have natural defence mechanisms that enable them to destroy or inactivate foreign genes, and trans-gene instability is a big problem for the industry. Vectors are now increasingly constructed to overcome those mechanisms that maintain the integrity of species. The result is that the artificially constructed vectors are especially good at carrying out horizontal gene transfer. Let me summarize why rDNA technology differs radically from conventional breeding techniques. 1. Genetic engineering recombines genetic material in the laboratory between species that do not interbreed in nature. 2. While conventional breeding methods shuffle different forms (alleles) of the same genes, genetic engineering enables completely new (exotic) genes to be introduced with unpredictable effects on the physiology and biochemistry of the resultant transgenic organism. 3. Gene multiplications and a high proportion of gene transfers are mediated by vectors which have the following undesirable characteristics: a. many are derived from disease-causing viruses, plasmids and mobile genetic elements - parasitic DNA that have the ability to invade cells and insert themselves into the cell's genome causing genetic damages. b. they are designed to break down species barriers so that they can shuttle genes between a wide range of species. Their wide host range means that they can infect many animals and plants, and in the process pick up genes from viruses of all these species to create new pathogens. c. they routinely carry genes for antibiotic resistance, which is already a big health problem. d. they are increasingly constructed to overcome the recipient species' defence mechanisms that break down or inactivate foreign DNA.

_____ Isn't it a bit late in the day to tell us that?, you ask. Yes and no. Yes,

because I, who should, perhaps, have known better, was caught unprepared like the rest. And no, because there have been so many people warning us of that eventuality, who have campaigned tirelessly on our behalf, some of them going back to the earliest days of genetic engineering in the 1970s - although we have paid them little heed. No, it is not too late, if only because that is precisely what we tend to believe, and are encouraged to believe. A certain climate is created - that of being rapidly overtaken by events - Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 3 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 reinforcing the feeling that the tidal wave of progress brought on by the new biotechnology is impossible to stem, so that we may be paralyzed into accepting the inevitable, No, because we shall not give up, for the consequence of giving up is the brave new world, and soon after that, there may be no world at all. The gene genie is fast getting out of control. The practitioners of genetic engineering biotechnology, the regulators and the critics alike, have all underestimated the risks involved, which are inherent to genetic engineering biotechnology, particularly as misguided by an outmoded and erroneous world-view that comes from bad science. The dreams may already be turning into nightmares. That is why people like myself are calling for an immediate moratorium on further releases and marketing of genetically engineered products, and for an independent public enquiry to be set up to look into the risks and hazards involved, taking into account the most comprehensive, scientific knowledge in addition to the social, moral implications. This would be most timely, as public opposition to genetic engineering biotechnology has been gaining momentum throughout Europe and the USA. In Austria, a record 1.2 million citizens, representing 20 per cent of the electorate, have signed a people's petition to ban genetically engineered foods, as well as deliberate releases of genetically modified organisms and patenting of life. Genetically modified foods were also rejected earlier by a lay people consultation in Norway, and by 95 per cent of consumers in Germany, as revealed by a recent survey. The European Parliament has voted by an overwhelming 407 to 2 majority to censure the Commission's authorization, in December 1996, for imports of Ciba-Geigy's transgenic maize into Europe, and is calling for imports to be suspended while the authorization is re-examined. The European Commission has decided that in the future genetically engineered seeds will be labeled, and is also considering proposals for retroactive labeling. Commissioner Emma Bonino is to set up a new scientific committee to deal with genetically engineered foods, members of which are to be completely independent of the food industry. Meanwhile, Franz Fischler, the European Commissioner on Agriculture, supports a complete segregation and labeling of production lines of genetically modified and non-genetically modified foods. In June this year, President Clinton imposed a five-year ban on human cloning in the USA, while the UK House of Commons Science and Technology Committee (STC) wants British law to be amended to ensure that human cloning is illegal. The STC, President Chirac of France and

German Research Minister Juergen Ruetters are also calling for an international ban on human cloning. Like other excellent critics before me,(3) I do not think there is a grand conspiracy afoot, though there are many forces converging to a single terrible end. Susan George comments, "They don't have to conspire if they have the same world-view, aspire to similar goals and take concerted steps to attain them."(4) I am one of those scientists who have long been highly critical of the reductionist mainstream scientific world-view, and have begun to work towards a radically different approach for understanding nature.(5) But I was unable, for a long time, to see how much science really matters in the affairs of the real world, not just in terms of practical inventions like genetic engineering, but in how that scientific world-view takes hold of people's unconscious, so that they take action, involuntarily, unquestioningly, to shape the world to the detriment of human beings. I was so little aware of how that science is used, without conscious intent, to intimidate and control, to obfuscate, to exploit and oppress; how that dominant world-view generates a selective blindness to make scientists themselves ignore or misread scientific evidence. The point, however, is not that science is bad - but that there can be bad science that ill-serves humanity. Science can often be wrong. The history of science can just as well be written in terms of the mistakes made than as the series of triumphs it is usually made out to be. Science is nothing more, and nothing less, than a system of concepts for understanding nature and for obtaining reliable knowledge that enables us to live sustainably with nature. In that sense, one can ill-afford to give up science, for it is through our proper understanding and knowledge of nature that we can live a satisfying life, that we can ultimately distinguish the good science, which serves humanity, from the bad science that does not. In this view, science is imbued with moral values from the start, and cannot be disentangled from them. Therefore it is bad science that purports to be "neutral" and divorced from moral values, as much as it is bad science that ignores scientific evidence. It is clear that I part company with perhaps a majority of my scientist colleagues in the mainstream, who believe that science can never be wrong, although it can be misused. Or else they carefully distinguish science, as neutral and value-free, from its application, technology, which can do harm or good.(6) This distinction between science and technology is spurious, especially in the case of an experimental science like genetics, and almost all of biology, where the techniques determine what sorts of question are asked and hence the range of answers that are important, significant and relevant to the science. Where would molecular genetics be without the tools that enable practitioners to recombine and manipulate our destiny? It is an irresistibly heroic view, except that it is totally wrong and misguided. It is also meaningless, therefore, to set up Ethical Committees which do not question the basic scientific assumptions behind the practice of genetic engineering biotechnology. Their brief is severely limited, often verging on the trivial and banal - such as whether a pork

gene transferred to food plants might be counter to certain religious beliefs - in comparison with the much more fundamental questions of eugenics, genetic discrimination and, indeed, whether gene transfers should be carried out at all. They can do nothing more than make the unacceptable acceptable to the public. The debate on genetic engineering biotechnology is dogged by the artificial separation imposed between "pure" science and the issues it gives rise to. "Ethics" is deemed to be socially determined, and therefore negotiable, while the science is seen to be beyond reproach, as it is the "laws" of nature. The same goes for the distinction between "technology" - the application of science - from the science. Risk assessments are to do with the technology, leaving the science equally untouched. The technology can be bad for your health, but not the science. In this article, I shall show why science cannot be separated from moral values nor from the technology that shapes our society. In other words, bad science is unquestionably bad for one's health and well-being, and should be avoided at all costs. Science is, above all, fallible and negotiable, because we have the choice, to do or not to do. It should be negotiated for the public good. That is the only ethical position one can take with regard to science. Otherwise, we are in danger of turning science into the most fundamentalist of religions, that, working hand in hand with corporate interests, will surely usher in the brave new world. Bad science and big business What makes genetic engineering biotechnology dangerous, in the first instance, is that it is an unprecedented, close alliance between two great powers that can make or break the world: science and commerce. Practically all established molecular geneticists have some direct or indirect connection with industry, which will set limits on what the scientists can and will do research on, not to mention the possibility of compromising their integrity as independent scientists.(7) The worst aspect of the alliance is that it is between the most reductionist science and multinational monopolistic industry at its most aggressive and exploitative. If the truth be told, it is bad science working together with big business for quick profit, aided and abetted by our governments for the banal reason that governments wish to be re-elected to remain in 'power'.(8) Speaking as a scientist who loves and believes in science, I have to say it is bad science that has let the world down and caused the major problems we now face, not the least among which is by promoting and legitimizing a particular world-view. It is a reductionist, manipulative and Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 5 de 11

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exploitative world-view. Reductionist because it sees the world as bits and pieces, and denies there are organic wholes such as organisms, ecosystems, societies and community of nations. Manipulative and exploitative because it regards nature and fellow human beings as objects to be manipulated and exploited for gain; life being a Darwinian struggle for survival of the fittest. It is by no means coincidental that the economic theory currently dominating the world is rooted in the same laissez-faire capitalist ideology that gave rise to Darwinism. It

acknowledges no values other than self-interest, competitiveness and the accumulation of wealth, at which the developed nations have been very successful. Already, according to the 1992 United Nations Development Programme Report, the richest fifth of the world's population has amassed 82.7 per cent of the wealth, while the poorest fifth gets a piddling 1.4 per cent. Or, put in another way, there are now 477 billionaires in the world whose combined assets are roughly equal to the combined annual incomes of the poorer half of humanity - 2.8 billion people.(9) Do we need to be more "competitive" still to take from the poorest their remaining pittance? That is, in fact, what we are doing. The governmental representatives of the superpowers are pushing for a "globalized economy" under trade agreements which erase all economic borders. "Together, the processes of deregulation and globalization are undermining the power of both unions and governments and placing the power of global corporations and finance beyond the reach of public accountability."(10) The largest corporations continue to consolidate that power through mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances. Multinational corporations now comprise 51 of the world's 100 largest economies: only 49 of the latter are nations. By 1993, agricultural biotechnology was being controlled by just (11) giant corporations, and these are now undergoing further mergers. The OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) member countries are at this moment working in secret in Paris on the Multilateral Agreements on Investment (MAI), which is written by and for corporations to prohibit any government from establishing performance or accountability standards for foreign investors. European Commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, is negotiating in the World Trade Organization, on behalf of the European Community, to ensure that no barriers of any kind should remain in the South to dampen exploitation by the North, and at the same time, to protect the deeply unethical "patents of life" through Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreements.(11) So, in addition to gaining complete control of the food supply of the South through exclusive rights to genetically engineered seeds, the big food giants of the North can asset-strip the South's genetic and intellectual resources with impunity, up to and including genes and cell lines of indigenous peoples. There is no question that the mindset that leads to and validates genetic engineering is genetic determinism - the idea that organisms are determined by their genetic makeup, or the totality of their genes. Genetic determinism derives from the marriage of Darwinism and Mendelian genetics. For those imbued with the mindset of genetic determinism, the major problems of the world can be solved simply by identifying and manipulating genes, for genes determine the characters of organisms; so by identifying a gene we can predict a desirable or undesirable trait, by changing a gene we change the trait, by transferring a gene we transfer the corresponding trait. The Human Genome Project was inspired by the same genetic determinism that locates the "blueprint" for constructing the human being in the human genome. It may have been a brilliant political move to capture research funds

and, at the same time, to revive a flagging pharmaceutical industry, but its scientific content was suspect from the first. Genetic engineering technology promises to work for the benefit of mankind; the reality is something else. It displaces and marginalizes all alternative approaches that address the social and environmental causes of malnutrition and ill-health, such as poverty and unemployment, and the need for a sustainable agriculture that could regenerate the environment, guarantee long-term food security and, at the same time, conserve indigenous biodiversity. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 6 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 Its purpose is to accommodate problems that reductionist science and industry have created in the first place - widespread environmental deterioration from the intensive, high-input agriculture of the Green Revolution, and accumulation of toxic wastes from chemical industries. What's offer now is more of the same, except with new problems attached. It leads to discriminatory and other unethical practices that are against the moral values of societies and community of nations. Worst of all, it is pushing a technology that is untried, and, according to existing knowledge, is inherently hazardous to health and biodiversity. Let me enlarge on that last point here, as I believe it has been underestimated, if not entirely overlooked by the practitioners, regulators and many critics of genetic engineering biotechnology alike, on account of a certain blindness to concrete scientific evidence, largely as a result of their conscious or unconscious commitment to an old, discredited paradigm. The most immediate hazards are likely to be in public health - which has already reached a global crisis, attesting to the failure of decades of reductionist medical practices - although the hazards to biodiversity will not be far behind. Genetic engineering biotechnology is inherently hazardous According to the 1996 World Health Organization Report, at least 30 new diseases, including AIDS, Ebola and Hepatitis C, have emerged over the past 20 years, while old infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, cholera, malaria and diphtheria are coming back worldwide. Almost every month now in the UK we hear reports on fresh outbreaks: Streptococcus, meningitis, E. coli. Practically all the pathogens are resistant to antibiotics, many to multiple antibiotics. Two strains of E. coli isolated in a transplant ward outside Cambridge in 1993 were found to be resistant to 21 out of 22 common antibiotics.(12) A strain of Staphylococcus isolated in Australia in 1990 was found to be resistant to 31 different drugs.(13) Infections with these and other strains will very soon become totally invulnerable to treatment. In fact, scientists in Japan have already isolated a strain of Staphylococcus aureus that is resistant even to the last resort antibiotic, vancomycin.(14) Geneticists have now linked the emergence of pathogenic bacteria and of antibiotic resistance to horizontal gene transfer - the transfer of genes to unrelated species, by infection through viruses, through pieces of genetic material, DNA, taken up into cells from the environment, or by unusual mating taking place between unrelated species. For example, horizontal gene transfer and subsequent genetic recombination have generated the

bacterial strains responsible for the cholera outbreak in India in 1992,(15) and the Streptococcus epidemic in Tayside in 1993.(16) The E. coli 157 strain involved in the recent outbreaks in Scotland is believed to have originated from horizontal gene transfer from the pathogen, Shigella.(17) Many unrelated bacterial pathogens, causing diseases from bubonic plague to tree blight, are found to share an entire set of genes for invading cells, which have almost certainly spread by horizontal gene transfer.(18) Similarly, genes for antibiotic resistance have spread horizontally and recombined with one another to generate multiple antibiotic resistance throughout the bacterial populations.(19) Antibiotic resistance genes spread readily by contact between human beings, and from bacteria inhabiting the gut of farm animals to those in human beings.(20) Multiple antibiotic resistant strains of pathogens have been endemic in many hospitals for years.(21) What is the connection between horizontal gene transfer and genetic engineering? Genetic engineering is a technology designed specifically to transfer genes horizontally between species that do not interbreed. It is designed to break down species barriers and, increasingly, to overcome the species' defence mechanisms which normally degrade or inactivate foreign genes.(22) For the purpose of manipulating, replicating and transferring genes, genetic engineers make use of recombined versions of precisely those genetic parasites causing diseases including cancers, and others that carry and spread virulence genes and antibiotic resistance genes. Thus the technology will contribute to an increase in the frequency of horizontal gene transfer of those genes that are responsible for virulence and antibiotic resistance, and allow them to recombine to generate new Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 7 de 11

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pathogens. What is even more disturbing is that geneticists have now found evidence that the presence of antibiotics typically increases the frequency of horizontal gene transfer 100-fold or more, possibly because the antibiotic acts like a sex hormone for the bacteria, enhancing mating and exchange of genes between unrelated species.(23) Thus, antibiotic resistance and multiple antibiotic resistance cannot be overcome simply by making new antibiotics, for antibiotics create the very conditions to facilitate the spread of resistance. The continuing profligate use of antibiotics in intensive farming and in medicine, in combination with the commercial-scale practice of genetic engineering, may already be major contributing factors for the accelerated spread of multiple antibiotic resistance among new and old pathogens that the WHO 1996 Report has identified within the past 10 years. For example, there has been a dramatic rise both in terms of incidence and severity of cases of infections by Salmonella,(24) with some countries in Europe witnessing a staggering 20-fold increase in incidence since 1980. That is not all. One by one, those assumptions on which geneticists and regulatory committees have based their assessment of genetically engineered products to be "safe" have fallen by the wayside, especially in the light of evidence emerging within the past three to four years. However, there is still little

indication that the new findings are being taken on board. On the contrary, regulatory bodies have succumbed to pressure from the industry to relax already inadequate regulations. Let me list a few more of the relevant findings in genetics. We have been told that horizontal gene transfer is confined to bacteria. That is not so. It is now known to involve practically all species of animal, plant and fungus. It is possible for any gene in any species to spread to any other species, especially if the gene is carried on genetically engineered gene-transfer vectors. Transgenes and antibiotic resistance marker genes from transgenic plants have been shown to end up in soil fungi and bacteria.(25) The microbial populations in the environment serve as the gene-transfer highway and reservoir, supporting the replication of the the genes and allowing them to spread and recombine with other genes to generate new pathogens.(26) We have been assured that "crippled" laboratory strains of bacteria and viruses do not survive when released into the environment. That is not true. There is now abundant evidence that they can either survive quite well and multiply, or they can go dormant and reappear after having acquired genes from other bacteria to enable them to multiply.(27) Bacteria co-operate much more than they compete. They share their most valuable assets for survival. We have been told that DNA is easily broken down in the environment. Not so. DNA can remain in the environment where they can be picked up by bacteria and incorporated into their genome.(28) DNA is, in fact, one of the toughest molecules. Biochemists jumped with joy when they didn't have to work with proteins anymore, which lose their activity very readily. By contrast, DNA survives rigorous boiling, so when they approve processed food on grounds that there can be no DNA left, ask exactly how the processing is done, and whether the appropriate tests for the presence of DNA have been carried out. The survival of "crippled" laboratory strains of bacteria and viruses and the persistence of DNA in the environment are of particular relevance to the so-called "contained" users producing transgenic pharmaceuticals, enzymes and food additives. "Tolerated" releases and transgenic wastes from such users may already have released large amounts of transgenic bacteria and viruses as well as DNA into the environment since the early 1980s when commercial genetic engineering biotechnology began. We are told that DNA is easily digested by enzymes in our gut. Not true. The DNA of a virus has been found to survive passage through the gut of mice. Furthermore, the DNA readily finds its way into the bloodstream, and into all kinds of cell in the body.(29) Once inside the cell, the DNA can Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 8 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 insert itself into the cell's genome, and create all manner of genetic disturbances, including cancer. (30) There are yet further findings pointing to the potential hazards of generating new disease-causing viruses by recombination between artificial viral vectors and vaccines and other viruses in the environment. The viruses generated in this way will have increased host ranges, infecting and causing diseases in more than one species, and hence very difficult to eradicate.

We are already seeing such viruses emerging. Monkeypox, a previously rare and potentially fatal virus caught from rodents, is spreading through central Zaire.(31) Between 1981-1986 only 37 cases were known, but there have been at least 163 cases in one eastern province of Zaire alone since July 1995. For the first time, humans are transmitting the disease directly from one to the other. An outbreak of hantavirus infection hit southern Argentina in December 1996, the first time the virus was transmitted from person to person.(32) Previously, the virus was spread by breathing in the aerosols from rodent excrement or urine. New highly virulent strains of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) spread rapidly throughout most of the poultry industry in the Northern Hemisphere, and are now infecting Antarctic penguins, and are suspected of causing mass mortality.(33) New strains of distemper and rabies viruses are spilling out from towns and villages to plague some of the world's rarest wild animals in Africa:(34) lions, panthers, wild dogs, giant otter. None of the plethora of new findings has been taken on board by the regulatory bodies. On the contrary, safety regulations have been relaxed. The public is being used, against its will, as guinea pigs for genetically engineered products, while new viruses and bacterial pathogens may be created by the technology every passing day. The present situation is reminiscent of the development of nuclear energy which gave us the atom bomb, and the nuclear power stations that we now know to be hazardous to health and also to be environmentally unsustainable on account of the long-lasting radioactive wastes they produce. Joseph Rotblat, the British physicist who won the 1995 Nobel Prize after years of battling against nuclear weapons, has this to say. "My worry is that other advances in science may result in other means of mass destruction, maybe more readily available even than nuclear weapons. Genetic engineering is quite a possible area, because of these dreadful developments that are taking place there."(35) The large-scale release of transgenic organisms is much worse than nuclear weapons or radioactive nuclear wastes, as genes can replicate indefinitely, spread and recombine. There may yet be time enough to stop the industry's dreams turning into nightmares if we act now, before the critical genetic "melt-down" is reached. * * * * *

* * * * Dr Mae-Wan Ho heads the Bio-Electrodynamics laboratory at the Open University in Milton Keynes in the UK. Dr Ho is the author of The Rainbow and the Worm on the physics of organisms and is co-author of the Independent Report on Biosafety, prepared by the Third World Network for the biosafety negotiations taking place under the Convention on Biological Diversity. * * * * *

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<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003
 biotechnology, in a public debate with myself, organized by the Oxford Centre for Environment, Ethics and Society, in Oxford University on February 20, 1997.

2. "Scientists scorn sci-fi fears over sheep clone" The Guardian, February 24, 1997, p.7. Lewis Wolpert, development biologist at University College London was reported as saying, "It's a pretty risky technique with lots of abnormalities." Also report and interview in the Eight O'Clock News, BBC Radio 4, February 24, 1997. 3. As for instance, Spallone, 1992. 4. George, 1988, p.5. 5. My colleague Peter Saunders and I began working on an alternative approach to neo-Darwinian evolutionary theory in the 1970s. Major collections of multi-author essays appeared in Ho and Saunders, 1984; Pollard, 1981; Ho and Fox, 1988. 6. Lewis Wolpert, who currently heads the Committee for the public Understanding of Science, argues strenuously for this 'fundamentalist' view of science. See Wolpert, 1996. 7. See Hubbard and Wald, 1993. 8. This was pointed out to me by Martin Khor, during a course on Globalization and Economics that he gave at Schumacher College, February 3-10, 1997. 9. See Korten, 1997. 10. Korten, 1997, p.2. 11. See Perlas, 1994; also WTO: New setback for the South, Third World Resurgence issue 77/78, 1997, which contains many articles reporting on the WTO meeting held in December 1996 in Singapore. 12. Brown et al., 1993. 13. Udo and Grubb, 1990. 14. "Superbug spectre haunts Japan", Michael Day, New Scientist 3 May, 1997, p.5. 15. See Bik et al, 1995; Prager et al., 1995; Reidl and Makalanos, 1995. 16. Whatmore et al., 1994; Kapur et al., 1995; Schnitzler et al., 1995; Upton et al., 1996. 17. Professor Hugh Pennington, on BBC Radio 4 News, February 1997. 18. Barinaga, 1996. 19. Reviewed by Davies, 1994. 20. Tschape, 1994. 21. See World Health Report, 1996; also Garret, 1995, chapter 13, for an excellent account of the history of antibiotic resistance in pathogens. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 10 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 22. See Ho and Tappeser, 1997. 23. See Davies, 1994. 24. WHO Fact Sheet No. 139, January 1997. 25. Hoffman et al., 1994; Schluter et al., 1995. 26. See Ho, 1996a. 27. Jager and Tappeser, 1996, have extensively reviewed the literature on the survival of bacteria and DNA released into different environments. 28. See Lorenz and Wackernagel, 1994. 29. See Schubert et al., 1994; also New Scientist January 24, p.24, featured a short report on recent findings of the group that were presented at the International Congress on Cell Biology in San Francisco, December 1996. 30. Wahl et al., 1984; see also relevant entries in Kendrew, 1995, especially "slow transforming retroviruses" and "Transgenic technologies". 31. "Killer virus piles on the misery in Zaire" Debora MacKenzie, New Scientist April 19, 1997, p.12. 32. "Virus gets personal" New Scientist April 26, 1997, p.13. 33. "Poultry virus infection in Antarctic penguins" Heather Gardner, Knowles Kerry and Martin Riddle Nature 387, May 15, 1997, p.245. 34. See Pain, 1997. 35. Quoted in "The spectre of a human clone" The Independent, February 26, 1997, p.1. By Permission - Feature Article from The Ecologist, Vol.27, No.4, July/August Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 11 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 degrade toxic wastes or mop up heavy metals(contaminants). For those hankering after

sustainable agriculture, it promises to develop Greener, more environmentally friendly transgenic crops that will reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 1 de 11
<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 That is not all. It is in the realm of human genetics that the real revolution will be wrought. Plans to uncover the entire genetic blueprint of the human being would, we are told, eventually enable geneticists to diagnose, in advance, all the diseases that an individual will suffer in his or her lifetime, even before the individual is born, or even as the egg is fertilized in vitro. A whole gamut of specific drugs tailored to individual genetic needs can be designed to cure all diseases. The possibility of immortality is dangling from the horizons as the "longevity gene" is isolated. There are problems, of course, as there would be in any technology. The ethical issues have to be decided by the public. (By implication, the science is separate and not open to question.) The risks will be minimized. (Again, by implication, the risks have nothing to do with the science.) After all, nothing in life is without risk. Crossing roads is a risk. The new biotechnology (i.e. genetic engineering biotechnology) is under very strict government regulation, and the government's scientists and other experts will see to it that neither the consumer nor the environment will be unduly harmed. Then came the relaxation of regulation on genetically modified products, on grounds that over-regulation is compromising the "competitiveness" of the industry, and that hundreds of field trials have demonstrated the new biotechnology to be safe. And, in any case, there is no essential difference between transgenic plants produced by the new biotechnology and those produced by conventional breeding methods. (One prominent spokesperson for the industry even went as far as to refer to the varieties produced by conventional breeding methods, retrospectively, as "transgenics". (1) This was followed, a year later, by the avalanche of products approved, or seeking, approval marketing, for which neither segregation from non-genetically engineered produce nor labeling is required. One is left to wonder why, if the products are as safe and wonderful as claimed, they could not be segregated, as organic produce has been for years, so that consumers are given the choice of buying what they want. A few days later, as though acting on cue, the Association of British Insurers announced that, in future, people applying for life policies will have to divulge the results of any genetic tests they have taken. This is seen, by many, as a definite move towards open genetic discrimination. A few days later, a scientist of the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh announced that they had successfully "cloned" a sheep from a cell taken from the mammary gland of an adult animal. "Dolly", the cloned lamb, is now seven months old. Of course it took nearly 300 trials to get one success, but no mention is made of the vast majority of the embryos that failed. Is that ethical? If it can be done on sheep, does it mean it can be done for human beings? Are we nearer to cloning human beings? The popular media went wild with heroic enthusiasm at one extreme to the horror of Frankenstein at the other. Why is this work only

coming to public attention now, when the research has actually been going on for at least 10 years?(2) The public are totally unprepared. They are being plunged headlong, against their will, into the brave new genetically engineered world, in which giant, faceless multinational corporations will control every aspect of their lives, from the food they can eat, to the baby they can conceive and give birth to. (continues after box)

I should, right away, dispel the myth that genetic engineering is just like conventional breeding techniques. It is not. Genetic engineering bypasses conventional breeding by using the artificially constructed vectors to multiply copies of genes, and in many cases, to carry and smuggle genes into cells. Once inside cells, these vectors slot themselves into the host genome. In this way, transgenic organisms are made carrying the desired transgenes. The insertion of foreign genes into the host genome has long been known to have many harmful and fatal effects including cancer; and this is born out by the low success rate of creating desired transgenic organisms. Typically, a large number of eggs or embryos have to be injected or Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 2 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 infected with the vector to obtain a few organisms that successfully express the trans-gene. The most common vectors used in genetic engineering biotechnology are a chimaeric recombination of natural genetic parasites from different sources, including viruses causing cancers and other diseases in animals and plants, with their pathogenic functions 'crippled', and tagged with one or more antibiotic resistance 'marker' genes, so that cells transformed with the vector can be selected. For example, the vector most widely used in plant genetic engineering is derived from a tumour-inducing plasmid carried by the soil bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. In animals, vectors are constructed from retroviruses causing cancers and other diseases. A vector currently used in fish has a framework from the Moloney marine leukaemic virus, which causes leukaemia in mice, but can infect all mammalian cells. It has bits from the Rous Sarcoma virus, causing sarcomas in chickens, and from the vesicular stomatitis virus, causing oral lesions in cattle, horses, pigs and humans. Such mosaic vectors are particularly hazardous. Unlike natural parasitic genetic elements which have various degrees of host specificity, vectors used in genetic engineering, partly by design, and partly on account of their mosaic character, have the ability to overcome species barriers, and to infect a wide range of species. Another obstacle to genetic engineering is that all organisms and cells have natural defence mechanisms that enable them to destroy or inactivate foreign genes, and trans-gene instability is a big problem for the industry. Vectors are now increasingly constructed to overcome those mechanisms that maintain the integrity of species. The result is that the artificially constructed vectors are especially good at carrying out horizontal gene transfer. Let me summarize why rDNA technology differs radically from conventional breeding techniques.

1. Genetic engineering recombines genetic material in the laboratory between species that do not interbreed in nature. 2. While conventional breeding methods shuffle different forms (alleles) of the same genes, genetic engineering enables completely new (exotic) genes to be introduced with unpredictable effects on the physiology and biochemistry of the resultant transgenic organism. 3. Gene multiplications and a high proportion of gene transfers are mediated by vectors which have the following undesirable characteristics: a. many are derived from disease-causing viruses, plasmids and mobile genetic elements - parasitic DNA that have the ability to invade cells and insert themselves into the cell's genome causing genetic damages. b. they are designed to break down species barriers so that they can shuttle genes between a wide range of species. Their wide host range means that they can infect many animals and plants, and in the process pick up genes from viruses of all these species to create new pathogens. c. they routinely carry genes for antibiotic resistance, which is already a big health problem. d. they are increasingly constructed to overcome the recipient species' defence mechanisms that break down or inactivate foreign DNA.

_____ Isn't it a bit late in the day to tell us that?, you ask. Yes and no. Yes, because I, who should, perhaps, have known better, was caught unprepared like the rest. And no, because there have been so many people warning us of that eventuality, who have campaigned tirelessly on our behalf, some of them going back to the earliest days of genetic engineering in the 1970s - although we have paid them little heed. No, it is not too late, if only because that is precisely what we tend to believe, and are encouraged to believe. A certain climate is created - that of being rapidly overtaken by events - Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 3 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 reinforcing the feeling that the tidal wave of progress brought on by the new biotechnology is impossible to stem, so that we may be paralyzed into accepting the inevitable, No, because we shall not give up, for the consequence of giving up is the brave new world, and soon after that, there may be no world at all. The gene genie is fast getting out of control. The practitioners of genetic engineering biotechnology, the regulators and the critics alike, have all underestimated the risks involved, which are inherent to genetic engineering biotechnology, particularly as misguided by an outmoded and erroneous world-view that comes from bad science. The dreams may already be turning into nightmares. That is why people like myself are calling for an immediate moratorium on further releases and marketing of genetically engineered products, and for an independent public enquiry to be set up to look into the risks and hazards involved, taking into account the most comprehensive, scientific knowledge in addition to the social, moral implications. This would be most timely, as public opposition to genetic engineering biotechnology has been gaining momentum throughout Europe and the USA. In Austria, a record 1.2 million citizens, representing 20 per cent of the electorate, have signed a people's petition to ban

genetically engineered foods, as well as deliberate releases of genetically modified organisms and patenting of life. Genetically modified foods were also rejected earlier by a lay people consultation in Norway, and by 95 per cent of consumers in Germany, as revealed by a recent survey. The European Parliament has voted by an overwhelming 407 to 2 majority to censure the Commission's authorization, in December 1996, for imports of Ciba-Geigy's transgenic maize into Europe, and is calling for imports to be suspended while the authorization is re-examined. The European Commission has decided that in the future genetically engineered seeds will be labeled, and is also considering proposals for retroactive labeling. Commissioner Emma Bonino is to set up a new scientific committee to deal with genetically engineered foods, members of which are to be completely independent of the food industry. Meanwhile, Franz Fischler, the European Commissioner on Agriculture, supports a complete segregation and labeling of production lines of genetically modified and non-genetically modified foods. In June this year, President Clinton imposed a five-year ban on human cloning in the USA, while the UK House of Commons Science and Technology Committee (STC) wants British law to be amended to ensure that human cloning is illegal. The STC, President Chirac of France and German Research Minister Juergen Ruetters are also calling for an international ban on human cloning. Like other excellent critics before me,⁽³⁾ I do not think there is a grand conspiracy afoot, though there are many forces converging to a single terrible end. Susan George comments, "They don't have to conspire if they have the same world-view, aspire to similar goals and take concerted steps to attain them."⁽⁴⁾ I am one of those scientists who have long been highly critical of the reductionist mainstream scientific world-view, and have begun to work towards a radically different approach for understanding nature.⁽⁵⁾ But I was unable, for a long time, to see how much science really matters in the affairs of the real world, not just in terms of practical inventions like genetic engineering, but in how that scientific world-view takes hold of people's unconscious, so that they take action, involuntarily, unquestioningly, to shape the world to the detriment of human beings. I was so little aware of how that science is used, without conscious intent, to intimidate and control, to obfuscate, to exploit and oppress; how that dominant world-view generates a selective blindness to make scientists themselves ignore or misread scientific evidence. The point, however, is not that science is bad - but that there can be bad science that ill-serves humanity. Science can often be wrong. The history of science can just as well be written in terms of the mistakes made than as the series of triumphs it is usually made out to be. Science is nothing more, and nothing less, than a system of concepts for understanding nature and for obtaining reliable knowledge that enables us to live sustainably with nature. In that sense, one can ill-afford to give up science, for it is through our proper understanding and knowledge of nature that we can live a satisfying life, that we

can ultimately distinguish the good science, which serves humanity, from the bad science that does not. In this view, science is imbued with moral values from the start, and cannot be disentangled from them. Therefore it is bad science that purports to be "neutral" and divorced from moral values, as much as it is bad science that ignores scientific evidence. It is clear that I part company with perhaps a majority of my scientist colleagues in the mainstream, who believe that science can never be wrong, although it can be misused. Or else they carefully distinguish science, as neutral and value-free, from its application, technology, which can do harm or good.(6) This distinction between science and technology is spurious, especially in the case of an experimental science like genetics, and almost all of biology, where the techniques determine what sorts of question are asked and hence the range of answers that are important, significant and relevant to the science. Where would molecular genetics be without the tools that enable practitioners to recombine and manipulate our destiny? It is an irresistibly heroic view, except that it is totally wrong and misguided. It is also meaningless, therefore, to set up Ethical Committees which do not question the basic scientific assumptions behind the practice of genetic engineering biotechnology. Their brief is severely limited, often verging on the trivial and banal - such as whether a pork gene transferred to food plants might be counter to certain religious beliefs - in comparison with the much more fundamental questions of eugenics, genetic discrimination and, indeed, whether gene transfers should be carried out at all. They can do nothing more than make the unacceptable acceptable to the public. The debate on genetic engineering biotechnology is dogged by the artificial separation imposed between "pure" science and the issues it gives rise to. "Ethics" is deemed to be socially determined, and therefore negotiable, while the science is seen to be beyond reproach, as it is the "laws" of nature. The same goes for the distinction between "technology" - the application of science - from the science. Risk assessments are to do with the technology, leaving the science equally untouched. The technology can be bad for your health, but not the science. In this article, I shall show why science cannot be separated from moral values nor from the technology that shapes our society. In other words, bad science is unquestionably bad for one's health and well-being, and should be avoided at all costs. Science is, above all, fallible and negotiable, because we have the choice, to do or not to do. It should be negotiated for the public good. That is the only ethical position one can take with regard to science. Otherwise, we are in danger of turning science into the most fundamentalist of religions, that, working hand in hand with corporate interests, will surely usher in the brave new world. Bad science and big business What makes genetic engineering biotechnology dangerous, in the first instance, is that it is an unprecedented, close alliance between two great powers that can make or break the world: science and commerce. Practically all established molecular geneticists have some direct or indirect connection with industry, which will set limits on what the scientists can and will do research on, not to mention the possibility of

compromising their integrity as independent scientists.(7) The worst aspect of the alliance is that it is between the most reductionist science and multinational monopolistic industry at its most aggressive and exploitative. If the truth be told, it is bad science working together with big business for quick profit, aided and abetted by our governments for the banal reason that governments wish to be re-elected to remain in 'power'.(8) Speaking as a scientist who loves and believes in science, I have to say it is bad science that has let the world down and caused the major problems we now face, not the least among which is by promoting and legitimizing a particular world-view. It is a reductionist, manipulative and Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 5 de 11

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exploitative world-view. Reductionist because it sees the world as bits and pieces, and denies there are organic wholes such as organisms, ecosystems, societies and community of nations. Manipulative and exploitative because it regards nature and fellow human beings as objects to be manipulated and exploited for gain; life being a Darwinian struggle for survival of the fittest. It is by no means coincidental that the economic theory currently dominating the world is rooted in the same laissez-faire capitalist ideology that gave rise to Darwinism. It acknowledges no values other than self-interest, competitiveness and the accumulation of wealth, at which the developed nations have been very successful. Already, according to the 1992 United Nations Development Programme Report, the richest fifth of the world's population has amassed 82.7 per cent of the wealth, while the poorest fifth gets a piddling 1.4 per cent. Or, put in another way, there are now 477 billionaires in the world whose combined assets are roughly equal to the combined annual incomes of the poorer half of humanity - 2.8 billion people.(9) Do we need to be more "competitive" still to take from the poorest their remaining pittance? That is, in fact, what we are doing. The governmental representatives of the superpowers are pushing for a "globalized economy" under trade agreements which erase all economic borders. "Together, the processes of deregulation and globalization are undermining the power of both unions and governments and placing the power of global corporations and finance beyond the reach of public accountability."(10) The largest corporations continue to consolidate that power through mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances. Multinational corporations now comprise 51 of the world's 100 largest economies: only 49 of the latter are nations. By 1993, agricultural biotechnology was being controlled by just (11) giant corporations, and these are now undergoing further mergers. The OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) member countries are at this moment working in secret in Paris on the Multilateral Agreements on Investment (MAI), which is written by and for corporations to prohibit any government from establishing performance or accountability standards for foreign investors. European Commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, is negotiating in the World Trade Organization, on behalf of the European Community, to ensure that no barriers of any kind

should remain in the South to dampen exploitation by the North, and at the same time, to protect the deeply unethical "patents of life" through Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreements.(11) So, in addition to gaining complete control of the food supply of the South through exclusive rights to genetically engineered seeds, the big food giants of the North can asset-strip the South's genetic and intellectual resources with impunity, up to and including genes and cell lines of indigenous peoples. There is no question that the mindset that leads to and validates genetic engineering is genetic determinism - the idea that organisms are determined by their genetic makeup, or the totality of their genes. Genetic determinism derives from the marriage of Darwinism and Mendelian genetics. For those imbued with the mindset of genetic determinism, the major problems of the world can be solved simply by identifying and manipulating genes, for genes determine the characters of organisms; so by identifying a gene we can predict a desirable or undesirable trait, by changing a gene we change the trait, by transferring a gene we transfer the corresponding trait. The Human Genome Project was inspired by the same genetic determinism that locates the "blueprint" for constructing the human being in the human genome. It may have been a brilliant political move to capture research funds and, at the same time, to revive a flagging pharmaceutical industry, but its scientific content was suspect from the first. Genetic engineering technology promises to work for the benefit of mankind; the reality is something else. It displaces and marginalizes all alternative approaches that address the social and environmental causes of malnutrition and ill-health, such as poverty and unemployment, and the need for for a sustainable agriculture that could regenerate the environment, guarantee long-term food security and, at the same time, conserve indigenous biodiversity. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 6 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 Its purpose is to accommodate problems that reductionist science and industry have created in the first place - widespread environmental deterioration from the intensive, high-input agriculture of the Green Revolution, and accumulation of toxic wastes from chemical industries. What's offer now is more of the same, except with new problems attached. It leads to discriminatory and other unethical practices that are against the moral values of societies and community of nations. Worst of all, it is pushing a technology that is untried, and, according to existing knowledge, is inherently hazardous to health and biodiversity. Let me enlarge on that last point here, as I believe it has been underestimated, if not entirely overlooked by the practitioners, regulators and many critics of genetic engineering biotechnology alike, on account of a certain blindness to concrete scientific evidence, largely as a result of their conscious or unconscious commitment to an old, discredited paradigm. The most immediate hazards are likely to be in public health - which has already reached a global crisis, attesting to the failure of decades of reductionist medical practices - although the hazards to biodiversity will not be far behind. Genetic engineering biotechnology is

inherently hazardous According to the 1996 World Health Organization Report, at least 30 new diseases, including AIDS, Ebola and Hepatitis C, have emerged over the past 20 years, while old infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, cholera, malaria and diphtheria are coming back worldwide. Almost every month now in the UK we hear reports on fresh outbreaks: Streptococcus, meningitis, E. coli. Practically all the pathogens are resistant to antibiotics, many to multiple antibiotics. Two strains of E. coli isolated in a transplant ward outside Cambridge in 1993 were found to be resistant to 21 out of 22 common antibiotics.(12) A strain of Staphylococcus isolated in Australia in 1990 was found to be resistant to 31 different drugs.(13) Infections with these and other strains will very soon become totally invulnerable to treatment. In fact, scientists in Japan have already isolated a strain of Staphylococcus aureus that is resistant even to the last resort antibiotic, vancomycin.(14) Geneticists have now linked the emergence of pathogenic bacteria and of antibiotic resistance to horizontal gene transfer - the transfer of genes to unrelated species, by infection through viruses, through pieces of genetic material, DNA, taken up into cells from the environment, or by unusual mating taking place between unrelated species. For example, horizontal gene transfer and subsequent genetic recombination have generated the bacterial strains responsible for the cholera outbreak in India in 1992,(15) and the Streptococcus epidemic in Tayside in 1993.(16) The E. coli 157 strain involved in the recent outbreaks in Scotland is believed to have originated from horizontal gene transfer from the pathogen, Shigella.(17) Many unrelated bacterial pathogens, causing diseases from bubonic plague to tree blight, are found to share an entire set of genes for invading cells, which have almost certainly spread by horizontal gene transfer.(18) Similarly, genes for antibiotic resistance have spread horizontally and recombined with one another to generate multiple antibiotic resistance throughout the bacterial populations.(19) Antibiotic resistance genes spread readily by contact between human beings, and from bacteria inhabiting the gut of farm animals to those in human beings.(20) Multiple antibiotic resistant strains of pathogens have been endemic in many hospitals for years.(21) What is the connection between horizontal gene transfer and genetic engineering? Genetic engineering is a technology designed specifically to transfer genes horizontally between species that do not interbreed. It is designed to break down species barriers and, increasingly, to overcome the species' defence mechanisms which normally degrade or inactivate foreign genes.(22) For the purpose of manipulating, replicating and transferring genes, genetic engineers make use of recombined versions of precisely those genetic parasites causing diseases including cancers, and others that carry and spread virulence genes and antibiotic resistance genes. Thus the technology will contribute to an increase in the frequency of horizontal gene transfer of those genes that are responsible for virulence and antibiotic resistance, and allow them to recombine to generate new

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pathogens. What is even more disturbing is that geneticists have now found evidence that the presence of antibiotics typically increases the frequency of horizontal gene transfer 100-fold or more, possibly because the antibiotic acts like a sex hormone for the bacteria, enhancing mating and exchange of genes between unrelated species.(23) Thus, antibiotic resistance and multiple antibiotic resistance cannot be overcome simply by making new antibiotics, for antibiotics create the very conditions to facilitate the spread of resistance. The continuing profligate use of antibiotics in intensive farming and in medicine, in combination with the commercial-scale practice of genetic engineering, may already be major contributing factors for the accelerated spread of multiple antibiotic resistance among new and old pathogens that the WHO 1996 Report has identified within the past 10 years. For example, there has been a dramatic rise both in terms of incidence and severity of cases of infections by Salmonella,(24) with some countries in Europe witnessing a staggering 20-fold increase in incidence since 1980. That is not all. One by one, those assumptions on which geneticists and regulatory committees have based their assessment of genetically engineered products to be "safe" have fallen by the wayside, especially in the light of evidence emerging within the past three to four years. However, there is still little indication that the new findings are being taken on board. On the contrary, regulatory bodies have succumbed to pressure from the industry to relax already inadequate regulations. Let me list a few more of the relevant findings in genetics. We have been told that horizontal gene transfer is confined to bacteria. That is not so. It is now known to involve practically all species of animal, plant and fungus. It is possible for any gene in any species to spread to any other species, especially if the gene is carried on genetically engineered gene-transfer vectors. Transgenes and antibiotic resistance marker genes from transgenic plants have been shown to end up in soil fungi and bacteria.(25) The microbial populations in the environment serve as the gene-transfer highway and reservoir, supporting the replication of the the genes and allowing them to spread and recombine with other genes to generate new pathogens.(26) We have been assured that "crippled" laboratory strains of bacteria and viruses do not survive when released into the environment. That is not true. There is now abundant evidence that they can either survive quite well and multiply, or they can go dormant and reappear after having acquired genes from other bacteria to enable them to multiply.(27) Bacteria co-operate much more than they compete. They share their most valuable assets for survival. We have been told that DNA is easily broken down in the environment. Not so. DNA can remain in the environment where they can be picked up by bacteria and incorporated into their genome.(28) DNA is, in fact, one of the toughest molecules. Biochemists jumped with joy when they didn't have to work with proteins anymore, which lose their activity very readily. By contrast, DNA survives rigorous boiling, so when they approve processed food on grounds that there can be no DNA left, ask exactly how the processing is done, and whether the appropriate tests for the presence of DNA have been

carried out. The survival of "crippled" laboratory strains of bacteria and viruses and the persistence of DNA in the environment are of particular relevance to the so-called "contained" users producing transgenic pharmaceuticals, enzymes and food additives. "Tolerated" releases and transgenic wastes from such users may already have released large amounts of transgenic bacteria and viruses as well as DNA into the environment since the early 1980s when commercial genetic engineering biotechnology began. We are told that DNA is easily digested by enzymes in our gut. Not true. The DNA of a virus has been found to survive passage through the gut of mice. Furthermore, the DNA readily finds its way into the bloodstream, and into all kinds of cell in the body.(29) Once inside the cell, the DNA can Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 8 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 insert itself into the cell's genome, and create all manner of genetic disturbances, including cancer. (30) There are yet further findings pointing to the potential hazards of generating new disease-causing viruses by recombination between artificial viral vectors and vaccines and other viruses in the environment. The viruses generated in this way will have increased host ranges, infecting and causing diseases in more than one species, and hence very difficult to eradicate. We are already seeing such viruses emerging. Monkeypox, a previously rare and potentially fatal virus caught from rodents, is spreading through central Zaire.(31) Between 1981-1986 only 37 cases were known, but there have been at least 163 cases in one eastern province of Zaire alone since July 1995. For the first time, humans are transmitting the disease directly from one to the other. An outbreak of hantavirus infection hit southern Argentina in December 1996, the first time the virus was transmitted from person to person.(32) Previously, the virus was spread by breathing in the aerosols from rodent excrement or urine. New highly virulent strains of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) spread rapidly throughout most of the poultry industry in the Northern Hemisphere, and are now infecting Antarctic penguins, and are suspected of causing mass mortality.(33) New strains of distemper and rabies viruses are spilling out from towns and villages to plague some of the world's rarest wild animals in Africa:(34) lions, panthers, wild dogs, giant otter. None of the plethora of new findings has been taken on board by the regulatory bodies. On the contrary, safety regulations have been relaxed. The public is being used, against its will, as guinea pigs for genetically engineered products, while new viruses and bacterial pathogens may be created by the technology every passing day. The present situation is reminiscent of the development of nuclear energy which gave us the atom bomb, and the nuclear power stations that we now know to be hazardous to health and also to be environmentally unsustainable on account of the long-lasting radioactive wastes they produce. Joseph Rotblat, the British physicist who won the 1995 Nobel Prize after years of battling against nuclear weapons, has this to say. "My worry is that other advances in science may result in other means of mass destruction, maybe more readily available even than nuclear weapons.

