

Préparation de
l'intervention
de DLP

à Copenhague

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

(WSSD)

TOWARDS A NEW ECONOMIC LOGIC

26. To put people at the center demands, in the eyes of the ICPQL, a reversal of the logic of the economic model.

If the economy is going to be put at the service of people, a new turn has to be taken. The findings and decisions of the Rio Conference as taken up by the Cairo Conference have clearly stated that the present model of development is unsustainable. (BRTL>

27. In its analysis - and on the bases of many interventions at Cairo - the ICPQL considers that the factors that create threats to human life in the future are the result of combined population growth/ wasteful patterns of consumption/ damaging technologies.

has been *Indeed, it is their joint effect that leads to*
31. ~~It is today confirmed that~~ the damage to the environment and the threat to human life on the planet through the depletion of the resources and the accumulation of wastes, ~~is the result of the joint effect of population and consumption growth.~~

The Commission considers that it is ethically unacceptable to act on population growth without acting, at the same time, on consumption growth. *and without necessarily redirecting technological choices*

the combined
28. ~~The Commission has got evidence that~~ The effects of consumption growth coupled with population growth would require an unparalleled investment in technology to prevent the environmental damage ~~to start rocketing~~. Even that is problematic. It is not sure that it would be possible to control such effects of consumption growth and of population growth ~~put together~~.

29. Fundamental resources for human life - mainly water and clean air - are becoming ever more scarce. Waste-absorbing sinks are not ~~in~~ ^{of} unlimited number and volume to allow for the dumping of growing wastes from municipal and industrial activities. *(in Cnewed)*

Production schemes
Moreover robotisation of processes will tend to create more and more situations where the human factor - labour - will be replaceable and disposable. *2*

The economic model is both ecologically and socially unsustainable.

✓ 30. The problem is not only confined to industrialised countries. It is ~~found~~ ^{found} already in the newly industrialised countries, as they are following a similar path to economic growth. The same processes tend to be accepted everywhere.

32. Though new economic theories are not yet available to redirect consumption patterns, it is imperative to come to the roots of the problem and to attempt to see its extension. Because it deals with a civilizational question. To change the *get*



ESQUEMA DE APOIO 3

ESTILOS DE LIDAR COM CONFLITOS

AGIR
de uma forma
assertiva

FORÇAR
de uma forma
destrutiva

FORÇAR
de uma forma
construtiva

CONFRONTAR

EVITAR
de uma forma
agressiva

EVITAR

ENCOBRIR

CONTRARIAR

COOPERAR

ENCOBRIR
de uma forma
masoquista

AGIR
de uma forma sub-assertiva
ou submissa
(negar-se a si própria)

patterns of consumption and production is a condition of collective survival.

33. This is why the Commission considers that a new economic perspective is needed. Unlike the euphoria that reigned in the UN system in the seventies (just after the first oil shock and the process that led to the approval of the Charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States) countries are not now searching for a path of "endogeneous development", based on their culture and tradition. On the contrary, the theory of technological "imitation" spread by the asian industrialized countries as well as the compelling mechanisms of one global economic system led to the well accepted principle that the choice in economic "models" is between integration and marginalisation.

34. We are not speaking here only of moral questions addressed to individual consciences to slow down consumption, to change their life-styles. What we refer to is the change of the very patterns of consumption, of the way offer and demand are constituted in contemporary society. What is addressed here is the "reversal of the logic" of the system.

35. The whole equation of production and consumption, inherited from the industrial revolution and transposed to unexpected levels of material performance by the informatic revolution, needs to be re-examined. The access to knowledge through well-protected patents, the Western-established prices of basic commodities, the transnational character of capital and its mobility, the vulnerability of a locally bound labour, the life-expectancy of technologies, the still external costs of wastes and by-products, the over-determination of offer and demand by marketing - all have to be scrutinized and re-orientated.

36. Immediate steps have to be taken upstream in the economic process. two of such steps are already in the line of concerns and decisions expressed and taken by the community of nations.

37. The incapacity of enforcement of the decisions taken by the system leaves the world community with a tremendous amount of unfinished business. To take stock of such decisions and to put them into practice is a must at the credibility of the UN system. This is why we think that to take account of all that has been agreed and to submit it to the public opinion everywhere is the beginning of the process.

38. The second immediate step is the study of the consequences of taking environmental costs seriously. We need an international agreement leading to the internationalisation of the costs of safeguarding the environment.

Alphen aan den Ryn, 1988

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