Genetic engineering is quite a possible area, because of these dreadful developments that are taking place there."(35) The large-scale release of transgenic organisms is much worse than nuclear weapons or radioactive nuclear wastes, as genes can replicate indefinitely, spread and recombine. There may yet be time enough to stop the industry's dreams turning into nightmares if we act now, before the critical genetic "melt-down" is reached. * * * * *

* * * * * Dr Mae-Wan Ho heads the Bio-Electrodynamics laboratory at the Open University in Milton Keynes in the UK. Dr Ho is the author of *The Rainbow and the Worm* on the physics of organisms and is co-author of the Independent Report on Biosafety, prepared by the Third World Network for the biosafety negotiations taking place under the Convention on Biological Diversity. * * * * *

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which are to be completely independent of the food industry. Meanwhile, Franz Fischler, the European Commissioner on Agriculture, supports a complete segregation and labeling of production lines of genetically modified and non-genetically modified foods. In June this year, President Clinton imposed a five-year ban on human cloning in the USA, while the UK House of Commons Science and Technology Committee (STC) wants British law to be amended to ensure that human cloning is illegal. The STC, President Chirac of France and German Research Minister Juergen Ruetters are also calling for an international ban on human cloning. Like other excellent critics before me,⁽³⁾ I do not think there is a grand conspiracy afoot, though there are many forces converging to a single terrible end. Susan George comments, "They don't have to conspire if they have the same world-view, aspire to similar goals and take concerted steps to attain them."⁽⁴⁾ I am one of those scientists who have long been highly critical of the reductionist mainstream scientific world-view, and have begun to work towards a radically different approach for understanding nature.⁽⁵⁾ But I was unable, for a long time, to see how much science really matters in the affairs of the real world, not just in terms of practical inventions like genetic engineering, but in how that scientific world-view takes hold of people's unconscious, so that they take action, involuntarily, unquestioningly, to shape the world to the detriment of human beings. I was so little aware of how that science is used, without conscious intent, to intimidate and control, to obfuscate, to exploit and oppress; how that dominant world-view generates a selective blindness to make scientists themselves ignore or misread scientific evidence. The point, however, is not that science is bad - but that there can be bad science that ill-serves humanity. Science can often be wrong. The history of science can just as well be written in terms of the mistakes made than as the series of triumphs it is usually

made out to be. Science is nothing more, and nothing less, than a system of concepts for understanding nature and for obtaining reliable knowledge that enables us to live sustainably with nature. In that sense, one can ill-afford to give up science, for it is through our proper understanding and knowledge of nature that we can live a satisfying life, that we can ultimately distinguish the good science, which serves humanity, from the bad science that does not. In this view, science is imbued with moral values from the start, and cannot be disentangled from them. Therefore it is bad science that purports to be "neutral" and divorced from moral values, as much as it is bad science that ignores scientific evidence. It is clear that I part company with perhaps a majority of my scientist colleagues in the mainstream, who believe that science can never be wrong, although it can be misused. Or else they carefully distinguish science, as neutral and value-free, from its application, technology, which can do harm or good.⁽⁶⁾ This distinction between science and technology is spurious, especially in the case of an experimental science like genetics, and almost all of biology, where the techniques determine what sorts of question are asked and hence the range of answers that are important, significant and relevant to the science. Where would molecular genetics be without the tools that enable practitioners to recombine and manipulate our destiny? It is an irresistibly heroic view, except that it is totally wrong and misguided. It is also meaningless, therefore, to set up Ethical Committees which do not question the basic scientific assumptions behind the practice of genetic engineering biotechnology. Their brief is severely limited, often verging on the trivial and banal - such as whether a pork gene transferred to food plants might be counter to certain religious beliefs - in comparison with the much more fundamental questions of eugenics, genetic discrimination and, indeed, whether gene transfers should be carried out at all. They can do nothing more than make the unacceptable acceptable to the public. The debate on genetic engineering biotechnology is dogged by the artificial separation imposed between "pure" science and the issues it gives rise to. "Ethics" is deemed to be socially determined, and therefore negotiable, while the science is seen to be beyond reproach, as it is the "laws" of nature. The same goes for the distinction between "technology" - the application of science - from the science. Risk assessments are to do with the technology, leaving the science equally untouched. The technology can be bad for your health, but not the science. In this article, I shall show why science cannot be separated from moral values nor from the technology that shapes our society. In other words, bad science is unquestionably bad for one's health and well-being, and should be avoided at all costs. Science is, above all, fallible and negotiable, because we have the choice, to do or not to do. It should be negotiated for the public good. That is the only ethical position one can take with regard to science. Otherwise, we are in danger of turning science into the most fundamentalist of religions, that, working hand in hand with corporate interests, will surely usher in the brave new

world. Bad science and big business What makes genetic engineering biotechnology dangerous, in the first instance, is that it is an unprecedented, close alliance between two great powers that can make or break the world: science and commerce. Practically all established molecular geneticists have some direct or indirect connection with industry, which will set limits on what the scientists can and will do research on, not to mention the possibility of compromising their integrity as independent scientists.(7) The worst aspect of the alliance is that it is between the most reductionist science and multinational monopolistic industry at its most aggressive and exploitative. If the truth be told, it is bad science working together with big business for quick profit, aided and abetted by our governments for the banal reason that governments wish to be re-elected to remain in 'power'.(8) Speaking as a scientist who loves and believes in science, I have to say it is bad science that has let the world down and caused the major problems we now face, not the least among which is by promoting and legitimizing a particular world-view. It is a reductionist, manipulative and Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 5 de 11

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exploitative world-view. Reductionist because it sees the world as bits and pieces, and denies there are organic wholes such as organisms, ecosystems, societies and community of nations. Manipulative and exploitative because it regards nature and fellow human beings as objects to be manipulated and exploited for gain; life being a Darwinian struggle for survival of the fittest. It is by no means coincidental that the economic theory currently dominating the world is rooted in the same laissez-faire capitalist ideology that gave rise to Darwinism. It acknowledges no values other than self-interest, competitiveness and the accumulation of wealth, at which the developed nations have been very successful. Already, according to the 1992 United Nations Development Programme Report, the richest fifth of the world's population has amassed 82.7 per cent of the wealth, while the poorest fifth gets a piddling 1.4 per cent. Or, put in another way, there are now 477 billionaires in the world whose combined assets are roughly equal to the combined annual incomes of the poorer half of humanity - 2.8 billion people.(9) Do we need to be more "competitive" still to take from the poorest their remaining pittance? That is, in fact, what we are doing. The governmental representatives of the superpowers are pushing for a "globalized economy" under trade agreements which erase all economic borders. "Together, the processes of deregulation and globalization are undermining the power of both unions and governments and placing the power of global corporations and finance beyond the reach of public accountability."(10) The largest corporations continue to consolidate that power through mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances. Multinational corporations now comprise 51 of the world's 100 largest economies: only 49 of the latter are nations. By 1993, agricultural biotechnology was being controlled by just (11) giant corporations, and these are now undergoing further mergers. The OECD (Organization for Economic Co-

operation and Development) member countries are at this moment working in secret in Paris on the Multilateral Agreements on Investment (MAI), which is written by and for corporations to prohibit any government from establishing performance or accountability standards for foreign investors. European Commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, is negotiating in the World Trade Organization, on behalf of the European Community, to ensure that no barriers of any kind should remain in the South to dampen exploitation by the North, and at the same time, to protect the deeply unethical "patents of life" through Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreements.⁽¹¹⁾ So, in addition to gaining complete control of the food supply of the South through exclusive rights to genetically engineered seeds, the big food giants of the North can asset-strip the South's genetic and intellectual resources with impunity, up to and including genes and cell lines of indigenous peoples. There is no question that the mindset that leads to and validates genetic engineering is genetic determinism - the idea that organisms are determined by their genetic makeup, or the totality of their genes. Genetic determinism derives from the marriage of Darwinism and Mendelian genetics. For those imbued with the mindset of genetic determinism, the major problems of the world can be solved simply by identifying and manipulating genes, for genes determine the characters of organisms; so by identifying a gene we can predict a desirable or undesirable trait, by changing a gene we change the trait, by transferring a gene we transfer the corresponding trait. The Human Genome Project was inspired by the same genetic determinism that locates the "blueprint" for constructing the human being in the human genome. It may have been a brilliant political move to capture research funds and, at the same time, to revive a flagging pharmaceutical industry, but its scientific content was suspect from the first. Genetic engineering technology promises to work for the benefit of mankind; the reality is something else. It displaces and marginalizes all alternative approaches that address the social and environmental causes of malnutrition and ill-health, such as poverty and unemployment, and the need for a sustainable agriculture that could regenerate the environment, guarantee long-term food security and, at the same time, conserve indigenous biodiversity. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 6 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 Its purpose is to accommodate problems that reductionist science and industry have created in the first place - widespread environmental deterioration from the intensive, high-input agriculture of the Green Revolution, and accumulation of toxic wastes from chemical industries. What's offer now is more of the same, except with new problems attached. It leads to discriminatory and other unethical practices that are against the moral values of societies and community of nations. Worst of all, it is pushing a technology that is untried, and, according to existing knowledge, is inherently hazardous to health and biodiversity. Let me enlarge on that last point here, as I believe it has been underestimated, if not entirely overlooked by the practitioners, regulators and many critics of genetic

engineering biotechnology alike, on account of a certain blindness to concrete scientific evidence, largely as a result of their conscious or unconscious commitment to an old, discredited paradigm. The most immediate hazards are likely to be in public health - which has already reached a global crisis, attesting to the failure of decades of reductionist medical practices - although the hazards to biodiversity will not be far behind. Genetic engineering biotechnology is inherently hazardous According to the 1996 World Health Organization Report, at least 30 new diseases, including AIDS, Ebola and Hepatitis C, have emerged over the past 20 years, while old infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, cholera, malaria and diphtheria are coming back worldwide. Almost every month now in the UK we hear reports on fresh outbreaks: Streptococcus, meningitis, E. coli. Practically all the pathogens are resistant to antibiotics, many to multiple antibiotics. Two strains of E. coli isolated in a transplant ward outside Cambridge in 1993 were found to be resistant to 21 out of 22 common antibiotics.(12) A strain of Staphylococcus isolated in Australia in 1990 was found to be resistant to 31 different drugs.(13) Infections with these and other strains will very soon become totally invulnerable to treatment. In fact, scientists in Japan have already isolated a strain of Staphylococcus aureus that is resistant even to the last resort antibiotic, vancomycin.(14) Geneticists have now linked the emergence of pathogenic bacteria and of antibiotic resistance to horizontal gene transfer - the transfer of genes to unrelated species, by infection through viruses, through pieces of genetic material, DNA, taken up into cells from the environment, or by unusual mating taking place between unrelated species. For example, horizontal gene transfer and subsequent genetic recombination have generated the bacterial strains responsible for the cholera outbreak in India in 1992,(15) and the Streptococcus epidemic in Tayside in 1993.(16) The E. coli 157 strain involved in the recent outbreaks in Scotland is believed to have originated from horizontal gene transfer from the pathogen, Shigella.(17) Many unrelated bacterial pathogens, causing diseases from bubonic plague to tree blight, are found to share an entire set of genes for invading cells, which have almost certainly spread by horizontal gene transfer.(18) Similarly, genes for antibiotic resistance have spread horizontally and recombined with one another to generate multiple antibiotic resistance throughout the bacterial populations.(19) Antibiotic resistance genes spread readily by contact between human beings, and from bacteria inhabiting the gut of farm animals to those in human beings.(20) Multiple antibiotic resistant strains of pathogens have been endemic in many hospitals for years.(21) What is the connection between horizontal gene transfer and genetic engineering? Genetic engineering is a technology designed specifically to transfer genes horizontally between species that do not interbreed. It is designed to break down species barriers and, increasingly, to overcome the species' defence mechanisms which normally degrade or inactivate foreign genes.(22) For the purpose of manipulating, replicating and transferring genes, genetic engineers make use of recombined versions of precisely those genetic parasites

causing diseases including cancers, and others that carry and spread virulence genes and antibiotic resistance genes. Thus the technology will contribute to an increase in the frequency of horizontal gene transfer of those genes that are responsible for virulence and antibiotic resistance, and allow them to recombine to generate new Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 7 de 11
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pathogens. What is even more disturbing is that geneticists have now found evidence that the presence of antibiotics typically increases the frequency of horizontal gene transfer 100-fold or more, possibly because the antibiotic acts like a sex hormone for the bacteria, enhancing mating and exchange of genes between unrelated species.(23) Thus, antibiotic resistance and multiple antibiotic resistance cannot be overcome simply by making new antibiotics, for antibiotics create the very conditions to facilitate the spread of resistance. The continuing profligate use of antibiotics in intensive farming and in medicine, in combination with the commercial-scale practice of genetic engineering, may already be major contributing factors for the accelerated spread of multiple antibiotic resistance among new and old pathogens that the WHO 1996 Report has identified within the past 10 years. For example, there has been a dramatic rise both in terms of incidence and severity of cases of infections by Salmonella,(24) with some countries in Europe witnessing a staggering 20-fold increase in incidence since 1980. That is not all. One by one, those assumptions on which geneticists and regulatory committees have based their assessment of genetically engineered products to be "safe" have fallen by the wayside, especially in the light of evidence emerging within the past three to four years. However, there is still little indication that the new findings are being taken on board. On the contrary, regulatory bodies have succumbed to pressure from the industry to relax already inadequate regulations. Let me list a few more of the relevant findings in genetics. We have been told that horizontal gene transfer is confined to bacteria. That is not so. It is now known to involve practically all species of animal, plant and fungus. It is possible for any gene in any species to spread to any other species, especially if the gene is carried on genetically engineered gene-transfer vectors. Transgenes and antibiotic resistance marker genes from transgenic plants have been shown to end up in soil fungi and bacteria.(25) The microbial populations in the environment serve as the gene-transfer highway and reservoir, supporting the replication of the the genes and allowing them to spread and recombine with other genes to generate new pathogens.(26) We have been assured that "crippled" laboratory strains of bacteria and viruses do not survive when released into the environment. That is not true. There is now abundant evidence that they can either survive quite well and multiply, or they can go dormant and reappear after having acquired genes from other bacteria to enable them to multiply.(27) Bacteria co-operate much more than they compete. They share their most valuable assets for survival. We have been told that DNA is easily broken down in the environment. Not so. DNA can remain in the environment where they can

be picked up by bacteria and incorporated into their genome.(28) DNA is, in fact, one of the toughest molecules. Biochemists jumped with joy when they didn't have to work with proteins anymore, which lose their activity very readily. By contrast, DNA survives rigorous boiling, so when they approve processed food on grounds that there can be no DNA left, ask exactly how the processing is done, and whether the appropriate tests for the presence of DNA have been carried out. The survival of "crippled" laboratory strains of bacteria and viruses and the persistence of DNA in the environment are of particular relevance to the so-called "contained" users producing transgenic pharmaceuticals, enzymes and food additives. "Tolerated" releases and transgenic wastes from such users may already have released large amounts of transgenic bacteria and viruses as well as DNA into the environment since the early 1980s when commercial genetic engineering biotechnology began. We are told that DNA is easily digested by enzymes in our gut. Not true. The DNA of a virus has been found to survive passage through the gut of mice. Furthermore, the DNA readily finds its way into the bloodstream, and into all kinds of cell in the body.(29) Once inside the cell, the DNA can Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 8 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 insert itself into the cell's genome, and create all manner of genetic disturbances, including cancer. (30) There are yet further findings pointing to the potential hazards of generating new disease-causing viruses by recombination between artificial viral vectors and vaccines and other viruses in the environment. The viruses generated in this way will have increased host ranges, infecting and causing diseases in more than one species, and hence very difficult to eradicate. We are already seeing such viruses emerging. Monkeypox, a previously rare and potentially fatal virus caught from rodents, is spreading through central Zaire.(31) Between 1981-1986 only 37 cases were known, but there have been at least 163 cases in one eastern province of Zaire alone since July 1995. For the first time, humans are transmitting the disease directly from one to the other. An outbreak of hantavirus infection hit southern Argentina in December 1996, the first time the virus was transmitted from person to person.(32) Previously, the virus was spread by breathing in the aerosols from rodent excrement or urine. New highly virulent strains of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) spread rapidly throughout most of the poultry industry in the Northern Hemisphere, and are now infecting Antarctic penguins, and are suspected of causing mass mortality.(33) New strains of distemper and rabies viruses are spilling out from towns and villages to plague some of the world's rarest wild animals in Africa:(34) lions, panthers, wild dogs, giant otter. None of the plethora of new findings has been taken on board by the regulatory bodies. On the contrary, safety regulations have been relaxed. The public is being used, against its will, as guinea pigs for genetically engineered products, while new viruses and bacterial pathogens may be created by the technology every passing day. The present situation is reminiscent of the development of nuclear energy which gave us the atom bomb,

and the nuclear power stations that we now know to be hazardous to health and also to be environmentally unsustainable on account of the long-lasting radioactive wastes they produce. Joseph Rotblat, the British physicist who won the 1995 Nobel Prize after years of battling against nuclear weapons, has this to say. "My worry is that other advances in science may result in other means of mass destruction, maybe more readily available even than nuclear weapons. Genetic engineering is quite a possible area, because of these dreadful developments that are taking place there."(35) The large-scale release of transgenic organisms is much worse than nuclear weapons or radioactive nuclear wastes, as genes can replicate indefinitely, spread and recombine. There may yet be time enough to stop the industry's dreams turning into nightmares if we act now, before the critical genetic "melt-down" is reached. * * * * *

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<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 degrade toxic wastes or mop up heavy metals(contaminants). For those hankering after sustainable agriculture, it promises to develop Greener, more environmentally friendly transgenic crops that will reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 1 de 11
<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 That is not all. It is in the realm of human genetics that the real revolution will be wrought. Plans to uncover the entire genetic blueprint of the human being would, we are told, eventually enable geneticists to diagnose, in advance, all the diseases that an individual will suffer in his or her lifetime, even before the individual is born, or even as the egg is fertilized in vitro. A whole gamut of specific drugs tailored to individual genetic needs can be designed to cure all diseases. The possibility of immortality is dangling from the horizons as the "longevity gene" is isolated. There are problems, of course, as there would be in any technology. The ethical issues have to be decided by the public. (By implication, the science is separate and not open to question.) The risks will be minimized. (Again, by implication, the risks have nothing to do with the science.) After all, nothing in life is without risk. Crossing roads is a risk. The new biotechnology (i.e. genetic engineering biotechnology) is under very strict government regulation, and the government's scientists and other experts will see to it that neither the consumer nor the environment will be unduly harmed. Then came the relaxation of regulation on

genetically modified products, on grounds that over-regulation is compromising the "competitiveness" of the industry, and that hundreds of field trials have demonstrated the new biotechnology to be safe. And, in any case, there is no essential difference between transgenic plants produced by the new biotechnology and those produced by conventional breeding methods. (One prominent spokesperson for the industry even went as far as to refer to the varieties produced by conventional breeding methods, retrospectively, as "transgenics". (1) This was followed, a year later, by the avalanche of products approved, or seeking, approval marketing, for which neither segregation from non-genetically engineered produce nor labeling is required. One is left to wonder why, if the products are as safe and wonderful as claimed, they could not be segregated, as organic produce has been for years, so that consumers are given the choice of buying what they want. A few days later, as though acting on cue, the Association of British Insurers announced that, in future, people applying for life policies will have to divulge the results of any genetic tests they have taken. This is seen, by many, as a definite move towards open genetic discrimination. A few days later, a scientist of the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh announced that they had successfully "cloned" a sheep from a cell taken from the mammary gland of an adult animal. "Dolly", the cloned lamb, is now seven months old. Of course it took nearly 300 trials to get one success, but no mention is made of the vast majority of the embryos that failed. Is that ethical? If it can be done on sheep, does it mean it can be done for human beings? Are we nearer to cloning human beings? The popular media went wild with heroic enthusiasm at one extreme to the horror of Frankenstein at the other. Why is this work only coming to public attention now, when the research has actually been going on for at least 10 years?(2) The public are totally unprepared. They are being plunged headlong, against their will, into the brave new genetically engineered world, in which giant, faceless multinational corporations will control every aspect of their lives, from the food they can eat, to the baby they can conceive and give birth to. (continues after box)

I should, right away, dispel the myth that genetic engineering is just like conventional breeding techniques. It is not. Genetic engineering bypasses conventional breeding by using the artificially constructed vectors to multiply copies of genes, and in many cases, to carry and smuggle genes into cells. Once inside cells, these vectors slot themselves into the host genome. In this way, transgenic organisms are made carrying the desired transgenes. The insertion of foreign genes into the host genome has long been known to have many harmful and fatal effects including cancer; and this is born out by the low success rate of creating desired transgenic organisms. Typically, a large number of eggs or embryos have to be injected or Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 2 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 infected with the vector to obtain a few organisms that successfully

express the trans-gene. The most common vectors used in genetic engineering biotechnology are a chimaeric recombination of natural genetic parasites from different sources, including viruses causing cancers and other diseases in animals and plants, with their pathogenic functions 'crippled', and tagged with one or more antibiotic resistance 'marker' genes, so that cells transformed with the vector can be selected. For example, the vector most widely used in plant genetic engineering is derived from a tumour-inducing plasmid carried by the soil bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. In animals, vectors are constructed from retroviruses causing cancers and other diseases. A vector currently used in fish has a framework from the Moloney marine leukaemic virus, which causes leukaemia in mice, but can infect all mammalian cells. It has bits from the Rous Sarcoma virus, causing sarcomas in chickens, and from the vesicular stomatitis virus, causing oral lesions in cattle, horses, pigs and humans. Such mosaic vectors are particularly hazardous. Unlike natural parasitic genetic elements which have various degrees of host specificity, vectors used in genetic engineering, partly by design, and partly on account of their mosaic character, have the ability to overcome species barriers, and to infect a wide range of species. Another obstacle to genetic engineering is that all organisms and cells have natural defence mechanisms that enable them to destroy or inactivate foreign genes, and trans-gene instability is a big problem for the industry. Vectors are now increasingly constructed to overcome those mechanisms that maintain the integrity of species. The result is that the artificially constructed vectors are especially good at carrying out horizontal gene transfer. Let me summarize why rDNA technology differs radically from conventional breeding techniques. 1. Genetic engineering recombines genetic material in the laboratory between species that do not interbreed in nature. 2. While conventional breeding methods shuffle different forms (alleles) of the same genes, genetic engineering enables completely new (exotic) genes to be introduced with unpredictable effects on the physiology and biochemistry of the resultant transgenic organism. 3. Gene multiplications and a high proportion of gene transfers are mediated by vectors which have the following undesirable characteristics: a. many are derived from disease-causing viruses, plasmids and mobile genetic elements - parasitic DNA that have the ability to invade cells and insert themselves into the cell's genome causing genetic damages. b. they are designed to break down species barriers so that they can shuttle genes between a wide range of species. Their wide host range means that they can infect many animals and plants, and in the process pick up genes from viruses of all these species to create new pathogens. c. they routinely carry genes for antibiotic resistance, which is already a big health problem. d. they are increasingly constructed to overcome the recipient species' defence mechanisms that break down or inactivate foreign DNA.

_____ Isn't it a bit late in the day to tell us that?, you ask. Yes and no. Yes, because I, who should, perhaps, have known better, was caught unprepared like

the rest. And no, because there have been so many people warning us of that eventuality, who have campaigned tirelessly on our behalf, some of them going back to the earliest days of genetic engineering in the 1970s - although we have paid them little heed. No, it is not too late, if only because that is precisely what we tend to believe, and are encouraged to believe. A certain climate is created - that of being rapidly overtaken by events - Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 3 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 reinforcing the feeling that the tidal wave of progress brought on by the new biotechnology is impossible to stem, so that we may be paralyzed into accepting the inevitable, No, because we shall not give up, for the consequence of giving up is the brave new world, and soon after that, there may be no world at all. The gene genie is fast getting out of control. The practitioners of genetic engineering biotechnology, the regulators and the critics alike, have all underestimated the risks involved, which are inherent to genetic engineering biotechnology, particularly as misguided by an outmoded and erroneous world-view that comes from bad science. The dreams may already be turning into nightmares. That is why people like myself are calling for an immediate moratorium on further releases and marketing of genetically engineered products, and for an independent public enquiry to be set up to look into the risks and hazards involved, taking into account the most comprehensive, scientific knowledge in addition to the social, moral implications. This would be most timely, as public opposition to genetic engineering biotechnology has been gaining momentum throughout Europe and the USA. In Austria, a record 1.2 million citizens, representing 20 per cent of the electorate, have signed a people's petition to ban genetically engineered foods, as well as deliberate releases of genetically modified organisms and patenting of life. Genetically modified foods were also rejected earlier by a lay people consultation in Norway, and by 95 per cent of consumers in Germany, as revealed by a recent survey. The European Parliament has voted by an overwhelming 407 to 2 majority to censure the Commission's authorization, in December 1996, for imports of Ciba-Geigy's transgenic maize into Europe, and is calling for imports to be suspended while the authorization is re-examined. The European Commission has decided that in the future genetically engineered seeds will be labeled, and is also considering proposals for retroactive labeling. Commissioner Emma Bonino is to set up a new scientific committee to deal with genetically engineered foods, members of which are to be completely independent of the food industry. Meanwhile, Franz Fischler, the European Commissioner on Agriculture, supports a complete segregation and labeling of production lines of genetically modified and non-genetically modified foods. In June this year, President Clinton imposed a five-year ban on human cloning in the USA, while the UK House of Commons Science and Technology Committee (STC) wants British law to be amended to ensure that human cloning is illegal. The STC, President Chirac of France and German Research Minister Juergen Ruettggers are also calling for an international

ban on human cloning. Like other excellent critics before me,(3) I do not think there is a grand conspiracy afoot, though there are many forces converging to a single terrible end. Susan George comments, "They don't have to conspire if they have the same world-view, aspire to similar goals and take concerted steps to attain them."(4) I am one of those scientists who have long been highly critical of the reductionist mainstream scientific world-view, and have begun to work towards a radically different approach for understanding nature.(5) But I was unable, for a long time, to see how much science really matters in the affairs of the real world, not just in terms of practical inventions like genetic engineering, but in how that scientific world-view takes hold of people's unconscious, so that they take action, involuntarily, unquestioningly, to shape the world to the detriment of human beings. I was so little aware of how that science is used, without conscious intent, to intimidate and control, to obfuscate, to exploit and oppress; how that dominant world-view generates a selective blindness to make scientists themselves ignore or misread scientific evidence. The point, however, is not that science is bad - but that there can be bad science that ill-serves humanity. Science can often be wrong. The history of science can just as well be written in terms of the mistakes made than as the series of triumphs it is usually made out to be. Science is nothing more, and nothing less, than a system of concepts for understanding nature and for obtaining reliable knowledge that enables us to live sustainably with nature. In that sense, one can ill-afford to give up science, for it is through our proper understanding and knowledge of nature that we can live a satisfying life, that we can ultimately distinguish the good science, which serves humanity, from the bad science that does not. In this view, science is imbued with moral values from the start, and cannot be disentangled from them. Therefore it is bad science that purports to be "neutral" and divorced from moral values, as much as it is bad science that ignores scientific evidence. It is clear that I part company with perhaps a majority of my scientist colleagues in the mainstream, who believe that science can never be wrong, although it can be misused. Or else they carefully distinguish science, as neutral and value-free, from its application, technology, which can do harm or good.(6) This distinction between science and technology is spurious, especially in the case of an experimental science like genetics, and almost all of biology, where the techniques determine what sorts of question are asked and hence the range of answers that are important, significant and relevant to the science. Where would molecular genetics be without the tools that enable practitioners to recombine and manipulate our destiny? It is an irresistibly heroic view, except that it is totally wrong and misguided. It is also meaningless, therefore, to set up Ethical Committees which do not question the basic scientific assumptions behind the practice of genetic engineering biotechnology. Their brief is severely limited, often verging on the trivial and banal - such as whether a pork gene transferred to food plants might be counter to certain religious beliefs - in

comparison with the much more fundamental questions of eugenics, genetic discrimination and, indeed, whether gene transfers should be carried out at all. They can do nothing more than make the unacceptable acceptable to the public. The debate on genetic engineering biotechnology is dogged by the artificial separation imposed between "pure" science and the issues it gives rise to. "Ethics" is deemed to be socially determined, and therefore negotiable, while the science is seen to be beyond reproach, as it is the "laws" of nature. The same goes for the distinction between "technology" - the application of science - from the science. Risk assessments are to do with the technology, leaving the science equally untouched. The technology can be bad for your health, but not the science. In this article, I shall show why science cannot be separated from moral values nor from the technology that shapes our society. In other words, bad science is unquestionably bad for one's health and well-being, and should be avoided at all costs. Science is, above all, fallible and negotiable, because we have the choice, to do or not to do. It should be negotiated for the public good. That is the only ethical position one can take with regard to science. Otherwise, we are in danger of turning science into the most fundamentalist of religions, that, working hand in hand with corporate interests, will surely usher in the brave new world. Bad science and big business What makes genetic engineering biotechnology dangerous, in the first instance, is that it is an unprecedented, close alliance between two great powers that can make or break the world: science and commerce. Practically all established molecular geneticists have some direct or indirect connection with industry, which will set limits on what the scientists can and will do research on, not to mention the possibility of compromising their integrity as independent scientists.(7) The worst aspect of the alliance is that it is between the most reductionist science and multinational monopolistic industry at its most aggressive and exploitative. If the truth be told, it is bad science working together with big business for quick profit, aided and abetted by our governments for the banal reason that governments wish to be re-elected to remain in 'power'.(8) Speaking as a scientist who loves and believes in science, I have to say it is bad science that has let the world down and caused the major problems we now face, not the least among which is by promoting and legitimizing a particular world-view. It is a reductionist, manipulative and Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 5 de 11

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exploitative world-view. Reductionist because it sees the world as bits and pieces, and denies there are organic wholes such as organisms, ecosystems, societies and community of nations. Manipulative and exploitative because it regards nature and fellow human beings as objects to be manipulated and exploited for gain; life being a Darwinian struggle for survival of the fittest. It is by no means coincidental that the economic theory currently dominating the world is rooted in the same laissez-faire capitalist ideology that gave rise to Darwinism. It acknowledges no values other than self-interest, competitiveness and the

accumulation of wealth, at which the developed nations have been very successful. Already, according to the 1992 United Nations Development Programme Report, the richest fifth of the world's population has amassed 82.7 per cent of the wealth, while the poorest fifth gets a piddling 1.4 per cent. Or, put in another way, there are now 477 billionaires in the world whose combined assets are roughly equal to the combined annual incomes of the poorer half of humanity - 2.8 billion people.(9) Do we need to be more "competitive" still to take from the poorest their remaining pittance? That is, in fact, what we are doing. The governmental representatives of the superpowers are pushing for a "globalized economy" under trade agreements which erase all economic borders. "Together, the processes of deregulation and globalization are undermining the power of both unions and governments and placing the power of global corporations and finance beyond the reach of public accountability."(10) The largest corporations continue to consolidate that power through mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances. Multinational corporations now comprise 51 of the world's 100 largest economies: only 49 of the latter are nations. By 1993, agricultural biotechnology was being controlled by just (11) giant corporations, and these are now undergoing further mergers. The OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) member countries are at this moment working in secret in Paris on the Multilateral Agreements on Investment (MAI), which is written by and for corporations to prohibit any government from establishing performance or accountability standards for foreign investors. European Commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, is negotiating in the World Trade Organization, on behalf of the European Community, to ensure that no barriers of any kind should remain in the South to dampen exploitation by the North, and at the same time, to protect the deeply unethical "patents of life" through Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreements.(11) So, in addition to gaining complete control of the food supply of the South through exclusive rights to genetically engineered seeds, the big food giants of the North can asset-strip the South's genetic and intellectual resources with impunity, up to and including genes and cell lines of indigenous peoples. There is no question that the mindset that leads to and validates genetic engineering is genetic determinism - the idea that organisms are determined by their genetic makeup, or the totality of their genes. Genetic determinism derives from the marriage of Darwinism and Mendelian genetics. For those imbued with the mindset of genetic determinism, the major problems of the world can be solved simply by identifying and manipulating genes, for genes determine the characters of organisms; so by identifying a gene we can predict a desirable or undesirable trait, by changing a gene we change the trait, by transferring a gene we transfer the corresponding trait. The Human Genome Project was inspired by the same genetic determinism that locates the "blueprint" for constructing the human being in the human genome. It may have been a brilliant political move to capture research funds and, at the same time, to revive a flagging pharmaceutical industry, but its

scientific content was suspect from the first. Genetic engineering technology promises to work for the benefit of mankind; the reality is something else. It displaces and marginalizes all alternative approaches that address the social and environmental causes of malnutrition and ill-health, such as poverty and unemployment, and the need for a sustainable agriculture that could regenerate the environment, guarantee long-term food security and, at the same time, conserve indigenous biodiversity. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 6 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 Its purpose is to accommodate problems that reductionist science and industry have created in the first place - widespread environmental deterioration from the intensive, high-input agriculture of the Green Revolution, and accumulation of toxic wastes from chemical industries. What's offer now is more of the same, except with new problems attached. It leads to discriminatory and other unethical practices that are against the moral values of societies and community of nations. Worst of all, it is pushing a technology that is untried, and, according to existing knowledge, is inherently hazardous to health and biodiversity. Let me enlarge on that last point here, as I believe it has been underestimated, if not entirely overlooked by the practitioners, regulators and many critics of genetic engineering biotechnology alike, on account of a certain blindness to concrete scientific evidence, largely as a result of their conscious or unconscious commitment to an old, discredited paradigm. The most immediate hazards are likely to be in public health - which has already reached a global crisis, attesting to the failure of decades of reductionist medical practices - although the hazards to biodiversity will not be far behind. Genetic engineering biotechnology is inherently hazardous According to the 1996 World Health Organization Report, at least 30 new diseases, including AIDS, Ebola and Hepatitis C, have emerged over the past 20 years, while old infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, cholera, malaria and diphtheria are coming back worldwide. Almost every month now in the UK we hear reports on fresh outbreaks: Streptococcus, meningitis, E. coli. Practically all the pathogens are resistant to antibiotics, many to multiple antibiotics. Two strains of E-coli isolated in a transplant ward outside Cambridge in 1993 were found to be resistant to 21 out of 22 common antibiotics.(12) A strain of Staphylococcus isolated in Australia in 1990 was found to be resistant to 31 different drugs.(13) Infections with these and other strains will very soon become totally invulnerable to treatment. In fact, scientists in Japan have already isolated a strain of Staphylococcus aureus that is resistant even to the last resort antibiotic, vancomycin.(14) Geneticists have now linked the emergence of pathogenic bacteria and of antibiotic resistance to horizontal gene transfer - the transfer of genes to unrelated species, by infection through viruses, through pieces of genetic material, DNA, taken up into cells from the environment, or by unusual mating taking place between unrelated species. For example, horizontal gene transfer and subsequent genetic recombination have generated the bacterial strains responsible for the cholera outbreak in India in 1992,(15) and the

Streptococcus epidemic in Tayside in 1993.(16) The E. coli 157 strain involved in the recent outbreaks in Scotland is believed to have originated from horizontal gene transfer from the pathogen, Shigella.(17) Many unrelated bacterial pathogens, causing diseases from bubonic plague to tree blight, are found to share an entire set of genes for invading cells, which have almost certainly spread by horizontal gene transfer.(18) Similarly, genes for antibiotic resistance have spread horizontally and recombined with one another to generate multiple antibiotic resistance throughout the bacterial populations.(19) Antibiotic resistance genes spread readily by contact between human beings, and from bacteria inhabiting the gut of farm animals to those in human beings.(20) Multiple antibiotic resistant strains of pathogens have been endemic in many hospitals for years.(21) What is the connection between horizontal gene transfer and genetic engineering? Genetic engineering is a technology designed specifically to transfer genes horizontally between species that do not interbreed. It is designed to break down species barriers and, increasingly, to overcome the species' defence mechanisms which normally degrade or inactivate foreign genes.(22) For the purpose of manipulating, replicating and transferring genes, genetic engineers make use of recombined versions of precisely those genetic parasites causing diseases including cancers, and others that carry and spread virulence genes and antibiotic resistance genes. Thus the technology will contribute to an increase in the frequency of horizontal gene transfer of those genes that are responsible for virulence and antibiotic resistance, and allow them to recombine to generate new Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 7 de 11

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pathogens. What is even more disturbing is that geneticists have now found evidence that the presence of antibiotics typically increases the frequency of horizontal gene transfer 100-fold or more, possibly because the antibiotic acts like a sex hormone for the bacteria, enhancing mating and exchange of genes between unrelated species.(23) Thus, antibiotic resistance and multiple antibiotic resistance cannot be overcome simply by making new antibiotics, for antibiotics create the very conditions to facilitate the spread of resistance. The continuing profligate use of antibiotics in intensive farming and in medicine, in combination with the commercial-scale practice of genetic engineering, may already be major contributing factors for the accelerated spread of multiple antibiotic resistance among new and old pathogens that the WHO 1996 Report has identified within the past 10 years. For example, there has been a dramatic rise both in terms of incidence and severity of cases of infections by Salmonella,(24) with some countries in Europe witnessing a staggering 20-fold increase in incidence since 1980. That is not all. One by one, those assumptions on which geneticists and regulatory committees have based their assessment of genetically engineered products to be "safe" have fallen by the wayside, especially in the light of evidence emerging within the past three to four years. However, there is still little indication that the new findings are being taken on board. On the contrary,

regulatory bodies have succumbed to pressure from the industry to relax already inadequate regulations. Let me list a few more of the relevant findings in genetics. We have been told that horizontal gene transfer is confined to bacteria. That is not so. It is now known to involve practically all species of animal, plant and fungus. It is possible for any gene in any species to spread to any other species, especially if the gene is carried on genetically engineered gene-transfer vectors. Transgenes and antibiotic resistance marker genes from transgenic plants have been shown to end up in soil fungi and bacteria.(25) The microbial populations in the environment serve as the gene-transfer highway and reservoir, supporting the replication of the the genes and allowing them to spread and recombine with other genes to generate new pathogens.(26) We have been assured that "crippled" laboratory strains of bacteria and viruses do not survive when released into the environment. That is not true. There is now abundant evidence that they can either survive quite well and multiply, or they can go dormant and reappear after having acquired genes from other bacteria to enable them to multiply.(27) Bacteria co-operate much more than they compete. They share their most valuable assets for survival. We have been told that DNA is easily broken down in the environment. Not so. DNA can remain in the environment where they can be picked up by bacteria and incorporated into their genome.(28) DNA is, in fact, one of the toughest molecules. Biochemists jumped with joy when they didn't have to work with proteins anymore, which lose their activity very readily. By contrast, DNA survives rigorous boiling, so when they approve processed food on grounds that there can be no DNA left, ask exactly how the processing is done, and whether the appropriate tests for the presence of DNA have been carried out. The survival of "crippled" laboratory strains of bacteria and viruses and the persistence of DNA in the environment are of particular relevance to the so-called "contained" users producing transgenic pharmaceuticals, enzymes and food additives. "Tolerated" releases and transgenic wastes from such users may already have released large amounts of transgenic bacteria and viruses as well as DNA into the environment since the early 1980s when commercial genetic engineering biotechnology began. We are told that DNA is easily digested by enzymes in our gut. Not true. The DNA of a virus has been found to survive passage through the gut of mice. Furthermore, the DNA readily finds its way into the bloodstream, and into all kinds of cell in the body.(29) Once inside the cell, the DNA can Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 8 de 11
<http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 insert itself into the cell's genome, and create all manner of genetic disturbances, including cancer. (30) There are yet further findings pointing to the potential hazards of generating new disease-causing viruses by recombination between artificial viral vectors and vaccines and other viruses in the environment. The viruses generated in this way will have increased host ranges, infecting and causing diseases in more than one species, and hence very difficult to eradicate. We are already seeing such viruses emerging. Monkeypox, a previously rare

and potentially fatal virus caught from rodents, is spreading through central Zaire.(31) Between 1981-1986 only 37 cases were known, but there have been at least 163 cases in one eastern province of Zaire alone since July 1995. For the first time, humans are transmitting the disease directly from one to the other. An outbreak of hantavirus infection hit southern Argentina in December 1996, the first time the virus was transmitted from person to person.(32) Previously, the virus was spread by breathing in the aerosols from rodent excrement or urine. New highly virulent strains of infectious bursal disease virus (IBDV) spread rapidly throughout most of the poultry industry in the Northern Hemisphere, and are now infecting Antarctic penguins, and are suspected of causing mass mortality.(33) New strains of distemper and rabies viruses are spilling out from towns and villages to plague some of the world's rarest wild animals in Africa:(34) lions, panthers, wild dogs, giant otter. None of the plethora of new findings has been taken on board by the regulatory bodies. On the contrary, safety regulations have been relaxed. The public is being used, against its will, as guinea pigs for genetically engineered products, while new viruses and bacterial pathogens may be created by the technology every passing day. The present situation is reminiscent of the development of nuclear energy which gave us the atom bomb, and the nuclear power stations that we now know to be hazardous to health and also to be environmentally unsustainable on account of the long-lasting radioactive wastes they produce. Joseph Rotblat, the British physicist who won the 1995 Nobel Prize after years of battling against nuclear weapons, has this to say. "My worry is that other advances in science may result in other means of mass destruction, maybe more readily available even than nuclear weapons. Genetic engineering is quite a possible area, because of these dreadful developments that are taking place there."(35) The large-scale release of transgenic organisms is much worse than nuclear weapons or radioactive nuclear wastes, as genes can replicate indefinitely, spread and recombine. There may yet be time enough to stop the industry's dreams turning into nightmares if we act now, before the critical genetic "melt-down" is reached. * * * * *

* * * * * Dr Mae-Wan Ho heads the Bio-Electrodynamics laboratory at the Open University in Milton Keynes in the UK. Dr Ho is the author of *The Rainbow and the Worm* on the physics of organisms and is co-author of the Independent Report on Biosafety, prepared by the Third World Network for the biosafety negotiations taking place under the Convention on Biological Diversity. * * * * *

* * * * * Notes and References 1. The first time I heard the word "transgenic" being used on cultivars resulting from conventional breeding methods was from Henry Miller, a prominent advocate for genetic engineering Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 9 de 11

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biotechnology, in a public debate with myself, organized by the Oxford Centre for Environment, Ethics and Society, in Oxford University on February 20, 1997.

2."Scientists scorn sci-fi fears over sheep clone" The Guardian, February 24,

1997, p.7. Lewis Wolpert, development biologist at University College London was reported as saying, "It's a pretty risky technique with lots of abnormalities." Also report and interview in the Eight O'Clock News, BBC Radio 4, February 24, 1997. 3. As for instance, Spallone, 1992. 4. George, 1988, p.5. 5. My colleague Peter Saunders and I began working on an alternative approach to neo-Darwinian evolutionary theory in the 1970s. Major collections of multi-author essays appeared in Ho and Saunders, 1984; Pollard, 1981; Ho and Fox, 1988. 6. Lewis Wolpert, who currently heads the Committee for the public Understanding of Science, argues strenuously for this 'fundamentalist' view of science. See Wolpert, 1996. 7. See Hubbard and Wald, 1993. 8. This was pointed out to me by Martin Khor, during a course on Globalization and Economics that he gave at Schumacher College, February 3-10, 1997. 9. See Korten, 1997. 10. Korten, 1997, p.2. 11. See Perlas, 1994; also WTO: New setback for the South, Third World Resurgence issue 77/78, 1997, which contains many articles reporting on the WTO meeting held in December 1996 in Singapore. 12. Brown et al., 1993. 13. Udo and Grubb, 1990. 14. "Superbug spectre haunts Japan", Michael Day, New Scientist 3 May, 1997, p.5. 15. See Bik et al, 1995; Prager et al., 1995; Reidl and Makalanos, 1995. 16. Whatmore et al., 1994; Kapur et al., 1995; Schnitzler et al., 1995; Upton et al., 1996. 17. Professor Hugh Pennington, on BBC Radio 4 News, February 1997. 18. Barinaga, 1996. 19. Reviewed by Davies, 1994. 20. Tschape, 1994. 21. See World Health Report, 1996; also Garret, 1995, chapter 13, for an excellent account of the history of antibiotic resistance in pathogens. Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 10 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003 22. See Ho and Tappeser, 1997. 23. See Davies, 1994. 24. WHO Fact Sheet No. 139, January 1997. 25. Hoffman et al., 1994; Schluter et al., 1995. 26. See Ho, 1996a. 27. Jager and Tappeser, 1996, have extensively reviewed the literature on the survival of bacteria and DNA released into different environments. 28. See Lorenz and Wackernagel, 1994. 29. See Schubert et al., 1994; also New Scientist January 24, p.24, featured a short report on recent findings of the group that were presented at the International Congress on Cell Biology in San Francisco, December 1996. 30. Wahl et al., 1984; see also relevant entries in Kendrew, 1995, especially "slow transforming retroviruses" and "Transgenic technologies". 31. "Killer virus piles on the misery in Zaire" Debora MacKenzie, New Scientist April 19, 1997, p.12. 32. "Virus gets personal" New Scientist April 26, 1997, p.13. 33. "Poultry virus infection in Antarctic penguins" Heather Gardner, Knowles Kerry and Martin Riddle Nature 387, May 15, 1997, p.245. 34. See Pain, 1997. 35. Quoted in "The spectre of a human clone" The Independent, February 26, 1997, p.1. By Permission - Feature Article from The Ecologist, Vol.27, No.4, July/August Unholy Alliance, by Dr Ho Página 11 de 11 <http://www.geocities.com/RainForest/3621/BIOTECH.HTM> 07/03/2003

"Declaration,

At the end of the Bio-devastation conference, a declaration was passed "in principle". Since then various versions of that declarations -- see last BIODIVE -- have circulated.

Brian Tokar wrote:

>

> Dear Friends--

>

> The following arrived from Joan Russow last week. Do we consider this an

> approved document of our network, or do we need to establish a ratification

> process?

>

> Brian.

> AUGUST AUGUST

, I contacted Senator Perreault's office about the possibility of implementing his proposal to permit students to repay their loans through community service, and I sent a letter to Pierre Pettigrew, the then Minister of Human Resources, detailing the community service non- remunerated work that I had done.

EXHIBIT

1230 St. Patrick St.

Victoria, B.C. V8S 4Y4

1250-598-0071

Hon. Pierre Pettigrew

House of Commons, K1A0A6

() THAT 1998 Thursday on June 4, 1998, resubmitted Friday, August 7, 1998

RE FEDERAL STUDENT LOAN \$37,000

2024

I will be 60 years old this November, and have received little remuneration for the work I have been doing for over 26 years. During this time, I have been working about 100 hours a week on my education and on unpaid issue-oriented work.

From 1972- 1996, while bringing up four children and studying, I had been addressing the interdependence of issues—the guaranteeing of human rights, the protecting and preserving of the environment, the enabling of social justice, the preventing of war and conflict and the providing for socially equitable and environmentally sound employment. Much of the work that I have been doing has been related to attempting to address years of government and industry negligence. Currently, in Canadian society, work that has contributed to environmental destruction through the production of toxic, hazardous and atomic technology, substances and waste, through the production of greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances, through the depletion of resources including deforestation and over fishing and destruction of fish habitat and through promotion of conflict and war through arms sales and uranium mining etc. receives remuneration; whereas work that attempts to prevent environmental destruction or the escalation of conflict is not deemed to be worthy of remuneration.

My commitment to the guaranteeing of human rights, the protecting and preserving of the environment, the preventing of war and conflict, the enabling of social justice and the providing of socially equitable and environmentally sound employment; and my awareness of the discrepancy between what has been agreed to internationally and what is being done at the national and provincial level made it imperative for me to act to address these issues.

Today we are living with the consequences of years of negligence.

Daily, the serious consequences of institutional collusion between corporations and governments are being seen. Recently, in the case of Hepatitis C, it has been revealed that the "blood industry" lobbied as early as the 1950s to not use the test. Also, recently it has come to light that a toxic bleaching agent used in white bread was banned in the US and UK in 1950 but was still permitted in Canada until 1965. Canada's negligence in uranium mining has resulted in the death of a generation of first nations men in the area of the first uranium mine. Canada was warned not to sell nuclear technology to India, and now Canada is living with the consequences of its complicity in the development of India's nuclear weapons. Now Canada is continued to ignore warnings about electrical transmission and about hormone treated beef and genetically engineered food etc. My work has involved years of "unheeded warnings". Warnings and concern for the public trust receive little remuneration.

For over 10 years I have been specifically addressing the issue of Canada failure to live up to promises nationally and internationally. Recently the Commissioner of the Commission on Sustainable Development, Brian Emmet, has corroborated my years of calling for the translation of rhetoric into action. In his report which was released a few months ago he stated that there is a gap between Canada's promises and the acting on these promises, and that the Canadian government has failed to live up to its promises to Canadians and to the global community.

EXHIBIT

My concern for addressing these issues meant that I was not able to undertake other employment and the attaining of my degrees was delayed. My participation as a policy analyst at all levels of government addressing the federal and provincial government's failure to implement obligations and commitments has resulted in hours of work that would not have been necessary if the governments had translated their international rhetoric into action. I incurred a \$55, 229.00 federal government loan. I was eligible to receive full remission from the province of up to \$30,000 on completing my doctorate. However, the eligibility for remission only applies to the provincial part. The University divided my loan into \$20,000 provincial and 37,000 federally. I have now received remission for \$20,000. The provincial government bases its remission program on the completion of degrees and on the community service.

For two years I have been treated with disrespect and harassed by a provincial collection agency. Finally, I was able to receive remission for the 20,000 BC loan. Yet even with what was described as full remission I have a provincial loans officer harassing me. I applied for deferral of my federal loan on the understanding that I could have an 18-month deferral. On April 8, I received a letter indicating that my outstanding federal load was 35,000 and then at the end of April I am began to be hounded by the federal Collection agency, and told that I had accumulated interest of \$7000 and that I was paying \$8 a day in interest.

Several years ago. Senator Ray Perrault proposed that students should have the opportunity of repaying their loans through community services. I have for over 25 years participated in community services.

In the subsequent pages I have indicated work when one has been a long-time critic of government, industry and of corporate control of university. I now find myself nearing the age of 60— the time at which many citizens retire. I have to borrow money to just meet basic needs.

All levels of government have been using voluntary work throughout the years I have calculated that in the 26 years since 1972 while studying I have

served the community for thousands of hours and amounted to approximately \$382,240 if I were paid \$15 an hour up until I completed my Master's Degree, \$20 an hour up until I completed my Doctorate, and \$30 after I completed my Doctorate. In the subsequent pages I have documented the years of work.

I urge you to take into consideration my years of service and reassess my loan.

Yours very truly

Joan Russow Ph.D.

cc. Hon Raymond Perrault

> >Date: Wed, 2 Sep 1998 16:03:50 -0700

> >Mime-Version: 1.0

> >To: briant@earth.goddard.edu

> >From: jrussow@coastnet.com (Joan Russow)

> >Subject: REvised (Declaration with resolutions

> >

> >Dear Brian

> >

> >I inadvertently sent the previous unrevised document

> >

> >Joan

> >

> >ST LOUIS

> >BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION

> >

> >July 19, 1998

> >

> >Background:

> >

2027

>>From July 17 -19, 1998 the First Grassroots Gathering on Bio-devastation:
>>Genetic Engineering took place St Louis, USA. This conference was hosted by

>>the Gateway Green Alliance party, the Pure food Campaign, Social Ecology
>>Institute, and the Edmonds Institute. The Declaration was presented at the
>>panel on Global Organizing for Citizen empowerment, and was adopted in
>>principle in the final plenary on July 19.

>>

>>The Declaration was formed throughout the Conference as a compilation of
>>concerns expressed and statements of action proposed by the participants at
>>the conference. It is not the final version and needs to be organized,
>>edited and is being circulated for further clarification and strengthening.

>>

>>

>>In addition in the final plenary, resolutions were passed in calling for
>>(i) Disbanding the Human Genome Project and ending the colonization of the
>>genes of indigenous peoples; (ii) opposing the genetic engineering of all
>>plants and animals; (iii) banning genetically engineered bovine Growth
>>hormone; (iv) banning the terminator gene, and the production of
>>genetically engineered foods; (v) condemning the reliance on genetic
>>engineering and toxic herbicides and insecticides; (vi) Abolishing patents
>>of genetic sequences and living organisms in the form of intellectual
>>property rights

>>

>>

>>The above resolutions passed at the plenary in final form will form part of
>>the Bio-devastation Declaration.

>>

> >This Conference has been a basis for the establishment of a global movement

> >against genetically engineered foods and associated issues. It was agreed

> >that every effort will be made to participate in the Global days of action

> >on October 15 -on the eve of the World food day.

> >

> >ADOPTED IN PRINCIPLE CIRCULATED FOR FURTHER COMMENT AND ENDORSEMENT:

> >

> >

> >ST LOUIS

> >BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION

> >

> >TO BAN

> >GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS,

> >THE HUMAN GENOME PROJECT, TERMINATOR GENE AND

> >EXPLOITATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR PRIVATE PROFIT

> >

> >MINDFUL THAT

> >

> > THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE affirms that where there is a threat to

> >human health or to the environment, the lack of full scientific

> >certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to

> >prevent the threat. The precautionary principle has long been a tenet

> >of international customary law and as such is required to be

> >integrated into state law.

> >

> >THE REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLE means that where there is a reasonable

> >apprehension that a process or product may pose a significant threat to
> >human health or to the environment, the onus is on the proponent to
> >establish that the product or process is safe, and serves demonstrable
> >public needs, rather than on the
> >opponents to demonstrate harm. Many nations have also undertaken to
> >adhere to this principle

> >

> >THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS PRINCIPLE affirms that extreme care should

> >be taken to prevent consequences that are likely to be unexpected,
> >possibly long-term, and thus difficult to determine through tests. At
> >recent international conferences, the member states of the United
> >Nations have committed themselves to observe the Prevention of
> >Disasters Principle including both natural human caused (anthropogenic)
> >disasters.

> >

> >THE PREVENTION OF TRANSFER TO OTHER STATES OF HARMFUL
SUBSTANCES ensures

> >that substances and activities that are harmful to human health or that
> >cause environmental destruction will not be transferred to other states

> >

> >THE PREVENTION OF ACTIVITIES THAT ARE CULTURALLY
INAPPROPRIATE PRINCIPLE

> >ensures that nothing shall be done on the lands of indigenous peoples that
> >would cause environmental harm or be culturally inappropriate

> >

> >THE INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE ensures the rights of
future

> >generations and the right of a child to a safe environment

> >

> >THE NUREMBERG PRINCIPLE holds that citizens are morally obliged to act to

> >oppose unjust laws and unjust state actions.

> >

> >These principles have been endorsed by the member states of the United

> >Nations.

> >Many governments have disregarded these principles in giving

> >uncritical support to corporations engaged in genetic experimentation

> >and in promoting genetic engineering in agribusiness applications.

> >

> >AFFIRMING THAT:

> >The introduction of genetically modified substances is an

> >irresponsible experiment being conducted on the entire planet, with

> >little or no research on with respect to its effects on the environment

> >or human health. Genetically modified organisms are by definition new

> >life forms which, if released into the natural environment, may well

> >have unanticipated synergistic interactions with an unlimited range

> >of existing organisms. For instance, pollen from crops carrying the

> >terminator gene- the gene that renders the seed from a crop infertile-

> >may disperse and infect crops in other fields, also rendering them

> >infertile. There are also well founded concerns about the unknown

> >effects of introducing animal genetic material into plants which are

> >ingested by humans.

> >

> > The introduction of new organisms has potential ramifications which

> >are complex, long-term, uncertain and ambiguous. The prevention of

> >anthropogenic disasters must surely include avoiding the introduction

> >of new procedures and substances with such far reaching ramifications,

> >especially where there has been hardly any effort, let alone sufficient

> >time to determine the nature and extent of the potential deleterious
> >impact on health and on the environment.
> >
> >Genetically altered foods will have epidemiological and toxicological
> >properties more like drugs than like food. They must therefore be
> >subject to tests for mutagenicity and carcinogenicity, for their effect
> >on fetuses during pregnancy, their long-term side effects, their
> >interactive effects with other drugs chemicals, or GM foods, and so
> >on. In addition, they must be tested on common bacteria of the human
> >(and other animal) microbial ecologies. We must know whether an
> >antibiotic marker gene can pass antibiotic resistance to pathogens, or
> >if it can recombine or transfer to bacteria or viruses, etc. These
> >tests and their complex ramifications may be difficult or impossible to
> >assess with sufficient certainty to justify production.

> >

> >

> >NOTING THAT:

> >The absence of proven deleterious consequences on health and the
> >environment must not be used to justify the production of potentially
> >calamitous and untested substances, including genetically engineering
> >foods.

> >

> >There is sufficient concern about genetically engineered foods and
> >sufficient anticipatory scientific concern about the possible
> >interaction of genetically engineered crops with existing organisms to
> >justify the banning of genetically modified foods and other organisms
> >until their potential interaction with existing organisms has been
> >thoroughly tested in complete isolation from the natural environment.

> >It is possible that no test could be devised that would be
> >comprehensive enough to demonstrate the safety of introducing
> >genetically modified organisms, because of the complexities which can arise
> >from their interaction with existing organisms.

> >

> >OUTRAGED THAT:

> >Government representatives at the recent meeting
> >of the Codex Alimentarius in Ottawa ignored citizens' call for urgent
> >action to label existing genetically engineered foods, and to extend the
> >Codex Alimentarius' terms of reference to include a call for banning
> >genetically engineered foods. The representatives of the
> >Codex Alimentarius had the unique opportunity to finally demonstrate
> >that the global community is prepared to prevent future generations
> >from being exposed to the effects of our negligence.

> >

> > WE ARE FURTHER OUTRAGED that universities have entered into
> >substantive contracts with pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies
> >involved with genetically modified organisms, including genetically
> >engineered foods;
> >and that many pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies have been
> >exploiting indigenous peoples' knowledge of esoteric organisms and
> >their medicinal effects;

> >

> >AND WE REJECT the myth perpetuated by Monsanto and the Biotechnology
> > industry that the world cannot be fed without genetic engineering, and
> >that small farmers do not feed the world.

> >

> >WHILST a considerable percentage of the world's known biodiversity is

> >located in developing countries, any effective mechanism for the protection
> >of and reward for the local custodians of these genetic resources is being
> >stalled by northern, industrialized nations.

> >

> >THEREFOR, WE CALL UPON:

> >

> >The United Nations

> >to call upon member states of the United Nations:

> >

> >* to act immediately to call for the implementation of existing
> >international declarations, conventions, covenants, treaties on human
> >rights and the environment to support the cancellation of the human genome
> >project, the patenting of seeds, and all further commercial exploitation of
> >indigenous peoples and of the knowledge of indigenous peoples. and also to
> >prevent, under the Convention on Biological Diversity

> > (a) the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms, and

> > (b) the development of pesticide resistant crops

> >

> >* to immediately halt to harvesting genetic material of indigenous peoples
> >and to demand that these efforts be replaced with international dedication
> >to preserving the existence of indigenous peoples and their culture.

> >* to prevent "bio-prospecting" - exploiting and patenting the knowledge of
> >indigenous peoples

> >* to not defeat the purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity by
> >failing to invoke the precautionary principle to justify the banning of the
> >production of genetically engineered foods*

X-Sender: beb@pop.igc.apc.org (Unverified)

Mime-Version: 1.0

Date: Mon, 14 Sep 1998 16:24:45 -0600

To: beb@igc.org

From: beb@igc.apc.org (Beth Burrows)

Subject: BIODIVE#2 -- Part One

Status: U

> >* to recognize that conservation of Biodiversity is antithetical to the
> >development and altering through genetic engineering
> >* to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the transfer of
> >all Genetically modified organisms
> >* to call for an immediate moratorium on research, development, release,
> >and movement of genetically engineered organisms
> >* to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the development
> >of pesticide resistant crops
> >* to ban genetically engineered foods and immediately remove all
> >genetically engineered foods from the food distribution system
> >* to institute an immediate ban on genetically engineered Bovine Growth
> >Hormone, endorsing the campaign to rid rBGH from school milk. (passed in
> >plenary)
> >* TO KEEP OUR FORESTS, FARMS AND FOOD SAFE, AND OPPOSING
> >THE
> >GENETIC ENGINEERING OF ALL PLANTS AND ANIMALS. (PASSED IN
> >PLENARY)
> >
> >* TO ABOLISH PATENTS OF GENETIC SEQUENCES AND LIVING
> >ORGANISMS IN THE FORM
> >OF "INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS." (PASSED IN PLENARY)
> >* TO STOP STOPPING THE NATIONAL VIOLENCE INITIATIVE PROJECT
> >(U.S.), AND AN

2035

> >IMMEDIATE HALT TO THE DRUGGING OF BLACK AND LATINO CHILDREN IN THE NAME OF

> >THEIR SUPPOSED "GENETIC PREDISPOSITION" TO COMMITTING CRIMES. (CONTRARY TO

> >THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE VIOLENCE INITIATIVE PROJECT, THE CONVENTION

> >ASSERTED, NEITHER BEHAVIOR NOR INTELLIGENCE IS RACIALLY OR GENETICALLY

> >DETERMINED.) (PASSED IN PLENARY)

> >

> >* TO DISBAND THE HUMAN GENOME DIVERSITY PROJECT AND PUTTING AN END TO THE

> >COLONIZATION OF THE GENES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE. (PASSED IN PLENARY)

> >* TO IMMEDIATELY CESS THE ADMINISTERATION OF EXPERIMENTAL AND

> >GENETICALLY ENGINEERED DRUGS TO PRISONERS, PEOPLE LIVING ON AMERICAN INDIAN

> >RESERVATIONS, AND PEOPLE IN SO-CALLED "THIRD WORLD" COUNTRIES. (PASSED IN

> >PLENARY)

> >* TO BAN "TERMINATOR" SEED TECHNOLOGY AND PATENT THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION

> >OF ALL "TERMINATOR" TESTS AND A BANNING OF ITS APPLICATION. (PASSED IN

> >PLENARY)

> >* TO ENCOURAGE SMALLER-SCALED ORGANIC FARMING, LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS,

> >HOME-SCALE GARDENING, AND ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION. THE CONVENTION OPPOSED

> >THECONSOLIDATION OF CORPORATE AND MONOCROP FARMING AND THEIR RELIANCE ON

> >GENETIC ENGINEERING AND TOXIC HERBICIDES AND INSECTICIDES.
(PASSED IN

>PLENARY)

> >

> >* to urge the Grammeen bank to discontinue all further "partnerships" with

> >Monsanto and its affiliated corporations;

> >* to discontinue all financial support for agribusiness, and to financially

> >support and promote organic agriculture

> >* to ensure that the designation of "organic" does not include genetically

> >engineered food or irradiated food or related practices

> >* to prevent the transfer to other state particularly developing states of

> >substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are

> >harmful to human health, and to recognize that compliance with this

> >principle from the Rio Declaration would entail the prevention of transfer

> >of genetically modified organisms.

> >* to condemn the use of genetic screening to discriminate against employees.

> >* to implement the 1986 UN resolution to ensure that the use of scientific

> >technology is in peace and for the benefit of humanity

> >* to guarantee the farmers right to produce seeds and to recognize this as

> >a human right in fulfilling the guaranteed right to food

> >* to call upon states to implement the right of citizens to organically

> >grown, affordable, accessible food

> >* to ensure that citizens are fed clean, nutritional organically grown food

> >before food is authorized for export

> >* to condemn the conversion of sensitive ecosystems for ranches and cattle

> >production

> >* to condemn the round-table approach to decision making that compromises

> >ethics, that fosters and condones conflict of interest, undermines

> >principle and leads to the lowest common denominator

> >* to act on the commitment made in 1972 to eliminate the production of
> >weapons of mass destruction, and to enter into a binding agreement as a
> >convention for the elimination of the production of biological weapons (to
> >not allow vested economic interest of biotechnological and genetic
> >engineering industries to thwart the resolve to negotiate this convention
> >* to endorse October 15 the Eve of World Food day as the Global Days of
> >Action against Genetically engineered food
> >
> >The Nation States:
> >* to oppose the extension of intellectual property rights to life forms,
> >whether it be for humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, or their genes,
> >cells or other parts
> >* to change provisions in patent acts to prevent theft of biodiversity
> >related knowledge
> >* to refuse to grant patents to corporations for methods and products
> >based on traditional practices, or other information gleaned from the
> >collective knowledge and wisdom of indigenous peoples with respect to the
> >medicinal use of plants and animals or any other matter without fair
> >royalties being paid to those peoples
> >* to refuse to issue patents for life forms and to refuse to recognize life
> >form patents issued elsewhere.
> >* to oblige corporations to discontinue the use of the "terminator gene"
> >which destroys the fertility of seeds
> >* to transfer existing funding and support for agribusiness and for
> >genetically engineered projects to socially equitable and environmentally
> >sound organic agriculture;
> >* to implement the 1986 United Nations resolution to ensure that the use of
> >scientific technology is in peace and for the benefit of humanity

- > >* to deny non profit and charitable status to NGOs that receive funding
- > >from corporations and their affiliates
- > >* to prevent the collusion between regulatory bodies universities and
- > >corporations
- > >* to condemn the practice of corporations of requiring farmers to sign
- > >gene-licensing agreements, and of hiring informers to report on farming
- > >practices
- > >* to guarantee the farmers right to save seeds
- > >* to revoke charters and licenses of corporations for violation of human
- > >rights, denying social justice, destroying the environment, undermining
- > >economic self sufficiency, for contributing to conflict, violence and war.
- > >* to ensure that regulatory agencies are not promoters of the technology
- > >
- > >The World Bank,. IMF and Development Agencies
- > >* to refuse to fund all agribusiness and genetically engineered food
- > >research and development
- > >* to fund only organic socially equitable and environmentally sound
- > >agriculture
- > >* to discontinue structural adjustment programs and forgive third world debt
- > >* to no longer conceive of the refusal to accept genetically engineered
- > >foods and seeds as a barrier to trade
- > >
- > >
- > >The Regulatory Agencies:
- > >* to provide for stiff regulations preventing the development,
- > >distribution, patenting etc. of genetically engineered foods
- > >* to establish regulations which will phase out agribusiness and promote
- > >socially equitable and environmentally sound organic agriculture;

- > >* to no longer conceive the refusal to accept genetically engineered foods
- > >and seeds as being a barrier to trade
- > >
- > >The Universities:
- > >* to discontinue all further support research in genetically modified
- > >organisms, including genetically engineered foods
- > >* to cancel all existing contracts with corporations that are researching
- > >and developing genetically engineered foods
- > >* to voluntarily put into the public domain all existing research data so
- > >that patents based on such findings ;cannot be obtained
- > >
- > >The Wholesale and Retail Industry
- > >* to communicate to the companies that produce genetically engineered food
- > >the refusal to carry genetically engineered foods
- > >* to move towards supporting and promoting organically grown products
- > >* to ensure that the produce is not genetically engineered and post notices
- > >to that effect
- > >* to refuse to sell genetically engineered foods and to communicate this
- > >refusal to companies that produce such food
- > >
- > >The Growers
- > >* to refuse to purchase seeds from any of the companies that engage in the
- > >research and development of genetically engineered foods
- > >* to ensure a larger gene pool to present seed diversity
- > >* to work on continued research into crops that are naturally resistant to
- > >disease
- > >* to lobby for the banning of the "terminator" gene
- > >

> >The NGOS

> >* to refuse to accept funding from corporations or corporate affiliations

> >or front groups

> >* to ensure that the terms of reference in decision making processes is

> >broad enough to address the issues related to whether the activity or

> >substance should be engaged in or produced in the first place

> >* to discourage the undermining of resolve to do what is necessary by being

> >satisfied with what is possible or "reasonable"

> >* to work with farmers on mutual information and education about the

> >hazards of Genetically engineered foods.

> >* to refuse to settle for half way measures and partial solutions in the

> >quest for being reasonable.

> >

> >The Citizens

> >* to urge governments, regulatory agencies, universities, and wholesale and

> >retail industry to discontinue all further development and distribution of

> >genetically engineered food,

> >* to decide not to purchase genetically engineered foods and to communicate

> >this decision to agencies, institutions, governments, departments, and to

> >lobby against any wholesale or retail store that carries genetically

> >engineered foods

> >* to demand the right to know:

> >-what products and substances have been approved for sale by governments,

> >- what processes products and substances have undergone in production; -

> >what regulations are in place

> >-What the reasons are for not have stiff regulations, or for not enforcing

> >regulations,

> >- the nature and extent of the funding in the universities of genetically

- > >engineered companies;
- > >-the method by which wholesale and retail stores ensure that they are not
- > >selling;
- > >* the means to ensure that citizens are forewarned about food that has been
- > >genetically engineered
- > >* to expose the corruption and kick backs in institutional programs such as
- > >the World Bank
- > >* to expose the level of complicity of institution through interlocking
- > >directorships
- > >* to document PR statements of firms involved with genetic engineering, to
- > >counteract these statements and to disseminate the information
- > >* to appropriate corporate language, clarify it and counteract it
- > >* to clearly define the opposition
- > >* to participate and support a broad based principled citizens movement
- > >opposing genetically engineering ensuring the constant respect for social
- > >justice and human rights
- > >* to try to unfold the hidden dimension involved in any struggle
- > >every issue has a hidden ecological, human rights, social justice labour
- > >dimension.
- > >* to link up with other groups but not sacrifice principle
- > >* to retain the moral ascendancy
- > >* to set up community trusts where citizens and contribute to the purchase
- > >of land, to grow organic food, to support organic farmers and undertake to
- > >purchase organic produce
- > >* to boycott and "boycott" all companies and their affiliates that are
- > >engaged in producing or distributing genetically engineered foods
- > >* to participate in the Global days of Action against genetically
- > >engineered foods (October 15 and 16)

> >* to engage in direct action
> >* to set up counter demonstrations
> >
> >
> >For further information, Please contact:
> >Joan Russow (Ph.D)
> >e-mail jrussow@coastnet.com

Then Nancy Oden wrote:

Dear All - This is too important to not discuss. We need to take a bit of time to actually read the whole thing, see whether we agree with it all, and then discuss, debate, and decide. I would need at least 2-3 weeks within which to find the time to read it, think about it, and write up comments. How about others? Nancy Oden

Then from Don Fitz:

The Gateway Green Alliance considers this an important issue of democratic process. We discussed Joan's resolution and appreciate her good work in putting it together. We think that the document could be one which is very important to discuss and for Green Parties and other groups to endorse and work together to improve.

However, we agreed that it was NOT endorsed in principle by the Grassroots Gathering on Bio-devastation. Nothing as long as this document could be

endorsed by people who had not had a chance to read about it and think about it before they came to the event. It should be described as a discussion document and not something which came out of the Gathering.

And later from Don Fitz:

My other response may not have emphasized enough how much Gateway Greens agree with the importance of this document. I think I am speaking for other GGA members to say we totally agree with Nancy.

And then from Brian:

My understanding is that Joan's resolution, as cumbersome and incomplete as it was, WAS endorsed "in principle" by the plenary. Given that we don't have any kind of ratification in process in place, it still effectively stands as a "discussion document" as you suggested. As awkward as it may have been, I don't think we can revoke the plenary's endorsement.

Brian.

**

If you want to discuss the matter, contact;

Joan Russow: jrussow@coastnet.com

Brian Tokar: brian@earth.goddard.edu

Nancy Oden: cleanmaine@nemaine.com

Don Fitz: Fitzdon@aol.com

Or send in your comments to BIODIVE (where we will not comment but will

pass it along): beb@igc.apc.org.

(continued on BIODIVE #2-Part Two)*****

- July 13- 17 1998 attended Bio-devastation I Conference in St Louis compiled the Bio-devastation Declaration calling for the Banning of Genetically engineered foods and crops. I presented this Declaration to the plenary as part of a panel. in the subsequent plenary the Declaration was approved in Principle

EXHIBIT

ST LOUIS BIODEVASTATION I DECLARATION

ST LOUIS

BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION

July 19, 1998

Background:

From July 17 -19, 1998 the First Grassroots Gathering on Bio-devastation: Genetic Engineering took place St Louis, USA. This conference was hosted by the Gateway Green Alliance party, the Pure food Campaign, Social Ecology Institute, and the Edmonds Institute. The Declaration was presented at the panel on Global Organizing for Citizen empowerment, and was adopted in principle in the final plenary on July 19.

The Declaration was formed throughout the Conference as a compilation of concerns expressed and statements of action proposed by the participants at the conference. It is not the final version and needs to be organized, edited and is being circulated for further clarification and strengthening.

In addition in the final plenary, resolutions were passed in calling for (i) Disbanding the Human Genome Project and ending the colonization of the genes of indigenous peoples; (ii) opposing the genetic engineering of all plants and animals; (iii) banning genetically engineered bovine Growth hormone; (iv) banning the terminator gene, and the

production of genetically engineered foods; (v) condemning the reliance on genetic engineering and toxic herbicides and insecticides; (vi) Abolishing patents of genetic sequences and living organisms in the form of intellectual property rights

The above resolutions passed at the plenary in final form will form part of the Bio-devastation Declaration.

This Conference has been a basis for the establishment of a global movement against genetically engineered foods and associated issues. It was agreed that every effort will be made to participate in the Global days of action on October 15 —on the eve of the World food day. ADOPTED IN PRINCIPLE CIRCULATED FOR FURTHER COMMENT AND ENDORSEMENT:

ST LOUIS BIODEVASTATION DECLARATION TO BAN GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND CROPS,

THE HUMAN GENOME DIVERSITY PROJECT, TERMINATOR GENE AND EXPLOITATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR PRIVATE PROFIT

MINDFUL THAT

THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE affirms that where there is a threat to human health or to the environment, the lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the threat. The precautionary principle has long been a tenet of international customary law and as such is required to be integrated into state law.

THE REVERSE ONUS PRINCIPLE means that where there is a reasonable apprehension that a process or product may pose a significant threat to human health or to the environment, the onus is on the proponent to establish that the product or process is safe, and serves demonstrable public needs, rather than on the opponents to demonstrate harm. Many nations have also undertaken to adhere to this principle

THE PREVENTION OF DISASTERS PRINCIPLE affirms that extreme care should be taken to prevent consequences that are likely to be unexpected, possibly long-term, and thus difficult to determine through tests. At recent international conferences, the member states of the United Nations have committed themselves to observe the Prevention of Disasters Principle including both natural human- caused (anthropogenic) disasters.

THE PREVENTION OF TRANSFER TO OTHER STATES OF HARMFUL SUBSTANCES ensures that substances and activities that are harmful to human health or that cause environmental destruction will not be transferred to other states

THE PREVENTION OF ACTIVITIES THAT ARE CULTURALLY INAPPROPRIATE PRINCIPLE ensures that nothing shall be done on the lands of indigenous peoples that would cause environmental harm or be culturally inappropriate

THE INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY PRINCIPLE ensures the rights of future generations and the right of a child to a safe environment

THE NUREMBERG PRINCIPLE holds that citizens are morally obliged to act to oppose unjust laws and unjust state actions.

These principles have been endorsed by the member states of the United Nations. Many governments have disregarded these principles in giving uncritical support to corporations engaged in genetic experimentation and in promoting genetic engineering in agribusiness applications.

AFFIRMING THAT:

The introduction of genetically modified substances is an irresponsible experiment being conducted on the entire planet, with little or no research on with respect to its effects on the environment or human health. Genetically modified organisms are by definition new life forms which, if released into the natural environment, may well have unanticipated synergistic interactions with an unlimited range of existing organisms. For instance, pollen from crops carrying the terminator gene- the gene that renders the seed from a crop infertile- may disperse and infect crops in other fields, also rendering them infertile. There are also well-founded concerns about the unknown effects of introducing animal genetic material into plants which are ingested by humans.

The introduction of new organisms has potential ramifications which are complex, long-term, uncertain and ambiguous. The prevention of anthropogenic disasters must surely include avoiding the introduction of new procedures and substances with such far reaching ramifications, especially where there has been hardly any effort, let alone sufficient time to determine the nature and extent of the potential deleterious impact on health and on the environment.

Genetically altered foods will have epidemiological and toxicological properties more like drugs than like food. They must therefore be subject to tests for mutagenicity and carcinogenicity, for their effect on fetuses during pregnancy, their long-term side effects, their interactive effects with other drugs chemicals, or GM foods, and so on. In addition, they must be tested on common bacteria of the human (and other animal) microbial ecologies. We must know whether an antibiotic marker gene can pass antibiotic resistance to pathogens, or if it can recombine or transfer to bacteria or viruses, etc. These tests and their complex ramifications may be difficult or impossible to assess with sufficient certainty to justify production.

NOTING THAT:

The absence of proven deleterious consequences on health and the environment must not be used to justify the production of potentially calamitous and untested substances, including genetically engineering foods.

There is sufficient concern about genetically engineered foods and sufficient anticipatory scientific concern about the possible interaction of genetically engineered crops with existing organisms to justify the banning of genetically modified foods and other organisms until their potential interaction with existing organisms has been thoroughly tested in complete isolation from the natural environment. It is possible that no test could be devised that would be comprehensive enough to demonstrate the safety of introducing genetically modified organisms, because of the complexities which can arise from their interaction with existing organisms.

OUTRAGED THAT:

Government representatives at the recent meeting of the Codex Alimentarius in Ottawa ignored citizens' call for urgent action to label existing genetically engineered foods, and to extend the Codex Alimentarius' terms of reference to include a call for banning genetically engineered foods. The representatives of the Codex Alimentarius had the unique opportunity to finally demonstrate that the global community is prepared to prevent future generations from being exposed to the effects of our negligence.

WE ARE FURTHER OUTRAGED that universities have entered into substantive contracts with pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies involved with genetically modified organisms, including genetically engineered foods; and that many pharmaceutical and agribusiness companies have been exploiting indigenous peoples' knowledge of esoteric organisms and their medicinal effects;

AND WE REJECT the myth perpetuated by Monsanto and the Biotechnology industry that the world cannot be fed without genetic engineering, and that small farmers do not feed the world.

WHILST a considerable percentage of the world's known biodiversity is located in developing countries, any effective mechanism for the protection of and reward for the local custodians of these genetic resources is being stalled by northern, industrialized nations.

THEREFOR, WE CALL UPON:

The United Nations

to call upon member states of the United Nations:

- to act immediately to call for the implementation of existing international declarations, conventions, covenants, treaties on human rights and the environment to support the cancellation of the human genome project, the patenting of seeds, and all further commercial exploitation of indigenous peoples and of the knowledge of indigenous peoples. Also, to prevent, under the Convention on Biological Diversity

(a) the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms, and (b) the development of pesticide resistant crops

- to immediately halt to harvesting genetic material of indigenous peoples and to demand that these efforts be replaced with international dedication to preserving the existence of indigenous peoples and their culture. • to prevent "bioprospecting" — exploiting and patenting the knowledge of indigenous peoples • to not defeat the purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity by failing to invoke the precautionary principle to justify the banning of the production of genetically engineered foods • to recognize that conservation of Biodiversity is antithetical to the development and altering through genetic engineering • to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the transfer of all Genetically modified organisms • to call for an immediate moratorium on research, development, release, and movement of genetically engineered organisms • to prevent under the Convention on Biological Diversity the development of pesticide resistant crops • to ban genetically engineered foods and immediately remove all genetically engineered foods from the food distribution system • to institute an immediate ban on genetically engineered Bovine Growth Hormone, endorsing the campaign to rid RBGH from school milk. (passed in plenary)
- to keep our forests, farms and food safe, and opposing the genetic engineering of all plants and animals. (passed in plenary)
- to abolish patents of genetic sequences and living organisms in the form of "intellectual property rights." (passed in plenary)
- to stop the national violence initiative project (u.s.), and an immediate halt to the drugging of black and latino children in the name of their supposed "genetic predisposition" to committing crimes. (contrary to the assumptions of the violence initiative project, the convention asserted, neither behavior nor intelligence is racially or genetically determined.) (passed in plenary)
- to disband the human genome diversity project and putting an end to the colonization of the genes of indigenous people. (passed in plenary) • to immediately cease the administration of experimental and genetically engineered drugs to prisoners, people living on American Indian reservations, and people in so-called "third world" countries. (passed in plenary)
- to ban "terminator" seed technology and patent. call for the immediate cessation of all "terminator" tests and a banning of its application. (passed in plenary)
- to encourage smaller-scaled organic farming, local food systems, home-scale gardening, and ecosystem restoration. the convention opposed the consolidation of corporate and mono crop farming and their reliance on genetic engineering and toxic herbicides and insecticides. (passed in plenary)

- to urge the Grameen bank to discontinue all further "partnerships" with Monsanto and its affiliated corporations;
- to discontinue all financial support for agribusiness, and to financially support and promote organic agriculture
- to ensure that the designation of "organic" does not include genetically engineered food or irradiated food or related practices
- to prevent the transfer to other state particularly developing states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, and to recognize that compliance with this principle from the Rio Declaration would entail the prevention of transfer of genetically modified organisms.
- to condemn the use of genetic screening to discriminate against employees.
- to implement the 1986 UN resolution to ensure that the use of scientific technology is in peace and for the benefit of humanity
- to guarantee the farmers right to produce seeds and to recognize this as a human right in fulfilling the guaranteed right to food
- to call upon states to implement the right of citizens to organically grown, affordable, accessible food
- to ensure that citizens are fed clean, nutritional organically grown food before food is authorized for export
- to condemn the conversion of sensitive ecosystems for ranches and cattle production
- to condemn the round-table approach to decision making that compromises ethics, that fosters and condones conflict of interest, undermines principle and leads to the lowest common denominator
- to act on the commitment made in 1972 to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction, and to enter into a binding agreement as a convention for the elimination of the production of biological weapons (to not allow vested economic interest of biotechnological and genetic engineering industries to thwart the resolve to negotiate this convention
- to endorse October 15 the Eve of World Food day as the Global Days of Action against Genetically engineered food

The Nation States:

- to oppose the extension of intellectual property rights to life forms, whether it be for humans, animals, plants, microorganisms, or their genes, cells or other parts
- to change provisions in patent acts to prevent theft of biodiversity related knowledge
- to refuse to grant patents to corporations for methods and products based on traditional practices, or other information gleaned from the collective knowledge and wisdom of indigenous peoples with respect to the medicinal use of plants and animals or any other matter without fair royalties being paid to those peoples
- to refuse to issue patents for life forms and to refuse to recognize life form patents issued elsewhere.
- to oblige corporations to discontinue the use of the "terminator gene" which destroys the fertility of seeds
- to transfer existing funding and support for agribusiness and for genetically engineered projects to socially equitable and environmentally sound organic agriculture;
- to implement the 1986 United Nations resolution to ensure that the use of scientific technology is in peace and for the benefit of humanity
- to deny non profit and charitable status to NGOs that receive funding from corporations and their affiliates
- to prevent the collusion between regulatory bodies universities and corporations
- to condemn the practice of corporations of requiring farmers to sign gene-licensing agreements, and of hiring informers to report on farming practices
- to guarantee the farmers right to save

seeds • to revoke charters and licenses of corporations for violation of human rights, denying social justice, destroying the environment, undermining economic self sufficiency, for contributing to conflict, violence and war. • to ensure that regulatory agencies are not promoters of the technology

The World Bank, IMF and Development Agencies • to refuse to fund all agribusiness and genetically engineered food research and development • to fund only organic socially equitable and environmentally sound agriculture • to discontinue structural adjustment programs and forgive third world debt • to no longer conceive of the refusal to accept genetically engineered foods and seeds as a barrier to trade

The Regulatory Agencies:

• to provide for stiff regulations preventing the development, distribution, patenting etc. of genetically engineered foods • to establish regulations which will phase out agribusiness and promote socially equitable and environmentally sound organic agriculture; • to no longer conceive the refusal to accept genetically engineered foods and seeds as being a barrier to trade

The Universities:

• to discontinue all further support research in genetically modified organisms, including genetically engineered foods • to cancel all existing contracts with corporations that are researching and developing genetically engineered foods • to voluntarily put into the public domain all existing research data so that patents based on such findings cannot be obtained

The Wholesale and Retail Industry

• to communicate to the companies that produce genetically engineered food the refusal to carry genetically engineered foods • to move towards supporting and promoting organically grown products • to ensure that the produce is not genetically engineered and post notices to that effect • to refuse to sell genetically engineered foods and to communicate this refusal to companies that produce such food

The Growers

• to refuse to purchase seeds from any of the companies that engage in the research and development of genetically engineered foods • to ensure a larger gene pool to present seed diversity • to work on continued research into crops that are naturally resistant to disease • to lobby for the banning of the "terminator" gene

The NGOS

• to refuse to accept funding from corporations or corporate affiliations or front groups • to ensure that the terms of reference in decision making processes is broad enough to address the issues related to whether the activity or substance should be engaged in or produced in the first place • to discourage the undermining of resolve to do what is

necessary by being satisfied with what is possible or "reasonable" • to work with farmers on mutual information and education about the hazards of Genetically engineered foods.
• to refuse to settle for half way measures and partial solutions in the quest for being reasonable.

The Citizens

- to urge governments, regulatory agencies, universities, and wholesale and retail industry to discontinue all further development and distribution of genetically engineered food, • to decide not to purchase genetically engineered foods and to communicate this decision to agencies, institutions, governments, departments, and to lobby against any wholesale or retail store that carries genetically engineered foods • to demand the right to know:

- what products and substances have been approved for sale by governments, - what processes products and substances have undergone in production; - what regulations are in place -What the reasons are for not have stiff regulations, or for not enforcing regulations, - the nature and extent of the funding in the universities of genetically engineered companies; -the method by which wholesale and retail stores ensure that they are not selling; • the means to ensure that citizens are forewarned about food that has been genetically engineered • to expose the corruption and kick backs in institutional programs such as the World Bank • to expose the level of complicity of institution through interlocking directorships • to document PR statements of firms involved with genetic engineering, to counteract these statements and to disseminate the information • to appropriate corporate language, clarify it and counteract it • to clearly define the opposition

- to participate and support a broad-based principled citizens movement opposing genetically engineering ensuring the constant respect for social justice and human rights • to try to unfold the hidden dimension involved in any struggle every issue has a hidden ecological, human rights, social justice labour dimension. • to link up with other groups but not sacrifice principle • to retain the moral ascendancy

- to set up community trusts where citizens and contribute to the purchase of land, to grow organic food, to support organic farmers and undertake to purchase organic produce • to boycott and "boycott" all companies and their affiliates that are engaged in producing or distributing genetically engineered foods • to participate in the Global days of Action against genetically engineered foods (October 15 and 16) • to engage in direct action

This came soon after the bio-devastation conference from Mitchel Cohen:

From: Mitchel Cohen

2652 Cropsey Ave. #7H

Brooklyn, NY 11214

(718) 449-0037

ANNOUNCING: THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST BIODEVASTATION/GENETIC ENGINEERING

Representatives of The Greens/Green Party USA joined delegates from around the world on July 17-19, 1998, in St. Louis, Missouri, at the founding meeting of the International Campaign Against Bio-devastation/Genetic Engineering.

At the national Green Party Congress that immediately followed the gathering, the Green Party USA announced plans to make the campaign against genetic engineering its latest coordinated nationwide effort. GPUSA unanimously voted to endorse the International Campaign, instruct its candidates to raise the issues around genetic engineering in their electoral campaigns, and organize mass participation in the movement against genetically engineered agriculture and bio-colonialism.

Represented at the Bio-devastation gathering were concerned scientists and representatives of popular movements from Canada Japan, Ireland, England, Mexico, the European Parliament, India and the United States. Groups represented included Greenpeace, Women's Environmental Network, Pure Food Campaign, Edmonds Institute, Rural Advancement Foundation International, Institute for Social Ecology, National Family Farm Coalition, Family Farm Defenders, Council of Canadians, Genetics Forum (U.K.), Seikatsu Club (Japan), and the Green Parties of Europe, Mexico, Canada and the U.S.A., among others.

The 200 participants called for:

- 1) An immediate ban on genetically engineered Bovine Growth Hormone, endorsing the campaign to rid rBGH from school milk.
- 2) Keeping our forests, farms and food safe, and opposing the genetic engineering of all plants and animals.
- 3) Abolishing patents of genetic sequences and living organisms in the form of "intellectual property rights."
- 4) Stopping the National Violence Initiative Project (U.S.), and an immediate halt to the drugging of Black and Latino children in the name of their supposed "genetic predisposition" to committing crimes. (Contrary to the assumptions of the Violence Initiative Project, the convention asserted, neither behavior nor intelligence is racially or genetically determined.)
- 5) Disbanding the Human Genome Diversity Project and putting an end to the colonization of the genes of indigenous people.
- 6) An immediate cessation of administering experimental and genetically engineered drugs to prisoners, people living on American Indian reservations, and people in so-called "third world" countries.
- 7) A ban on "Terminator" seed technology and patent, the immediate cessation of all "Terminator" tests and a banning of its application.
- 8) Encouraging smaller-scaled organic farming, local food systems, home-scale gardening, and ecosystem restoration. The convention opposed the consolidation of corporate and mono crop farming and their reliance on genetic engineering and toxic herbicides and insecticides.

The delegates held an exciting and colorful rally in front of the World Headquarters of the Monsanto Corporation, a major player in the development of genetically engineered agriculture, including the newly

patented "Terminator" technology.

In addition, the International Campaign Against Bio-devastation/ Genetic Engineering supported the call for world-wide days of action against genetic engineering on October 2-16, 1998, with Oct. 15th as a day of coordinated actions.

The St. Louis gathering formed a coordinating committee, with representation from different regions of the U.S., and announced plans for follow-up meetings in Mexico and India over the next two years.

The Green Party selected Mitchel Cohen of Brooklyn, New York, and Mary Israel of Lake Warty, Florida, to coordinate its work around genetic engineering and its participation in the International Campaign.

For more information: Contact Mitchel at the snail mail address or by phone. Encourage him to get email.

() THAT in 1998 January 22, I wrote the following

EXHIBIT

()

() THAT in August 1998 The Green Party of Canada decided to will launching a full investigation into the calculated demise of the Parti vert of Quebec, and into the involvement of the Parti Quebecois. "During this election the Green party was denied a voice in Quebec. The environment was absent from the discussion during the election and the Green Party never had an opportunity of presenting its vision of unity that goes beyond separatism and federalism to achieving a Citizens Public Trust Constitution.

SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER

() THAT IN 1998 on September 13, 1998 Russow attended the meeting of the 50th Anniversary of the Movement National des Quebecoises et Quebecois. In response to the first presentation on separatism, I spoke for sometime in French about the common problems that are shared across Canada and that all the governments in power had never really effectively revised the constitutions to address these problems. i proposed a Citizen's Constitution for Canada drawing upon the highest standards from each

province continually harmonizing upwards, and that if the strongest legislation is less than the international standards, the international standards should prevail. My comment seemed to be well received.

After I spoke Parizeau gave his address and I asked him if there were any actions that could be taken by the rest of Canada that would satisfy him His followers cried fowl and said he should not answer. He responded that my question was extremely important and then responded that "rien". A separatist contacted her after and said that he thought Quebec would separate but that it WAS NOT YET MIDNIGHT and encouraged her to continue with her proposal. The Green Party of Canada will be working on a research project that will analyse the legislation of each province and propose a continual harmonizing upwards. For too long in Canada provincial /corporate self interests have aimed at harmonizing to the lowest common denominator.

BACKGROUND TO THE EXCLUSION OF THE PARTI VERT IN QUEBEC For some time now the E candidates, Russow asked if she could please get right back to her about this matter. She did not call back but notified a Green party member in Montreal that there would be a meeting on Sunday November 8th and when he asked if he could attend she said "No"., and she informed him that they would be issuing a communique de presse. In the interim Russow discussed the parti vert with a candidate who had run twice for the party and who claimed that at one time the Parti Quebecois had been worried about the Parti vert and the then leader Parizeau had offered the then leader of the parti vert, Ouimet a 50,000 job and the parti vert was essentially then disintegrated.

After reviewing the constitution of the Green Party of Canada Russow noted that there was a provision for intervening in the various units of the party if there were a good reason. The elected Council of the Green party of Canada was contacted and it was deemed that bringing about the dissolution of the party in a region was deemed to be good reason for intervening and a letter was written to the legal section of Elections Quebec. The letter was sent to elections Quebec with copies to the registered leader and financial agent of "le parti vert". Bernard Cooper the registered financial agent of "le parti vert" as of a few weeks left a message on the answering machine that HE DID NOT APPRECIATE INTERFERENCE FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY.

THE GREEN PARTY

() THAT IN 1998 in September THE GREEN PARTY EXCLUDED FROM QUEBEC ELECTIONS: POTENTIAL ROLE OF THE PQ TO BE INVESTIGATED SEPTEMBER

As a result of her inquiries, Russow was made aware that the Parti vert had been taken over by a group that had no interest in the Party. When in Montreal Russow contacted a lawyer in Elections Quebec, discussed the letter that had been sent from the Green Party of Canada, and brought to the attention of Elections Quebec that the party had been taken over by a group . Subsequently on Tuesday November 10 th it was brought to Russow's attention that "le parti vert" had issued a press release declaring "death to

the Parti vert, death to all parties and long live anarchy...” She again phoned Elections Quebec and was told that there was nothing that could be done.

When she returned to Victoria she followed up with a phone call to elections Quebec and talked to another lawyer who said that if the Green Party of Canada had sent letter earlier stating that under this unusual circumstance an interim leader should be put in place then it might have been different. Russow informed him that a letter had been sent and there was a suggestion by him that perhaps Elections Quebec had erred.

David White

Green party of Canada

1998 September GENETICALLY ENGINEERING RALLY 1998

COMMENT;

We dressed in lab coats and went to 8 different supermarkets. At first the plan was to congratulate the shoppers for being part of a global experiment ;there was such a strong negative response to this approach that we decided to just ask if they would be willing to sign a petition. Gwen and Derrick were there. The Raging Grannies were pouring milk in front of the legislature and I spoke about the Bio-devastation I Declaration and Bobby Arbess wrote two plays: one about the terminator gene and the other about the transgenic café

December 2, 1998 a petition was placed on the floor of the House of Commons on. for a petition calling for banning Genetically Engineered food

Find find find Drafted a formal petition to be presented on the floor of the House of Commons calling for the Banning of Genetically Engineered Foods and Crops

20 hours

COMMENT This petition was signed by environmentalists across the country including Elizabeth May, Catherine Stewart, At the press conference I challenged the Members of Parliament to put the petition on the floor of the house. This message was televised live on CPAC but no one came down

() THAT by September 1998, Unforeseen circumstances have made it impossible to repay my student loan. I had always been determined to repay my outstanding student loan.

() THAT NOW MAGAZINE PUBLISHED A N ARTICLE about my being on the RCMP THREAT ASSESSMENT LIST

() THAT in 1998, ON September 1, I WALKED on a water walk WITH Eloise Charet FROM ARNPRIOR TO OTTAWA she walked across Canada to raise awareness

About water

COMMENT

THAT in 1998 in August I attended the Green Party conference in Manitoba and I met Eloise Charet who was walking across Canada collecting water samples . At the conference I undertook to walk from Arnprior to Ottawa with her

About the impact of toxic emissions, sewage, over-grazing, and logging

Practices on the quality of Canadian drinking water. I walked with her from Arnprior to Ottawa to parliament.

We held a press conference in front of parliament

¶ Sadly the only member of the media who was there was a photographer from NOW who wanted to take a picture of me for the story on Apec. I asked him to also take a picture of Eloise Charet and myself. We set up a display of the water that Eloise had collected across Canada. We met with Sven Robinson

In the evening we went to the Victoria Island--an island across from the Parliament buildings. It appears that a group of indigenous people entered the island and have been inhabiting it for years[I found out recently that they have been removed] I went to a healing session, and was told that I could only go in if I had a skirt on so I wrapped a scarf around me..

SEPTEMBER SEPTEMBER

() THAT In 1998, on September 14 I went to Sherbrooke to help the Green party candidate, Jacques Bousquet in the federal by-election

1998 SEPTEMBER the by-election in Sherbrooke

Tuesday evening picked up by Candidate Jacques Bousquet and billeted in St Hyacinthe, two hours away from Sherbrooke. [each day we drove 4 hours to and from Sherbrooke]

SHERBROOKE BY-ELECTION

There were many concurrent events going on as well as visits from various political parties. The Bloc was there almost the whole week for their annual General meeting, and on one of the days the bloc "en bloc" went door to door for the candidate. Alexa McDonagh was there on the Wednesday from 1 to 3. Dion passed by and Bouchard dropped in on the last day of the election. The organization for Parizeau had a meeting on the Saturday.

Tuesday Jacques Bousquet was standing outside the TV Station with a placard pointing out that he and other candidates had been excluded from the debate. The candidates from the Bloc, Liberal, Conservative, Reform and NDP were contacted by the independent candidate and they were asked not to participate in the debate unless all 8 candidates were included

Wednesday met with Bloc associate of Jacques discussed politics, and prepared for the press conference. The two television stations were there and the leading Sherbrooke newspaper. We were on the 6pm news and the clip they took was related to a call for proportional representation and electoral reform.

The newspaper the next day had our pictures and a headline "LE PARTI VERT PORTE PLAINTE AUPRES DU CRTC"

Wednesday night we attended a meeting of the RAP (Rassemblement pour l'alternative politique). This group is a movement more than a political party but is contemplating becoming a political party. I talked to a number of organizers. They denounce the traditional parties, support proportional representation, guaranteed income, popular struggles, and advocated the establishment of a true participatory democracy in Quebec. It seems to be a group bringing together union leaders, educators, academics social activists. Their principles include advocating strong human rights protection, social justice, protection of the environment, promotion of the Quebec Culture, recognition of the right to self determination of Quebec and of first nations peoples. I was told that they have some members from the Green party

Thursday

The day of the public debate at the University of Sherbrooke. This debate included the eight candidates. Possibly the complaint with the CRTC or the Bloc meeting resulted in over 30 members of the media from all over at the debate. It was widely covered although not actually broadcast live. Jacques was quoted in the newspaper for two of his comments; a very powerful statement about democracy and that finally there was evidence of democracy in the election, and a very strong comment questioning why any

women would vote for a liberal after the way the liberals had denied pay equity. Regardless of the politics the Bloc candidate far outshone the Liberal Candidate.

Met with the Marxist Lenin candidate, and with an activist from Quebec city who is working on a proposed constitution for Quebec because he is worried about the absence of real commitments and principles if Quebec does separate. He is interested in working with us. I proposed at that time that we work on a citizens' constitution for Canada drawing upon the highest principles, drawn from the different provinces, related to guaranteeing human rights, to ensuring social justice, protecting the environment and preventing war and conflict; and if the principles were lower than international standards then international standards would be the ones included in the "Citizens Constitution". He seemed interested in working on it with us. He also brought to my attention "The Charter for a people's Quebec" which was put out by the Solidarite Populaire Quebec (A Quebec People's Movement). This Charter could form a very important base for a "Citizens constitution" for Canada. In the Annex to the Charter is a list of over 300 organizations in Quebec. I will be following up with this group.

Spent hours meeting with people talking politics. Always in French. I hardly spoke any English when I was there.

Friday

Met with people. We had an office in the local activist centre so I had a chance to meet with a number of representatives from different groups. Prepared for the 4 pm rally for pay equity in front of the Liberal candidates office. At this rally they were calling for all of the unions to support the Bloc. We had made the pay equity one of our principal issues but they all felt that the best way of getting the message to the liberals was to vote Bloc.

Saturday

Went to the meeting of about 200 members of the Movement national des Quebecoises et Quebecois a strong sovereigntist organization. An academic was speaking on aspects of separation. I spoke for sometime in French about the common problems that we share across Canada that the constitution had never really be revised. I proposed a Citizen's Constitution for Canada drawing upon the highest standards from each province continually harmonizing upwards. After I spoke Parizeau gave his address. I asked him if there were any actions that could be taken by the rest of Canada that would satisfy him. At first some of the now about 400 people suggested that he did not need to respond to me. He said that my question was an extremely important question and then answered that it was too late.

After the meeting we went to the meeting of the Action Democratique du Quebec where I was introduced to the founder and to the current leader Mario Dumont. From the title of the party I thought that it was a left wing party but after reading their booklet "Un vent de changement" I think they have very similar policies to the Reform. This party is the third

strongest party in Quebec. I think that there are many members that might be interested in the Green party.

Sunday

We went into the country to thank a supporter who had actively worked on the Campaign before I arrived. As we were driving along I saw a sign "Roundup ready" in a corn field. Jacques who only speaks French had no idea what it was and neither did many other French Canadians I spoke with. English Quebecers, whom I spoke to, thought that it meant that the field had been prepared for spraying. No one seemed to know that Roundup ready indicated that the seeds have been genetically engineered.

After I got back to Victoria Monday, I contacted Radio Canada in Montreal and the local newspaper in Sherbrooke about the right of Quebecers to know and about the problems related to genetically engineered foods.

My general impression from the trip and the people I talked to was that on the one hand many Quebecers are sick and tired of the referendum question and just want it to be over and on the other hand many Quebecers are consumed with the issue. This time I think there may be over 50% in favour of separation. The NDP candidate came out strongly in favour of Quebec's right to separate and in support of 50 +1. I doubt if that is their national position.

I found that there was quite a bit of interest in the proposal that I made to come up with a citizen's Constitution drawing upon the highest tenable principles across Canada [not harmonizing down to the lowest common denominator as is usually done in Canada].

Results were disappointing. I think Jacques thought that we would get a lot more. We had virtually no money to spend on the Campaign. He paid for everything including my meals. There appeared to be little support from the Green party. David, Julian and Imtiaz sent out requests. It was really embarrassing for me. I kept saying to him that I was hoping to receive some money and would try to pay him back. I think that part of our poor turn out at the polls, apart from the fact that there was so much at stake in the race between the liberals and the bloc, was that we had no money to even print up brochures or publicity. I had thought that given the Green party at the Annual General meeting had urged us to run in Quebec that there would have been support

() THAT in 1998 in November, I wrote a comment About resistance to change related to militarism and against GE food. And the promoting of the public trust

Canadian military spending and development of arms industry must end;

Solutions will only arise when we have moved away from the vested economic interest politics to the politics of public trust. The politics of public trust undertakes:

(i) . to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;

- (ii) . to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
- (iii). to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
- (iv). to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
- (v). to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development

We must protest the violation of civil and political rights by all levels of government in Canada including the rights of those protesting not only at APEC but also in Clayoquot Sound, Slocan Valley, Gustafson Lake, Ipperwash, Oka, Temagami so that never again will citizens be arrested for resisting environmentally unsound practices or violations of First Nations rights

We must protest the continued production and sale of CANDU reactors, the mining of uranium, and the dependence on fossil fuels so that solutions can be found in developing environmental sound energy systems.

We must protest the continued allocation of about \$10 billion to the military budget, which diverts funds from solutions to be found in disarmament and conflict prevention initiatives

We must protest against and call for the banning of Genetically engineered food and crops and transfer the money and subsidies into developing solutions in unadulterated food and organic farming.

We must protest the devolution of power to the corporations and the promotion of corporate competitiveness so that solutions can be found through transferring of deferred taxes and corporate subsidies into ensuring the right to food, right to universal health care and preventive medicine, the right to shelter, right to work in socially equitable and environmentally sound employment, and the right to corporate-free post-secondary education

We must protest the transfer to other states of Canadian produced substances and activities that contribute to environmental degradation or that cause harm to human health so that Canada can contribute not deter from solutions outside of Canada.

For too long Canada has supported practices, in the name of job creation, which are harmful to human health and the environment. Rather than supporting the industries that provide socially equitable and environmentally sound employment, Governments in Canada including the NDP have tolerated, condoned, facilitated and perpetuated the cycle of error. which has resulted in and will continue to result in years of corporate/government negligence.

Joan Russow Ph. D

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

1 250 598-0071

() THAT on September 28 1998, I was contacted, by G&M Jeff Sallot, about David Orchard's Take-over of the Conservative Party and how he was lobbying Green Party members to take out membership in the Conservative Party and vote for him to be leader

THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA/LE PARTI VERT DU CANADA

C.P./Box 397, London, ON N6A 4W1

Tel/Fax: (519) 474-3294

MEDIA RELEASE COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

The Politics of Public Trust: The Green Party of Canada as the "political conscience" of Canada

Victoria -- Monday, September 28 1998

The Green Party of Canada today announces that Dr. Joan Russow, National Leader of the Green party of Canada will be giving a press conference on Tuesday, September 29, 1998, at 3:30 p.m. in the Charles Lynch Room, Parliament.

The following issues will be addressed:

- APEC AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

- follow-up to the petition calling for Canada to seek an advisory opinion from the international court of Justice on the federal Government's compliance with the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the case not only of APEC but also of Clayoquot Sound, Oka, Temagami, Slocan Valley, Gustafson Lake. Other governments in Canada have also violated civil and political rights of Canadian citizens.

Joan Russow has also filed a complaint with the RCMP Commission for having her pass pulled at the APEC conference

- PETITION CALLING FOR THE BANNING OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND CROPS

- launching of the petition calling for the Banning of genetically engineered foods and crops

2063

Russow was instrumental in having a Declaration calling for the Banning of Genetically Engineered foods and crops endorsed in principle at an international Conference on Genetically Engineered Foods (St. Louis, Mo)

() THAT in 1998 in September the Green Party excluded from Quebec elections: potential role of the PQ to be investigated check

REPEAT REPEAT

The Green Party of Canada will be launching a full investigation into the calculated demise of the Parti vert of Quebec, and into the involvement of the Parti Quebecois. "During this election the Green party was denied a voice in Quebec. The environment was absent from the discussion during the election and the Green Party never had an opportunity of presenting its vision of unity that goes beyond separatism and federalism to achieving a Citizens Public Trust Constitution. On September 13, 1998, Russow attended the meeting of the 50th **Anniversary of the Movement national des Quebecoises et Quebecois**. In response to the first presentation on separatism, she spoke for sometime in French about the common problems that are shared across Canada and that all the governments in power had never really effectively revised the constitutions to address these problems. She proposed a Citizen's Constitution for Canada drawing upon the highest standards from each province continually harmonizing upwards, and that if the strongest legislation is less than the international standards, the international standards should prevail. After she spoke Parizeau gave his address and she asked him if there were any actions that could be taken by the rest of Canada that would satisfy him. He responded that her question was an extremely important and then responded that "it was too late". A separatist contacted her after and said that he thought Quebec would separate but that it WAS NOT YET MIDNIGHT and encouraged her to continue with her proposal. The Green Party of Canada will be working on a research project that will analyse the legislation of each province and propose a continual harmonizing upwards. For too long in Canada provincial /corporate self interests have aimed as harmonizing to the lowest common denominator.

BACKGROUND TO THE EXCLUSION OF THE PARTI VERT IN QUEBEC

For some time now the place of le parti vert in Quebec politics has been under a shadow. At one time le parti vert obtained around 5% of the vote in Quebec, then .1% and then it appeared to disappear into oblivion. Dr Joan Russow, the National Leader of the Green party became concerned when it was brought to her attention that le parti vert would be deregistered if it did not run 20 Candidates in Quebec during this election. Continued inquiries had been made by various members of the Green party outside and inside Quebec about Le parti vert. Judith Brown was listed in elections Quebec as the leader of the Parti vert. Russow contacted her and asked if she was going to run candidates in the Quebec Election and she responded "No". She also responded "No" to running as the leader in the election and stated that she was "leader in name only". Eventually Russow asked if another person would be willing to run as leader would she

be willing to step aside so that the parti vert could remain a party in Quebec. She said that she would have to consult with others. When asked if she knew anyone who was interested in le parti vert in Quebec she passed on the name of Pauline Lussier. Pauline was very enthusiastic about the Green party and would have been willing to run as interim leader, and mentioned that she had been trying to find out about the Parti vert since last April and had received no response to her calls in Quebec. Russow called Judith Brown and left a message that Pauline would be willing to run as interim leader and asked if she would be able to facilitate the transfer so that we could find 20 candidates to run and thus keep le parti vert as a registered party. Given the urgency and the short time before the deadline for registering candidates, Russow asked if she could please get right back to her about this matter. She did not call back but notified a Green party member in Montreal that there would be a meeting on Sunday November 8th and when he asked if he could attend she said "No"., and she informed him that they would be issuing a communiqué de presse.

In the interim Russow discussed the parti vert with a candidate who had run twice for the party and who claimed that at one time the Parti Quebecois had been worried about the Parti vert and the then leader Parizeau had offered the then leader of the parti vert, Ouimet a 50,000 job and the parti vert was essentially then disintegrated.

After reviewing the constitution of the Green Party of Canada Russow noted that there was a provision for intervening in the various units of the party if there were a good reason. The elected Council of the Green party of Canada was contacted and it was deemed that bringing about the dissolution of the party in a region was deemed to be good reason for intervening and a letter was written to the legal section of Elections Quebec. The letter was sent to elections Quebec with copies to the registered leader and financial agent of "le parti vert". Bernard Cooper the registered financial agent of "le parti vert" as of a few weeks left a message on the answering machine that HE DID NOT APPRECIATE INTERFERENCE FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY.

As a result of her inquiries, Russow was made aware that the Parti vert had been taken over by a group which had no interest in the Party. When in Montreal Russow contacted a lawyer in Elections Quebec, discussed the letter that had been sent from the Green Party of Canada, and brought to the attention of Elections Quebec that the party had been taken over by a group. Subsequently on Tuesday November 10th it was brought to Russow's attention that "le parti vert" had issued a press release declaring "death to the Parti vert, death to all parties and long live anarchy..." She again phoned Elections Quebec and was told that there was nothing that could be done.

When she returned to Victoria she followed up with a phone call to elections Quebec and talked to another lawyer Maitre Druisdelle who said that if the Green Party of Canada had sent a letter earlier stating that under this unusual circumstance an interim leader should be put in place then it might have been different. Russow informed him that a letter had been sent and there was a suggestion by him that perhaps Elections Quebec had erred.

() THAT on October 26 1998. I circulated a report on how Canada and the United States have failed the climate change exam

EXHIBIT

TO THE ATTENTION OF PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

CANADA AND US FAILED CLIMATE CHANGE EXAM

The Green Party of Canada issued a report card on Canada's and United States' non-compliance with the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and other related international documents.

The Canadian and US governments, through activities in Canada and the United States and through activities of international Canadian and US based corporations, have failed to comply with substantive obligations under the Convention, and with commitments made through other international documents.

Copies of this report card will be sent to the Secretariat of the Convention on Climate Change, as well as to the international network of Non-governmental organizations (NGO) and the media.

Canada and the United States along with over 160 member states of the United Nations negotiated, signed and ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and through this Convention willfully undertook legally binding obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to conserve carbon sinks.

At the "Changing Atmosphere" Conference held in Toronto, Canada, in 1988, scientists, government leaders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) endorsed in their conference statement the following assessment of the impact of climate change:

"Humanity is conducting an unintended, uncontrolled, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequence could be second only to a global nuclear war. The Earth's atmosphere is being changed at an unprecedented rate by pollutants and wasteful fossil fuel use...These changes ... are already having harmful consequences over many parts of the globe....It is imperative to act now." (Conference statement, from the Changing Atmosphere Conference, 1988).

The Governments of Canada and the United States should be urged to endorse the following position with a program of actions and time-lines at the meeting to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in December.

1. At least a 20% Reduction in CO2 and other Greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by the year 2000

2. Ending of government subsidies for production of fossil fuel and nuclear energy, and implementing a phasing out of the use of fossil fuels and nuclear energy
3. Increasing of programs for energy conservation, energy efficiency, and for renewable sources of energy, and for conserving and restoring carbon sinks.
4. Moving away from car dependency, reducing the ecological footprint, and promoting environmentally sound energy and transportation

Until governments in Canada, and the United States show the political will to embark on the above actions Canada and the United States will continue to fail to comply with their international obligations and commitments to seriously address the urgent global issue of climate change. In addition, the Canadian and US governments, in pursuing their current policy of ignoring their international obligations and commitments are demonstrating disregard for the international rule of law.

Joan Russow (PhD)

The Leader of the Green Party of Canada

jrussow@coastnet.com

1 (250) 598-0071

EXHIBIT

GLOBAL COMPLIANCE CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT CARD

Under the Climate Change Convention and under the Chapter on Atmosphere in Agenda 21

The Climate Change Convention was signed and ratified by Canada and the United States. Chapter 9 on Atmosphere in Agenda 21 was adopted by consensus by the states represented at UNCED. Chapter 6 on Protection of health in Agenda 21 was adopted by consensus by states represented at UNCED

EVALUATION OF CANADA'S AND UNITED STATES' COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS UNDER THE ATMOSPHERE CHAPTER OF AGENDA 21, AND THE HABITAT II AGENDA

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not

be used as a reason for postponing such measures, taking into account that policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost-effective so as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible cost. (Climate Change Convention)

FAILURE

COMMITMENT TO ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION AND TO ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENERGY

" develop appropriate pollution control technology on the basis of risk assessment and epidemiological research for the introduction of environmentally sound production processes and suitable safe mass transport 6.42. a) i. Protection of health, Agenda 21). Promoting environmentally sound energy FAILURE

" In many locations around the world the general environment (air, water, and land), workplaces and even individual dwellings are so badly polluted that the health of hundreds of millions of people is adversely affected. This is, inter alia, due to past and present developments in consumption and production patterns and lifestyles, in energy production and use, in industry, in transportation etc. with little or no regard for environmental protection. (6.40, Protection of health, Agenda 21) " "to plan and develop [safe and] more efficient and less polluting transportation systems, especially mass transit to support economic development efforts in an environmentally [safe and] sound way, giving special attention to urban and metropolitan areas. (9.11.b Atmosphere, Agenda 21) FAILURE

DOCUMENTING SOURCES AND SINKS

Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties; 4. (a)

(Climate Change Convention)FAILURECONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF SINKS

The conservation, sustainable management and enhancement, where appropriate, of all sinks for greenhouse gases; (Atmosphere Chapter, Agenda 21)

d. Promote sustainable management and cooperation in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including biomass, forests and oceans, as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems. (Atmosphere Chapter, Agenda 21)

Aware of the role and importance in terrestrial and marine ecosystems of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases,

"Sink" means any process, activity or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. (Climate Change Convention)

FAILUR

LIMITATION OF ANTHROPOGENIC EMISSIONS

Each of these Parties shall adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs (Climate Change Convention)

FAILURE

MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Each of these Parties shall adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change, by limiting its anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and protecting and enhancing its greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs. (Climate Change Convention)

FAILURE

RECOGNITION THAT CERTAIN LAND USE PRACTICES WILL IMPACT ON CHANGES IN THE ATMOSPHERE Land-use and resource policies will both affect and be affected by changes in the atmosphere. Certain practices related to terrestrial and marine resources and land use can decrease greenhouse gas sinks and increase atmospheric emissions. 9.19. (Atmosphere Chapter, Agenda 21)

FAILURE

NECESSITY OF TRANSMITTING TO THE PARTIES THE INVENTORIES OF EMISSIONS OF CO₂ Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties; 4. (a) (Climate Change Convention)

FAILURE

Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change;4. b

Promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not

controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems; (Climate Change Convention)
FAILURE

REQUIREMENT OF GOVERNMENT TO REPORT IN 6 MONTHS ABOUT POLICIES TO MITIGATE In order to promote progress to this end, each of these Parties shall communicate, within six months of the entry into force of the Convention for it and periodically thereafter, and in accordance with Article 12, detailed information on its policies and measures referred to in subparagraph (a) above, as well as on its resulting projected anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for the period referred to in subparagraph (a), with the aim of returning individually or jointly to their 1990 levels these anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. This information will be reviewed by the Conference of the Parties, at its first session and periodically thereafter, in accordance with Article 7; (Climate Change Convention)

FAILURE

DOCUMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION RELATED TO ANTHROPOGENIC RELEASES OF CO₂

Calculations of emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases for the purposes of subparagraph (b) above should take into account the best available scientific knowledge, including of the effective capacity of sinks and the respective contributions of such gases to climate change. The Conference of the Parties shall consider and agree on methodologies for these calculations at its first session and review them regularly thereafter; (c) (Climate Change Convention)

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, each Party shall communicate to the Conference of the Parties, through the secretariat, the following elements of information:

A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;(12 .1. a) (Climate Change Convention) FAILURE

MOVING AWAY FROM CAR-DEPENDENCY AND REDUCING THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT (HABITAT II) FAILURE

CANADA FAILS GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FINAL EXAM

The Green Party of Canada, yesterday issued a report card on Canada's non-compliance with the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

"The Canadian government, through activities in provinces like Alberta, has failed to comply with substantive obligations under the Convention, and with commitments made through other international documents", says Joan Russow, national Green leader.

The Green Party will be submitting the report card (see enclosed card) to the Prime Minister of Canada, to the Minister of External Affairs and to the Minister of Environment. Copies will also be sent to the Secretariat of the Convention on Climate Change, as well as to the international network of Non-governmental organizations (NGO).

Canada along with over 160 member states of the United Nations negotiated, signed and ratified the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and through this Convention willfully undertook legally binding obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to conserve carbon sinks.

At the "Changing Atmosphere" Conference held in Toronto in 1988, scientists, government leaders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) endorsed in their conference statement the following assessment of the impact of climate change:

"Humanity is conducting an unintended, uncontrolled, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequence could be second only to a global nuclear war. The Earth's atmosphere is being changed at an unprecedented rate by pollutants and wasteful fossil fuel use...These changes ... are already having harmful consequences over many parts of the globe....It is imperative to act now." (Conference statement, from the Changing Atmosphere Conference, 1988). The Green Party is advocating that Canada takes the following position with a program of actions and time-lines to the meeting to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in December.

1. Reducing CO2 emissions and other Greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by the year 2000
2. Ending government subsidies for production of fossil fuel and nuclear energy, and implementing a phasing out of the use of fossil fuels and nuclear energy
3. Increasing programs for energy conservation, energy efficiency, and for renewable sources of energy, and for conserving and restoring carbon sinks
4. Moving away from car dependency, reducing the ecological footprint, and promoting environmentally sound energy and transportation

Joan Russow, National leader of the Green Party of Canada, stated "until governments in Canada are willing to embark on the above actions Canada will continue to fail to comply with its international obligations and commitments to seriously address the urgent global issue of climate change. In addition, the Canadian government, in pursuing its current policy of ignoring its international obligations and commitments is demonstrating disregard for the international rule of law."

OCTOBER OCTOBER

() THAT 1998 in October on thanks giving, we went up to CATFACE MOUNTAIN to support the blockade

In 1998 David and I went up to Catface mountain. We had camped there in 1996 when we kayaked in the area. We had been invited up to the blockade by Sergio M from the Friends of Clayoquot. For once we did not have to pack carefully to make sure that we could fit everything into the Kayak because we would be driving up and then taken by boat to the site. We overpacked and unloaded everything on the deck waiting for the boat ride to Catface. We were greeted with surprise and asked if we were sure that we wanted to take everything with us. We said yes we had brought lots of food for everyone. Finally, we were informed that everything we brought with us would have to be carried on our backs up a path that went 8 km up into the mountain. We left almost everything behind and took off. It was a difficult trek. We arrived at the barricade behind which were marooned Interfore trucks.

Supposedly the First Nations in the area were opposed to the blockade. Where interfore had already logged was absolutely devastated. Beautiful old growth strewn everywhere. Somehow when they cleared the road it is not so noticeable. ;But this time they left in a hurry and the devastation was more than evident. The camp was fantastic. They even had solar panels for communication. Incredible food. We stayed one night in support and then went back to a party at Michael Mullens who had invited us to stay at his boat in Tofino b.

Michael lives on a floating boat an incredible place. Michael is the one who was arrested years ago for burning one of the bridges. He was the one involved in the Mullin vs Macmillan case with the excellent decision related to First Nation's ecological rights which I used in the Clayoquot case.

() THAT in 1998 on October 15, we organized a series of events supporting the Global Day of Action against Genetically engineered foods and crops Demonstrations in front of grocery stores, MP office, and in front of the legislature.

1998 Genetically engineering rally

COMMENT:

We dressed in lab coats and went to 8 different supermarkets. At first the plan was to congratulate the clients for being part of a global experiment. There was such a strong negative response to this approach that we decided to just ask if they would be willing to sign the petition. Gwen and Derrick and the raging grannies were pouring milk in front of the legislature and I spoke about the Bio-devastation Declaration. Bobby Arbess

had written two short plays: one on the terminator gene and the other on the transgenic cafe. Photo photo photo

() THAT in 1998 on October 20 I announced The Green Party APEC Legal Fund

() THAT in 1998 VICTORIA, B.C. --on October 20, 1998 -- The Green Party of Canada today launched an APEC Legal Fund For The Promotion of Civil and Political Rights to assist the complainants at the RCMP commission hearings being held in Vancouver.

"The Green Party is establishing this fund because the federal government is derelict in exercising its duty to guarantee the civil and political rights of the complainants. The Green Party challenges other political parties to set up similar funds," said Dr. Joan Russow, Leader, noting that tax payers are in effect paying for the government's and the RCMP's side of the story at the hearings, where as the students and others are left not funded.

As the promotion of civil and political rights is part of the mandate of the Green Party of Canada, contributors to this fund can receive a political contribution tax receipt for which there are significant tax credits. A contribution of up to \$100 may receive a 75% deduction on their tax payable. The deduction is 50% for each dollar contributed over \$100 up to \$450 and 33% of the next \$600.

Citizens who wish to contribute to this fund are asked to make their contribution payable to the "Green Party of Canada APEC Legal Fund" and to send it to the Green Party of Canada, C.P./P.O. Box 397, London, Ontario, N6A 4W1.

-30-

For further information, please contact:

Joan Russow, Ph.D., Leader,
250-598-0071 (phone and fax)
jrussow@coastnet.com

----- RELEASE ATTACHMENT ----- APEC Legal Fund

For The
Promotion of Civil and Political Rights

2074

You Pay \$25 -- Ottawa Pays \$75

Ottawa is paying for legal council to present it,s side of the story, and the RCMP,s side of the story -- but has denied legal funding for the students and others whose civil and political rights were compromised during the APEC summit in Vancouver during the fall of 1997.

The Green Party of Canada has set up an APEC Legal Fund For The Promotion of Civil and Political Rights to assist the complainants at the RCMP commission hearings being held in Vancouver. This fund is modeled after the Green Party,s Clayoquot Defenders Fund that was launched in 1993.

Contributors to this Green Party of Canada fund will be eligible for a political contribution tax receipt which may be used to reduce their income tax payable. A contribution of up to \$100 may deduct 75% at tax time. 50% may be deducted of the next \$450 contributed above \$100 and 33% deducted on the next \$600 after that.

Your Donation	Your Tax Deduction	Your Actual Cost
\$1000.00	\$450.00	\$550.00
\$500.00	\$275.00	\$225.00
\$100.00	\$75.00	\$25.00

Please make contributions payable to the "Green Party of Canada APEC Legal Fund" and send to:

() THAT in 1998 on October 22, 1998

Joscha Fischer

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Dear Joscha.

As the National Leader of the Green party of Canada, I would like to congratulate you on your exceptional achievement. Green Parties from around the world will benefit from your success.

In Canada the media has reported that the German Green Party will have to compromise, and I know that the Canadian government will do everything that it can to undermine any progressive moves in promoting the "public trust" such as

- 1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;**
- 2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;**
- 3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;**
- 4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and**
- 5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce the ecological footprint, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development**

For many years at international conferences such as the women's conference in Beijing, and the Habitat II conference in Istanbul, I have been calling for at least a 50% reduction of the global military budget and for the use of the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides**
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,**
- the right to universal health care,**
- the right to safe drinking water,**
- the right to a safe environment,**
- the right to education, and**
- the right to peace;**

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound work; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control.

During the last election in Canada we ran on the call for at least a 50% reduction of the military budget. I was pleased to read that the German Green Party shared this demand. Actually, last February we presented a "Green Public Trust" budget which virtually eliminated the military budget and maintained only a proposal for a civilian training program for assisting in natural disaster relief. In addition, we proposed that the "Criteria of Public Trust" replace the Gross Domestic Product as a means of assessing national well being.

() THATin 1998 in October , I wrote CANADA'S CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS: INACTION IS NEGLIGENCE

To Prime Minister Chretien

cc. Canadian media

In 1997, in Kyoto, the global community was faced with the negligence of years of inaction and lack of political will to address the urgency of Climate Change.

In 1992, most of the member states of the United Nations signed the Framework Convention on Climate Change. For over 5 years signatories of the Framework Convention on Climate Change have failed to discharge their obligations under the Convention. Under Article 18 of the Convention of the Law of Treaties signatories of a Convention shall do nothing in the interim between the signing of the convention and its coming into force to defeat the purpose of the Convention.

The Framework Convention on Climate Change is a legally binding agreement whose purpose, among others, was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels. Since the signing of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, all the signatories were bound not to do anything that would defeat the purpose of the Convention i.e. to not do anything that would interfere with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels.

This Convention came into force in the spring of 1993. Under the Convention, the signatories of the Convention were bound to invoke the precautionary principle which in essence affirmed that where there is the threat of environmental harm, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent the harm. This principle is now deemed to be a principle of international customary law and as such automatically becomes the law of the signatory state. The corporate sector that has been contributing to climate change has funded several scientists who have been attempting to undermine the widespread agreement of the scientific community on the urgency of the current situation and to obfuscate any resolve to seriously address the Climate Change issue. The precautionary principle is an operative principle that gives justification for rejecting the views of those scientists marginalized by their vested interests. The media, in a misconstrued notion, of "balance" has given credibility to vested interest corporate scientists, and has contributed to the public's confusion.

Canada, as well as the US, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Japan, and Russia has been opting essentially for inaction in Kyoto. Unfortunately, corporate-sympathetic administrations have caved into the Greenhouse gas producing corporations. Even though at two recent UN conferences every member states of the United Nations agreed to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with international law including international environmental law (UN Conference on Women (1995); Habitat II, 1996).

The Canadian government as the signatory of the Framework Convention on Climate Change is the responsible wing of government to ensure that Canada discharges its obligations under the Framework Convention. It should be noted that with the Framework Convention on Climate Change, in November 1992, all provinces passed a resolution to ratify the Framework Convention. Thus, all provinces are equally bound by the Convention, and thus the 1937 Supreme Court case, "International Labour Convention Case" would not apply. In that case, the Supreme Court decided in favour of the Provinces because for one reason the provinces had not been consulted prior to the signing and ratifying of the Agreement. That case also turned on the fact that the subject matter of the Convention was not a "new subject". In the case of "climate change" the Supreme Court might decide that it is a "new subject" and that it would quite justifiably fall under the Federal Government's residual powers.

If the urgency of the Climate change issue is to be addressed, the global community must agree:

a) to support a minimum 20% or more reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2005 from the 1990 levels;

b) to ensure that there are no loopholes, such as "emissions trading", that would allow the countries to escape from having to make any real reductions domestically (e.g. countries could essentially just "buy credits" from developing countries or countries in transition to offset its own continued increase in emissions); and

c) to not insist on participation by developing countries at this point, although certain of these countries should come into the agreement at the next stage (which in fact will start with the Fourth Conference of the Parties meeting in Buenos Aires in November 1998).

d) to ensure that civil nuclear energy is no way entertained as an option

() THAT in 1998 MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1998 I WROTE
TO THE ATTENTION OF PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

1998 October CANADA AND US FAILED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FINAL
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"Humanity is conducting an unintended, uncontrolled, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequence could be second only to a global nuclear war. The Earth's

atmosphere is being changed at an unprecedented rate by pollutants and wasteful fossil fuel use...These changes ... are already having harmful consequences over many parts of the globe.... It is imperative to act now." (Conference statement, from the Changing Atmosphere Conference, 1988).

The Governments of Canada and the United States should be urged to endorse the following position with a program of actions and time-lines at the meeting to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in December.

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Until governments in Canada, and the United States show the political will to embark on the above actions Canada and the United States will continue to fail to comply with their international obligations and commitments to

seriously address the urgent global issue of climate change.

In addition, the Canadian and US governments, in pursuing their current policy of ignoring their international obligations and commitments are demonstrating disregard for the international rule of law.

Joan Russow (PhD)

The Leader of the Green Party of Canada

jrussow@coastnet.com

1 (250) 598-0071

Referred to in the Department of Environment

1 250 598-0071

() THAT in 1998 on October 27, the Green Party set up an APEC Fund

EXHIBIT

THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA

LE PARTI VERT DU CANADA

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MEDIA RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ DE PRESSE

Green Party Announces APEC Legal Fund

VICTORIA, B.C. -- October 20, 1998 -- The Green Party of Canada today launched an APEC Legal Fund For The Promotion of Civil and Political Rights to assist the complainants at the RCMP commission hearings being held in Vancouver.

"The Green Party is establishing this fund because the federal government is derelict in exercising its duty to guarantee the civil and political rights of the complainants. The Green Party challenges other political parties to set up similar funds," said Dr. Joan Russow, Leader, noting that tax payers are in effect paying for the government,s and the RCMP,s side of the story at the hearings, whereas the students and others are left not funded.

As the promotion of civil and political rights is part of the mandate of the Green Party of Canada, contributors to this fund can receive a political contribution tax receipt for which there are significant tax credits. A contribution of up to \$100 may receive a 75% deduction on their tax payable. The deduction is 50% for each dollar contributed over \$100 up to \$450 and 33% of the next \$600.

Citizens who wish to contribute to this fund are asked to make their contribution payable to the "Green Party of Canada APEC Legal Fund" and to send it to the Green Party of Canada, C.P./P.O. Box 397, London, Ontario, N6A 4W1

() THAT in 1998 on October 26

DRAFT PRESS INFORMATION

() THAT in 1998 MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1998 I wrote a report on the failure of Canada and the US TO CURB THEIR GREENHOUSE GASES

TO THE ATTENTION OF PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA AND
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

1998 October CANADA AND US FAILED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FINAL
EXAM

The Green Party of Canada issued a report card on Canada's and United States' non-compliance with the Framework Convention on

Climate Change, and other related international documents.

The Canadian and US governments, through activities in Canada and the United States and through activities of international Canadian and US based corporations, have failed to comply with substantive obligations under the Convention, and with commitments made through other international documents.

Copies of this report card will be sent to the Secretariat of
the Convention on Climate Change, as well as to the
international network of Non-governmental organizations
(NGO) and the media.

Canada and the United States along with over 160 member states of the United Nations negotiated, signed and ratified the Framework

Convention on Climate Change, and through this Convention willfully undertook legally binding obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to conserve carbon sinks.

At the "Changing Atmosphere" Conference held in Toronto, Canada, in 1988, scientists, government leaders and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) endorsed in their conference statement the following assessment of the impact of climate change:

"Humanity is conducting an unintended, uncontrolled, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequence could be second only to a global nuclear war. The Earth's atmosphere is being changed at an unprecedented rate by pollutants and wasteful fossil fuel use...These changes ... are already having harmful consequences over many parts of the globe.... It is imperative to act now." (Conference statement, from the Changing Atmosphere Conference, 1988).

The Governments of Canada and the United States should be urged to endorse the following position with a program of actions and time-lines at the meeting to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in December.

1. At least a 20% Reduction in CO₂ and other Greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by the year 2000
2. Ending of government subsidies for production of fossil fuel and nuclear energy, and implementing a phasing out of the use of fossil fuels and nuclear energy
3. Increasing of programs for energy conservation, energy efficiency, and for renewable sources of energy, and for conserving and restoring carbon sinks.

4. Moving away from car dependency, reducing the ecological footprint, and promoting environmentally sound energy and transportation

Until governments in Canada, and the United States show the political will to embark on the above actions Canada and the United States will continue to fail to comply with their international obligations and commitments to

seriously address the urgent global issue of climate change.

In addition, the Canadian and US governments, in pursuing their current policy of ignoring their international obligations and commitments are demonstrating disregard for the international rule of law.

Joan Russow (PhD)

The Leader of the Green Party of Canada

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The Green Party of Canada will be launching a full investigation into the calculated demise of the Parti vert of Quebec, and into the involvement of the Parti Quebecois. "During this election the Green party was denied a voice in Quebec. The environment was absent from the discussion during the election and the Green Party never had an opportunity of presenting its vision of unity that goes beyond separatism and federalism to achieving a Citizens Public Trust Constitution. On September 13, 1998, Russow attended the meeting of the 50th **Anniversary of the Movement national des Quebecoises et Quebecois**. In response to the first presentation on separatism, she spoke for sometime in French about the common problems that are shared across Canada and that all the governments in power had never really effectively revised the constitutions to address these problems. She proposed a Citizen's Constitution for Canada drawing upon the highest standards from each province continually harmonizing upwards, and that if the strongest legislation is less than the international standards, the international standards should prevail. After she spoke Parizeau gave his address and she asked him if there were any actions that could be taken by the rest of

Canada that would satisfy him. He responded that her question was an extremely important and then responded that "it was too late". A separatist contacted her after and said that he thought Quebec would separate but that it WAS NOT YET MIDNIGHT and encouraged her to continue with her proposal. The Green Party of Canada will be working on a research project that will analyse the legislation of each province and propose a continual harmonizing upwards. For too long in Canada provincial /corporate self interests have aimed as harmonizing to the lowest common denominator.

BACKGROUND TO THE EXCLUSION OF THE PARTI VERT IN QUEBEC

For some time now the place of le parti vert in Quebec politics has been under a shadow. At one time le parti vert obtained around 5% of the vote in Quebec, then .1% and then it appeared to disappear into oblivion. Dr Joan Russow, the National Leader of the Green party became concerned when it was brought to her attention that le parti vert would be deregistered if it did not run 20 Candidates in Quebec during this election. Continued inquiries had been made by various members of the Green party outside and inside Quebec about Le parti vert. Judith Brown was listed in elections Quebec as the leader of the Parti vert. Russow contacted her and asked if she was going to run candidates in the Quebec Election and she responded "No". She also responded "No" to running as the leader in the election and stated that she was "leader in name only". Eventually Russow asked if another person would be willing to run as leader would she be willing to step aside so that the parti vert could remain a party in Quebec. She said that she would have to consult with others. When asked if she knew anyone who was interested in le parti vert in Quebec she passed on the name of Pauline Lussier. Pauline was very enthusiastic about the Green party and would have been willing to run as interim leader, and mentioned that she had been trying to find out about the Parti vert since last April and had received no response to her calls in Quebec. Russow called Judith Brown and left a message that Pauline would be willing to run as interim leader and asked if she would be able to facilitate the transfer so that we could find 20 candidates to run and thus keep le parti vert as a registered party. Given the urgency and the short time before the deadline for registering candidates, Russow asked if she could please get right back to her about this matter. She did not call back but notified a Green party member in Montreal that there would be a meeting on Sunday November 8th and when he asked if he could attend she said "No"., and she informed him that they would be issuing a communiqué de presse.

In the interim Russow discussed the parti vert with a candidate who had run twice for the party and who claimed that at one time the Parti Quebecois had been worried about the Parti vert and the then leader Parizeau had offered the then leader of the parti vert, Ouimet a 50,000 job and the parti vert was essentially then disintegrated.

After reviewing the constitution of the Green Party of Canada Russow noted that there was a provision for intervening in the various units of the party if there were a good reason. The elected Council of the Green party of Canada was contacted and it was deemed that bringing about the dissolution of the party in a region was deemed to be

good reason for intervening and a letter was written to the legal section of Elections Quebec. The letter was sent to elections Quebec with copies to the registered leader and financial agent of "le parti vert". Bernard Cooper the registered financial agent of "le parti vert" as of a few weeks left a message on the answering machine that HE DID NOT APPRECIATE INTERFERENCE FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY.

As a result of her inquiries, Russow was made aware that the Parti vert had been taken over by a group which had no interest in the Party. When in Montreal Russow contacted a lawyer in Elections Quebec, discussed the letter that had been sent from the Green Party of Canada, and brought to the attention of Elections Quebec that the party had been taken over by a group. Subsequently on Tuesday November 10th it was brought to Russow's attention that "le parti vert" had issued a press release declaring "death to the Parti vert, death to all parties and long live anarchy..." She again phoned Elections Quebec and was told that there was nothing that could be done.

When she returned to Victoria she followed up with a phone call to elections Quebec and talked to another lawyer Maitre DRUISDELLE who said that if the Green Party of Canada had sent a letter earlier stating that under this unusual circumstance an interim leader should be put in place then it might have been different. Russow informed him that a letter had been sent and there was a suggestion by him that perhaps Elections Quebec had erred.

POTENTIAL ROLE OF THE PQ TO BE INVESTIGATED

NOVEMBER NOVEMBER

() THAT on November 9, I flew to Toronto. Possible meeting about writing chapter on 1997 ELECTION book

() THAT on November 10, I held a press conference, in Toronto on climate change with Green Party Members with no members from the press came

() THAT on November 10 meeting with Osgoode Hall professors about the Proportional Rep Challenge; I might try to arrange to speak with the editorial boards

() THAT on November 11 took train to Montreal, meet to new leader of the Quebec Green party and planed for Press conference on le parti vert

() THAT on November 11, at 6pm I gave talk, organized by Richard Warman on APEC on Civil and Political Rights at the Atrium of the McGill law school

() THAT on November evening 6pm talk at Law School at McGill organized by Richard Warman who has set up a Green party club at McGill

() THAT on November 12 about running in the election,

November 12 media conference, and contacting potential candidates

() THAT on November 13. I took the train to Windsor where I will be giving a paper at a conference on Human Rights and Globalization. 3 day conference

EXHIBIT:

) THAT in 1998, November I was invited to give a presentation, on human rights and systemic constraints preventing change, at the University of Windsor

1998 Human Rights and Systemic Constraints Preventing Change illustrated with overheads of cartoons

Joan Russow

National leader

Green party of Canada

EXHIBIT

CONDONED RATIONALIZATION THROUGH CONTACT

human rights include the right to a safe environment and right to peace

URGENCY DENIAL

- * the failure to recognize that the situation is so urgent that international environmental governance and standards have to be necessary
- * the refusal of states to accept the rule of international law

SELECTIVE OBLIGATIONS

- * the designation of obligations under trade agreements but not under public trust international law
- * the reluctance to recognize that the urgency of the current global situation requires the summoning up of the international political will to move from "should" to "shall"

MISCONSTRUED CONSENSUS

- * the obsession with consensus which may lead to the lowest common denominator rather than striving through collaboration for the highest tenable principles

UNPRINCIPLED DECISION-MAKING ARENA OF COMPETING VESTED INTERESTS

- * the revelation of a problem and the presentation of a solution which could have more disastrous or equally disastrous consequences as the problem (nuclear)

TECHNOLOGICAL FIX SYNDROME

- * the condoning of technological fixes suggested as solutions:
- * the revelation of a problem and the presentation of a solution which could have more disastrous or equally disastrous consequences as the problem (nuclear)
- * Calculated diversion

(While the ecological community is protesting the destruction of one old growth valley, the forest industry continues to destroy many others)

Collective forgetfulness

- ** Delusion of public process (the public hearing, not a listening or an attending to)

Nisga'a process

- * Condoned myopia (unwillingness to link development and disasters,
- * Disguised concerns expressed in palatable altruistic terms (jobs)
- * Institutional Collusion
- * cycle of rectification of error
- * Euphemistic designations ("share the forests" --loggers and industry)
- * Feigned altruism

- * misconstrued notions of "credibility"
- ** Misplaced Priorities
- * Rationalized non-involvement
- ** Sanctioned human dominion syndrome (imposition of human purpose)
- * "Seductive posture" "sustainable development- prescription for continuous rape"
- * System inertia
- * Syndrome of expedient omission

Seductive devices, doctrines, dogmas, strategies and fallacies

- * The "blatant misrepresentation or expedient omission" device

This device involves the convenient exclusion of any part that could be detrimental to one's position.

The IAEA through expedient omission (possibly for advantageous "clarification") has left out a significant section in Agenda 21 which does not include nuclear energy in the list of "safe" technologies for the future.

To "clarify" Agenda 21, the IAEA in its UNCED document stated the following:

The UNCED Agenda 21 notes the need for a transition to environmentally sound energy systems, which will entail major changes in the patterns of energy production and consumption (IAEA Document, p.5, 1992)

In the Atmosphere chapter of Agenda 21, the following [safe] and sound technologies are advocated:

cooperate to increase the availability of capacity, capabilities and relevant technologies ...for utilizing and producing environmentally [safe and] sound renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and biomass, ... Each resource should be utilized in a manner that ... minimizes environmental stress and health impacts, (Section 9. Subsection 9 g Agenda 21, 1992)

Thus, we see that in the Energy section of Agenda 21, Nuclear energy is not mentioned as being one of the [safe] or sound technology.

- * The "co-opted terms" strategy

This strategy involves the stipulating of a new definition for a term that would jeopardize one's own argument.

In the Rio Declaration the following precautionary principle was advocated:

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation." (Rio Declaration, 1992).

In the following statement, the IAEA redefines the important precautionary principle that was agreed to in the Rio Declaration, 1992.

The basic principles for radiation protection and safety in all applications and activities in nuclear science and technology are precautionary (IAEA Document, p. 2, authors emphasis)

The Rio principle, however, if enacted and truly adhered to, would bring about a moratorium on new nuclear power plants while phasing out currently existing ones.

* The "comparison of convenience" device

This device involves the narrowing down of alternatives so that whatever aspect is compared will appear favourable to the proposed alternative.

In the following statement from the IAEA document, the IAEA narrows the alternatives used for comparison to those which would appear to be favourable within the terms of reference of their comparison. Thus, for example, they compare the relatively low volume of nuclear wastes to the much larger volume of wastes from fossil fuels. However, it is the volume of wastes multiplied by their toxicity that is significant. Merely comparing volumes is a "comparison of convenience." The same false comparison is used to compare fuel requirements for the same energy output.

A nuclear plant would require 27 tonnes of slightly enriched uranium each year, which corresponds to a few truckloads. The corresponding quantity of natural uranium is 160 tonnes.

a coal fired plant would need 2.6 million tonnes of coal each year... which corresponds to the load carried by 5 trains, each transporting 1400 tones every day

an oil-fired plant would require 2 million tonnes of fuel oil per year, which is about 10 supertanker loads. (IAEA document, 1992, p.12)

The nuclear establishment never fails to compare coal and nuclear as competing energy sources, always claiming the inherent superiority of nuclear. Usually this is accomplished by failing to include the entire fuel cycle over its full life of impacts, social and environmental. They conveniently exclude "safety" factors, "production of wastes," "disposability of wastes," "degree of potential for bio-accumulation," lifetimes of wastes, toxicity and proliferation problems associated with nuclear.

Yet no bombs are built of coal, no terrorist is interested in hijacking coal or in the clandestine acquisition of coal weapons, coal plants do not have to be decommissioned and mothballed after some 30 to 50 years of operation, their hazardous wastes do not have to be guarded for 100,000 years, coal dust is easier to contain than radon and coal plants do not require liability subsidies by acts of parliament" (Knelman, 1992)

* The "lull and lure of the technological fix" syndrome

(the "misleading assurance" device or the fallacy of "technological omnipotence")

This syndrome, device or fallacy involves the revealing of the seriousness of the problem and the offering of a "solution" which is usually worse than the problem

The proponents of a potentially dangerous act indicate that they recognize the danger and focus on one area for which they can offer a technological fix

In the following statement from the Radioactive Wastes section of Agenda 21, into which it appears that the IAEA had input, the following situation is recognized:

Annually about 200,000 m³ of low-level and intermediate-level waste and 10,000 m³ of high-level waste (as well as spent nuclear fuel destined for final disposal) is generated world wide from nuclear power production. These volumes are increasing as more nuclear power units are taken into operation, nuclear facilities are decommissioned and the use of radionuclides increases. The high-level waste contains about 99 percent of the radionuclides and thus represents the largest radiological risk. (Agenda 21, Radio Active wastes, 21.1.).

In the IAEA document the authors affirm the certainty of the technological fix.

There is nevertheless a consensus among experts that safe geological disposal of high level wastes, including spent nuclear fuel, is technically feasible. (IAEA Document, p.17)

The view of experts in the field is that safe technological solutions exist for managing the waste. (IAEA Document, 1992, p. 15)

Knelman (1992) points out that

The assumption behind the notion of permanent disposal of High level wastes deep in a stable geological formation is false because this assumption relies on the mistaken belief that anything we do technologically can be permanent. This assumption of permanence is particularly false when we are dealing with the lithosphere over some 100,000 years and when we must first disturb the geological structure by digging a very deep hole. AECL (Atomic Energy of Canada Limited) has dug a deep hole near Lac du Bonnet in Manitoba which is totally inappropriate for such so-called "permanent" disposal. For one thing you must, in all events, avoid water. Yet, The AECL hole must be soaked. Walt Patterson, a nuclear critic described this AECL research as follows: A drunk has lost his keys and is discovered by a police officer crawling around a street light. When questioned, the drunk admitted that he had lost his keys in front of a dark

building, a block away. When asked why the drunk was then searching around the street light, the drunk said " you see, officer, the light is better here" and as Dr Martin Resnikoff, an expert on geological waste disposal has put it " the earth does not stand still. In other words, experts in the relevant fields do not agree. (Knelman, 1992, in progress)

* The "rhetoric of notwithstanding clause" doctrine.

This doctrine allows for the indulging in strong statements about deep concern and the need for significant change and then including a notwithstanding clause that negates the strong statement.

In the Rio declaration (1992) there is a strong statement about third world dumping:

States should effectively cooperate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other States of any activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health. (Principle 14 Rio Declaration, 1992)

There are, however, disturbing "notwithstanding clauses" that appear such as in the following statements:

Develop regulatory and non-regulatory measures and procedures aimed at preventing the export of chemicals that are banned, severely restricted, withdrawn or not approved for health or environmental reasons, except when such export has received prior written consent from the importing country or is otherwise in accordance with the PIC procedure; (Section 19. subsection 53 f, Agenda 21, 1992)

In the following statement in the IAEA document, the IAEA energetically adopts the spirit of the "rhetoric of notwithstanding clauses"

The IAEA in 1990 promulgated a Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste as a basis for harmonization of national legislation and policies. The code lays down the conditions and principles for international waste transfers, such as that movement must be made in a manner consistent with the international safety standards, that there must be prior notification and consent of the sending, receiving and transit States, and that each State involved should have a regulatory authority... (IAEA Document, 1992, p. 20)

* The "flamboyant absurdity" doctrine or dogma

This doctrine or dogma carries the concerns of one's opponents to the point where the regulations governing the opponent's concerns should become the standard by which other potentially lesser concerns will be addressed.

The IAEA appears to advocate that, what is considered to be the most dangerous industry, just because it is dangerous, has developed stringent standards, and that they

who contribute to possibly the greatest uncontrollable hazard are the ones who should assist the community in dealing with other hazards.

The basic principles for radiation protection and safety in all applications and activities in nuclear science and technology are precautionary and are so well founded in science and so widely accepted that they are now also being regarded as a source of guidance in controlling pollutants and impacts arising from other human activities. Their wider application would undoubtedly contribute towards sustainable development. (p.2)

* The "justification through dire consequences of alternatives" device

This device involves the revealing of the dire consequences of the current practices and offering one own practice as the salvation for the problem

In the following statement the IAEA cites the dire consequences of the other alternatives to justify their proposed alternative:

The problem of acid rain, which is linked to emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, has been recognized for decades.... the primary concern about the continued and increasing use of fossil fuels is the problem of CO₂ emission and the potential impact on world climate..... World conference on the Changing Atmosphere... need to reduce CO₂ emissions (IAEA document, p. 5)

climate change in connection with fossil fuels (p. 9)

*The "benevolent outcome exploitation" strategy

This strategy involves the selection of the outcome which the opposition to the proposed alternative would advocate and the subsequent attempt to demonstrate that the proposed alternative, which the opposition would condemn, would

be the best way of achieving that outcome.

In the following statements from the IAEA document, the IAEA focuses on the desired outcomes of reducing acid rain and limiting greenhouse gas to justify the selection of their proposed alternative:

Several governments have already made commitments to reduce carbon emission, while recognizing that this will be hard to achieve except through drastic policy decisions in the energy sector. (IAEA Document, 1992, p.6)

Nuclear power plants in normal operations cause very little environmental detriment and are beneficial when they replace plants which would emit CO₂, SO₂, and NO₂ (p. 12). In this respect they would help to reduce acid rain and limit greenhouse gas emissions (IAEA Document 1992, p. 12)

To accomplish the above, IAEA and other nuclear proponents are recommending the construction of some 4000 to 5000 new commercial nuclear power plants. The combination of the multi- trillion cost and the time required for construction renders this

proposal no less than bewildering. By the 6 to 10-year period required for construction, other sources of climate-altering gases would wipe out all gains. Secondly at 1/7th to 1/10th the above cost, a much greater reduction in CO₂ and other climate-altering gases can be achieved through simple available conservation and efficiency measures.

* The "flaunting and condoning of the vicious circle principle" strategy

This strategy is best explained by the economic principle that "bad money drives out good."

There are the opportunity costs of nuclear power are unacceptable and prohibitive. Thus, the money spent to subsidize nuclear power is at the expense of the funds required to solve the energy problem with safe alternatives, and consequently, because the research into alternatives will not be effectively carried out, the safe alternatives will not be able to adequately replace the non-renewable forms of energy.

In the 1992 report to UNCED, following was stated:

Nuclear energy has safety risks associated with the entire uranium cycle, from mining through processing to the ultimate disposal of high-level radioactive wastes. In addition, there are safety risks associated with the reactors used to generate electricity from uranium. And the use of fossil fuel to drive conventional thermal generation produces carbon dioxide and waste heat. (Canada's National report UNCED p. 46- 47)

From a domestic consumption point of view, the least environmentally damaging energy option is energy efficiency. (Canada's National report UNCED p. 47)

Despite the above statement, the document concludes:

New, cleaner technologies such as solar energy may help, but the hard fact is that to a large extent we will have to rely on either thermal, hydro, or nuclear energy in the future. In addition, energy projects for both export and domestic supply provide jobs and economic wealth to the country, and are especially important in some regions of Canada" (p. 47. Canada's National report UNCED June, 1992, authors' emphasis)

The Canadian government has invoked the "vicious circle principle" by cutting subsidies to conservation efficiency and renewals. Canada is thus playing an important role in facilitating this not too hidden agenda by using many strategies, devices, doctrines, etc.

CONCLUSION:

The " nuke speak" and the seductive devices, strategies, syndromes used by the Nuclear Industry involve the language of delusion and distortion. Hopefully, through the continued revealing and categorizing of these words of delusion we could, in some

small way, counteract the impact of the not too-hidden-agenda of the IAEA, and the rest of the nuclear establishment and their government supporters.

() THAT on November 16 I flew to Victoria to Meet with Dan Parrot

() THAT on November 17, I Appeared as an expert witness on International law at the Walbran Old Growth Injunction Case

() THAT on November 18 Strategy follow-up meeting on genetically engineered foods and crops

() THAT in 1998, I participated on November 19 in the planning meeting for the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Human Rights

() in I re-posted a message To the Ministers and Heads of State participating in APEC

Friday, November 21, 1997

LEST YOU FORGET

**URGENCY
OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION
RECOGNITION OF
THE URGENCY OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION**

1.1. Humanity stands at a defining moment in history. We are confronted with a perpetuation of disparities between and within nations, a worsening of poverty, hunger, ill health and illiteracy and the continuing deterioration of the ecosystem on which we depend for our well being (Preamble, Agenda 21, UNCED, 1992)

(1)

**IMPACT OF CONTINUED IMPOSITION OF
CONSUMPTIVE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT**

1.1. Continued stress on global ecosystem from the pattern of over-consumptive development in industrialized countries

- 1.2. Continued deterioration of the global environment and aggravation of poverty caused by unsustainable patterns of consumption**
- 1.3. Continued failure to reduce the ecological footprint through continued adherence to the consumptive model of development**
- 1.4. Continued elimination of the ecological heritage of future generations**
- 1.5. Continued depletion of resources upon which future generations depend**
- 1.6. Continued political, economic and ecological crises, systemic or de facto discrimination, and other forms of alien domination or foreign occupation**
- 1.7. Continued reliance on economic growth paradigm as the solution to global problems**
- 1.8. Continue negative impact of structural adjustment programs based on the imposition of over-consumptive model of development**
- 1.9. Continued promoting of socially inequitable and environmentally unsound employment and development**
- 1.10. Continued failure to redefine "development" in equitable and ecological terms**

(2)

**INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES
AND DENIAL OF BASIC RIGHTS AND NEEDS**

- 2.1. Continued inequitable distribution of natural resources**
- 2.2 Continued inequality/inequity between "developed" , "developing" and "underdeveloped" states**
- 2.3. Continued gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries**
- 2.5 Continued lack of fulfillment of basic needs, and failure to guarantee the right to food, right to shelter, right to education, right to health care**
- 2.6. Continued lack of access to basic sanitation and adequate waste disposal services**
- 2.7. Continued lack of access to food and water**
- 2.8. Continued lack of access of poor to suitable arable land**
- 2.9. Continued increase in the number of people who do not have access to safe, affordable and healthy shelter**
- 2.10. Continued food crisis violating right to life and human dignity**
- 2.11. Increased use of manipulative Biotechnology**
- 2.12. Increased introduction of genetically modified food**
- 2.13. Increased control by Multi-National Agri-Food, Pharmaceutical, and Petro-chemical companies world's food supplies**
- 2.14. Continued unethical patenting of seeds by multinationals**
- 2.15 Continued experimentation in the human genome project**
- 2.16. Increased corporate control of their crop varieties**
- 2.17. Increased modification of seeds for profit**
- 2.18. Increased modification of organisms through "genetically modified organisms"**
- 2.19 Continued widespread unemployment and underemployment**
- 2.20 Continued failure to link health to over-consumption and inappropriate development**

- 2.21 Continued failure to address and prevent environmentally-induced diseases**
- 2.22 Increased deterioration of public health system, public health spending and privatization of health care systems**
- 2.23. Continuing spread of communicable infections**
- 2.24 Continued unequal access to basic health resources**
- 2.25 Continued high birth mortality rate**
High percentage of child mortality rate of deaths per live births.

(3)

**DETERIORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH**

- 4.1. Continued impact on health from environmental degradation**
- 4.2. Increased impact on health and environment from toxic and hazardous chemicals**
- 4.4. Increased air, water and land pollution**
- 4.5. Continued adverse health and environmental effects of transboundary air pollution**
- 4.6. Continued transferring and trafficking in toxic, hazardous including atomic substances, activities, and waste that are dangerous to health and to the environment**
- 4.7. Continued risks of damage to human health and the environment from transboundary hazardous waste**
- 4.8. Increased generation and transboundary movement of hazardous waste causing threat to human health and environment**
- 4.9. Continued relocation or transfer to other states of activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health**
- 4,10 Continued disregard for the precautionary principle**
- 4.11. Continued awareness of the harm of exporting banned or withdrawn products on human health**
- 4.12. Increased deterioration of the environment and health through anthropogenic actions**
- 4.13. Continued ecological and human health effects of environmentally destructive model of development**
- 4.14. Continued use of banned and restricted pesticides designated as being hazardous to human or environmental health**
- 4.15. Increased resistance of antibiotics**

(4)

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF NATURE

- 5.1. Continued loss of biological diversity**
- 5.2. Continued threat to genetic diversity**
- 5.3. Increased deforestation and land degradation**
- 5.4. Increased soil erosion**
- 5.5. Increased desertification**
- 5.6. Increased loss and degradation of mountain ecosystems**
- 5.7. Increased erosion and soil loss in river basins**
- 5.8. Increased watershed deterioration**
- 5.9. Increased marine environment degradation**
- 5.10. Increased vulnerability of marine environment to change**
- 5.11. Increased risk of impact from increase in sea level**
- 5.12. Increased of carbon sinks**
- 5.13. Increased impact of global climate change**
- 5.14. Increased potential of climate change**
- 5.15. Increased depletion of the ozone layer**
- 5.15. Increased threats to the ecological rights of future generations**
- 5.16. Increased environmental damage from waste accumulation**
- 5.17. Unprecedented Increase in environmentally persistent wastes**
- 5.18. Continued trafficking in toxic and dangerous products**
- 5.19. Continued export to developing countries of substances and activities that are banned or restricted in country of origin**
- 5.20. Increased generation of nuclear wastes**
- 5.21. Increased Loss of biodiversity through ecologically unsound practices**
- 5.22. Increased ignoring of carrying capacity of ecosystem**
- 5.23. Continued violation of collective human rights through dumping of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes is a violation**

(5)

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF URGENCY
VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

- 6.1. Continued violation of human rights on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, gender Identity, family structure, disabilities, refugee or immigrant status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socio-economic conditions**
- 6.2. Continued violations of human rights through the following activities:**
- **Mistreatment, and hasty judicial procedures**
 - **Lack of respect for due process of law (access to a lawyer or visiting rights)**
 - **Arbitrary detentions**
 - **In camera trials**
 - **Detention without charge and notification to next of kin**
 - **Lack of defence counsel in trials before revolutionary courts**
 - **lack of the right of appeal**
 - **Ill-treatment and torture of detainees**
 - **Torture of the cruelest kind and other inhuman practices**
 - **Widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms**
 - **Wide application of the death sentence**
 - **Carrying out of extra-judicial executions**
 - **Orchestrated mass executions and burials**
 - **Extra judicial killings including political killings**
 - **hostage taking and use of persons as 'human shields'**
 - **Constitutional, legislative and judicial protection, while on paper, are revealed as totally ineffective in combating human rights abuses**
 - **Extreme and indiscriminate measures in the control of civil disturbances**

- **Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practiced arbitrary arrest and detention, including women, the elderly and children**
 - **Abuses of political rights and violation of democratic rights**
 - **Unfair elections**
 - **Activity against members of opposition living abroad**
 - **Harassment and suppression of opposition politically**
 - **Suppression of students and strikers**
 - **Targeting by terrorists of certain members of the press, intelligentsia, judiciary and political ranks**
 - **Failure to grant exit permits**
- 6.3. Increased migration of populations of migrants, refugees and displaced persons**
- 6.4. Continued critical situation of children**
- 6.5. Continued concern about discrimination against women continues despite Human Rights instruments**
- 6.6. Continued barriers faced by women**
- 6.7. Continued female genital mutilation and other harmful practices**
- 6.8. Denial of fundamental rights and freedoms**
Suppression of freedom of thought, Media and religion and conscience • systemic discrimination
- 6.9. Continued denial of moral and humanitarian values through religious intolerance and extremism**
- 6.10 Continued massive violations of human rights, ethnic cleansing and systematic rape**
- 6.11. Continued wars of aggression, armed conflicts, alien domination and foreign occupation, civil wars, terrorism and extremist violence**
- 6.12. Continued violation of human rights of women including murder, torture, systematic rape, forced pregnancy**
- 6.13. Continued ethnic cleansing**

- 6.14. Continued xenophobia**
Fear and aversion to foreigners continues throughout the world
- 6.15. Continued violation of human rights during armed conflict**
- 6.16. Continued discrimination of and violence against women**
- 6.17. Continued violation against indigenous peoples**
- 6.18. Increased violations of the rights of refugees**
- 6.19. Continued insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers**
- 6.20. Continued marginalization of specific women by their lack of knowledge of their rights and redress**
- 6.21. Continued Insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers**
- 6.22. Continued multiple discrimination against indigenous women**
- 6.23. Continued gender inequities**

(7)

DESTRUCTION THROUGH CONFLICT, WAR AND MILITARIZATION

- 7.1. Continued perpetuation of the substantial global expenditures being devoted to production, trafficking and trade of arms
- 7.2. Forcing developing countries to undertake inequitable structural adjustment
- 7.3. Increased poverty
- 7.4. Continued excessive military expenditures while basic needs are not fulfilled
- 7.5. Continued massive humanitarian problems through military intervention
- 7.6. Continued circulation
- 7.7. Continued war crimes against humanity, including genocide ethnic massacres, and “ethnic cleansing”
- 7.8. Increased human and environmental destruction through land mines
- 7.9. Increased war and civilian amputees as a result of land mines
- 7.10. Continued death and displacement of people through war
- 7.11. Continued impact of radiation from nuclear testing on present and future generations

- 7.12. Continued exposure to radiation on present and future generations
- 7.13. Continued mining of uranium for use in nuclear weapons
- 7.14. Continued production, proliferation and testing of nuclear arms
- 7.15. Continued circulating and berthing of nuclear armed or nuclear-powered vessels

() THAT in 1998 on November 22, I circulated important analysis by my colleague Martin Khor from the third World Network

Delivered-To: jrussow@coastnet.com
Date: Sun, 22 Nov 1998 12:28:28 -0500 (EST) From: Third World Network <twonet@po.jaring.my> To: <adhoc-L@undp.org>
Subject: [mai] UNCTAD & Multilateral Framework on Investment Sender: owner-adhoc-l@undp.org
Precedence: bulk
[Attached is the second of four
Delivered-To: jrussow@coastnet.com
Date: Sun, 22 Nov 1998 12:28:28 -0500 (EST) From: Third World Network <twonet@po.jaring.my> To: <adhoc-L@undp.org>

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TWN, Penang

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Dear friends

We are posting for you four (4) articles giving updated analysis of the investment process at the WTO and UNCTAD. The first two articles provide reports on the state of play of the investment issue in the WTO and UNCTAD. These are provided by courtesy of Mr Chakravarthi Raghavan, the Chief Editor of SUNS. Please circulate widely.

The next two reports critically examine the World Investment Report that was recently published by UNCTAD. These two articles have come from the South North Development Monitor (SUNS), which is produced daily in Geneva.

Please send any comments that you may have to Mr C. Raghavan at SUNS at suns@igc.org and to Martin Khor, Third World Network at twn@igc.apc.org.

Thank you.

Investment, WTO & UNCTAD

State of Play at WTO/UNCTAD etc. on investment
Chakravarthi Raghavan

UNCTAD & Multilateral Framework on Investment
Chakravarthi Raghavan

UNCTAD World Investment Report

Development: WIR upbeat on FDI, private forecasters differ
Chakravarthi Raghavan

Development: Capitalism sans frontier?
Robert Sutcliffe

From South-North Development Monitor - SUNS #4321 of 11 Nov 1998

Development: Capitalism sans frontier?

by Prof. Bob Sutcliffe*

Bilbao, Spain Nov 10 -- Thinking about the world economy is dominated by two big questions and the connection between them. The first is globalization; and the second is crisis.

Globalization is usually seen as the conversion of the world into a single economic space, one macroeconomy, or perhaps mega economy, and so, perhaps as a result, into a single seamless society and culture. And crisis today means the sudden onset in 1997 of a series of serious financial tremors starting in Asia, but still spreading and threatening to turn into a modern remake of the 1930s catastrophe movie.

Is the global mega economy really here? Has it caused the present economic earthquake? Who is responsible? Is there a way out and how will it all end? These are the troubling questions which are with us as the century wanes. Is it that not only one of the century's proud technological achievements, the computer, but also the whole human productive system which is hitting some gigantic millennium bug?

It is not part of the brief of UNCTAD's latest annual World Investment Report (WIR98) to answer questions posed this way. But its voluminous empirical content ought to throw light on some of

the answers. In some 400 large pages of numbers, and mostly descriptive academic prose, the report sets out to provide the most complete body of data available on three things: * the value and location of foreign owned capital;

* the value and direction of new direct investment flows; and

* the size and other characteristics of the largest transnational companies (TNCs).

In addition it provides a lot of less systematic data about other aspects of international capital migration along with discussions of various related aspects of government policy and TNC behaviour.

What does all this material tell us about the mysterious and extraordinarily complex international economic system in which and by which we live? And what does it tell us about the organizations which many people argue now rule the world?

The answer to both these queries, I think, is that it tells us many unsurprising things, many surprising things, and not a few perplexing things.

Measuring globalization

No one will deny that during the last 50 years the world economy has become much more international. There are proportionally more trade, direct investment and financial flows which cross national borders. The protagonists have sought this; and the obstacles to it have been progressively dismantled. Some people say we have arrived at a qualitatively new situation where there is a global (as opposed to just international) economy and where national borders in an economic sense no longer matter: firms think of the world as their sphere of operations and governments have lost control over economic events inside their own borders. WIR98 sheds some light on this question in various ways.

The WIR98 authors agree that globalization has occurred but contend that during the last two decades the world has globalized more rapidly through investment than through trade. Their evidence for this is that since 1980 FDI has risen much more sharply than exports and imports. In fact, trade (exports plus imports) as a share of world production was no more in 1996 than it had been in 1980. In the intervening period it had been less, dipping to a relative minimum in 1986 (Figure I.1, p. 7). If one commodity, oil, were removed from these figures they would show a more steady rise to the present level, but the point is basically correct.

Incidentally, due to careless data manipulation, the report grossly exaggerates the expansion of trade in the decade prior to 1980. The figures used to compile Figure 1.2.c,

allegedly showing this, are totally erroneous and the graph should be ignored. According to the World Development Indicators (World Bank, 1998, CD-ROM), imports plus exports as a share of World GDP was 28% during 1970-72 and not 8% as shown erroneously in WIR Fig 1.2.c. All the national figures are wrong too.

FDI has shown a strong overall upward trend since 1984, accelerating even more after 1992. This is prima facie support for the WIR's argument that globalization is coming more through investment than through trade. Nonetheless, the argument should be evaluated more critically than is done by the WIR98 authors. Their own data shows that the phenomenon is far from universal

and its nature means it may not last.

In 1997 the total flow of FDI was a little more than \$400 billion of which 84% came from developed countries and 58% went to other developed countries. WIR98 estimates the flow of FDI to developing countries in 1997 at \$149 billion, their share of the total continuing to rise. The following 27 countries or entities received more than \$1 billion each: South Africa (considered by WIR a developed country), Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Bermuda (fictitious tax haven investments), Mexico, Kazakhstan (oil and gas), China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Russian Federation. Of these China received 31% of the total, and the top six countries about 70%. Contrary to general impressions the enormous majority of the FDI which goes to China comes directly from the rest of Asia in particular from the Chinese economic area (Hong Kong and Taiwan). Some of this has entered the area from outside but most represents the building of a multinational, ethnically Chinese capitalist class. Hence, if FDI internationally integrates the economies of the world, it does so in a very selective way, even more selective than trade which is somewhat less unequally distributed. In addition, there are reasons to suppose that FDI is a much less effective integrator of economies than trade and to expect the recent surge to be reduced. In the first place, FDI has been much more erratic in the last four decades than trade. And the present crisis can be expected to reduce FDI much more than it reduces trade. Secondly, one of the major determinants of the recent surge of FDI, privatization, is temporary. WIR98 draws attention to the recent wave of privatisation as a cause of the surge of FDI, using statistics which underline its importance but also sow some confusion about it.

According to WIR98 data, a rising share of FDI flows during the 1990s has been accounted for by mergers and acquisitions (M&A) as opposed to new, "green field" investments. In the text, WIR98 says that in 1997, \$236 billion (or 58%) of the total was M&A. So, since much of this is related to the wave of privatization, it cannot be expected to last, once all major state-owned industries have been privatized, which seems only a matter of time. WIR98 attributes a sharp fall in FDI to developing countries

in the first half of 1998 to the financial crisis; but it may well be affected already also by the exhaustion of privatization opportunities.

In any case WIR98's use of these figures is rather perplexing. In the appendix table it gives two different estimates of M&A related FDI: one for deals involving majority purchases (more than 50% of the voting securities) and another for the total of M&A purchases. The figure I quoted above is the majority one. The report does not explain why the 50% criterion is used here when, confusingly, the criterion used to define an affiliate of a TNC is ownership of 10% of the equity. So apparently some foreign firms become affiliates even though the money with which they

were bought by the parent TNC may not be counted as FDI.

But is it counted in FDI? WIR98 says that 58% percent of FDI was for M&A, using the 50% criterion. But the total FDI figures seem to be defined as representing ALL FDI flows, independent of the degree of ownership which results. If that is so then, using the figures for the total M&A flows (Appendix Table B7), as much as 80% of FDI flows must be for M&A, a remarkable figure indeed.

But these apparently arbitrary decisions by the authors about how to count the figures leaves the reader a bit confused. It does not help that in Figure I.13 which summarizes the merger and acquisition figures, a footnote to the title says that the 50% definition has been used, when the contents of the table show that total flow definition has been used.

The trouble with such mistakes in a report whose main purpose is to convey information is that it makes the reader nervous about the rest of the data which is not so easy to crosscheck.

If we put together a few of the facts revealed by WIR98, we must come to a surprising conclusion which its authors do not draw. They say that:

* FDI as a share of world investment (gross fixed capital formation) has been rising and in 1997 had reached 5.5% of the world total;

* but between 60 and 80 percent of this FDI is in the form of expenditure on mergers and acquisitions (due to privatization and to a world merger boom in which, incidentally, domestic mergers have been growing faster than cross-border mergers);

* FDI investors (TNCs) from developed countries are much more inclined to spend on M&A than their counterparts from developing countries, which prefer new "greenfield" investments.

From this we conclude that the 5.5% of world investment which FDI represents is a

rather spurious figure. It is just a way of measuring the level of this rather hybrid concept of FDI. It does not mean that FDI contributes that percentage to capital formation (and so perhaps to economic growth) in the world. Most of it has no direct, immediate part in capital formation from an economic point of view, since it is simply spending to change the ownership of existing assets. That is not investment from the point of view of the economy, only of the investing firm. Part of the transfers of funds due to M&A might end up as new investment, but in a direct sense FDI, it seems, actually contributes no more than one to 2 percent of world capital formation. But interestingly FDI from developing country-based TNCs is more likely to contribute to capital formation and economic growth than FDI from developed country-based TNCs.

*[para in italics]*The evidence of the report, therefore, seems to knock the most common justification of free capital movements and FDI right out of the ball park. On this evidence, it is contributing hardly at all to worldwide growth and development; what it is doing is changing the pattern of ownership of industrial assets towards more concentration in the main developed countries. WIR98 does not breathe a word of such a conclusion, but its data seem to make it irresistible. Here, as elsewhere in the report, the authors' brief clearly does

not extend to drawing evaluative conclusions about the benefits and drawbacks of foreign investment. The report seems implicitly to share the orthodox assumption that all international movement of capital must be good because it represents more efficiency for the firm and more capital for the recipient country.

Anatomizing TNCs

As always, WIR98 presents a large amount of very interesting and useful information about TNCs, their size, economic activities and structure. Like species of insects, more TNCs are detected by WIR every year and it says that many more are still out there waiting to be discovered. It claims that there are now at least 56,607 TNCs (liberally defined as firms with at least one 10%-owned foreign subsidiary), having nearly half a million foreign affiliates (Table I.2). Especially detailed information is given on the largest 100 of these worldwide (classed according to the value of their foreign assets) and also on the largest 50 whose home country is in the developing world. Two firms, Daewoo (of South Korea) and Petroleros (of Venezuela) are members of both clubs.

A problem with the extremely inclusive definition of the TNC used by WIR is that the category must include many qualitatively different firms, some with internationally integrated production structures, others with little if anything more than a sales branch in a foreign market. As WIR98 makes clear, while there is some correlation between size and degree of internationalization, the category TNC increasingly includes medium and small firms and it is these which seem now to be internationalizing most rapidly (p. 2).

WIR98 allows us to know something about the total of TNCs and even more about the top 100, but information about the rest, the variegated 50,500 or so non-giant TNCs is very scarce. So are hard facts about the market power of the TNCs. WIR98 does not add much to our knowledge of this, aside from quoting one example of the growth of concentration in the market for automobiles (p.26), where the share of world sales of the top four firms rose from 41 to over 44 percent between 1985 and 1995.

What WIR98 does do is expand our knowledge of the weight of TNCs in the world economy. First, how much of the world's productive capacity do the TNCs own? WIR estimates the total accumulated value of their foreign investment at about \$3,500 billion (I will call it estimate A, found in Table I.1). For practical and conceptual reasons no one knows the total value of the world's capital stock of which this is a part. But economists sometimes use a rule of thumb, i.e. that it must be about twice the size of annual production (or perhaps a bit more). Since world production is about \$30,000 billion, that would make the capital stock \$60,000 billion; and that would mean that the 56,000 or so TNCs owned about 6% of the world's capital stock in the form of overseas investments. This is slightly larger than the estimate implicit in recent annual contributions of FDI to world investment (Annex table B.5, and see above).

Is this, admittedly very rough, estimate a little or is it a lot? In the first place, it is very similar to even rougher estimates

made of the same figure for the beginning of the 20th century. In this sense the world economy is certainly more globalized than 50 years ago but may be no more so than 100 years ago. A similar point can be supported about international trade. But that is not the whole story. These figures are very much lower than common perceptions. But the power of firms is not to be measured just by such percentages. Large firms may control much more than they own by virtue of their sheer size, weight and influence, of their many relationships with suppliers and other firms which operate in their orbit and, in this case, from the fact that foreign affiliates have more assets than those which are directly owned by the parent companies. So it is important to try to estimate the total size of the affiliates rather than just the part strictly owned by the TNC parents. In addition to the \$3,500 billion as the total stock of foreign-owned capital, WIR produces an estimate of the total assets of the affiliates of TNCs. These are worth, it calculates, \$12,600 billion (which I will call estimate B). That would be not 5% but 20% of the world's capital stock. So is it a more accurate estimate? WIR98 says it includes assets financed by local shareholders and local loans as well as financial capital (bank balances etc.). So it is a hybrid category of real and financial assets and is not comparable to the world value of real capital nor with the figure for FDI stocks (estimate A). It is also weakly based on no more than the application of a ratio calculated for the USA to the rest of foreign investment.

But WIR98 gives partial data for foreign assets in a third form in its list of the 100

biggest TNCs (Table II.1). Here their foreign assets are listed and the total is \$1860 billion. We are never given a definition of this category which would enable us to know whether it is in principle more comparable to estimate A or to estimate B. Depending on which equivalence is chosen the top 100, which are responsible for 24% of TNC foreign sales, account for either 60% or 17% of the assets of the TNCs. Both figures, for different reasons, seem improbable. WIR98's authors may feel that it would be too tedious to spell out more clearly all the assumptions and definitions which they use in their calculations, but it would make them a good deal more useful to readers who want to draw some conclusions from such a large amount of data.

The report contains several such instances of frustrating searches where you think you have found the fact you were tracking, you grab it only to find that you are holding two different, and what is more, apparently inconsistent facts. Of course, in fairness to the authors, the fact you want may simply not exist. But, in that case, would it not be better to give more prominence in the report to the assumptions, estimation methods and consistency between different figures?

Comparison of some of the different aggregate figures which WIR98 publishes often produce apparent anomalies which do not increase confidence in the data. For instance, what can explain the fact that for all TNCs sales of affiliates were 130% of the value of

assets in 1982 but had fallen to only 75% in 1997 -- when by contrast for the top 100 TNCs foreign sales were 119% of foreign assets and total sales 98% of total assets? (Tables I.4 and II.1). Or is it credible that gross product (value added of foreign affiliates) during the same period dropped from 30% of assets to under 17% in 1997, while gross product has stayed almost exactly the same percent of sales (22-23%) during the whole of the period (Table I.4). There may, of course, be explanations for such strange-seeming results but WIR98 simply gives us the numbers without stopping to notice, let alone speculate. The fact that such major changes in some of the ratios took place without obvious reasons during a relatively short period (15 years) cannot but make one at least wonder about the validity of the estimates.

A much more interesting and promising statistic with which to evaluate the importance of international capital is the value of what foreign affiliates produce. This has often been estimated by means of their gross sales or turnover, figures which grossly inflate their importance in relation to the size of economic aggregates. What is needed is an estimate of the value added which they produce (what they sell minus the inputs they buy from other firms), called by WIR98 'gross product'. This year for the first time estimates are published for the gross output of affiliates over a number of years as a percentage of world economic output: from 1982 to 1997 it fluctuated around a slowly rising trend, starting at 5.3% in 1982 and rising to 6.9% in 1997. This, in principle, is quite a good guide to the relative weight of foreign production, and so is one measure of the degree of globalization of the economy. The 50,000+ TNCs produce more in their

home country than they do abroad. The World Bank last year calculated their total gross product as equal to 22% of total world production. But 50,000 is a lot of firms. The figure for the top 100 is likely to lie in the region 8-10 percent.

Such estimates are new and no doubt will get revised. But it is worth mentioning a few curiosities. According to WIR98 the sales of all foreign affiliates are \$9,500 billion while their gross product is \$2,100 billion. This is a ratio of 4:1 between turnover and value added, one which in comparison with estimates of the usual value of this ratio is exceptionally large, once again arousing suspicions that at least one of the figures may be substantially wrong.

There is a final statistic which may be less subject to question and which produces an interesting result: it is the relation between affiliates' production and their exports. It is now several years since the estimate of the total sales of affiliates surpassed the value of world exports. In 1997 affiliates' sales were valued at \$9,500 billion and world exports at \$6,432 billion. WIR98 comments: "firms use FDI more than they use exports... to service foreign markets" (p.5). This conclusion is unconvincing since the foreign sales have an import content and in many cases represent little more than marketing subsidiaries.

Be that as it may, a common conception of TNCs is that they use FDI plus exports to service the home market, looking for cheap labour and other inputs and importing what used to be produced in the home country. There is no doubt that happens; but WIR98 produces clear evidence that it is not the rule for FDI. The exports of affiliates in 1995 (no later estimate was available) were estimated to be 32% of world exports (a little higher than 13 years previously) and, more pertinently, the share of affiliates' sales which was exported was 23.5%, a figure showing no tendency to change since the early 1980s (Table I.5). In other words more than 76% of affiliates' sales are in the markets of countries where they operate. And the proportion exported to the home country must be much less than 23.5% of sales since the affiliates also export to third countries. But these figures will not lay to rest the fear that there is a difference here between investment in developed and developing countries. The report also presents evidence to show that the share of output exported is sometimes a lot higher in Japanese and US investments in Asia (Table VII.3). The prevalence of export processing zones (Table III.5) also indicates investment is of this kind. And last year's WIR contained evidence of a significant increase since NAFTA in the proportion of the sales of affiliates in Mexico being exported to the USA.

It was several years ago that WIR began to put forward the line that the TNC was a qualitatively new form of enterprise; in other words, that globalization referred in part to the structural nature of firms and their production systems. The new TNC not only traded and invested in countries other than its country of origin but increasingly it created a network of productive units in different countries but all integrated in the same

production system, what WIR calls a "complex integration strategy". That began as an argument without much empirical backing other than a few anecdotal cases, some of which were later abandoned. But the idea carried on and this year WIR98 tries to develop it more. It aims to produce more backing for the idea by quoting the results of a recent survey of the views of 300 TNC managers. About 1/3 of these believed that their companies were fully global or highly coordinated internationally in 1990. By 1996 the proportion had risen to just over 50%; and nearly 80% considered that their companies would be so by the year 2002 (Box II.3). These are, of course, subjective responses and should be placed beside other literature questioning the real degree of global integration of the typical TNC, but they may represent a significant change.

Democratizing the world

Despite a common tendency to exaggerate the trend, there is no doubt that the world economy has been becoming more internationally integrated. Globalization changes the space within which relevant economic actions take place. And such a change means, as happens more or less continuously in history, economic space and political space may get out of phase with each other. We may find ourselves with institutions and practices at

the political level appropriate for a different ordering of economic space. Globalization means larger economic spaces. The political response to it takes two forms: those who are pessimistic about the possibility of politically democratizing such larger, up to global, spaces either become fatalistic or oppose globalization which they see as the root of all problems; the alternative is to look for ways of democratizing ever larger spaces. I think that it is by no means obvious that it is easier to democratize smaller spaces than larger ones (look at the family!). But it is certainly a daunting task for those who want a more just world to democratize the whole planet so that the new abuses and new problems caused by a more global capitalism can be controlled.

How on earth is such a general politico-philosophical point relevant to WIR98, a dense compilation of statistics? In fact, in several ways of which I will mention three. First, a large section of this year's report (Chapter III) is devoted to an informative discussion of legal regimes governing FDI, especially to actual and proposed multilaterally agreed FDI rules. The kind of multilateral regime governing the rights and duties of foreign investing TNCs which can be established must be a major determinant of the degree of democracy which exists in a more global age. WIR98 describes fully and well the surprisingly large amount of international activity in recent years on this question as governments and others ask such questions as: is there any legal check on the activities of TNCs? should there be special laws governing foreign as opposed to national investment? should TNCs be able to move their assets and money as they wish? should they have any obligations about employing and training local personnel, about wages and working conditions, about repatriating their profits? should TNCs be

protected against nationalization? can TNCs be prevented from having monopoly positions in markets? Just such questions arose in 19th century Europe, as the new industrial capitalism spread within countries and seemed to demand a new role for the embryonic capitalist state. Erratically and ambiguously laws were established to police the capitalist firm, in some cases protecting it and in others curbing its excesses and reducing its freedom.

The most ambitious international attempt to answer these questions so far is the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) launched (and now perhaps sunk) by the OECD. This international code was debated amid much secrecy -- not surprising in view of the fact that it reads rather like a freedom charter for international capitalists. Its sections are almost all designed to protect firms against governments. It calls on the "hosts" to act more graciously to the guests; but there is virtually no mention in the agreement of the behaviour of the "guests". The implementation of agreements like the MAI would leave firms free of responsibilities and with their assets protected in all circumstances, regardless of their business, employment and other policies and of their market shares. It is, to say the least, ironic that, to judge from WIR98's account, one

of the central demands of foreign investing businesses in these discussions is for openness and transparency in the taking of investment-related decisions by government bureaucracies. With that it is hard to disagree. But capitalist firms are surely among the most non-transparent and undemocratic of the world's institutions. And there is little or no pressure on them to become more transparent. They are in fact often obsessed with the protection of business secrecy. And their internal regimes, if compared to those of states, would put most of them towards the totalitarian end of the spectrum.

Foreign investors also demand freedom to cross borders and non-discrimination (to have exactly the same rights and conditions as national capitalists) when they do so. What would be the reaction, I kept wondering when reading this, if ordinary human beings, rather than major corporations, were to demand such rights to unrestricted crossing of national borders and to non-discrimination? The question is rhetorical because we all know the answer.

WIR98 would not allow itself such ironic comments, but its description of ongoing debates about global governance as it affects migrant capitalists captures well the flavour of the recent debate in which firms and international organizations try to create a regime much more one-sidedly pro-business than exists, at least formally, in most national states. The struggle for a more democratic global business regime will evidently be difficult.

But WIR98 also tells a story which suggests that such struggles are far from hopeless, and here is a second link between global economic democratization and WIR98. Faithful readers of WIR over the years will be quite startled to find in this report a boxed

essay entitled "Defining civil society" (p.60). This is, of course, one of the trendiest subjects of our time. But WIR98 writes about it in the context of the surprisingly successful campaign waged against the MAI - once its contents belatedly came to light. A large coalition of unions, parliamentarians and NGOs collaborated to attack the provisions of the MAI. They forced the OECD to the negotiating table on the issue and their campaign has been one element in the present virtual abandonment of the MAI. The success of this campaign reveals a little of the possibilities of democratizing larger spaces. And WIR98 is to be commended for recognizing its importance for the development of the reality on which they report annually.

WIR in recent years has been among the advocates of a multilateral investment regime and the new report speculates (pp 128-9) that such a regime would on balance increase the amount of FDI. The very tentative tone of this argument, however, may represent some tacit acknowledgement of the strength of the campaign against the MAI. Even so, WIR98's argument is still couched in very limited terms: the effect of the international regime on the quantity of FDI (presumably more equals good). The issue of what effect multilateral investment rules will have on the qualitative impact of FDI, especially its effects on development, are still not among WIR's concerns, though it seems

to me that they ought to be.

The third connection concerns all sources of data about the world economy, including reports like WIR98. One of the keys to democratization at the global, as at all other levels, is information. That means free, independent, critical international media and also a flow of information necessary to analyse, evaluate and plan actions from state and state-like institutions.

There is some information which only a state-like institution can possess and disseminate since it is based on information collected from all the component units. So the state produces national accounts and national labour statistics and national demographic statistics. And for the world that task goes to the many quasi-state institutions which exist at the global level, elements perhaps of a still-to-be-created global state. Along with other specialized agencies of the UN, UNCTAD and the WIR98 authors are in that category. Reports like WIR98 are part of the process of creating an informed global civil society and democratizing the world. Such information does not need to be produced in a critical framework to serve this purpose. It can be useful independently of the ideological and political assumptions of the institutions which produce it. In this sense we are fortunate that a group of experts continue to produce an annual report of high professional quality, containing such detailed information about an important aspect of the activities and structure of the capitalist institutions which dominate the world economy. And with some of the inconsistencies and mysteries removed the report can become increasingly useful. But there are some things which WIR does not do and is unlikely to do and which at the present time no body does

effectively. One of these is to produce information about financial globalization. The IMF and the Bank of International Settlements produce something but there is at present no annual international report which tries to do for migrant finance capital and international banks what WIR98 tries to do for migrant productive capital and TNCs.

Equally there is no sign of an international body which examines not the structure, statistics and policies of TNCs but their abuses: of workers, of the environment, of democratic rights. WIR98 is a long way from being the modern, globalized equivalent of the British factory inspectorate of the 19th century. If the WIR98 authors knew of the kind of abuses which those agents of the 19th century British state used to reveal, their present brief would almost certainly prevent them from saying so. Yet there is quite enough partial, sometimes anecdotal, evidence to suggest that the more global advance of capitalism of recent years has exacerbated many of its abuses and injustices. Some NGOs, critical scholars and journalists have revealed some of these abuses. But they do not have the power to investigate as systematically as the factory inspectors (so often quoted by Marx and other critics of capitalism) did in the 19th century. While UNCTAD's Geneva neighbour the ILO does a certain amount of work of this kind, the factory acts appropriate to a more global

capitalist economy are still a very long way from being enacted.

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* Robert Sutcliffe, who contributed this review article of WIR-98, is professor at Hegoa, Institute for the Study of Development and the International Economy, University of the Basque Country, Bilbao, Spain. He is author of several books and articles in academic journals, and has edited or contributed chapters to several others. Delivered-To: jrusow@coastnet.com

Date: Sun, 22 Nov 1998 13:11:31 -0500 (EST) From: Third World Network

<tw@po.jaring.my> To: <adhoc-L@undp.org>

Subject: [mai] Martin Khor: Oppose MAI in WTO Sender: owner-adhoc-l@undp.org

Precedence: bulk

Attached is an article by Martin Khor of the Third World Network on the need to oppose the MAI in the WTO. Please circulate widely. Thank you.

Cecilia Oh
TWN, Penang

THE NEED TO OPPOSE THE EMERGENCE OF AN MAI IN THE WTO

Martin Khor (Third World Network)

The MAI is facing serious difficulties in the OECD. Many OECD countries have submitted long reservation lists. Many issues also remain unresolved. Citizen groups in many OECD countries have launched strong protests against their governments entering an MAI.

Due to these difficulties, the OECD ministerial meeting in Paris at the end of April 1998 decided to suspend the negotiations for six months.

Whilst even mainstream newspapers like Financial Times and the Globe and Mail (Canada) have acknowledged the role played by NGOs in contributing to the derailing (temporarily at least) of the OECD-MAI, there are no grounds for relaxing the campaign.

Indeed, there is now a real possibility and danger that the centre of negotiations will shift to the World Trade Organisation, a move that seems to be favoured by the European Union (and especially by the European Commission). The European Parliament, in their critical resolution on the OECD-MAI, had also called for the negotiations to shift to the WTO.

The OECD ministerial declaration of April 98 states that OECD governments "support the current work programme on investment in the WTO and once the work programme has been completed will seek support of all their partners for the next steps towards the creation of investment rules in the WTO."

More recently, a meeting of the trade ministers of the "Quads" (US, Canada, EU and Japan) on 30 Apr-1 May in Versailles, concluded with a chairman's statement that the WTO ministerial meeting (in May 19-20) should set in motion a process enabling decisions to be taken in 1999 on the scope and modalities of further global trade liberalization.

The EU is championing a new comprehensive "Millennium Round" in the WTO, which presumably would include upgrading the investment issue from the present working group (whose mandate is to "study the relation between trade and investment") to a group negotiating an MAI-like agreement. Japan has also come out in favour of such a new Round.

In recent statements, as the OECD-MAI encountered more problems, the EC and Canada, have been saying that the MAI should now be negotiated in the WTO. To boost this move, the EC has also claimed that at the WTO the developing countries can also participate, and this is thus more participatory. Proponents of an MAI in the WTO can also be expected to claim that labour and environmental issues will be taken care of,

and also that suggestions to balance the rights and obligations of corporations can be considered.

NGOs not be taken in by such an argument and should reject any move to get the WTO to negotiate an investment treaty. Getting the MAI or a similar investment treaty in the WTO would be even

worse for developing countries. This is because:

(1) Most developing countries are members in WTO and if a treaty is concluded there they would have to join it. If the MAI is at the OECD, each developing country can decide whether or not to join.

(2) The WTO is not Democratic or transparent. Developing countries in reality won't have much say in determining the final outcome. Nor will most of them be able to participate in the real negotiations, that often take place in "informal meetings" to which a few key countries may be invited. For example, during the Uruguay Round, although many developing countries opposed many aspects of the TRIPS treaty, in the end the US had its way. Although some developing countries may oppose a MAI-type proposal in the WTO, eventually it is likely they could be isolated and in the end an MAI will emerge.

(3) The WTO's dispute settlement system will be effective in tying down developing countries to implement an MAI there. Countries that don't comply with some parts could face trade sanctions or at least the threat of being taken to a WTO panel. Thus the WTO is popular with the rich countries as they can use it to enforce the rules on the South.

(4) WTO is supposed to be a TRADE organisation. Its mandate should not be expanded to INVESTMENT policies and rules. If an MAI-type treaty is negotiated in WTO, then the existing principles of the WTO such as NATIONAL TREATMENT could quite easily be extended to INVESTMENT (it applies now to goods).

The history of MAI-type investment rules in the WTO is that the rich countries, especially the US, tried to introduce in as part of the TRIMS (trade-related investment measures) negotiations during the Uruguay Round. This attempt failed as there was strong opposition from many developing countries to introduce investment policies and rules per se in the negotiations.

Therefore the TRIMS agreement is now limited only to preventing trade-related investment measures, such as requiring investors to follow a requirement to have a minimum level of local content in their product. (It is argued that local content policy would adversely affect imports and thus distorts trade). Investment policies per se (such

as a country's policy on foreign investment, such as criteria for entry of firms, the conditions for their establishment, whether or not to grant national treatment) are thus excluded from TRIMS. Most developing countries thus maintain their regulatory control over foreign investment.

In 1995-96 the EC led a campaign within the WTO to get a negotiation process going for a MIA (multilateral investment agreement). Many developing countries (including India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tanzania, Uganda) opposed it. Investment became the biggest and most controversial issue in the run-up to the WTO's first Ministerial Conference in 1996. In the face of the strong opposition from developing countries, the rich countries (including Japan and Canada) then downgraded their demand to creating a working group to STUDY the relation between trade and investment.

This working group for a study process was agreed to at the WTO Ministerial Conference (Singapore - December 1996). There was an

explicit agreement that the working group on trade and investment would only STUDY the relation, and WOULD NOT BE ENGAGED IN NEGOTIATIONS for an investment agreement.

Any decision, if any, to start a negotiation process has to be EXPLICITLY taken by consensus. After 2 years (Dec 1998) the working group will decide how to proceed. The group has been meeting in Geneva for discussion but not for any negotiation.

Now that the OECD process has slowed down, it is likely that the EC (led by Sir Leon Brittan), Canada, the WTO Director General (Renato Ruggiero) will now PUSH VERY HARD to intensify the WTO process. They will push to intensify the discussion in the working group on trade & investment and will propose that this be upgraded to a NEGOTIATION for an investment treaty.

The treaty they have in mind is THE SAME AS THE MAI. This is clear from the EC paper "A Level Playing Field for Foreign Investment Worldwide" (1995) which describes the EC strategy of pushing for an MIA/MAI at both the WTO and the OECD. The main features (including the right to establishment, national treatment, banning of performance requirements, right of entry and exit of funds, etc.) are similar to what emerged in the OECD-MAI.

Therefore NGOs should not be swayed or taken in by arguments from the EC, Canada or other countries, that public concerns (such as labour or environmental issues) and the South's interests would be better taken care of by initiating an agreement at the WTO.

In reality, it would be WORSE for developing countries and for the world because an

MAI in the WTO would have over 130 countries involved.

PROPOSALS:

1. Therefore NGOs should OPPOSE strongly now any proposal or pressure to upgrade the present STUDY GROUP in the WTO into a NEGOTIATING GROUP.
2. This opposition should be made clear during the Second WTO Ministerial Conference in Geneva on 18-20 May 1998. There is a possibility the EC and others could use this occasion to PUSH for negotiations on new issues including INVESTMENT, perhaps through a Millennium Round to start in 1999 or 2000.
3. NGOs involved in the MAI issue should take this up as their main issue in the WTO Conference. They could press their Trade Ministers before the meeting to commit that they would not press for the investment issue.
4. NGOS can also contact members of the media covering the event to brief them on the issue and make clear to them that NGOs oppose shifting the MAI to the WTO.
5. Moreover, NGOs should also campaign that the existing working group on trade and investment conclude their discussions with a decision that the WTO should not take up investment policy or rules as part of their mandate, and that the working group itself should be wound up.
6. The European Parliament members should be persuaded to withdraw from their stand (in their resolution on the MAI) that the MAI negotiations should shift to the WTO. In fact, Parliamentarians, citizen groups, municipalities etc. should be informed of the greater dangers of an MAI in the WTO and asked to also oppose such a development from taking place.

P.S. BEWARE ALSO OF THE IMF

The IMF Secretariat and some G7 want to amend the IMF Articles of Association to introduce "CAPITAL ACCOUNT LIBERALISATION" as part of the IMF's objectives or operations. This would allow IMF to discipline and pressurise developing countries to increasingly open their doors to capital flows such as portfolio investment, FDI, loans, bonds and the outflow capital funds. This is another route for MAI-type rules on investments. This proposal will continue to be discussed at IMF meetings this year. THIS AMENDMENT SHOULD ALSO BE OPPOSED. (Such an amendment would among other things enable the IMF to have a much stronger hand to discipline developing countries to deregulate financial flows and open up their financial markets, a process that was largely responsible for the East Asian financial crisis. There will be

more Mexican and Asian type crises if the IMF amendment is carried).

For more information or clarification, contact Martin Khor at fax: 60-4-2264505 or email address tw@igc.apc.org.

reports/articles that are being emailed as separate messages.]

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Please forward to all anti-MAI campaigners. Thank you.

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TWN, Penang

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UNCTAD & Multilateral Framework on Investment
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UNCTAD World Investment Report

Development: WIR upbeat on FDI, private forecasters differ

2122

Chakravarthi Raghavan

Development: Capitalism sans frontier?

Robert Sutcliffe

UNCTAD & Multilateral Framework on Investment

by Chakarvarthi Raghavan

WIR-95 broached the idea of a Multilateral Framework on Investment. The near publication draft spoke of an "Agreement", but it was changed just before publication from "Agreement" into "Framework".

In May 1996, UNCTAD-IX asked the Secretariat to analyse the development implications of a possible MFI.

But through 1996 and 1997, seminars and symposia were being held to promote an MFI -- with OECD negotiators and others brought to address the issues.

In 1998, at the UNCTAD-NGO consultations, several NGOs criticized the failure of UNCTAD to address these, to

In a chapter discussing bilateral investment agreements, and regional integration frameworks, the UNCTAD investment report (WIR- 98 Ch IV pp 128-130) discusses the "The potential impact of a possible multilateral framework on investment" and says:

"This section does not deal with the advantages or disadvantages of an MFI, but with a hypothetical question: if there were an MFI, how would it affect the volume and pattern of FDI flows? Since an MFI is only a hypothesis and not a reality - and since there is little information about TNCs would incorporate a variable such an MFI into their locational decisions - answers to this question are unavoidably tentative.

"One conceivable outcome of an MFI is that it would help to increase FDI flows - and perhaps affect other features of such flows as well. Such an outcome is based in part on the assumption that a multilateral agreement would not only consolidate recent changes towards, more liberal policies by many countries, but would incorporate "rollback" provisions - requiring countries to commit themselves to reducing or eliminating existing barriers to FDI and strengthening investment protection and the proper functioning of markets. Even in the absence of further liberalization, a multilateral framework could facilitate investment by providing stronger assurances - as compared with unilateral or even bilateral measures - when it comes to the protection of FDI and the stability of domestic FDI regimes. The presumably greater stability, predictability and transparency resulting from an MFI would create a generally more favourable climate for investors.

The impact on inflows might be greatest for those countries that are not already signatories to bilateral, regional, plurilateral or multilateral investment agreements, and countries whose current policies, even if favourable to FDI, are not considered sufficiently predictable by investors. At the same time, whether or not FDI flows would actually increase - and whether there would be a change in the quality and patterns of flows - would depend on the precise content of an agreement, the nature of national commitments and exceptions to the generalized multilateral rules and, of course, the other FDI determinants that would come into play at that point.

"A second conceivable outcome of an MFI is that it could actually reduce the quantity and quality of FDI flows, because the negotiation of an MFI would take several years, creating uncertainties about the investment climate worldwide and thereby discouraging foreign investors. Further, even if negotiations did produce an agreement, the MFI that would result could conceivably enshrine a less liberal multilateral environment than has already evolved unilaterally or regionally. (However, the extent to which a formal binding of the regulatory framework at a less liberal level would affect FDI flows is unclear.) Such an MFI could also alter the patterns of FDI flows across geographic regions and industries. In particular, an MFI might reduce FDI flows to countries that gain from the currently restrictive policies of their competitors for such investment and increase flows to otherwise desirable locations that are receiving little inward FDI because of uncertainties about policies.

"A third conceivable outcome of a possible MFI is that it would have little or no impact on the quantity and quality of FDI flows, as it would not materially alter the policy framework for FDI. One reason why this might be the result is that there has already been significant liberalization in many countries, in particular in many developing countries and countries in transition, during the 1980s and 1990s (chapter III, table III.2); and this liberalization has contributed to a surge of FDI flows that reached a new record in 1997. Therefore, an MFI that

contains, for example, standstill provisions - requiring countries to commit themselves not to introduce new barriers to FDI, lower standards of investment treatment or measures likely to impair the proper functioning of markets - would essentially maintain the status quo, as far as the openness of economies to FDI, their treatment of foreign affiliates and the functioning of their markets are concerned. Moreover, the extensive network of bilateral investment treaties, which numbered over 1500 by the end of 1997 (chapter III), would provide protection for investors and could be easily extended to additional countries. Finally, there would be no significant effects on the geographic patterns of FDI flows, as they are largely influenced by other FDI determinants.

"On balance, these considerations suggest that an MFI would improve the enabling environment for FDI, to the extent that it would contribute to greater security for investors and greater stability, predictability and transparency in investment policies and rules. This, in turn could encourage higher FDI flows and potentially some redistribution of those flows, particularly to countries whose investment climate would newly reflect the multilateral framework. How much different an MFI would make, however, in terms

of the quantity, quality and patterns of actual FDI flows is difficult to predict because as in the case of BITs, it is precisely the function of an enabling framework to allow other determinants, and especially economic determinants, to assert their influence.

"Expectations, about the impact of an MFI on FDI flows (if it were indeed to be negotiated) in comparison to the current regulatory framework and the direction in which it is developing should therefore not be exaggerated. There are, of course, other issues that need to be considered in connection with a possible MFI -- especially the possible role of such an agreement in providing a framework for intergovernmental cooperation in the area of investment (UNCTAD, 1996a, 1997a) - but these fall outside the scope of the present analysis which is specifically focused on the determinants of FDI flows."

-----Delivered-To: jrussow@coastnet.com
Date: Sun, 22 Nov 1998 13:09:55 -0500 (EST) From: Third World Network
<twnet@po.jaring.my> To: <adhoc-L@undp.org>
Subject: [mai] WIR upbeat on FDI, private forecasters differ Sender: owner-adhoc-
l@undp.org
Precedence: bulk

[Attached is the third of four reports/articles that are being emailed as separate messages.]

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Robert Sutcliffe

From South-North Development Monitor SUNS #4321 of 11 November 1998

Development: WIR upbeat on FDI, private forecasters differ

Geneva, 10 Nov (Chakravarthi Raghavan) -- Global Foreign Direct

Investment (FDI) flows rose considerably in 1997, and will rise again in 1998 despite the financial crisis, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) predicted Tuesday, estimating the 1997 inflows at \$400 billion and outflows at \$424 billion.

An UNCTAD press release on the WIR-98 also predicts FDI to rise in 1998, reaching \$430-440 billion - with much of it concentrated in the developed countries, as well as Latin America and the Caribbean, and with FDI flows to Asia and the Pacific "at best remaining the same" as in 1997.

FDI data by their nature are notoriously difficult to come by, and there is not even a common understanding of what is FDI among those who are in the business of collecting and publishing it - even the IMF (balance-of-payments data) and OECD concepts don't match.

And as the review article by Prof. Bob Sutcliffe notes, the WIR-98 data, tables and figures, have some internal inconsistencies, making one unsure of reliability of other data cited.

The 1997 data for individual countries, the notes to the annex to WIR-98 (pp 353-355) make clear, are estimates based on data drawn

from various sources - of which the IMF data is acknowledged as the most authoritative. But the annex also shows that as of 1 July 1998, UNCTAD got national data reports from only 57 countries, and for 11 others estimated from IMF tapes. And as of May 1998 IMF tapes data, for several of the reporting countries, at least one of three components of FDI -- equity investment, reinvested earnings and intra-company loans -- are not available. And for 48 economies, FDI data are said to be not available throughout 1997, and have been estimated.

And the IMF's balance-of-payments data don't "balance", as they ought to at world level. For nearly two decades now there is a \$100 billion hole in this. In the early stages when this imbalance was found, it was got rid of and explained as 'errors and omissions'. But as it began to mount up, explanations were sought, and at first was attributed to "capital flight", corruption and other ills of developing world.

But even the IMF and the World Bank no longer have this view. An IMF 1992 investigation, as an earlier one in 1987, concluded that much of this discrepancy is due to discrepancies in data on investment income -- which in theory could become new FDI (reinvested earnings) or intra-company loans (or even used from Cayman and other isles for hedge fund leveraging loans). And as Chandra Hardy has pointed out (#SUNS 4116) these global imbalances in BOP accounts have been increasing, and in 1994 the unaccounted investment income reached \$124 billion.

In September, just before UNCTAD Trade and Development Report came out with a somber warning about the likelihood of a global recession, if not depression -- a fear that is now shared by most mainstream economists and forecasters -- the WIR team brought out a report cautiously optimistic about FDI projections for Asia, based on information available before the developments in summer, including the Russian meltdown and its impact on private investors -- as US Federal Reserve Chair Alan Greenspan put it, the general risk-aversion of all investors -- throughout the world began to be fully felt.

But the WIR-98 upbeat projections, published now, of FDI flows for 1998 being unaffected by the financial crisis, are in contrast to the somber estimations from two authoritative and leading private sector estimations about capital flows to emerging economies (available on their websites).

In its September estimates about emerging economies, the Washington-based Institute of International Finance (IIF) revised downward its own April estimates. It reduced the 1997 estimates of direct investment flows from a \$122.9 billion made in April this year to \$119.7 in September.

And IIF forecasts for 1998 has been reduced from a \$114.5 billion made in April to

\$105.9 in the September projections, and a further drop to a \$101.8 billion is forecast for 1999.

JP Morgan is even more pessimistic. It estimates, in forecasts made in October, net direct investment flows to emerging economies to fall from a \$133 billion in 1997 to \$102 billion in 1998, and an even sharper fall to \$85 billion or 17% in 1999.

The WIR-98 has been released with much fanfare around the world -- with press conferences in 22 places by staff members of the division of UNCTAD producing the annual report, and in press briefings in 49 other centres, mostly by local government officials. UNCTAD Secretary-General Rubens Ricupero was due to launch the report at Lyon in France, where UNCTAD has organized a week-long event to bring together major TNCs and enterprises and officials and enterprises of developing countries to promote investment in their countries.

But at UNCTAD's headquarters here, Ms. Anne Miroux, recently promoted from another division to be in charge of a branch in the WIR division dealing with trends and data, was assigned to hold a briefing with Mrs Anh Nga Tran-Nguyen, a staffer from another division dealing with portfolio investments. They were unable to answer questions about the basis for their projecting FDI growth in five affected Asian countries in 1998 or on M&A in North America, and asked newsmen to write a letter for answers!

The chief author of the WIR, Mr. Karl Sauvart, who has been travelling to hold briefings at Washington, London and elsewhere, in all his years at UNCTAD here has never appeared before the media (who are more familiar with data from various sources) to brief and answer questions on WIRs.

In WIR-95, UNCTAD had broached the idea of a multilateral framework on investment (the sub-title of the relevant portion calling it ('Towards a Multilateral Agreement on Investment'), viewing the Marrakesh Agreement for WTO as containing elements of such a framework, and referring to the negotiations at the OECD for an MAI, and elsewhere in trade-related regimes - the EU, NAFTA, MERCOSUR and APEC. The WIR-95 had been readied that summer, but Mr. Ricupero, who was Brazil's GATT negotiator during the Uruguay Round and its services negotiations, and who took over at UNCTAD in September of 1995, in signing the overview, made last minute changes to the text by speaking of a multilateral framework on investment.

And in November 1995, the WIR division, organized at Divonne, in France (near Geneva) the first of its many seminars and symposia to address the MAI issue. At that seminar, the invited participants made presentations on the TNC mode of development and promoted the idea of a multilateral WTO agreement for right to invest and investors rights, including a demand that the rights and the multilateral agreement should extend to short-term capital flows. But the comments of some of the key ambassadors participating and the questions raised by them, showed some sharply divided views.

Ricupero, who chaired that seminar, in summing up had then said that there was no consensus on the need for a treaty, the timing and the forum.

At the ninth session of the UNCTAD Conference in Midrand, South Africa, in May 1996, the secretariat was asked "to identify and analyse implications for development of an MFI (Multilateral Framework on Investment), taking into account the interests of developing countries."

After Midrand the division followed up with other seminars and symposia, promoting the idea of multilateral investment regime,

with lead speakers mostly from the OECD and private sector proponents. More recently this year, it held consultations with NGOs.

WIR-98 has some 2-1/2 pages of "analysis" about the "potential impacts of a possible multilateral framework on investment". It then says the MFI is only a hypothesis, but goes on to provide a "discussion at an abstract level" of the advantages and disadvantages of an MFI.

On one set of assumptions of what such a framework could contain (including more liberal FDI policies and rollback provisions of restrictions by host countries), WIR-98 says it would help to increase FDI flows. But a second conceivable outcome, it says, could also reduce the quantity and quality of FDI flows, while a third outcome could be that it would have no impact on quantity and quality of FDI flows.

But on balance, the WIR-98 says, these considerations suggest an MFI would improve the enabling environment for FDI, but that expectations about an MFI on FDI flows should not be "exaggerated".

Perhaps, it should have been called a hypothetical analysis of hypothetical assumptions. For, some of the most ardent advocates of a multilateral investment regime (including in a paper prepared by US academic Stephen Guisinger for an OECD dialogue in 1996 with dynamic emerging market economies of Asia, to promote their joining an MAI) have conceded that "little is known about benefits of FDI liberalization to host economies". Other theorists about FDI liberalization and its benefits have said there is no empirical evidence to construct an investment theory, but "international trade theories" (rooted in immobility of factors of production across borders) could be used as proxies for FDI liberalization.

But 2-1/2 years after Midrand, the secretariat has not published any analysis of development implications of an MFI. But a box in the WIR-98, outlines its work in this area as involving substantive support to the inter-governmental process, preparing some 20 issue papers (that were promised more than a year ago, but yet to be published), holding regional symposia and Geneva-based seminars, dialogue with civil society and training facilities.

At the September 1998 meeting of the UNCTAD Commission dealing with these questions, Mrs. Lynn Mytelka, Director of the Division on Investment, Technologies and Enterprise Development, had explained the delay in producing the analysis of development implications and the issues papers, as due to the fact that the funds for the research and analysis had been raised by the secretariat only in the second half of 1997, that the trust fund had become operational only at end of 1997, and the expert staff had only now been recruited and beginning to join.

Some developing country delegations say that while the efforts of a bureaucracy to use a mandate to expand the staff is understandable, it was puzzling that an organization whose main raison d'etre is development of developing countries has been unable to locate and assign competent staff from within it to undertake a conference mandate. They note that according to UNCTAD's manning table, the WIR division which has been

discussing these questions has a professional staff strength of at least thirteen. Perhaps, delegations suggest, the reason for the delay lies in the secretariat originally proceeding on the basis that an OECD MAI is certain and would be brought up into the WTO, and that it would be best to take the draft OECD MAI and look under each of its provisions for a "development dimension" or exception. In fact this would appear to have been presaged by UNCTAD, as an observer at the WTO Working Group on Trade and Investment, but the comments of some key Third World delegations made clear that this was not what they were looking for.

Meanwhile, several developing country delegations have now begun to look to other sources - inter-governmental and non-governmental - for analytical support and study of the entire range of issues - the pros and cons of FDI on development and the conditions and role of host country governments to maximise benefits and minimise disadvantages, including on such issues like balance-of-payments, transfer pricing, development of indigenous capacities in technology and research and development etc., and the obligations that foreign investors as well as their home countries that would claim a right to take up their case under such a regime should undertake.

More recently, Mr. Ricupero has said that there are many central issues relating to trade, investment and development that need more study and explanations, before people engage themselves in negotiations on multilateral investment rules.

He also said at a press conference at the end of the High-Level segment of the Trade and Development Board, that he had taken serious note of the recent comments and views of Prof. Jagdish Bhagwati, the free trade advocate, who since 1997 (and outbreak of the financial crisis in Asia) has been forthright in criticizing the IMF attempts at capital convertibility or efforts for a multilateral investment liberalisation regime at the WTO to promote the interests of foreign investors.

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Date: Sun, 22 Nov 1998 13:10:51 -0500 (EST) From: Third World Network
<twonet@po.jaring.my> To: <adhoc-L@undp.org>
Subject: [mai] Development: Capitalism sans frontier? Sender: owner-adhoc-
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[Attached is the fourth of four reports/articles that are being emailed as separate messages.]

Dear friends

I attach four reports/articles on the investment issue at WTO and UNCTAD.

Please forward to all anti-MAI campaigners. Thank you.

Cecilia Oh
TWN, Penang

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Dear friends

We are posting for you four (4) articles giving updated analysis of the investment process at the WTO and UNCTAD. The first two articles provide reports on the state of play of the investment issue in the WTO and UNCTAD. These are provided by courtesy of Mr Chakravarthi Raghavan, the Chief Editor of SUNS. Please circulate widely.

The next two reports critically examine the World Investment Report that was recently published by UNCTAD. These two articles have come from the South North Development Monitor (SUNS), which is produced daily in Geneva.

Please send any comments that you may have to Mr C. Raghavan at SUNS at suns@igc.org and to Martin Khor, Third World Network at twn@igc.apc.org.

Thank you.

Investment, WTO & UNCTAD

State of Play at WTO/UNCTAD etc on investment
Chakravarthi Raghavan

UNCTAD & Multilateral Framework on Investment

Chakravarthi Raghavan

UNCTAD World Investment Report

Development: WIR upbeat on FDI, private forecasters differ
Chakravarthi Raghavan

Development: Capitalism sans frontier?
Robert Sutcliffe

From South-North Development Monitor - SUNS #4321 of 11 Nov 1998

Development: Capitalism sans frontier?

by Prof. Bob Sutcliffe*

Bilbao, Spain Nov 10 -- Thinking about the world economy is dominated by two big questions and the connection between them. The first is globalization; and the second is crisis.

Globalization is usually seen as the conversion of the world into a single economic space, one macro-economy, or perhaps mega economy, and so, perhaps as a result, into a single seamless society and culture. And crisis today means the sudden onset in 1997 of a series of serious financial tremors starting in Asia, but still spreading and threatening to turn into a modern remake of the 1930s catastrophe movie.

Is the global Mega economy really here? Has it caused the present economic earthquake? Who is responsible? Is there a way out and how will it all end? These are the troubling questions which are with us as the century wanes. Is it that not only one of the century's proud technological achievements, the computer, but also the whole human productive system which is hitting some gigantic millennium bug?

It is not part of the brief of UNCTAD's latest annual World Investment Report (WIR98) to answer questions posed this way. But its voluminous empirical content ought to throw light on some of

the answers. In some 400 large pages of numbers, and mostly descriptive academic prose, the report sets out to provide the most complete body of data available on three things: * the value and location of foreign owned capital;

* the value and direction of new direct investment flows; and

* the size and other characteristics of the largest transnational companies (TNCs).

In addition it provides a lot of less systematic data about other aspects of international capital migration along with discussions of various related aspects of government policy and TNC behaviour.

What does all this material tell us about the mysterious and extraordinarily complex international economic system in which and by which we live? And what does it tell us about the organizations which many people argue now rule the world?

The answer to both these queries, I think, is that it tells us many unsurprising things, many surprising things, and not a few perplexing things.

Measuring globalization

No one will deny that during the last 50 years the world economy has become much more international. There are proportionally more trade, direct investment and financial flows which cross national borders. The protagonists have sought this; and the obstacles to it have been progressively dismantled. Some people say we have arrived at a qualitatively new situation where there is a global (as opposed to just international) economy and where national borders in an economic sense no longer matter: firms think of the world as their sphere of operations and governments have lost control over economic events inside their own borders. WIR98 sheds some light on this question in various ways.

The WIR98 authors agree that globalization has occurred but contend that during the last two decades the world has globalized more rapidly through investment than through trade. Their evidence for this is that since 1980 FDI has risen much more sharply than exports and imports. In fact, trade (exports plus imports) as a share of world production was no more in 1996 than it had been in 1980. In the intervening period it had been less, dipping to a relative minimum in 1986 (Figure I.1, p. 7). If one commodity, oil, were removed from these figures they would show a more steady rise to the present level, but the point is basically correct.

Incidentally, due to careless data manipulation, the report grossly exaggerates the expansion of trade in the decade prior to 1980. The figures used to compile Figure 1.2.c, allegedly showing this, are totally erroneous and the graph should be ignored. According to the World Development Indicators (World Bank, 1998, CD-ROM), imports plus exports as a share of World GDP was 28% during 1970-72 and not 8% as shown erroneously in WIR Fig 1.2.c. All the national figures are wrong too.

FDI has shown a strong overall upward trend since 1984, accelerating even more after 1992. This is prima facie support for the WIR's argument that globalization is coming more through investment than through trade. Nonetheless, the argument should be evaluated more critically than is done by the WIR98 authors. Their own data shows that the phenomenon is far from universal

and its nature means it may not last.

In 1997 the total flow of FDI was a little more than \$400 billion of which 84% came from developed countries and 58% went to other developed countries. WIR98 estimates the flow of FDI to developing countries in 1997 at \$149 billion, their share of the total continuing to rise. The following 27 countries or entities received more than \$1 billion each: South Africa (considered by WIR a developed country), Nigeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Bermuda (fictitious tax haven investments), Mexico, Kazakhstan (oil and gas), China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Russian Federation. Of these China received 31% of the total, and the top six countries about 70%. Contrary to general impressions the enormous majority of the FDI which goes to China comes directly from the rest of Asia in particular from the Chinese economic area (Hong Kong and Taiwan). Some of this has entered the area from outside but most represents the building of a multinational, ethnically Chinese capitalist class. Hence, if FDI internationally integrates the economies of the world, it does so in a very selective way, even more selective than trade which is somewhat less unequally distributed. In addition, there are reasons to suppose that FDI is a much less effective integrator of economies than trade and to expect the recent surge to be reduced. In the first place, FDI has been much more erratic in the last four decades than trade. And the present crisis can be expected to reduce FDI much more than it reduces trade. Secondly, one of the major determinants of the recent surge of FDI, privatization, is temporary. WIR98 draws attention to the recent wave of privatization as a cause of the surge of FDI, using statistics which underline its importance but also sow some confusion about it.

According to WIR98 data, a rising share of FDI flows during the 1990s has been accounted for by mergers and acquisitions (M&A) as opposed to new, "green field" investments. In the text, WIR98 says that in 1997, \$236 billion (or 58%) of the total was M&A. So, since much of this is related to the wave of privatization, it cannot be expected to last, once all major state-owned industries have been privatized, which seems only a matter of time. WIR98 attributes a sharp fall in FDI to developing countries in the first half of 1998 to the financial crisis; but it may well be affected already also by the exhaustion of privatization opportunities.

In any case WIR98's use of these figures is rather perplexing. In the appendix table it gives two different estimates of M&A related FDI: one for deals involving majority purchases (more than 50% of the voting securities) and another for the total of M&A purchases. The figure I quoted above is the majority one. The report does not explain why the 50% criterion is used here when, confusingly, the criterion used to define an affiliate of a TNC is ownership of 10% of the equity. So apparently some foreign firms become affiliates even though the money with which they

were bought by the parent TNC may not be counted as FDI.

But is it counted in FDI? WIR98 says that 58% percent of FDI was for M&A, using the 50% criterion. But the total FDI figures seem to be defined as representing ALL FDI

flows, independent of the degree of ownership which results. If that is so then, using the figures for the total M&A flows (Appendix Table B7), as much as 80% of FDI flows must be for M&A, a remarkable figure indeed.

But these apparently arbitrary decisions by the authors about how to count the figures leaves the reader a bit confused. It does not help that in Figure I.13 which summarizes the merger and acquisition figures, a footnote to the title says that the 50% definition has been used, when the contents of the table show that total flow definition has been used.

The trouble with such mistakes in a report whose main purpose is to convey information is that it makes the reader nervous about the rest of the data which is not so easy to crosscheck.

If we put together a few of the facts revealed by WIR98, we must come to a surprising conclusion which its authors do not draw. They say that:

- * FDI as a share of world investment (gross fixed capital formation) has been rising and in 1997 had reached 5.5% of the world total;

- * but between 60 and 80 percent of this FDI is in the form of expenditure on mergers and acquisitions (due to privatization and to a world merger boom in which, incidentally, domestic mergers have been growing faster than cross-border mergers);

- * FDI investors (TNCs) from developed countries are much more inclined to spend on M&A than their counterparts from developing countries, which prefer new "greenfield" investments.

From this we conclude that the 5.5% of world investment which FDI represents is a rather spurious figure. It is just a way of measuring the level of this rather hybrid concept of FDI. It does not mean that FDI contributes that percentage to capital formation (and so perhaps to economic growth) in the world. Most of it has no direct, immediate part in capital formation from an economic point of view, since it is simply spending to change the ownership of existing assets. That is not investment from the point of view of the economy, only of the investing firm. Part of the transfers of funds due to M&A might end up as new investment, but in a direct sense FDI, it seems, actually contributes no more than one to 2 percent of world capital formation. But interestingly FDI from developing country-based TNCs is more likely to contribute to capital formation and economic growth than FDI from developed country-based TNCs.

*[para in italics]*The evidence of the report, therefore, seems to knock the most common justification of free capital movements and FDI right out of the ball park. On this evidence, it is contributing hardly at all to worldwide growth and development; what it is doing is changing the pattern of ownership of industrial assets towards more concentration in the main developed countries. WIR98 does not breathe a word of such a conclusion, but its data seem to make it irresistible. Here, as elsewhere in the report, the authors' brief clearly does

not extend to drawing evaluative conclusions about the benefits and drawbacks of foreign investment. The report seems implicitly to share the orthodox assumption that all international movement of capital must be good because it represents more efficiency for the firm and more capital for the recipient country.

Anatomizing TNCs

As always, WIR98 presents a large amount of very interesting and useful information about TNCs, their size, economic activities and structure. Like species of insects, more TNCs are detected by WIR every year and it says that many more are still out there waiting to be discovered. It claims that there are now at least 56,607 TNCs (liberally defined as firms with at least one 10%-owned foreign subsidiary), having nearly half a million foreign affiliates (Table I.2). Especially detailed information is given on the largest 100 of these worldwide (classed according to the value of their foreign assets) and also on the largest 50 whose home country is in the developing world. Two firms, Daewoo (of South Korea) and Petroleros (of Venezuela) are members of both clubs.

A problem with the extremely inclusive definition of the TNC used by WIR is that the category must include many qualitatively different firms, some with internationally integrated production structures, others with little if anything more than a sales branch in a foreign market. As WIR98 makes clear, while there is some correlation between size and degree of internationalization, the category TNC increasingly includes medium and small firms and it is these which seem now to be internationalizing most rapidly (p. 2).

WIR98 allows us to know something about the total of TNCs and even more about the top 100, but information about the rest, the variegated \$50,500 or so non-giant TNCs is very scarce. So are hard facts about the market power of the TNCs. WIR98 does not add much to our knowledge of this, aside from quoting one example of the growth of concentration in the market for automobiles (p.26), where the share of world sales of the top four firms rose from 41 to over 44 percent between 1985 and 1995.

What WIR98 does do is expand our knowledge of the weight of TNCs in the world economy. First, how much of the world's productive capacity do the TNCs own? WIR estimates the total accumulated value of their foreign investment at about \$3,500 billion (I will call it estimate A, found in Table I.1). For practical and conceptual reasons no one knows the total value of the world's capital stock of which this is a part. But economists sometimes use a rule of thumb, i.e. that it must be about twice the size of annual production (or perhaps a bit more). Since world production is about \$30,000 billion, that would make the capital stock \$60,000 billion; and that would mean that the 56,000 or so TNCs owned about 6% of the world's capital stock in the form of overseas investments. This is slightly larger than the estimate implicit in recent annual contributions of FDI to world investment (Annex table B.5, and see above).

Is this, admittedly very rough, estimate a little or is it a lot? In the first place, it is very similar to even rougher estimates

made of the same figure for the beginning of the 20th century. In this sense the world economy is certainly more globalized than 50 years ago but may be no more so than 100 years ago. A similar point can be supported about international trade. But that is not the whole story. These figures are very much lower than common perceptions. But the power of firms is not to be measured just by such percentages. Large firms may control much more than they own by virtue of their sheer size, weight and influence, of their many relationships with suppliers and other firms which operate in their orbit and, in this case, from the fact that foreign affiliates have more assets than those which are directly owned by the parent companies. So it is important to try to estimate the total size of the affiliates rather than just the part strictly owned by the TNC parents. In addition to the \$3,500 billion as the total stock of foreign-owned capital, WIR produces an estimate of the total assets of the affiliates of TNCs. These are worth, it calculates, \$12,600 billion (which I will call estimate B). That would be not 5% but 20% of the world's capital stock. So is it a more accurate estimate? WIR98 says it includes assets financed by local shareholders and local loans as well as financial capital (bank balances etc.). So it is a hybrid category of real and financial assets and is not comparable to the world value of real capital nor with the figure for FDI stocks (estimate A). It is also weakly based on no more than the application of a ratio calculated for the USA to the rest of foreign investment.

But WIR98 gives partial data for foreign assets in a third form in its list of the 100 biggest TNCs (Table II.1). Here their foreign assets are listed and the total is \$1860 billion. We are never given a definition of this category which would enable us to know whether it is in principle more comparable to estimate A or to estimate B. Depending on which equivalence is chosen the top 100, which are responsible for 24% of TNC foreign sales, account for either 60% or 17% of the assets of the TNCs. Both figures, for different reasons, seem improbable. WIR98's authors may feel that it would be too tedious to spell out more clearly all the assumptions and definitions which they use in their calculations, but it would make them a good deal more useful to readers who want to draw some conclusions from such a large amount of data.

The report contains several such instances of frustrating searches where you think you have found the fact you were tracking, you grab it only to find that you are holding two different, and what is more, apparently inconsistent facts. Of course, in fairness to the authors, the fact you want may simply not exist. But, in that case, would it not be better to give more prominence in the report to the assumptions, estimation methods and consistency between different figures?

Comparison of some of the different aggregate figures which WIR98 publishes often produce apparent anomalies which do not increase confidence in the data. For instance, what can explain the fact that for all TNCs sales of affiliates were 130% of the value of

assets in 1982 but had fallen to only 75% in 1997 -- when by contrast for the top 100 TNCs foreign sales were 119% of foreign assets and total sales 98% of total assets? (Tables I.4 and II.1). Or is it credible that gross product (value added of foreign affiliates)

during the same period dropped from 30% of assets to under 17% in 1997, while gross product has stayed almost exactly the same percent of sales (22-23%) during the whole of the period (Table I.4). There may, of course, be explanations for such strange-seeming results but WIR98 simply gives us the numbers without stopping to notice, let alone speculate. The fact that such major changes in some of the ratios took place without obvious reasons during a relatively short period (15 years) cannot but make one at least wonder about the validity of the estimates.

A much more interesting and promising statistic with which to evaluate the importance of international capital is the value of what foreign affiliates produce. This has often been estimated by means of their gross sales or turnover, figures which grossly inflate their importance in relation to the size of economic aggregates. What is needed is an estimate of the value added which they produce (what they sell minus the inputs they buy from other firms), called by WIR98 'gross product'. This year for the first time estimates are published for the gross output of affiliates over a number of years as a percentage of world economic output: from 1982 to 1997 it fluctuated around a slowly rising trend, starting at 5.3% in 1982 and rising to 6.9% in 1997. This, in principle, is quite a good guide to the relative weight of foreign production, and so is one measure of the degree of globalization of the economy. The \$50,000+ TNCs produce more in their home country than they do abroad. The World Bank last year calculated their total gross product as equal to 22% of total world production. But \$50,000 is a lot of firms. The figure for the top 100 is likely to lie in the region 8-10 percent.

Such estimates are new and no doubt will get revised. But it is worth mentioning a few curiosities. According to WIR98 the sales of all foreign affiliates are \$9,500 billion while their gross product is \$2,100 billion. This is a ratio of 4:1 between turnover and value added, one which in comparison with estimates of the usual value of this ratio is exceptionally large, once again arousing suspicions that at least one of the figures may be substantially wrong.

There is a final statistic which may be less subject to question and which produces an interesting result: it is the relation between affiliates' production and their exports. It is now several years since the estimate of the total sales of affiliates surpassed the value of world exports. In 1997 affiliates' sales were valued at \$9,500 billion and world exports at \$6,432 billion. WIR98 comments: "firms use FDI more than they use exports... to service foreign markets" (p.5). This conclusion is unconvincing since the foreign sales have an import content and in many cases represent little more than marketing subsidiaries.

Be that as it may, a common conception of TNCs is that they use FDI plus exports to service the home market, looking for cheap labour and other inputs and importing what used to be produced in the home country. There is no doubt that happens; but WIR98 produces clear evidence that it is not the rule for FDI. The exports of affiliates in 1995 (no later estimate was available) were estimated to be 32% of world exports (a little higher than 13 years previously) and, more pertinently, the share of affiliates' sales which was exported was 23.5%, a figure showing no tendency to change since the early

1980s (Table I.5). In other words more than 76% of affiliates' sales are in the markets of countries where they operate. And the proportion exported to the home country must be much less than 23.5% of sales since the affiliates also export to third countries. But these figures will not lay to rest the fear that there is a difference here between investment in developed and developing countries. The report also presents evidence to show that the share of output exported is sometimes a lot higher in Japanese and US investments in Asia (Table VII.3). The prevalence of export processing zones (Table III.5) also indicates investment is of this kind. And last year's WIR contained evidence of a significant increase since NAFTA in the proportion of the sales of affiliates in Mexico being exported to the USA.

It was several years ago that WIR began to put forward the line that the TNC was a qualitatively new form of enterprise; in other words, that globalization referred in part to the structural nature of firms and their production systems. The new TNC not only traded and invested in countries other than its country of origin but increasingly it created a network of productive units in different countries but all integrated in the same production system, what WIR calls a "complex integration strategy". That began as an argument without much empirical backing other than a few anecdotal cases, some of which were later abandoned. But the idea carried on and this year WIR98 tries to develop it more. It aims to produce more backing for the idea by quoting the results of a recent survey of the views of 300 TNC managers. About 1/3 of these believed that their companies were fully global or highly coordinated internationally in 1990. By 1996 the proportion had risen to just over 50%; and nearly 80% considered that their companies would be so by the year 2002 (Box II.3). These are, of course, subjective responses and should be placed beside other literature questioning the real degree of global integration of the typical TNC, but they may represent a significant change.

Democratizing the world

Despite a common tendency to exaggerate the trend, there is no doubt that the world economy has been becoming more internationally integrated. Globalization changes the space within which relevant economic actions take place. And such a change means, as happens more or less continuously in history, economic space and political space may get out of phase with each other. We may find ourselves with institutions and practices at

the political level appropriate for a different ordering of economic space. Globalization means larger economic spaces. The political response to it takes two forms: those who are pessimistic about the possibility of politically democratizing such larger, up to global, spaces either become fatalistic or oppose globalization which they see as the root of all problems; the alternative is to look for ways of democratizing ever larger spaces. I think that it is by no means obvious that it is easier to democratize smaller spaces than larger ones (look at the family!). But it is certainly a daunting task for those who want a more just world to democratize the whole planet so that the new abuses and new problems caused by a more global capitalism can be controlled.

How on earth is such a general politico-philosophical point relevant to WIR98, a dense compilation of statistics? In fact, in several ways of which I will mention three. First, a large section of this year's report (Chapter III) is devoted to an informative discussion of legal regimes governing FDI, especially to actual and proposed multilaterally agreed FDI rules. The kind of multilateral regime governing the rights and duties of foreign investing TNCs which can be established must be a major determinant of the degree of democracy which exists in a more global age. WIR98 describes fully and well the surprisingly large amount of international activity in recent years on this question as governments and others ask such questions as: is there any legal check on the activities of TNCs? should there be special laws governing foreign as opposed to national investment? should TNCs be able to move their assets and money as they wish? should they have any obligations about employing and training local personnel, about wages and working conditions, about repatriating their profits? should TNCs be protected against nationalization? can TNCs be prevented from having monopoly positions in markets? Just such questions arose in 19th century Europe, as the new industrial capitalism spread within countries and seemed to demand a new role for the embryonic capitalist state. Erratically and ambiguously laws were established to police the capitalist firm, in some cases protecting it and in others curbing its excesses and reducing its freedom.

The most ambitious international attempt to answer these questions so far is the Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) launched (and now perhaps sunk) by the OECD. This international code was debated amid much secrecy -- not surprising in view of the fact that it reads rather like a freedom charter for international capitalists. Its sections are almost all designed to protect firms against governments. It calls on the "hosts" to act more graciously to the guests; but there is virtually no mention in the agreement of the behaviour of the "guests". The implementation of agreements like the MAI would leave firms free of responsibilities and with their assets protected in all circumstances, regardless of their business, employment and other policies and of their market shares. It is, to say the least, ironic that, to judge from WIR98's account, one

of the central demands of foreign investing businesses in these discussions is for openness and transparency in the taking of investment-related decisions by government bureaucracies. With that it is hard to disagree. But capitalist firms are surely among the most non-transparent and undemocratic of the world's institutions. And there is little or no pressure on them to become more transparent. They are in fact often obsessed with the protection of business secrecy. And their internal regimes, if compared to those of states, would put most of them towards the totalitarian end of the spectrum.

Foreign investors also demand freedom to cross borders and non-discrimination (to have exactly the same rights and conditions as national capitalists) when they do so. What would be the reaction, I kept wondering when reading this, if ordinary human beings, rather than major corporations, were to demand such rights to unrestricted crossing of national borders and to non-discrimination? The question is rhetorical because we all know the answer.

WIR98 would not allow itself such ironic comments, but its description of ongoing debates about global governance as it affects migrant capitalists captures well the flavour of the recent debate in which firms and international organizations try to create a regime much more one-sidedly pro-business than exists, at least formally, in most national states. The struggle for a more democratic global business regime will evidently be difficult.

But WIR98 also tells a story which suggests that such struggles are far from hopeless, and here is a second link between global economic democratization and WIR98. Faithful readers of WIR over the years will be quite startled to find in this report a boxed essay entitled "Defining civil society" (p.60). This is, of course, one of the trendiest subjects of our time. But WIR98 writes about it in the context of the surprisingly successful campaign waged against the MAI - once its contents belatedly came to light. A large coalition of unions, parliamentarians and NGOs collaborated to attack the provisions of the MAI. They forced the OECD to the negotiating table on the issue and their campaign has been one element in the present virtual abandonment of the MAI. The success of this campaign reveals a little of the possibilities of democratizing larger spaces. And WIR98 is to be commended for recognizing its importance for the development of the reality on which they report annually.

WIR in recent years has been among the advocates of a multilateral investment regime and the new report speculates (pp 128-9) that such a regime would on balance increase the amount of FDI. The very tentative tone of this argument, however, may represent some tacit acknowledgement of the strength of the campaign against the MAI. Even so, WIR98's argument is still couched in very limited terms: the effect of the international regime on the quantity of FDI (presumably more equals good). The issue of what effect multilateral investment rules will have on the qualitative impact of FDI, especially its effects on development, are still not among WIR's concerns, though it seems

to me that they ought to be.

The third connection concerns all sources of data about the world economy, including reports like WIR98. One of the keys to democratization at the global, as at all other levels, is information. That means free, independent, critical international media and also a flow of information necessary to analyse, evaluate and plan actions from state and state-like institutions.

There is some information which only a state-like institution can possess and disseminate since it is based on information collected from all the component units. So the state produces national accounts and national labour statistics and national demographic statistics. And for the world that task goes to the many quasi-state institutions which exist at the global level, elements perhaps of a still-to-be-created global state. Along with other specialized agencies of the UN, UNCTAD and the WIR98 authors are in that category. Reports like WIR98 are part of the process of creating an informed global civil society and democratizing the world. Such information does not need to be produced in a critical framework to serve this purpose. It can be useful

independently of the ideological and political assumptions of the institutions which produce it. In this sense we are fortunate that a group of experts continue to produce an annual report of high professional quality, containing such detailed information about an important aspect of the activities and structure of the capitalist institutions which dominate the world economy. And with some of the inconsistencies and mysteries removed the report can become increasingly useful. But there are some things which WIR does not do and is unlikely to do and which at the present time nobody does effectively. One of these is to produce information about financial globalization. The IMF and the Bank of International Settlements produce something but there is at present no annual international report which tries to do for migrant finance capital and international banks what WIR98 tries to do for migrant productive capital and TNCs.

Equally there is no sign of an international body which examines not the structure, statistics and policies of TNCs but their abuses: of workers, of the environment, of democratic rights. WIR98 is a long way from being the modern, globalized equivalent of the British factory inspectorate of the 19th century. If the WIR98 authors knew of the kind of abuses which those agents of the 19th century British state used to reveal, their present brief would almost certainly prevent them from saying so. Yet there is quite enough partial, sometimes anecdotal, evidence to suggest that the more global advance of capitalism of recent years has exacerbated many of its abuses and injustices. Some NGOs, critical scholars and journalists have revealed some of these abuses. But they do not have the power to investigate as systematically as the factory inspectors (so often quoted by Marx and other critics of capitalism) did in the 19th century. While UNCTAD's Geneva neighbour the ILO does a certain amount of work of this kind, the factory acts appropriate to a more global

capitalist economy are still a very long way from being enacted.

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jrussow@coastnet.com

Date: Sun, 22 Nov 1998 13:11:31 -0500 (EST) From: Third World Network

<tw@igc.apc.org> To: <adhoc-L@undp.org>

Subject: [mai] Martin Khor: Oppose MAI in WTO Sender: owner-adhoc-l@undp.org

Precedence: bulk

Attached is an article by Martin Khor of the Third World Network on the need to oppose the MAI in the WTO. Please circulate widely. Thank you.

Cecilia Oh

TWN, Penang

THE NEED TO OPPOSE THE EMERGENCE OF AN MAI IN THE WTO Martin Khor (Third World Network)

The MAI is facing serious difficulties in the OECD. Many OECD countries have submitted long reservation lists. Many issues also remain unresolved. Citizen groups in many OECD countries have launched strong protests against their governments entering an MAI.

Due to these difficulties, the OECD ministerial meeting in Paris at the end of April 1998 decided to suspend the negotiations for six months.

Whilst even mainstream newspapers like Financial Times and the Globe and Mail (Canada) have acknowledged the role played by NGOs in contributing to the derailing (temporarily at least) of the OECD-MAI, there are no grounds for relaxing the campaign.

Indeed, there is now a real possibility and danger that the centre of negotiations will shift to the World Trade Organisation, a move that seems to be favoured by the European Union (and especially by the European Commission). The European Parliament, in their critical resolution on the OECD-MAI, had also called for the negotiations to shift to the WTO.

The OECD ministerial declaration of April 98 states that OECD governments "support the current work programme on investment in the WTO and once the work programme has been completed will seek support of all their partners for the next steps towards the creation of investment rules in the WTO."

More recently, a meeting of the trade ministers of the "Quads" (US, Canada, EU and Japan) on 30 Apr-1 May in Versailles, concluded with a chairman's statement that the WTO ministerial meeting (in May 19-20) should set in motion a process enabling decisions to be taken in 1999 on the scope and modalities of further global trade liberalisation.

The EU is championing a new comprehensive "Millennium Round" in the WTO, which presumably would include upgrading the investment issue from the present working group (whose mandate is to "study the relation between trade and investment") to a group negotiating an MAI-like agreement. Japan has also come out in favour of such a new Round.

In recent statements, as the OECD-MAI encountered more problems, the EC and Canada, have been saying that the MAI should now be negotiated in the WTO. To boost this move, the EC has also claimed that at the WTO the developing countries can also participate, and this is thus more participatory. Proponents of an MAI in the WTO

can also be expected to claim that labour and environmental issues will be taken care of, and also that suggestions to balance the rights and obligations of corporations can be considered.

NGOs not be taken in by such an argument and should reject any move to get the WTO to negotiate an investment treaty. Getting the MAI or a similar investment treaty in the WTO would be even

worse for developing countries. This is because:

(1) Most developing countries are members in WTO and if a treaty is concluded there they would have to join it. If the MAI is at the OECD, each developing country can decide whether or not to join.

(2) The WTO is not Democratic or transparent. Developing countries in reality won't have much say in determining the final outcome. Nor will most of them be able to participate in the real negotiations, that often take place in "informal meetings" to which a few key countries may be invited. For example, during the Uruguay Round, although many developing countries opposed many aspects of the TRIPS treaty, in the end the US had its way. Although some developing countries may oppose a MAI-type proposal in the WTO, eventually it is likely they could be isolated and in the end an MAI will emerge.

(3) The WTO's dispute settlement system will be effective in tying down developing countries to implement an MAI there. Countries that don't comply with some parts could face trade sanctions or at least the threat of being taken to a WTO panel. Thus the WTO is popular with the rich countries as they can use it to enforce the rules on the South.

(4) WTO is supposed to be a TRADE organisation. Its mandate should not be expanded to INVESTMENT policies and rules. If an MAI-type treaty is negotiated in WTO, then the existing principles of the WTO such as NATIONAL TREATMENT could quite easily be extended to INVESTMENT (it applies now to goods).

The history of MAI-type investment rules in the WTO is that the rich countries, especially the US, tried to introduce in as part of the TRIMS (trade-related investment measures) negotiations during the Uruguay Round. This attempt failed as there was strong opposition from many developing countries to introduce investment policies and rules per se in the negotiations.

Therefore the TRIMS agreement is now limited only to preventing trade-related investment measures, such as requiring investors to follow a requirement to have a minimum level of local content in their product. (It is argued that local content policy would adversely affect imports and thus distorts trade). Investment policies per se (such as a country's policy on foreign investment, such as criteria for entry of firms, the conditions for their establishment, whether or not to grant national treatment) are thus

excluded from TRIMS. Most developing countries thus maintain their regulatory control over foreign investment.

In 1995-96 the EC led a campaign within the WTO to get a negotiation process going for a MIA (multilateral investment agreement). Many developing countries (including India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tanzania, Uganda) opposed it. Investment became the biggest and most controversial issue in the run-up to the WTO's first Ministerial Conference in 1996. In the face of the strong opposition from developing countries, the rich countries (including Japan and Canada) then downgraded their demand to creating a working group to STUDY the relation between trade and investment.

This working group for a study process was agreed to at the WTO Ministerial Conference (Singapore - December 1996). There was an

explicit agreement that the working group on trade and investment would only STUDY the relation, and WOULD NOT BE ENGAGED IN NEGOTIATIONS for an investment agreement.

Any decision, if any, to start a negotiation process has to be EXPLICITLY taken by consensus. After 2 years (Dec 1998) the working group will decide how to proceed. The group has been meeting in Geneva for discussion but not for any negotiation.

Now that the OECD process has slowed down, it is likely that the EC (led by Sir Leon Brittan), Canada, the WTO Director General (Renato Ruggiero) will now PUSH VERY HARD to intensify the WTO process. They will push to intensify the discussion in the working group on trade & investment and will propose that this be upgraded to a NEGOTIATION for an investment treaty.

The treaty they have in mind is THE SAME AS THE MAI. This is clear from the EC paper "A Level Playing Field for Foreign Investment Worldwide" (1995) which describes the EC strategy of pushing for an MIA/MAI at both the WTO and the OECD. The main features (including the right to establishment, national treatment, banning of performance requirements, right of entry and exit of funds, etc.) are similar to what emerged in the OECD-MAI.

Therefore NGOs should not be swayed or taken in by arguments from the EC, Canada or other countries, that public concerns (such as labour or environmental issues) and the South's interests would be better taken care of by initiating an agreement at the WTO.

In reality, it would be WORSE for developing countries and for the world because an MAI in the WTO would have over 130 countries involved.

PROPOSALS:

1. Therefore NGOs should OPPOSE strongly now any proposal or pressure to upgrade

the present STUDY GROUP in the WTO into a NEGOTIATING GROUP.

2. This opposition should be made clear during the Second WTO Ministerial Conference in Geneva on 18-20 May 1998. There is a possibility the EC and others could use this occasion to PUSH for negotiations on new issues including INVESTMENT, perhaps through a Millennium Round to start in 1999 or 2000.

3. NGOs involved in the MAI issue should take this up as their main issue in the WTO Conference. They could press their Trade Ministers before the meeting to commit that they would not press for the investment issue.

4. NGOS can also contact members of the media covering the event to brief them on the issue and make clear to them that NGOs oppose shifting the MAI to the WTO.

5. Moreover, NGOs should also campaign that the existing working group on trade and investment conclude their discussions with a decision that the WTO should not take up investment policy or rules as part of their mandate, and that the working group itself should be wound up.

6. The European Parliament members should be persuaded to withdraw from their stand (in their resolution on the MAI) that the MAI negotiations should shift to the WTO. In fact, Parliamentarians, citizen groups, municipalities etc. should be informed of the greater dangers of an MAI in the WTO and asked to also oppose such a development from taking place.

P.S. BEWARE ALSO OF THE IMF

The IMF Secretariat and some G7 want to amend the IMF Articles of Association to introduce "CAPITAL ACCOUNT LIBERALISATION" as part of the IMF's objectives or operations. This would allow IMF to discipline and pressurize developing countries to increasingly open their doors to capital flows such as portfolio investment, FDI, loans, bonds and the outflow capital funds. This is another route for MAI-type rules on investments. This proposal will continue to be discussed at IMF meetings this year. THIS AMENDMENT SHOULD ALSO BE OPPOSED. (Such an amendment would among other things enable the IMF to have a much stronger hand to discipline developing countries to deregulate financial flows and open up their financial markets, a process that was largely responsible for the East Asian financial crisis. There will be more Mexican and Asian type crises Amendment is carried).

For more information or clarification, contact Martin Khor at fax: 60-4-2264505 or email address twm@igc.apc.org.

() THAT on November 23, flying to Regina. to speak at University of Regina on APEC and Civil and Political Rights organized by Dan Parrot

() THAT on November 24, Public meeting in Regina

() THAT on November 25, Talk at University of Saskatoon on Genetically Engineered Foods and Crops organized by Neil Sinclair . received a positive response from the president of the university

Comment

I joined the rally against Monsanto intruded into the Monsanto's office

in the university and found out that they had renamed a product with a euphemism

() THAT in 1998 in November 1998, I attempted to negotiate with Elections Quebec to permit the Parti Vert to maintain its status, to select a new leader and financial agent so as to be able to participate in the 1998 election

() THAT in November through Access to Information I found out that the Department of Defence was particularly concerned about leaders of these groups listed in the document above that had been published in NOW on January 20 see above

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EXHIBIT

Green Party of Canada

1230 St. Patrick St.

Victoria, B.C. V8S4Y4, Canada

Thursday November 26, 1998

+81-75-705-1100

ATTENTION: Professor Francesco Francioni,

Dr Von Droste, Chair of the World Heritage Committee

I commend you on having made the following resolutions and urge you to move with haste to call for their implementation:

'Recommendation 1.

The Mission has noted severe ascertained and potential dangers to the

cultural and natural values of Kakadu National Park posed primarily by the proposal for uranium mining and milling at Jabiluka. The Mission therefore recommends that the proposal to mine and mill uranium at Jabiluka should not proceed.'

'Recommendation 2

The Mission noted the serious concerns and preoccupations expressed by some of Australia's most eminent scientists as to the unacceptably high degree of scientific uncertainty relating to the Jabiluka mine design, tailings disposal, and possible impacts on catchment ecosystems. The Mission shares these concerns and therefore recommends application of the precautionary principle which requires that mining operations at Jabiluka be ceased.'

I believe that these recommendations reflect the spirit and intent of the Convention for the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

I urge you to adopt the report of your Kakadu mission, and to place Kakadu on the 'World Heritage in Danger' List.

Yours very truly

Joan Russow (PhD)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

Member of the IUCN Commission on Education and Communication

(250) 598-0071

URGENT! URGENT! 12 HOURS TO WORLD HERITAGE BUREAU DECISION FAX NOW

+81-75-705-1100

Dear People, FOE Groups, and all,

In about 12 hours from when I write this (and a whole lot less from when you read it), the World Heritage Bureau will have to decide whether even to have Kakadu on its agenda.

Senator Hill has written to Ambassador Koichiro Matsuura, demanding that the matter of Kakadu be removed from the agenda of the Bureau and the Committee.

If the report of the mission to Kakadu remains on the agenda, it is highly likely that Kakadu will be listed as 'in Danger'.

But the Australian government is mounting a desperate attempt at a diplomatic level to have it taken off the agenda.

We need your help in the next 12 hours if possible, and definitely in the next 24 hours.

The message the World Heritage Bureau needs to receive is simple: Please adopt the report of your mission to Kakadu, and do the next logical thing - put Kakadu on the list of World Heritage Sites in Danger.

You will need to address your letters to Ambassador Koichiro Matsuura, Professor Francesco Francioni, and Mr Bernd Von Droste.

2149

The number is +81-75-705-1100.

By the way, FOE's resident nethead did a quick survey of news issues. This is definitely the biggest green issue in terms of media coverage, today or this week, planet- wide.

It's also absolutely the biggest fight the World Heritage Bureau and Committee have ever seen.

Within Australia, with the news of the Mission report, media has gone absolutely crazy, and the phone never stops ringing. Heaps of media done by Alec Marr in Kyoto, Virginia from TWS, and myself.

Every politician has gotten on the bandwagon, - The ALP, the Greens, the Democrats- and with luck we can look for heavy- duty stuff to start happening in the senate. Meanwhile, Senator Hill, our Minister for the Environment is looking like sh*t... not only in front of Australians, but in front of the whole world.

He deserves it!

Spare a thought for Alec Marr of TWS and the Mirrar people, who are pounding the corridors of the conference centre in Kyoto, to lobby the Bureau and the Committee. They need all the help they can get. Please, give it to them. Now.

I understand from Alec, who was there, that an excellent action with press

conference happened with Mirrar traditional owners present, in front of a World heritage registered temple in Kyoto. Congratulations to Green Action Kyoto who arranged it. There was also I understand, an action in Hiroshima and there will be actions in Madrid and Paris.

Following this is a press release by FOE Sydney, and the letter we wrote just now to the World Heritage Bureau. Feel free to crib shamelessly from this letter.

SENATOR HILL SHOOTS UNESCO MESSENGER SAYS FOE

Environment Group Friends of the Earth, now holding its international AGM in Fitzroy Town Hall Melbourne, has said that Senator Hill's response to the report by the World Heritage Mission to Kakadu was a classic case of shooting the messenger. FOE has rejected claims by Senator Hill that the report was biased, not representative of the opinion of people on the mission, and an abuse of process. Senator Hill has written to the World Heritage Bureau, asking that the report be removed from the agenda. FOE believes this to be completely inappropriate.

Following the meeting of the World Heritage Bureau in Kyoto tomorrow, and at the meeting of the World Heritage Committee, the following week, and for it to place Kakadu on the list of World Heritage sites that are in danger immediately.

According to FOE Sydney spokesperson John Hallam, "The fact is that the highest and most independent environmental authority on the entire planet has listened to the range of views in the debate, including those of Energy Resources of Australia and Robert Hill's

department, and has concluded that Jabiluka will threaten Heritage values. This is a conclusion which it shares with nominees of the Australian Academy of Science, and representatives of the Australian Academy of Humanities."

"Senator Hill's responsibility as a Minister for the environment is to protect the environment. It is especially to protect unique and valuable places such as Kakadu. Senator Hill is failing in his duty if he does not do so. His clear obligation now is to admit his error, and to withdraw permission for ERA to proceed with the Jabiluka project. Whatever else Senator Hill does, it is completely inappropriate for him to do as he has done, and demand that the report of the mission be removed from the Bureau agenda."

"For Senator Hill to shoot the messenger when what he should be doing is to heed the message, will result only in the literal undermining of Australia's once proud environmental reputation."

"If Senator Hill wishes to avoid having Kakadu listed as 'in Danger', he can do only one thing: He must stop the Jabiluka project immediately."

Contact: John Hallam, (02)9283-2006

HIS EXCELLENCY, AMBASSADOR KOICHIRO MATSUURA, CHAIRMAN, WORLD HERITAGE

COMMITTEE

PROFESSOR FRANCESCO FRANCIONI, CHAIRMAN, WORLD HERITAGE BUREAU,

MR BERND VON DROSTE, DIRECTOR, WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE. 0011-81-75-705-1100

Dear Ambassador Matsuura, Professor Francioni, and Bernd Von Droste, I understand that Australia's minister for the environment, Senator Robert Hill, has written to you, asking you to withdraw the issue of Kakadu from the agenda at Kyoto.

I am writing to urge that you please do nothing of the kind.

The issue of the problems relating to uranium mining and other activities in Kakadu and their impact on the World Heritage values of that incomparable place, has in fact been discussed for many years, and was first considered in a formal sense by your committee in Paris last June, when the decision to send a high-level mission was made.

Your mission has done an admirable job, evaluating many very different points of view including that of Senator Hill and his department and the mining company, Energy Resources of Australia, within a relatively short time and under very difficult circumstances.

You have also heard from the very highest scientific authorities in Australia, as well as from the Australian chapters of ICOMOS and IUCN, that Kakadu is indeed faced with very real threats as a result of planned developments.

Finally, it has been clear and I think your Mission has seen for itself, that damage is being done to the World Heritage values of the park right now, and that therefore immediate action is essential if the World Heritage

values of Kakadu are to be protected.

Senator Hill has complained that a first draft of your missions report was not made available to the government.

He says that this represents a breach of process, and that 'The Australian Government was given a clear commitment that it would be provided with a draft copy for comment prior to the finalisation of the report'.

In fact, it is perfectly clear from the letter from Roy Green and John Altman that accompanies Senator Hill's press release (Annex-1), that draft copies were made available to them and were commented on by them. No breach of process as alleged by Senator Hill appears to have occurred, and there is hence no basis for the report to be withdrawn from the agenda.

Senator Hill makes a series of allegations with respect to the report, some of which he needs to reply.

1) The proposed mine is not within the World Heritage area.

In the case of Yellowstone National Park, a proposed gold mine 2.5km outside the external boundaries of the park was considered, in combination with other factors, to be a good enough reason to list Yellowstone as 'in danger'.

The Jabiluka project is within the external boundaries of the park, on a lease excised from the park, but which contains much of the park's heritage value including the Malakunanja-II site.

2) The Ranger mine 'has been operating for 18 years without impact on Kakadu'.

This is not the case: Significant seepage has occurred from Ranger (including a leak less than a week ago), and the cumulative impacts of

Ranger and Jabiluka would be completely unacceptable.

3)The Jabiluka lease has never been part of Kakadu National Park.(See1)

True, but the Jabiluka lease is in every way contiguous with the park, is within the external boundaries of the park, and contains within Australian Heritage Commission areas, much of the cultural values especially, for which the park was initially registered.

The environmental assessment process has not been rigorous at all,(as Senator Hill asserts) and in fact, the appropriateness of mining within a World Heritage national park was specifically excluded from the draft guidelines for that assessment process.

You will doubtless be conscious that it is the first or nearly the first time, that a property has been placed on the list of properties that are 'in danger' without the consent of the government concerned. You may be concerned as to what precedent this may create.

In fact, the precedent it creates is positive, since it demonstrates the independence and integrity of the World Heritage assessment process, and this can only be done if the Bureau and the Committee are prepared to place sites on the list without, and against, the consent of the state involved if need be.

The Australian Government has failed to demonstrate any real commitment to the protection of the World Heritage values of Kakadu. Placing it on the 'In Danger' list sends the clearest possible signal from the international community that Australia has not lived up to its obligations under the World Heritage Convention, and places the utmost pressure on the government

to do so.

On the other hand, failing to place it on the 'in Danger' list at this stage, or removing the report from the Kyoto agenda, will create a terrible precedent, and will seriously compromise the integrity and credibility of the process of World Heritage listing.

I urge you to adopt the report of your Kakadu mission, and to place Kakadu on the 'World Heritage In Danger' List.

John Hallam,
Nuclear Campaigner, Friends of the Earth, Sydney.

Contact:

Alec Marr, TWS, in Kyoto:81-75-712-1111 (Rm 553)

Virginia Young, TWS,(02) 6249-6491, m0417-223-280

John Hallam, FOE,(02)9283-2006 h9810-2598.

Chris Doran, TWS,9552-2788 0417-675-518

() THAT on November 8, I gave a presentation at local Green party event

() THAT on November 8, a media release was sent about my presentation on climate change

EXHIBIT

[Http://www.green.ca](http://www.green.ca)

MEDIA RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ DE PRESSE

Climate change in Canada: 1988—1998 the decade of unheeded warnings, institutional collusion, negligence, and rhetoric

Toronto – November 8, 1998

The Green Party of Canada today announces that Dr Joan Russow the National leader of the Green Party of Canada will be holding a media conference in front of the Ministry of the Environment at 12 noon, Tuesday November, 10. Russow attended 1992 meetings in New York and in Rio related to the drafting and finalization of the Framework Convention on Climate Change. She also was part of a 8 country research project based in Harvard and co-authored a submission on Canada's historical response to Climate change in particular the role of the Science Council of Canada. She participated in the 1997 NGO policy session on climate change preparing the NGO lobbying document for Kyoto.

At the Media conference she will be issuing a report card on Canada's non-compliance with the Framework Convention on Climate Change, introducing an action plan that would bring about compliance, and reporting on the unified "Buenos Aires" position taken by Green parties including those from the European Union, the Federation of Green Parties of the Americas, the Federation of Ecology parties of Africa

"The most authoritative assessment to date concludes that a worldwide carbon dioxide emissions reduction of 50-70 percent is necessary to contain climate change. ..(excerpt from Joint Green Party Statement to the Conference in Buenos Aires) .

For further information, please contact: Shelly Lipsey

Joan Russow (PhD)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada Victoria number 250-598-0071 until Sunday November 8 Toronto number 1 416 465-7578 Monday evening and Tuesday

-30-

BACKGROUND

Climate change in Canada: 1988—1998 the decade of unheeded warnings, institutional collusion, negligence, and rhetoric

Green Party Climate Change Campaign:

In Toronto, at the Changing Atmosphere conference hosted by Canada in 1988, Canada received this warning:

“Humanity is conducting an unintended, uncontrolled, globally pervasive experiment whose ultimate consequence could be second only to a global nuclear war. the Earth’s atmosphere is being changed at an unprecedented rate by pollutants resulting from

wasteful fossil fuel use ... These changes represent a major threat to international security and are already having harmful consequences over many parts of the globe.... it is imperative to act now. Climate Change in the Conference statement, Changing Atmosphere Conference in 1988.

Canada signed (June 1992) and ratified (December, 1992) the Climate Change Convention. In the Climate Change Convention, Canada through signing and ratifying the Framework Convention on Climate Change incurred obligations to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions, to invoke the precautionary principle, to “conserve and enhance sinks” and “to document sinks”.

After 1992, the federal government traversed Canada “consulting” with “stakeholders” about the five options proposed in the Canadian National Action Program on Climate Change (NAPCC). All of the five options demonstrated lack of political will to seriously address the problem of climate change.

In the 1988 “Changing Atmosphere Conference” climate change was perceived as “a threat,” in the 1994 NAPCC, Climate Change is only perceived to be “ a potential threat”.

The NAPCC document also failed to seriously call for the phasing out of the use of fossil fuels, and the conversion of the infrastructures that support the use of fossil fuels. Although there was a call in the document for renewable energy, there appeared to be little resolve to create a situation, with high mandatory standards and regulations that would attract serious conversion to renewable energy. Most of the document appears to rely on “voluntary initiatives”. Voluntary initiatives from the fossil fuel sector will not be sufficient to drive industry to embrace the principle of renewable energy.

NAPCC carefully ignored the impact of the failure to preserve carbon sinks such as old growth forests, and of the continuation of current forest practices such as clear-cut logging. Since June of 1992, numerous carbon sinks including forests and bogs have been destroyed even before they have been properly documented.

The NAPCC document also under the euphemism of “Electricity and Heat Co-generation Opportunities” keeps the door open for the nuclear power industry to prey on the public concern for climate change.

In the NAPCC document, the Federal Government offered 5 options. All five of these options demonstrated that Canada has caved into the forest, fossil fuel and nuclear industries. If Canada is to seriously address the threat of Climate Change Canada should consider a sixth option.

OPTION 6 : THE MISSING OPTION

Adherence to three key principles;

The precautionary principle

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing such measures (Climate Change Convention, 1992)

Reverse onus principle (proposed by Minister of Environment, the Hon. Sheila Copps, 1994) The proponent of an intervention into the ecosystem shall have to demonstrate safety, rather than the opponent having to demonstrate harm

Future problem avoidance principle:

The addressing of one environmental problem should not itself be an action that could cause irreversible harm (Standing Committee on Environment “ Out of Balance; The Risks of Irreversible Climate Change, 1991) [the promotion of nuclear energy as the solution to climate change]

Non-transfer of harmful substance principle States shall prevent the transfer to other states of substances or activities that would be harmful to the environment and to human health (Rio Declaration, UNCED)

Social equity and environmentally soundness principle Only BEST (Best Environmentally Sound Transfer) technology should be transferred to other states and Mandatory International Normative Standards/Regulation (MINS) shall require only BEST technology. Emissions trading permits which justify the continuation of environmentally unsound practices in developed states shall be disallowed.

Actions

- 1.. Preserve and enhance sinks (forests and bogs), [as required in the Climate Change Convention] , in particular preserve large areas of original growth and conservation corridors. Cease all further logging of old growth forests
 2. Ban all forest practices such as clear cut logging and broadcast burn that reduce carbon sinks on crown and private lands
 3. Encourage afforestation and restoration of damaged forest ecosystems such as on Not Sufficiently Restocked land
 - 4. . to establish a time –table for phasing our fossil fuel and nuclear energy and for the rapid development of solar and other forms of non-polluting energy, and for more efficient energy use;
- ,(as recommended in the Nobel Laureate Declaration prepared for UNCED) and immediately ban all further development and export of CANDU reactors.
5. Establish and enforce a national dedicated program for energy conservation and efficiency

6. Establish extensive networks of alternative environmentally safe and sound means of transportation (Agenda 21), move away from car-dependency, and cease the construction of all new highways.
7. Reduce the ecological footprint as agreed in Habitat II
8. Synthesize the existing scientific information. No new studies are required to demonstrate that it is necessary to reduce anthropogenic emissions. "Inaction is negligence" (Digby McLaren, Past President of the Royal Society , Global Change Conference, 1991)
9. Adaptive measures shall not be used as a justification for not acting to preserve existing sinks and to prevent anthropogenic sources of greenhouse gases.
10. Prohibit the proposals to seek far-off Southern carbon sinks to justify maintaining northern consumptive patterns. — Buying old growth forests to offset Canada's CO2 emissions)
11. Avoid carbon emissions trading because this practice legitimizes continuing currently harmful emission practices
12. Transfer all energy-directed funding into renewable energies that are ecologically safe and sound
13. Transfer a significant proportion of the \$10 billion military budget to assist in implementing the above measures and in job conversion with a just transition job plan for sunset industries

Canada continues to demonstrate its lack of resolve to seriously address discharge its international obligations, and until Canada is willing to fulfill these obligations through enacting the necessary legislation with mandatory standards and regulations, little substantial change will occur.

()**THAT** November, I drafted an article countering Dr Keith Martin's position on women's issues

EXHIBIT

TO THE EDITOR

Cindy Harnett

FAX 386-2624

NEWS GROUP

RESPONSE TO DR. KEITH MARTIN

2160

WOMAN AND FOETUS INSEPARABLE: RIGHT OF WOMAN TO CHOOSE IS PARAMOUNT

GREEN PARTY'S SUPPORT FOR THE RECENT DECISION ON A WOMEN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

It is necessary to :

- recognize the inseparability of the Woman and foetus
- endorse the recognition that only the woman has rights and that the rights of the child begin when born
- acknowledge the disproportionate effect of a legal requirement to seek treatment on groups of women who experience disadvantage based on colour, economic status or ability {paraphrase of Legal Education and Action Fund (LEAF)}.

ACTIONS NECESSARY TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE

- increased funding for research into and development of safe and healthy birth control measures including support for alternative medicine
- discourage abortion as a means of birth control, but ensure accessibility in all regions of Canada to safe abortions
- remove the stigma and guilt about having an abortion so that women who choose to go to term want to go to term
- Implement educational programs outlining the consequences of not being healthy during pregnancy
 - poor diet
 - substance abuse
 - pharmaceutical abuse
 - exposure to toxic, hazardous, and atomic substances and wastes
 - polluted air, water and food
- Ensure that women would never be turned away from help to overcome substance abuse due to lack of funds, and offer support and counselling proactively.

- Provide for substance abuse treatment programs that include housing for women and children to live together during treatment (often poor women do not opt for treatment because of fear of having their children taken away)

- Ensure that all basic needs are guaranteed

- right to shelter

- right to food organically grown pesticides -free food

- right to social security

- right to health care

- right to a safe environment

- Commit to create and support strong communities, and increase funding for women's centres, transition houses, legal support, and lobbying and political advocacy groups
National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

Joan Russow

Health critic green party of Canada

Lenora Burke

Women's Critique Green Party of B.C.

(250) 598-0071

DECEMBER DECEMBER 1998

() THAT in 1998 on December 2, I submitted a petition to parliament, calling for the banning of Genetically engineered food and crops

EXHIBIT

In 1998, I drafted a formal petition calling for banning genetically engineered crops; this petition was placed on the floor of the House of Commons. When I asked Canadian environmentalists to sign the petition many of them indicated to me that they did not know that GE crops were growing in Canada. The CEN representatives had neglected to inform its members of the consultation process and the government decision to release GE. The department of Agriculture began planting test sites for genetically engineered crops as early as 1988

() THAT IN 1998 ON DECEMBER 6. I RECEIVED AN E-MAIL about a Council meeting

Given the urgent agenda items and preferences expressed re alternate date it seems we 'll set our meeting back to 600pm PST Sunday Dec06, 1998. We can confirm this toward the end of November and get tel conference codes etc. to you at that time. If you have agenda items please post them here. Thanks, Regards. Harvey

COMMENT

() THAT in December 1998, I wrote and circulated a piece:

Inspection of weapons of mass destruction must be done by UN member states with clean hands

EXHIBIT

In 1945 the United Nations was formed to prevent "the scourge of war" and to "respect the rule of law" not force. In 1972, every member state of the UN made a commitment at the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction. Yet since that time in the past 25 years many member states of the United Nations have continued to produce weapons of mass destruction. Now in 1998, to prevent the possibility of the scourge of war the United Nations must appoint an international inspection team not from countries that themselves have weapons of mass destruction but from countries that have "clean hands". The United Nations must play a leading role in preventing the US from making a "substantive strike" on Iraq, and must ensure that there is a serious inspection of all sites of weapons of mass destruction including those sites belonging to member states of the Security Council.

For the purpose of eliminating these weapons, there must be unconditional access to all sites of weapons of mass destruction. This is a time for reflection and for actions that truly eliminate the existence of weapons of mass destruction so as to remove the threat to use or use of these weapons. No state should be exempt from inspection. Please send name to jrussow@coastnet.com. The message will be sent to the UN missions in New York March 2003

() THAT in 1998 on December 10th the government will be formally celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and glorifying Canada's role in the development of this document. Yet as we can see, the government is prepared to deny the very rights called for in this declaration and other human rights documents," said Russow. Years later I found out that Humphries and Elenor Roosevelt had undermined a stronger anti racist resolution from being presented to the UN [see section on systemic constraints on web site]

() THAT on December 10, I participated in a ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the UN universal Declaration on Human Rights. At the Ceremony each one of the participants read one article of the Declaration

NOTING that December 10, 1998, was the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that the year 1999 is the culmination of the decade devoted to the furthering of international law;

() THAT in 1998 on December 10, I participated in a special ceremony in Victoria where 30 groups were involved; each group read one article

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

In 1998

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

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No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

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1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

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1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

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2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

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2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

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Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

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1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
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Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

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1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

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2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
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Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

The Green Party of Canada had been instrumental in placing a formal petition before Parliament pointing out the government's failure to discharge its obligations under the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights. That petition was presented in Parliament on February 17, 1997.

() in 1998 on December 10

-30-

For further information, please contact:

Joan Russow, Ph.D., Leader,
250-598-0071 (phone and fax)
jrussow@coastnet.com

For more information, please contact:

() THAT in 1998 on December 17, I circulated a statement by a committee on Middle East

Issues which had been issued prior to the bombing of Iraq

Ironically, the U.S., which has demonstrated the most flagrant disregard for the United Nations, is, in the case of Iraq, the self appointed enforcer, along with England, of the Security Council resolution even in the face of the opposition of the other permanent members of the Security Council.

In 1945, the United Nations was formed to prevent "the scourge of war" and to "respect the rule of law" not force. In 1972, every member state of the UN made a commitment at the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction. Yet since that time in the past 25 years many member states of the United Nations have continued to produce weapons of mass destruction.

Now in 1998, to prevent the possibility of the scourge of war the United Nations must appoint an international inspection team not from countries that themselves have weapons of mass destruction but from countries that have "clean hands". The United Nations must play a leading role in preventing the US from making further substantive strikes on Iraq, and must ensure that there is a serious inspection of all sites of weapons of mass destruction including those sites belonging to the permanent member states of the Security Council. Serious questions have arisen concerning the independence of Richard Butler, the chair of UNSCOM and about the questionable strategic information seeking of the US participants in UNSCOM.

For the purpose of eliminating these weapons, there must be unconditional access to all sites of weapons of mass destruction. This is a time for reflection and for actions that truly eliminate the existence of weapons of mass destruction so as to remove the threat to use or use of these weapons. No state should be exempt from inspection.

Tragically, Governments, such as Canada, by supporting the U.S./GB in the bombing of Iraq have undermined the fundamental role of the United Nations, and have jeopardized their own diplomatic role in this matter.

() THAT in 1998 on December 19 I posted 1998 US LATERIALISM

The United States has 24,000 troops in the region, 22 ships and about 200 planes. U.S. officials have said the U.S. forces in the area would be sufficient to launch airstrikes against Iraq.

STEPHEN ZUNES, (415) 422-6981, (831) 425-2975, zunes@usfca.edu

Zunes is chair of the Peace and Justice Studies Program at the University of San Francisco. "No member state of the United

Nations can unilaterally enforce a Security Council resolution without expressed approval by the Security Council," he said. "The U.S. had such authorization in 1991 regarding the expulsion of Iraqi forces from Kuwait -- but it has no such mandate now."

Zunes added: "If the U.S. could unilaterally attack Iraq for its violations of a U.N. Security Council resolution, then Russia could unilaterally bomb Israel for its many violations of U.N. Committee On The Middle East

STATEMENT ISSUED PRIOR TO THE BOMBING OF IRAQ

A unique Association of independent Middle East experts and scholars around the world

DO NOT BOMB IRAQ

While the U.S. clearly has the military power to further devastate and prostrate Iraq, we strongly believe that the course the U.S. has chosen is not only grossly unjust, but also exceedingly hypocritical and duplicitous. We further believe that though the U.S. may be able to pursue its imperial policies without substantial opposition in the short term, the policies being pursued today, especially the new and massive military assault being prepared against Iraq, are likely to have tremendously negative historical ramifications.

As Middle East experts and scholars many with close and personal ties to this long-troubled and misunderstood region we feel a political, a moral, and a historical responsibility to speak up in clear opposition at this critical time.

Origins of Today's Imbroglia:

Throughout this century Western countries, primarily the United States and Great Britain, have continually interfered in and manipulated events in the Middle East. The origins of the Iraq/Kuwait conflict can be found in the unilateral British decision during the early years of this century to essentially cut off a piece of Iraq to suit British Empire desires of that now faded era.

Rather than agreeing to Arab self-determination at the end of World War I and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, Western nations conspired to divide the Arab world into a number of artificial and barely viable entities; to install Arab "client regimes" throughout the region; to make these regimes dependent on Western economic and military power for survival; and then to impose an ongoing series of economic, cultural, and political arrangements detrimental to the people of the area. This is the historical legacy that we live with today.

Throughout the 1930s and the 1940s the West further manipulated the affairs of the Middle East in order to control the resources of the region and then to create a Jewish homeland in an area long-considered central to Arab nationalism and Muslim concerns. Playing off one regime against the other and one geopolitical interest against another became a major preoccupation for Western politicians and their closely associated business interests.

Following World War II:

After World War II, and from these policy origins, the United States became the main Western power in the region, supplanting the key roles formerly played by Britain and France. In the 1960s Gamel Abdel Nasser was the target of Western condemnation for his attempt to reintegrate the Arab world and to pursue independent "non-aligned" policies. By the 1970s the CIA had established close working relationships with key Arab client regimes from Morocco and Jordan to Saudi Arabia and Iranian regimes that even then were among the most repressive and undemocratic in the world in order to further American domination and to secure an ever-growing supply of inexpensive oil and the resultant flow of petrodollars.

By the late 1970s the counter-reaction of the Iranian revolution was met with a Western build-up of the very same Iraqi regime that is so condemned today in a vain attempt to use Iraq to crush the new Iranian regime. The result was millions of deaths coming on top of the terrible destruction of Lebanon, itself a country that had been severed from Greater Syria by Western intrigues, as had been the area of southern Syria, then known as Palestine. Additionally the Israelis were given the green light to invade Lebanon, further devastate the Palestinians, and install a puppet Lebanese government an attempt which failed leading to an American and Israeli retreat but ongoing militarism to this day. Meanwhile, throughout all these years Western manipulation of oil supplies and pricing, coupled with arms sales policies, often seriously exacerbated tensions between countries in the region leading to the events of this decade.

The Gulf Conflict:

It was precisely such American manipulations and intrigues that led to the Gulf War in 1990. Indeed, we would be remiss if we did not note that there is already much historical evidence that the U.S. actually maneuvered Iraq into the invasion of Kuwait, repeatedly suggesting to Iraq that it would become the pivotal military state of the area in coordination with the U.S. Whether true or not the U.S. subsequently did everything in its power to prevent a peaceful resolution of that conflict and for the first time intervened with massive and overwhelming military force in the region creating today's dangerously unstable quagmire.

The initially stated American goal was only to protect Saudi Arabia. Then after the unprecedented military build-up the goal became to expel Iraq from Kuwait. Then the goal evolved to toppling the Iraqi government. And from there the Americans began to impose various limits on Iraqi sovereignty; took over much of Iraqi air space; sent the CIA to repeatedly attempt to topple the Iraqi government; and placed a near-total embargo on Iraq that many including a former Attorney General of the United States have termed near-genocidal. The overall result has been the subjugation and impoverishment of Iraq and the actual death of approximately 5% of the Iraqi people as the direct result of American actions.

With the Clinton Administration, the U.S. began to insist on the "dual containment" of both Iraq and Iran both countries which just a few years ago the U.S. was working very closely with and providing considerable arms to. With few in the press able to remember from one year to the next or to connect one historic event with another, somehow Washington has come to insist on Iraqi disarmament and Iranian strangulation. Furthermore, these policies are being pursued even while Israel and key Arab client states are receiving American weapons in ever larger amounts, with Israel's weapons of mass destruction making her forces 7 to 8 times stronger than all Arab armies combined. Furthermore still, the U.S./Israeli strategic alliance has never been closer, the U.S. has repeatedly helped Israel defy the will of the international community and the United Nations, and the U.S. continues to champion a disingenuous Israeli "peace process" which in reality on the ground continues to dispossess the Palestinians and to corral them onto reservations in their own country!

In a future statement we will move on to the crucial subject of what alternative policies the United States should be pursuing. But at this critical moment we are compelled to come forward and urgently condemn the policies now being pursued. We call for an immediate cessation of the economic embargo against Iraq, an end to U.S.-imposed restrictions on Iraqi sovereignty and airspace, and most of all immediately suspension of all plans to attack Iraq once again with the overwhelming technological and military instruments available to the U.S.

If the U.S. continues to pursue its current policies then we conclude and predict it will not be unreasonable for many in the world to brand the U.S. itself as a arrogant and imperialist state, and if that becomes the historical paradigm, it will be both understandable and justifiable if others pursue whatever means are available to them to oppose American domination and militarism. Such developments could quite possibly lead to still more decades of conflict, warfare, and terrorism throughout the region and beyond.

()THAT in 1998 I circulated a PETITION TO MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

EXHIBIT

Re: Towards the immediate active engagement of the International Court of Justice concerning Iraq.

We are gravely concerned with the US-UK attack on Iraq and what appears to be a serious breach of due process in the UN Security Council.

We are not satisfied that the truth and rule of law is being properly upheld in this situation.

We wish to see the whole problem brought under the active jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice

Professor Boyle, an international lawyer the University of Illinois College of Law is ready to present the necessary documents when enabled.

Your help to facilitate that truth and justice will prevail - will be appreciated.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
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_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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repeat repeat repeat

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() THAT in December 20, I had never been paid for being the Leader of the Green Party of Canada , but I had hoped that at least one of the grant proposals might have been successful. I had to make a decision by the end of the year about whether I should declare bankruptcy for my student loan: after the end of December 1998, I would no longer be able to declare bankruptcy. At this time I decided that I would not declare bankruptcy because my declaring bankruptcy would be a reflection on the Green party of Canada.

And on December 20, I finally decided that I would not declare bankruptcy and face the barrage of credit agencies

.() THAT in December 1998, I wrote recirculated a piece:

inspection of weapons of mass destruction must be done by un member states with clean hands

EXHIBIT

In 1945 the United Nations was formed to prevent "the scourge of war" and to "respect the rule of law" not force. In 1972, every member state of the UN made a commitment at the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction. Yet since that time in the past 25 years many member states of the United Nations have continued to produce weapons of mass destruction. Now in 1998, to prevent the possibility of the scourge of war the United Nations must appoint an international inspection team not from countries that themselves have weapons of mass destruction but from countries that have "clean hands". The United Nations must play a leading role in preventing the US from making a "substantive strike" on Iraq, and must ensure that there is a serious inspection of all sites of weapons of mass destruction including those sites belonging to member states of the Security Council.

For the purpose of eliminating these weapons, there must be unconditional access to all sites of weapons of mass destruction. This is a time for reflection and for actions that truly eliminate the existence of weapons of mass destruction so as to remove the threat to use or use of these weapons. No state should be exempt from inspection. Please send name to jrussow@coastnet.com. The message will be sent to the UN missions in New York March 2003

() THAT in 1998 on December 6, there was a green party council meeting Given the urgent agenda items and preferences expressed re alternate date it seems we 'll set our meeting back to 60PM PST Sunday Dec06, 1998. We can confirm this toward the end of November and get tele conference codes etc. to you at that time. If you have agenda items please post them here. Thanks, Regards.

>Harvey Scott

(THAT in 1998 on December 10

"On December 10th the government will be formally celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and glorifying Canada,s role in the development of this document. Yet as we can see, the government is prepared to deny the very rights called for in this declaration and other human rights documents," said Russow.

() THAT in 1998 on December 10th, I participated in a ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the UN universal Declaration on Human Rights. At the Ceremony each one of the participants read one article of the Declaration

NOTING that December 10, 1998, was the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that the year 1999 is the culmination of the decade devoted to the furthering of international law;

() THAT in 1998 on December 10, I participated in a special ceremony in Victoria where 30 groups were involved; each group read one article

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

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Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

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3. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
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4. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
5. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
6. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

The Green Party of Canada had been instrumental in placing a formal petition before Parliament pointing out the government's failure to discharge its obligations under the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights. That petition was presented in Parliament on February 17, 1997.

Joan Russow

National leader of the Green Party of Canada

For further information, please contact:

Joan Russow, Ph.D., Leader,

250-598-0071 (phone and fax)

jrussow@coastnet.com

-30-

() THAT in 1998 on December 10, we set up an Apec fund to pay fines of those arrested during APEC

-

----- RELEASE ATTACHMENT ----- APEC Legal Fund

For The
Promotion of Civil and Political Rights

You Pay \$25 -- Ottawa Pays \$75

Ottawa is paying for legal council to present it,s side of the story, and the RCMP,s side of the story -- but has denied legal funding for the students and others whose civil and political rights were compromised during the APEC summit in Vancouver during the fall of 1997.

The Green Party of Canada has set up an APEC Legal Fund For The Promotion of Civil and Political Rights to assist the complainants at the RCMP commission hearings being held in Vancouver. This fund is modelled after the Green Party,s Clayoquot Defenders Fund that was launched in 1993.

Contributors to this Green Party of Canada fund will be eligible for a political contribution tax receipt which may be used to reduce their income tax payable. A contribution of up to \$100 may deduct 75% at tax time. 50% may be deducted of the next \$450 contributed above \$100 and 33% deducted on the next \$600 after that.

Your Donation	Your Tax Deduction	Your Actual Cost
\$1000.00	\$450.00	\$550.00
\$500.00	\$275.00	\$225.00
\$100.00	\$75.00	\$25.00

Please make contributions payable to the "Green Party of Canada APEC Legal Fund"

and send to:

Green Party of Canada APEC Legal Fund

C.P./P.O. Box 397

London, Ontario, N6A 4W1

For more information, please contact:

The Green Party of Canada

For further information, please contact:

Joan Russow, Ph.D., Leader,

250-598-0071 (phone and fax)

jrussow@coastnet.com

() THAT in 1998 on December 12, impact on municipal governments

impact on municipal governments 1998 December 2nd VICTORIA MOTION investigate and analyse the MAI with regard to its impact on municipal governments

It was moved by Councillor Madoff that it be recommended to Council that the federation of Canadian Municipalities; Standing Committee on Policies and Resolutions be requested to fully investigate and analyse the MAI with regard to its impact on municipal governments and that it make the strongest possible representation to the federal government on behalf of municipalities

Passed by Council 98 2 12

Committee of the whole.

UBCM January 30 1998 meeting of the UBCM Executive consider the following report on the MAI. After reviewing the material, the executive concluded it was not convinced of the benefits of the MAI and based on the information available shares the concerns of the Province of B.C.

The executive directed that

the FCM (FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES) National Board of Directors; be resurrected to address this issue at its next meeting (March) and that the issue be discussed at the next FCM conference

- federal officials and other provincial associations be advised of the UBCN position

Following are Ten Good Reason to Oppose the MAI:

call upon the council of oak bay to play a leadership role and urge Canada to not sign this agreement because it could override over 50 years of international public trust

agreements, it would undermine the democratically elected governments through the devolution of power to the corporations

the last thing that the global community and Canada needs is a treaty to enshrine corporate privileges as rights and bestows vested economic obligations on

1. The MAI would cripple our ability to create jobs.
2. It would give new rights to foreign investors and corporations.
3. The MAI would give corporations more power to fight environmental regulations.
4. It would leave our culture at the mercy of U.S. entertainment mega-corporations.
5. The MAI would open up our health care and social programs to multinational corporations.
6. It would threaten our ownership of fisheries, forests, energy and other natural resources.
7. It would give corporations the right to sue our elected governments to protect their profits.
8. All disputes would be decided in secret by trade experts with no public input.
9. The MAI would impose tough unfair rules on developing countries that are not even part of negotiations.
10. We would be locked into a bad deal for 20 years.

SEXUALLY EXPLOITED

HARBOUR TOWERS

INTERNATIONAL HOSTS

SEPTEMBER 28 1998

THE POLITICS OF PUBLIC TRUST:

() THAT in 1998, on September 28 I responded to Jeff Sallot's / Edward Greenspan's a article

THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA — THE POLITICAL CONSCIENCE OF CANADA

EXHIBIT

I was interested in Edward Greenspan's and Jeff Sallot's article on "Pragmatic McDonough nudges NDP to Centre" in the September 21, 1998 Globe and Mail. In the article she is quoted as saying "protesting isn't enough, what you need to do is be part of finding the solution." We want to be a political party. We don't want to be a political conscience."

The NDP has been perceived improperly as the political conscience of Canada, and has not sufficiently protested against the destruction of the environment through the production of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes; against the destruction of forests and watersheds, against the arrests of citizens for protecting land including agricultural land, forest land, and land of first nations; against the maintaining of car-dependency and promotion of the fossil fuel industry; against the Canadian contribution to the development of nuclear arms through the mining of uranium; against the excessive militarism

Judge Selwyn Romilly had once said that the Green Party is the conscience of I would be proud to think of the green party . As the leader of the Green party of Canada I would be proud to claim that the Green Party of Canada was the political conscience of Canada

THE GREEN PARTY OF CANADA/LE PARTI VERT DU CANADA

C.P./Box 397, London, ON N6A 4W1

Tel/Fax: (519) 474-3294

MEDIA RELEASE COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE

The Politics of Public Trust: The Green Party of Canada as the "political conscience" of Canada

Victoria -- Monday, September 28 1998

The Green Party of Canada today announces that Dr. Joan Russow, National Leader of the Green party of Canada will be giving a press conference on Tuesday, September 29, 1998, at 3:30 p.m. in the Charles Lynch Room, Parliament.

The following issues will be addressed:

- APEC AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

- follow-up to the petition calling for Canada to seek an advisory opinion from the international court of Justice on the federal Government's compliance with the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in the case not only of APEC but also of Clayoquot Sound, Oka, Temagami, Slocan Valley, Gustafson Lake. Other governments in Canada have also violated civil and political rights of Canadian citizens.

Joan Russow has also filed a complaint with the RCMP Commission for having her pass pulled at the APEC conference

- PETITION CALLING FOR THE BANNING OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS AND CROPS

- launching of the petition calling for the Banning of genetically engineered foods and crops

Russow was instrumental in having a Declaration calling for the Banning of Genetically Engineered foods and crops endorsed in principle at an international Conference on Genetically Engineered Foods (St. Louis, Mo)

()**THAT** in 1998, I filed a complaint with the APEC Complaints Commission but I was never able to appear either to give evidence about the Prime Minister's office interfering with the RCMP, or to correct a misrepresentation made by the Vancouver police

September 29

- ALTERNATIVE TREATY: NEMESIS OF THE MAI

- submission to the government of the Alternative Treaty to the MAI (versions in French and English). This treaty has been drafted by Russow and circulated internationally in English, French and Spanish for over a year. it has been periodically updated and circulated on various UN Anniversaries to the UN Missions in New York

- POLITICS OF PUBLIC TRUST: THE GREEN PARTY AS THE POLITICAL CONSCIENCE OF CANADA

- introduction of the Politics of Public Trust and the Green party as the "political conscience" of Canada

Alexa Mc Dough was quoted in the September 21, 1998 Globe and Mail. In Edward Greenspon's and Jeff Sallot's article "Pragmatic McDonough nudges NDP to Centre" she is quoted as saying "protesting isn't enough, what you need to do is be part of finding the solution." We want to be a political party." We don't want to be a political conscience." Russow has responded that the Green Party is proud to be the political conscience Canada and proposes that changing the current system is a prerequisite to providing solutions. Currently a Charter Challenge of the Elections Act is being initiated to put in place a system of Proportional Representation that will permit the voices of a political conscience to be heard in Parliament.

• CANADA'S FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE (1992) FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Canada signed and ratified the Climate Change Convention in 1992: since then the Canadian governments at all levels have caved into the forest, fossil fuel, automobile, and nuclear industries. Canada is perpetuating the cycle of error rather than acting on the precautionary principle.

• CITIZENS CHARTER OF CANADA

- proposal for a Citizens Charter of Canada. The Green party is proposing a Citizens Charter drawing upon the strongest and most stringent principles entrenched in provincial and federal law and where the principles are less than international standards the latter will prevail. Standards and principles shall be constantly harmonized upwards rather than the current practice in Canada of downward harmonization. Russow launched this idea at the meeting the 50 anniversaries of the "Movement national des Quebecoises et Quebecois.

None of the governments in power have seriously addressed the common problems throughout Canada, or have developed a Charter to fully address the following:

- (i) . to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;
- (ii) . to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;
- (iii). to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
- (iv). to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
- (v). to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce

the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development

For further information, please contact:

Joan Russow (Ph.D.), Leader,

Until Tuesday September 29 noon EST in Victoria (250) 598-0071

-30-

() THAT on September 28 1998, I was contacted, by G&M Jeff Sallot, about David Orchard's Take-over of the Conservative Party and how he was lobbying Green Party members to take out membership in the Conservative Party and vote for him to be leader

SEPTEMBER 28 1998

Jeff Sallot contacted me about David Orchard urging green party members to take out a membership in the Conservative Party so they could vote for him to be the leader of the Conservative party

I had prepared a response

THE POLITICS OF-TAKEOVER

1998 Rather than engage in historical revisionism of the Conservative party

Inequity, misrepresentation, and historical revisionism: Orchard's attempted take-over of the Conservative party.

Jeff Sallot contacted me about David Orchard urging green party members to take out a membership in the Conservative Party so they could vote for him to be the leader of the Conservative party

these were my rambling notes for an interview with Jeff Sallot. If he contacted me again but he did not

Rather than David orchard's engaging in historical revisionism of the Conservative party

And its Inequity, misrepresentation, militarism, and corporatism he should have started his own party addressing the problems with free trade and promoted fair trade

Tonight, David Orchard revealed that members of the Green party along with other parties have become members of the Conservative Party in order to vote for him

I feel compelled to address what I perceive to be extreme unfairness.

Infiltration and take-overs are not strategies that I as the leader of the Green party of Canada support. The Green party has a similar leadership process we could be infiltrated and taken over in exactly the same way as Orchard is attempted to take over the Conservative Party.

The Green party could be redefined through historical revisionism the way Orchard has done with the conservative party. The term "Green" has been misused by every industry through greenwash and I " feigned altruism".

Orchard's scheme to infiltrate and take over the Conservative party has been ill-conceived. The Conservative party opened up its leader election process which makes it vulnerable to take over

David Orchard has as one member of the Green party put it engaged in a "stunt" a "lark" a "little boy's game". One pamphlet he distributed asked people to "join the federal Conservative party (really you do). It's easy and it's pretty cheap, but you gotta be quick." Presumably joining a political party is an acceptance of the policies and traditions of that party.

Orchard says that he endorses the Conservative record up until Mulroney. Orchard speaks glowingly of Macdonald, Borden and Diefenbaker. [historical revisionism] Orchard has [aligned] put himself in with some pretty [questionable]unsavory andcharacters. He glorifies Sir John A MacDonald; concerned historians must cringe when they think of the hanging of Louis Riel

Borden policies at the start of the Depression is generally considered to have contributed to the severity of its impact on the poor.

Ironically Nationalists that have made careers in opposing NAFTA have in their dedication to demonstrate the failure of NAFTA have failed to give any credibility to international law which should supersede NAFTA.

By focusing on NAFTA and suggesting that "Canada was perfect up to NAFTA see comment "Oh to have a Canada again" suggesting that all was well before NAFTA; this ignores deforestation, excessive use of the automobile, polluter rivers, homelessness, poverty, arms trade, CANDU reactors, uranium mining etc.

The honourable thing would be to form his own party not try to take-over an established party whose policies he claims to adhere to but which many of his supporters do not.

Most citizens with integrity have an aversion to infiltration or take-overs of institutions, organization including political parties. Too often NGOs internationally have been bitterly aware of infiltration and agent provocateurs. corporations set up corporate front groups to attempt to undermine strong NGO resolve to affect the public trust.

Particularly in the case of the Tory leadership race it is unconscionable when the party has set up a new open democratic process which places the party in a vulnerable position, and this process is violated.

No historical revisionism can justify Orchard's excursion into the conservative party. Although he was described by other candidates as a tourist, he is not a tourist, he is trying to take over the Conservative party. A takeover artist is not exactly friendly company if you are one of those who are being taken over by someone on a lark.

At a time where few politicians are perceived to be trustworthy or to have integrity What is needed is a new vision of Canada based on integrity not on taking advantage of another party's vulnerability due to being more open.

David Orchard's material reveals his disrespect for the process " You can vote for orchard to become Tory leader; You need to join the federal Conservative party (really, you do). it's easy and it's pretty cheap, but you gotta be quick"

The federal PC party has abandoned its usual delegate selection process, and will hold an open leadership election in October with a one-person-one vote secret ballot. anyone who buys a party membership can vote for the new leader.

In an unchallenged Globe and Mail editorial proposed that running

Next, the Canadian public, might be entertained by a Green Party leader redefining the history of reform and running for the leader of the reform party

I feel compelled to address what I perceive to be extreme unfairness.

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The Green party could be redefined through historical revisionism the way Orchard has done with the conservative party. The term "Green" has been misused by every industrial " feigned altruism".

I have always believed that it there is one thing that the Green party stands for and that David Orchard has as one member of the Green party put it engaged in a "stunt" a "lark" a "little boy's game". One pamphlet he distributed asked people to "join the federal Conservative party (really you do). It's easy and it's pretty cheap, but you gotta be ,quick." Presumably joining a political party is an acceptance of the policies and traditions of that party.

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The federal PC party has abandoned its usual delegate selection process, and will hold an open leadership election in October with a one-person-one vote secret ballot. anyone who buys a party membership can vote for the new leader.

()THAT in 1998 on October 22, I sent A FAX TO **Joscha Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany**

EXHIBIT

1998 ATTENTION: Joscha Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs

FAX: 011 49 228-173402

NUMBER OF PAGES: 3 pages counting cover letter

MESSAGE:

Congratulations on your recent success

1998 ATTENTION: Joscha Fischer, Minister of Foreign Affairs

FAX: 011 49 228-173402

NUMBER OF PAGES: 3 pages counting cover letter

MESSAGE:

Congratulations on your recent success

DATE: October 22 1998

FROM:

Joan Russow (PhD)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

1230 St. Patrick St.

Victoria, B.C. V8S 4Y4

Canada

TEL/FAX 1 (250) 598-0071

Thursday October 22, 1998

Joscha Fischer

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Dear Joscha.

As the National Leader of the Green party of Canada, I would like to congratulate you on your exceptional achievement. Green Parties from around the world will benefit from your success.

In Canada the media has reported that the German Green Party will have to compromise, and I know that the Canadian government will do everything that it can to undermine any progressive moves in promoting the "public trust" such as

- 1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour rights, health rights, and social justice;**
- 2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound employment;**
- 3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;**
- 4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and**
- 5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, reduce the ecological footprint, respect the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development**

For many years at international conferences such as the women's conference in Beijing, and the Habitat II conference in Istanbul, I have been calling for at least a 50% reduction of the global military budget and for the use of the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to safe and adequate food, which has been not genetically altered or irradiated, or grown with pesticides**
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,**
- the right to universal health care,**
- the right to safe drinking water,**
- the right to a safe environment,**

- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;
- (b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound work; and
- (c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control.

During the last election in Canada we ran on the call for at least a 50% reduction of the military budget. I was pleased to read that the German Green Party shared this demand. Actually last February we presented a "Green Public Trust" budget which virtually eliminated the military budget and maintained only a proposal for a civilian training program for assisting in natural disaster relief. In addition, we proposed that the "Criteria of Public Trust" replace the Gross Domestic Product as a means of assessing national well being.

DATE: October 22 1998

FROM:

Joan Russow (PhD)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada

1230 St. Patrick St.

Victoria, B.C. V8S 4Y4

Canada

TEL/FAX 1 (250) 598-0071

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

PLEASE CONTACT

JOAN RUSSOW (PHD)

National Leader of the Green Party of Canada Global Compliance Research Project

()THAT in 1998, the misrepresentation by the Vancouver police was broadcast across the country on CPAC

()THAT in 1998, I sent a letter to the Committee on Cultural and Natural Heritage about a campaign to protect a site in Australia

() THAT in 1998, December. I drafted TREATY OF CORPORATE AND STATE COMPLIANCE

EXHIBIT

1998 TREATY OF CORPORATE AND STATE COMPLIANCE

[proposed General Assembly Resolution to be circulated to governments by their citizens]

Through more than 50 years of concerted effort, the member states of the United Nations have created international obligations, commitments and expectations in which they have undertaken the following:

1. to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights and social justice;
2. to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development;
3. to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security;
4. to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and
5. to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment.

Concerned that trade organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Multilateral Agreement on Investments (MAI) proposed by the member states of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), undermine the work of over 50 years in creating obligations, commitments and expectations with respect to the matters set out above;

Recalling the commitment made by all the member states of the United Nations in the Platform of Action at the UN Conference on Women: Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 1995) and in the Habitat II Agenda, "to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with national codes, social security laws, and international law, including international

environmental law";

WE THE MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING:

1

- (a) To sign and ratify those international agreements that have not yet been signed and ratified,
- (b) to enact the domestic legislation necessary to implement them and to fulfill the legitimate expectations created by General Assembly resolutions and declarations, and
- (c) to act upon commitments arising from conference action plans;

2. To establish mandatory international standards and regulations (MINS), based on international principles and on the highest and strongest regulations from member states with respect to

- (a) Human rights and social justice,
 - (b) Socially equitable and environmentally sound development, and
 - (c) Protection and preservation of the environment,
- and to harmonize continually upwards;

3. To demand compensation and reparations from corporations, and from administrations that have permitted corporations to, or assisted them in, degrading the environment or violating fundamental human rights, especially where those actions occurred:

- (a) in developed and developing countries, or
- (b) on the lands of indigenous peoples or in the communities of marginalized citizens in either developing or developed countries;

4. To revoke the licences and charters of corporations, including transnational corporations, if those corporations have persistently:

- (a) violated human rights,
- (b) caused environmental degradation,
- (c) disregarded labour rights, or

(d) contributed to conflict and war, or if they fail to pay compensation for past non-compliance with international agreements;

5. To reduce military budgets and use the savings:

(a) to guarantee:

- the right to adequate food,
- the right to safe and affordable shelter,
- the right to universal health care,
- the right to safe drinking water,
- the right to a safe environment,
- the right to education, and
- the right to peace;

(b) to fund socially equitable and environmentally sound work; and

(c) to fund education and research free from corporate direction and control;

6. To increase funding for United Nations agencies and for international, national and regional educational institutions so that their missions will not be undermined by corporate direction or control;

7. To develop criteria for partnership with the United Nations so as to ensure the exclusion of corporations from such a partnership if in any part of their operation they have violated human rights, caused environmental degradation, contributed to war and conflict, or failed to promote socially equitable and environmentally sound development;

8. To distinguish "civil society" from the "market", and to define civil society as those elements of society that serve to guarantee human rights, foster justice, protect and conserve the environment, prevent war and conflict, and provide for socially equitable and environmentally sound

development;

9. To prevent the transfer to other states of substances and activities that cause environmental degradation or that are harmful to human health, as agreed in the Rio Declaration; this prohibition would cover activities such as those related to:

- (a) the import or export of toxic, hazardous, and atomic substances and wastes,
- (b) production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances,
- (c) extraction of resources by environmentally unsound methods,
- (d) production and distribution of questionable genetically-engineered food substances and genetically modified organisms,
- (e) the questionable production and distribution of genetically engineered crop/pesticide systems,
- (f) increased greenhouse gas emissions;

10. To act upon the commitment made at recent United Nations Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, to reduce the ecological footprint, and to reject the economic dogma that maximum economic growth will resolve the urgency of the global situation;

11. To prohibit all trade zones that have the effect of circumventing obligations and commitments intended to guarantee human rights, including

environment. social justice and labour rights, or to protect, preserve and conserve the

12. To work with banking and finance institutions to terminate all Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) which prescribe:

- (a) the indiscriminate privatization of state-owned enterprises,
- (b) the indiscriminate reduction of government expenditures,

- (c) and the indiscriminate liberalization of trade regimes,
- (d) the indiscriminate opening of states to increased foreign investment, especially where this entails the attraction of foreign capital by deregulating markets and offering low wages, high interest rates, and little or no environmental protection, or
- (e) the indiscriminate encouragement of producing of goods for export at the expense of traditional crops, products and services which serve the needs of domestic peoples;

13. To ensure that no state relaxes environmental, health, human rights or labour standards in order to attract industry, and that no corporation allows a branch or subsidiary to engage in:

- (a) practices that are unacceptable in the controlling corporation's state of origin,
- (b) activities that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin, or
- (c) manufacturing or transferring substances that are banned or restricted in the controlling corporation's state of origin.

14. To ensure that no state shall justify trade with a country that violates human rights on the grounds that such trade will lead to a betterment of human rights.

15. To establish an International Court of Compliance where citizens can bring evidence of state and corporate non-compliance with all states' overriding obligations and commitments to:

- (a) protect and advance human rights,
- (b) foster social justice,
- (c) protect and conserve the environment,
- (d) prevent war and conflict, and
- (e) enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development.

Contacts:

Joan Russow (PhD) (250) 598-0071, e-mail jrussow@coastnet.com

Caspar Davis (LLB), prana@coastnet.com

Caspar Davis-

prana@coastnet.com

Victoria, British Columbia

'Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful
committed citizens can change the world,
indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.'

- Margaret Mead

Dear Caspar

This is a draft of what I have been circulating: Your changes are great. Note that I requested to make a change in 9. From now on I will go with your version plus the changes in 9.

() THAT in 1998,I attended the Annual General meeting of Ethical Investments group
representing Green Party member unit holders from Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Ethical investments

REPORT:

Raised issues about misleading screening; for example, the companies must invest in the civil sector but does not say that they must not invest in the military sector. The best of the sector of a bad sector is not necessarily ethical. Misrepresentation of compliance with international law. Also, I raised the issue about weak standards on child labour and about the failure to support Canadian companies re recommendation to support HOME DEPOT

Skewed democratic process If unit holders do not show up or send proxies then all the votes fall back into the hands of the manager. Thus, all the decisions had already been made even then everyone went through the motions of all those in favour all those opposed etc.

I left the meeting after intervening about seven times saying that I would like to propose on behalf of the Unit holders for which I hold the proxy votes -- a motion of non-confidence in the management of the fund.

NATURE OF MEETING OF UNIT HOLDERS HELD IN VANCOUVER

There were about 70 unit holders and proxy voters at the General meeting of the Ethical Investment Funds Inc. in Vancouver. The expressed purpose of the meeting was to examine a series of resolutions within the 7 different Investment funds.

Proxy support by default

It would appear that if the unit holders did not exercise their rights to attend or to assign proxies then the proxies automatically went to the Manager. It was revealed by the Manager—the collective term for the trustees that all the resolutions that we were supposed to be considering were already passed by 90% of the unit holders because 90% of the unit holder votes had reverted to the Manager. The fact that all the resolutions had been passed was revealed when one of the unit holders at the meeting suggested an amendment to the resolution related to the relocation of the office outside of Toronto.

Bogus meeting

It was consequently irrelevant whether the unit holders attending the meeting voted in favour or not or even if every unit holder in the room disagreed with the resolution the resolution was still passed; the meeting was designed to be nothing more than a rubber stamping of the resolutions. Given that the resolutions had all been passed I proposed that we use the face-to-face meeting as an opportunity to discuss the nature of the principles and the effectiveness of the existing Ethical Screens for implementing the principles. I was told that there would be an opportunity at the end to discuss the screens. I mentioned that

the screens were far too coarse and major polluters and human rights violators were passing through.

As the meeting progressed fewer and fewer people even bothered to put up their hands for or against the resolutions and it was only when after each resolution had proceeded through the formal vote the Manager asked if there were other business that people spoke about the issues.

ISSUES RAISED

ADMINISTRATION QUERIES

Problems:

1. Excessive devolution of power to the Trustees

One of the first resolutions was related to taking out the ethical screen from the Declaration of Trust. The apparent implication of taking the screen out of the Declaration of trust was that it would no longer be necessary for the Manager to contact all the unit holders when the screens were changed. I raised a concern about the devolution of power from the unit holders to the manager.

In addition there was a resolution that the Trustees would be collapsed into what was referred to as the Corporate trustee. A unit holder proposed that the Manager reveal the intention behind such a resolution and asked if the intention behind this change to reduce individual liability.

2. Unapproved appointment of an auditor

A question was raised from the floor about whether the unit holders would have an opportunity to approve or disapprove the appointment of the auditor, as is usually the practice. The manager said no

3. Questionable ties with Credit unions and with Vancity

Vancity initiated the Ethical funds and then it went to Central Credit Union Central which then appointed trustees and linked up with formed the Ethical Investment Inc. The connection between credit unions/ Vancity and the Ethical Investment Inc.

4. Disregard for reporting of unit holder concerns

I asked about how they were going to report the meeting. Given that it was irrelevant whether we voted for or against the resolutions then at least would the concerns that we were raising be in the report of the meeting. The response to my query was that the meeting was being taped and a report would be issued but not every private interest would be reported.

SYSTEMIC CONSTRAINTS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IF THERE ARE TO BE SOCIALLY EQUITABLE, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ETHICAL FUNDS.

PERPETUATION OF DELUSION THROUGH UNAWARENESS

The public is unaware or does not want to be aware of whether these funds are in fact ethical, and many are deluded into thinking that these funds are actually supporting ethical companies.

ADVOCATING ECONOMIC GROWTH AT ALMOST ANY COST

CONDONING OF STATUS QUO

In the Ethical Global Fund, a statement indicates that the funds condone what is described as the “New Paradigm” in a section describes as the Continuation of the ‘New Paradigm’ the following is stated:

In the current (sixth) year of expansion, wage and price gains have been held in check by a variety of forces—some structural and some temporary. Specifically, because of the structural forces of global competition, improvement to information technology, corporate restructuring, deregulation and weakening union power, workers have been reluctant to demand more than moderate wage increases— which was more than offset by increased productivity.

I raised the issue of whether the Ethical Fund supports what they describe as the “new paradigm” and I read the section for them. The manager responded that this section reflected the reality of the global situation.

THE MISPLACED NOTION OF COMPLETE PICTURE

CONDONING OF THE ETHICAL FACADE

Rather than insisting that the complete operation abide by the principles the Manager insists that every part of the operation be taken into consideration including charitable projects. Thus in the case of a company like Alcan presumably “Alcan recycling” might be sufficient to justify ignoring the main operation of the company. The whole picture must instead ensure that all the activities of the company are compliant with principles. When I raised this question, the manager failed to adequately respond

BEST OF THE SECTOR FALLACY

The acceptance of the strategy of classifying as ethical the best in the sector is a flawed strategy because the Best in a bad sector is not good enough from a socially ethical and environmentally sound perspective. When I raised this question, the manager failed to adequately respond

STATUS QUO- NON PROMOTER OF PREVENTION TECHNOLOGY

The designation of funds as being ethical and “environmentally conscious” would suggest that the fund would be promoting “prevention technology— doing it right the first time. When I raised my concern about the funds not promoting prevention technology I was told that they were responsible to their investors to make a profit and it would be in violation of the securities act because the fund was required to invest only in stocks traded on the market.

DISREGARD FOR HUMANS RIGHTS VIOLATION

The fund does not have a human rights screen other than for labour practices. In the Asian Pacific fund they invest in countries like Indonesia. When I raised this issue, I was told that the quality of the project justified the investment.

MISLEADING PRINCIPLES

The principle related to the military is misleading. It states that Companies and economies must: provide products or services for civilian, non-military purposes; it does not however say that the companies must not invest in the military. When I raised the issue that as was reported on Market place the fund had invested in Hereux which had 35% of its business with the military. They responded that they have levels of tolerance they will not invest in companies that produce arms and that they have a 20% tolerance for other military production.

BIZARRE RATIONALIZATION OF "TOLERANCE"

0 tolerance for arm production companies

20% tolerance for military services or products

Hereux

33%

Similarly, although they claim as a matter of principle to not invest in tobacco companies, some of the companies they invest in are involved in the tobacco industry.

IMBALANCE IN FAVOUR OF MULTINATIONAL US COMPANIES

North American fund

the investment is predominantly in multinational US companies. Including companies like Wall mart. When I raised this concern, the manager failed to adequately respond

SELECTIVE COMPLIANCE

One of the principles is that the companies must comply with environmental regulations and be committed to implement environmentally conscious practices. I raised a concern that the investing in oil companies as they do would not contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases and would encourage non compliance with the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Similarly, governments have made a commitment to move away from auto-dependency; yet the fund has invested in the automobile industry. When I raised this concern, the manager failed to adequately respond.

COUPLING INDUSTRY RELIANCE

While the manager calls for compliance with regulations they rely on Ethic Scan to determine whether or not the corporations are ethical and ethic Scan works on the

premise of the best of the sector and perpetuates the coupling of the cycle where the polluting corporations promote deregulation and voluntary compliance so that they can continue to produce greenhouse gases, toxic, hazardous wastes and then develop a clean-up “environment industry” technology.

AVOIDANCE OF ACTIVIST COMPONENTS

One of the unit holders asked if there was an activist component to the funds as there was in some funds in the US. The manager responded that this proposal would be looked into.

COOPTION OF THE TERM ETHICAL

It would appear that the “term ethical” has been reduced to primarily a relative term. For example the expression “ Environmental Ethics” has been used with the polluting corporations to describe their particular approach to the environment . For example, the environmental ethics of Shell etc.

In conclusion

It would seem that Ethical funds Inc. can be counted on to not invest in the worst of a bad sector, to not invest in companies that have as their primary function production of arms, tobacco, nuclear, to invest in countries that violate human rights providing the project is laudable. Ethical Funds Inc. is thus only marginally better than what have thus been deemed to be “non ethical funds” but is worse because they prey on concerned citizens who have been misled by their notion of what constitutes “ethical”

On leaving the meeting, I commented that if this were a legitimate meeting I would put a Non-confidence motion on the floor and call for the resignation of the Manager and propose that a truly socially equitable, environmentally sound ethical fund be set up.

EXHIBIT

() THAT in 1998 ,December, David and I i traveled to Guatemala and addressed indigenous issues, and other human rights issues such as the fundamentalist church demonizing an indigenous woman by targeting as a sorcerer

COMMENT Todos Santos is a predominantly indigenous village in the highest mountain range in Central America. A Dutch anthropologist told me that a woman knowledgeable about local medicinal plants was demonized by the fundamentalist church, as being a sorcerer. A documentary claimed Todos Santos was discovered by the rest of the world in the 60's when a road was put in so as to make Indian labour more available for the coffee and cotton fincas. It also claimed that about 45% of the land is owned by 2 -3 % of the population (ex-military ladinos) while the less desirable land was divided among the indigenous people it also revealed that a Document listing names of the disappeared was found in the military headquarters

() THAT in 1998 on December 10, for the 50th anniversary of the UNDHR, I worked with others in Victoria, on a ceremony where a representative from each group would read an article from the Declaration

() THAT on December 10, for the 50th I also wrote and circulated a petition

EXHIBIT

NOTING THAT DECEMBER 10, 1998, IS THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, WE CALL UPON THE CITIZENS OF THE WORLD

(i) to proceed to the UN Commission on Human Rights and declare that the MAI would violate the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. (This Covenant has an optional protocol which allows citizens, once they have exhausted all domestic remedies, to proceed to the UN Commission on Human Rights);

(ii) to work towards ending the negotiations on the MAI and the cancellation of previous free trade agreements such as NAFTA, which also undermine 50 years of International Public Trust Law.

() THAT in 1998 on December 27, I wrote “WHO IS FUNDING THE POLITICAL WILL WHEN POLITICIANS LIKE ANDERSON PREFER TO MERELY FIDDLE?”

EXHIBIT

It might be painful to remind ourselves that at the start of the '90's, it was being promoted as the “turn-around decade” for the environment? David Anderson's statements impugning the motivation of environmental groups (Globe and Mail, Dec. 27, “Minister, Green Groups Lock Horns over Endangered Species”) is darkly ironic if nothing else. Anderson suggests that environmental groups who oppose his proposed legislation are self-serving, and said, “You don't raise funds by saying your organization is satisfied with the government. People say, ‘Great, that 's good to hear’, and they put away their chequebooks. Tactically this is the traditional approach of Non-Governmental Organizations [NGOS]. You never say you are satisfied. How do you raise money if you are satisfied and you are trying to sell calendars with endangered species on it?”

Anderson should not be allowed to get away with such an unsubstantiated inflammatory statement. It is a cheap shot which condemns all NGOs and suggests that NGOs are traditionally unprincipled and that their primary purpose is one of self-interest. This statement is as inaccurate as saying all political parties accept, as the Liberals do, corporate donations from companies that destroy species habitat. Anderson is right on when he says that funding influences principle. Unfortunately, he is attacking the wrong targets. Corporations and vested interest economic lobby groups have funded the elections of all recent federal and provincial governments.

The truth is that Anderson is reneging on his commitment to link endangered species legislation with habitat protection. Anderson's proposed legislation gives final habitat approvals to Cabinet. Environmental Groups have consistently warned that decisions on habitat protection must be based on scientific considerations and not on political whims and vagaries. Anderson should be reminded that the reason that species become endangered is because uncontrolled and unregulated human activity, condoned by governments, destroys habitats.

Political parties, including those that have formed government federally and provincially - have been negligent by allowing contributions to their parties to determine and direct their "principles". The loss of species habitat throughout Canada has resulted from negligence and lack of political will from years of devolving power to the corporations and other vested economic interest institutions. Governments at all levels have ignored their obligations and commitments to protect species habitat by accommodating, facilitating and promoting environmentally unsound industries. All levels of governments, have caved into the dogma of economic growth at any costs. A recent study of national parks reported in the Globe that only one out of 36 to be pristine, Globe and Mail December 1999). The federal government's commitment to habitat protection is lacking.

The Canadian government signed and ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992. This mandated governments to identify and conserve biodiversity, invoke the precautionary principle, and carry out environmental assessment reviews of anything which could contribute to the loss or reduction of biodiversity.

Environmental groups including the Sierra Club of Canada, the Sierra Legal Defence Fund, Western Canada Wilderness Committee, Friends of Clayoquot Sound, Greenpeace, ERA Ecological Rights Association and many others have called upon governments at all levels to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity and have exposed the destruction of biodiversity and species habitat in Canada to the global community.

No mention was ever made in the Convention that only the biodiversity on public lands should be conserved. The federal government, however, has not enacted legislation to conserve biodiversity on public lands or on private lands. Under the Fisheries Act, for years it has been a criminal offence to deposit deleterious substances that would destroy fish habitat--rarely has that been enforced. Anderson was Fisheries Minister as well, but failed to act against the logging companies which have contributed to the decline of wild salmon stocks. Legislation has been in place to prevent destruction of habitat but people like Anderson will not move against their corporate donors. Implementation and enforcement of the legislation has been absent.

Anderson's raising of the issue of funding-directed decision making presents the opportunity to examine budget priorities. The federal government has spent billions promoting the biotechnology, and nuclear energy industries and will soon have to spend

billions attempting to reverse the environmental devastation caused by those two industries.

No environmental group calling for protection of habitat of endangered species can be accused of catering to its funders. Unfortunately, as a result of the poor environmental performance of all governments that have been in power across Canada, there is no end to the issues that environmental groups have to deal with and would like to leave behind. For example, David Anderson, when in Victoria during the municipal elections stated that there was no reason to have sewage treatment in Victoria, even though tons of raw waste are pumped into the marine environment daily. The Federal government has just renewed the Nanoose agreement which will continue to allow American nuclear armed and nuclear-powered submarines into Canadian waters. The Federal government also is permitting plutonium, in the form of MOX from dismantled American nuclear weapons, to be tested for use in CANDU reactors. The Federal government through grants and in collaboration with provincial government and corporations has permitted over 4,500 field trials of genetically engineered crops. Anderson and his government are also currently trying to use the WTO to set aside the French ban on imports of Canadian-mined asbestos. It and the provincial governments still permit deforestation, destruction of carbon sinks, contamination through the mining of uranium, disappearance of wild salmon stocks through fish farming, chemical contamination through emissions and effluents, etc.

() in 1998, on May 14 , I circulated the following: 1998 NOTE THIS HAS BEEN SENT TO ALL UN MISSION OFFICES IN NEW YORK call for an emergency meeting of UNGA

Thursday May 14. 1998

CALL FOR AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONDEMN ALL

PRODUCTION, AND TESTING OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

In 1945 the United Nations was formed to prevent "the scourge of war" and to "respect the rule of law", not force. In 1972, every member state of the UN made a commitment at the UN Conference on Humans and the Environment (UNCHE) to eliminate the production of weapons of mass destruction. Yet since that time, in the past 25 years, many member states of the United Nations have continued to produce and test weapons of mass destruction.

Now, in 1998, to prevent the unimaginable horrors of a war fought with weapons of mass destruction, the United Nations General Assembly

must call for universal and complete banning of all production and testing of weapons of mass destruction. All member states of the United Nations must embark upon a truly universal and comprehensive test ban with the abandonment of all those other "technical means" to bypass the current treaty.

"Subcritical tests and computer simulations made possible by huge investment of billions in lab facilities (e.g. Livermore and Barp in France) enabling development of ever more sophisticated nuclear weapons is a vertical proliferation worse than the horizontal one India constitutes. Both, risk closing our window of opportunity for ridding the world of nuclear weapons" (personal communication, Phyllis Creighton)

"India condemned the CTBT as discriminatory, saying that it (the treaty) would do nothing to move the nuclear weapon states towards nuclear disarmament or end weapons development.... India..., however, / has been shown to be correct in many of its claims. The nuclear powers blocked all agreement of even small moves on nuclear disarmament at the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) preparatory committee meeting last week in Geneva. Rather than pursuing their legal commitment under the NPT to disarm, the nuclear weapon states are continuing with the status quo, testing in laboratories and upgrading their designs." (Niki Kortvelyessy, European Federation of Green Parties, Press release issued May 11, 1998)

The United Nations General Assembly must appoint an international inspection team not from countries that themselves have weapons of mass destruction, but from countries that have "clean hands". The United Nations must play a leading role in condemning all production and testing of weapons of mass destruction, and ensure there is a serious inspection of all sites of weapons of mass destruction including

sites belonging to member states of the Security Council.

In 1970, Canada supplied India with a research reactor, CIRUS, fueled by plutonium which Canada also supplied. On May the 18th, 1974 India exploded a nuclear device about the size of the Nagasaki bomb. The IAEA was unable to monitor the Indian use of CIRUS because it was not safeguarded, i.e. not under the aegis of responsibility of the IAEA.

During various disarmament conferences in the late 1960s the Canadian delegation at the UN was repeatedly warned by other nations of the use to which the CIRUS plutonium was really directed. In the United Nations

Disarmament conferences of May 1965 and July 1965 in Geneva the Indian representative hinted that India's only alternative to the October 1964 Chinese atomic explosion was to build a bomb. In 1971 Prime Minister Trudeau traveled to New Delhi to discuss the issue of the CIRUS reactor with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He accepted Indian promises of maintaining a peaceful nuclear energy program. (Information drawn from Dr. Fred Knelman's "Nuclear Energy the Unforgiving Technology" (1978) and Ron

Finch's "Exporting Danger").

For the purpose of eliminating these weapons, there must be unconditional access to all sites of weapons of mass destruction, and the banning of all further export of civil nuclear technology. This is a time for reflection and for actions that truly eliminate the existence of weapons of mass destruction to remove the threat or use of these weapons. No state should be exempt from inspection.

"It is not just nuclear tests which threaten us. It is weapons of mass destruction and war itself. I would advise that the "Middle Size Powers" intervene between the five nuclear powers, India, and Pakistan to resolve this immediate problem. Hopefully the resolution will include genuine

disarmament by the "super" powers, India, and Pakistan in exchange for signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty." affirmed Dr. Rosalie Bertell.

"We need a more effective United Nations with a greatly strengthened NGO component that can express the revulsion felt by most citizens of these nations" stated Dr. Eric Fawcett

"In the words of Dr. Helmut Burkhardt, 'True disarmament must have the force of International law', and that's why we are calling for this emergency meeting of the United Nations General Assembly." said Dr. Joan Russow.

For further information Please contact
Joan Russow (Ph. D)

1-250-598-0071

CANADA'S ROLE IN THE SPREADING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN INDIA

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Joan Russow (PhD)

1-250-598-0071

() THAT in 1998 on December 25 , I circulated

Lest we forget

1998 recirculated 1992 URGENCY OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION

A culture of peace through education is premised on the acknowledgement of the urgency of the global situation.

URGENCY OF THE GLOBAL SITUATION

SINCE 1992 THERE HAS BEEN CONTINUED RHETORIC AND LITTLE ACTION. THE GLOBAL SITUATION IS INCREASINGLY URGENT:

(1)

IMPACT OF CONTINUED IMPOSITION OF CONSUMPTIVE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

- Continued stress on global ecosystem from the pattern of over-consumptive development in industrialized countries
- Continued deterioration of the global environment and aggravation of poverty caused by unsustainable patterns of consumption

- Continued failure to reduce the ecological footprint through continued adherence to the consumptive model of development
- Continued elimination of the ecological heritage of future generations, and depletion of resources upon which future generations depend
- Continued reliance on economic growth paradigm as the solution to global problems
- Continue negative impact of structural adjustment programs based on the imposition of over-consumptive model of development
- Continued promoting of socially inequitable and environmentally unsound employment and development
- Continued failure to redefine “development” in equitable and ecological terms
- Continued failure to link health to over-consumption and inappropriate development

(2)

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AND DENIAL OF BASIC RIGHTS AND NEEDS

- Continued inequitable distribution of natural resources
- Continued inequality/inequity between "developed" , “developing” and "underdeveloped" states
- Continued gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries
- Continued lack of fulfillment of basic needs, and failure to guarantee the right to food, right to shelter, right to education, right to health care
- Continued lack of access to basic sanitation and adequate waste disposal services
- Continued lack of access of poor to suitable arable land
- Increased use of manipulative Biotechnology
- Increased introduction of genetically modified food
- Increased control by Multi-National Agri-Food, Pharmaceutical, and Petro-chemical companies world’s food supplies
- Continued unethical patenting of seeds by multinationals

- Continued experimentation in the human genome project
- Increased corporate control of their crop varieties
- Increased production of “genetically modified organisms”^{2.20}
- Increased deterioration of public health system, public health spending and privatization of health care systems
- Continuing spread of communicable infections

(3)

DETERIORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH

- Continued failure to address and prevent environmentally-induced diseases, and continued impact on health from environmental degradation
- Increased impact on health and environment from toxic and hazardous chemicals
- Continued adverse health and environmental effects of transboundary air pollution
- Continued transferring and trafficking in toxic, hazardous including atomic substances, activities, and waste that are dangerous to health and to the environment
- Continued risks of damage to human health and the environment from transboundary hazardous waste
- Increased generation and transboundary movement of hazardous waste causing threat to human health and environment
- Continued relocation or transfer to other states of activities and substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health
- Continued awareness of the harm of exporting banned or withdrawn products on human health
- Increased deterioration of the environment and health through anthropogenic actions
- Continued ecological and human health effects of environmentally destructive model of development
- Continued use of banned and restricted pesticides designated as being hazardous to human and environmental health

- Increased resistance of antibiotics

(4)

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF NATURE

- Continued loss of biological diversity
- Continued threat to genetic diversity
- Increased deforestation and land degradation
- Increased soil erosion
- Increased desertification
- Increased loss and degradation of mountain ecosystems
- Increased erosion and soil loss in river basins
- Increased watershed deterioration
- Increased marine environment degradation
- Increased vulnerability of marine environment to change
- Increased risk of impact from increase in sea level
- Increased of carbon sinks
- Increased impact of global climate change
- Increased potential of climate change
- Increased depletion of the ozone layer, and increased ultraviolet radiation
- Increased threats to the ecological rights of future generations
- Increased environmental damage from waste accumulation
- Unprecedented Increase in environmentally persistent wastes
- Continued trafficking in toxic and dangerous products
- Continued export to developing countries of substances and activities that are banned or restricted in country of origin
- Increased generation of nuclear wastes
- Increased Loss of biodiversity through ecologically unsound practices
- Increased ignoring of carrying capacity of ecosystem

- Continued violation of collective human rights through dumping of toxic, hazardous and atomic wastes is a violation

(5)

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Continued violation of human rights on the basis of gender, sexual orientation, family structure, disabilities, refugee or immigrant status, aboriginal ancestry, race, tribe, culture, ethnicity, religion or socioeconomic conditions
- Continued violations of human rights through the following activities:
 - Mistreatment, and hasty judicial procedures
 - Lack of respect for due process of law (access to a lawyer or visiting rights)
 - Arbitrary detentions
 - In camera trials
 - Detention without charge and notification to next of kin
 - Lack of defence counsel in trials before revolutionary courts and
 - Lack of the right of appeal
 - Ill-treatment and torture of detainees
 - Torture of the cruelest kind and other inhuman practices
 - Widespread routine practice of systematic torture in its most cruel forms
 - Wide application of the death sentence
 - Carrying out of extra-judicial executions
 - Orchestrated mass executions and burials
 - Extra judicial killings including political killings
 - hostage taking and use of persons as 'human shields'
 - Constitutional, legislative and judicial protection, while on paper, are revealed as totally ineffective in combating human rights abuses
 - Extreme and indiscriminate measures in the control of civil disturbances
 - Enforced or involuntary disappearances, routinely practiced arbitrary arrest and detention, including women, the elderly and children

- Abuses of political rights and violation of democratic rights
- Unfair elections
- Activity against members of opposition living abroad
- Harassment and suppression of opposition politically
- Suppression of students and strikers
- Targeting by terrorists of certain members of the press, intelligentsia, judiciary and political ranks
- Failure to grant exit permits
- Increased migration of populations of migrants, refugees and displaced persons
- Continued critical situation of children
- Continued concern about discrimination against women continues despite Human Rights instruments
- Continued barriers faced by women
- Continued female genital mutilation and other harmful practices
- Denial of fundamental rights and freedoms
- Suppression of freedom of thought, Media and religion and conscience
- systemic discrimination
- Continued denial of moral and humanitarian values through religious intolerance and extremism
- Continued massive violations of human rights, ethnic cleansing and systematic rape
- Continued wars of aggression, armed conflicts, alien domination and foreign occupation, civil wars, terrorism and extremist violence
- Continued violation of human rights of women including murder, torture, systematic rape, forced pregnancy
- Continued ethnic cleansing
- Continued xenophobia
- Fear and aversion to foreigners continues throughout the world
- Continued violation of human rights during armed conflict
- Continued discrimination of and violence against women

- Continued violation against indigenous peoples
- Increased violations of the rights of refugees
- Continued insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
- Continued marginalization of specific women by their lack of knowledge of their rights and redress
- Continued Insufficient protection of the rights of migrant workers
- Continued multiple discrimination against indigenous women
- Continued gender inequities

(7)

DESTRUCTION THROUGH CONFLICT, WAR AND MILITARIZATION

- Perpetuation of the substantial global expenditures being devoted to production, trafficking and trade of arms
- Forcing developing countries to undertake inequitable structural adjustment
- Increased poverty
- Continued excessive military expenditures while basic needs are not fulfilled
- Continued massive humanitarian problems through military intervention
- Continued war crimes against humanity, including genocide ethnic massacres , and “ethnic cleansing”
- Increased human and environmental destruction through land mines
- Increased war and civilian amputees as a result of land mines
- Continued death and displacement of people through war
- Continued impact of radiation from nuclear testing on present and future generations
- Continued exposure to radiation on present and future generations
- Continued mining of uranium for use in nuclear weapons
- Continued production, proliferation and testing of nuclear arms
- Continued circulating and berthing of nuclear armed or nuclear powered vessels

)THAT 1998 on December 31, I circulated proposed resolutions for Prime Minister Jean Chretien

EXHIBIT:

1998 Circulated proposed resolutions for Jean Chretien's on New Years

I PROPOSED and circulated RESOLUTIONS TO BE ADDED TO PRIME MINISTER CHRETIEN'S NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS LIST

RESOLUTION 1

I Resolve to uphold the rule of international law in recognition of the year 1999 being the culmination of the decade devoted to the furtherance of international law

(i) I resolve to adhere to the United Nations Charter and work to prevent the scourge of war, and I thus resolve not to support the US in its disregard for international law in the bombing of Iraq and I am willing to take the US to the international Court of Justice to prevent this unilateral action from continuing

(ii) I resolve to discharge obligations under the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Arms treaty by ending the sale of CANDU reactors around the world because I am prepared to acknowledge that the sale of nuclear technology was linked to the development of nuclear arms in India and Pakistan. In addition, I resolve to phase out the mining of uranium acknowledging continued contribution by Canada to the development of nuclear weapons, and I resolve to immediately ban all circulating and berthing of nuclear powered and nuclear armed vessels from Canadian waters

(iii) I resolve to fully implement the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and thus to do the following:

a. to support a judicial inquiry into APEC and will respect any summons issued to me.

b. to support a judicial inquiry into Gustafson Lake c. to stop arresting citizens who attempt to enforce international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity by protesting the destruction of significant ecosystems such as old growth forests

(iv) I resolve to fully discharge obligations under the International Covenant of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights by ensuring all citizens' right to adequate, safe and affordable shelter, and food, and the for equal pay for work of equal value

(v) I resolve to discharge obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and thus identify conserve biodiversity, and implement the precautionary principle in order to prevent the loss or reduction of biodiversity, I therefore undertake to:

Including the following

a. Protect Endangered species

b. Ban the introduction of non native species
c. Place a moratorium on salmon aquaculture
d. Avoid and minimize the threat to biodiversity by banning all ecologically unsound practices.

e. Restructure the current environmental assessment review process so that it becomes a legitimate environmental assessment and less a project review mechanism.

f. Ban the export of water

(vi) I resolve to uphold the Food and Drug act, and to implement the precautionary principle in areas such as those related to blood products, breast implants, drugs, human implantation devices, and to hold the Health Protection Branch responsible for years of negligence

(vii) I resolve to discharge Canada's obligations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change by conserving carbon sinks and by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from 1990 levels by the year 2000 through the following actions:

a. to conserve carbon sinks by preventing all logging in old growth forests
b. to discontinue all subsidies to the fossil fuel industries and redirect federal funding to the promotion of environmentally sound renewable energy
c. to initiate a nation-wide campaign to move away from car dependency, and to redirect federal funding to the promotion of public transit

(viii) I resolve to discharge Canada's obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of the Production and Consumption of Ozone-depleting substances by phasing out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

(ix) I resolve to ratify the Law of the Seas because Canada was one of its chief proponents and one of the most influential voices in its formulation and Canada, and Canada has benefited from the agreement and it is unconscionable not to recognize the rights of other nations under the Law of the Seas

(ix) I resolve to sign and ratify the Convention on the Rights of Migrant workers and their Families

(x) I resolve to no longer undermine Convention on the Rights of Indigenous peoples, and work towards strengthening the Convention

(xi) I resolve to extend the term "other status" in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to include, in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the following grounds: sexual orientation, sexual identity, form of family

(xi) I resolve to act on the commitment at UNCED to support the development and use of environmentally sound energy by immediately ceasing all subsidies to the fossil fuel and nuclear industries, and transfer those funds into the development and use environmentally sound energy

(xii) I resolve to act on the commitment from the Rio Declaration to prevent the transfer to other States of substances or activities that are harmful to human health or the environment

(xiii) I resolve to implement the commitment made At the United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) 1992, to promote a "culture of safety" by preventing disasters. This commitment was reaffirmed at Habitat II (1996) when Canada undertook "to ensure adequate regulatory and other measures to avoid the occurrence of disasters..."

(xiv) I resolve to fulfill an expectation created through a 1981 General Assembly resolution to reduce the military budget and transfer the savings into social programs

RESOLUTION 2

I resolve to act on the commitment made at the UN conference on Women and the Habitat II conference to ensure that corporations including transnationals comply with international law including international environmental law. In addition, I resolve to discontinue all my corporate junkets where I am often flaunting Canadian industry that most countries do not need, and to seriously address the issues of human rights violations

RESOLUTION 3

I resolve to act upon a commitment in recent UN Conferences to move away from the over-consumptive model of development, reduce the ecological footprint and reject the notion that economic growth will solve the urgency of the global situation.

RESOLUTION 4

I resolve to implement the politics of Public Trust by undertaking to do the following: (i). to Promote and fully guarantee respect for human rights including labour

rights, the right to adequate food, shelter and health care, and social justice;

(ii). to Enable socially equitable and environmentally sound development; (iii). to Achieve a state of peace, justice and security; (iv). to Create a global structure that respects the rule of law; and (v). to Ensure the preservation and protection of the environment, respect

the inherent worth of nature beyond human purpose, reduce the ecological footprint and move away from the current model of over-consumptive development;

RESOLUTION 5

I resolve to revoke charters of corporations that violate human rights, cause environmental degradation, deny social justice and labour rights or contribute to conflict or war, and I resolve to abrogate NAFTA and oppose the MAI and other similar

agreements that exalt economic interests of most Canadians, and that undermine the principles of Public Trust international Law by transferring power from democratically elected government to corporations and “investors”. In addition, I resolve to ensure that corporations operate within the parameters of public principles rather than merely by the pursuit of the greatest profit. Principle and rule must drive corporations rather than being overruled by corporations

RESOLUTION 6

I resolve to move away from using the Gross Domestic Product as a measure of economic health and to recognize that it can give a grossly distorted picture of the Economic and social health of the nation unless used in conjunction with broader indicators such as Genuine Progress Indicators or the Criteria of Public Trust

RESOLUTION 7

I resolve to redirect budget allocations away from socially inequitable and environmentally unsound practices towards socially equitable and environmentally sound practices. In addition, I resolve to relocate the military budget to increase funding for health care and education.

RESOLUTION 8

I resolve to establish a policy across Canada to undertake the following:

- (i) to prevent agribusiness and pharmaceutical companies, along with other corporations involved with biotechnology, and with environmentally unsound practices from sponsoring and influencing the direction of research at University, hospitals and other research facilities
- (ii) (ii to support the efforts of organic and ecological agriculture associations in establishing organic/ecological farm practice codes, standards and certification processes, and in the preservation of seed diversity
- (iii) to phase out Agriculture Canada and other federal research support for large-scale agribusiness chemical, pesticide and genetic and other bioengineering practices and refocus support on the development of family and community scale ecological agriculture models, principles and practices such as biological soil and pest management approaches such as soil rebuilding crop rotations, companion planting, inter-cropping, and perennial polycultures.
- (iv) (iv) to phase-out federal support for college and agency agribusiness educational programmes and refocus supports on family farm and community scale co-agriculture workshops, distance education, undergraduate and graduate and diploma. vi) to increase funding to the CBC so that there will be sufficient funds to do in depth investigative reporting even though it may expose serious problems with government administration

RESOLUTION 9

I resolve to stop the production in Canada of military armaments and the international sale by Canadians of arms or major components of weapons systems. In addition, I resolve to phase out sunset industries while establishing a fair and just job transition program

RESOLUTION 10

I resolve to embark upon a “socially equitable and environmentally sound” investment campaign that supports the adherence to socially equitable and environmentally sound principles, and that promotes preventive technology i.e. doing it right the first time, ecologically as well as financially and which discourages investment in any company that does not comply with the principles in all aspects of its operation.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Joan Russow PhD

Federal leader of the Green Party of Canada

() December 31

1998 comment by Yearning

Could this be the country I had loved, honored, worked for, believed in? The general welfare was forgotten. The land had become a happy hunting ground for adventurers, profiteers, and pirates who called history bunk and used their privileged positions to promote their careers and fill their pockets at the public expense. Peace, progress, and prosperity had become scraps of raw meat, thrown to a pack of venal, military minded ravenous wolves.”

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Yeering was a staunch advocate of a "new economics," which insisted that ... economists part company with the ominous pictures of an overpopulated, starving world, prostrate before the throne of "competition," "individual initiative," "private property," or some other pseudo-god, and tell men in simple, straightforward language how they may combine, re-shape, or overcome the laws and utilize them as a blessing instead of enduring them as a burden and a curse.^[13]