



## ***A Long-term Strategy for Global Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations: Concepts, Strategies, Programs and Projects***

Recommendations of the 6th Civilization Forum within the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio +20 (Brazil, Rio-de-Janeiro, 13–17 June 2012)

**T**he 6th Civilization Forum “Long-term Strategy for Global Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations: Concepts, Strategies, Programs, and Projects” was held within the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio +20. Major Forum organizer — the Pitirim Sorokin — Nikolai Kondratieff International Institute, co-organizers — the Institute for Economic Strategies, Council for Study of Productive Forces, Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, Kazakhstan National Academy of Natural Sciences, State Agency on Science, Innovations and Informatization of Ukraine, International Futures Research Academy, International Center for Dialogue and Partnership of civilizations at Lebanese University, Noosphere Spiritual Ecological World Assembly, Brazilian-Russian Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Cândido Mendes University. The Forum is organized under support of the RF Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Gorchakov Public Diplomacy Foundation.

The Forum sessions discussed the report of the international team of scientists to the Conference RIO+20 “The Foundations of a Long-term Strategy for Global Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations” as well as issues of the global energy-ecological strategy and strategy for dialogue and partnership of civilizations in science, education and culture. There were

presented the projects of construction of the intercontinental Eurasia-America transport link via the Bering Strait, setting up the Open Internet University of Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations, arrangement of an educational cruise “The Noah’s Ark of Civilizations”, as well as monographs “Analysis of the Factors of Scientific-Technological Development in the Context of Civilization Cycles” and “World Energy 2050”.

The letter of the group of scientists (Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Brasilia, France, and Lebanon) was transmitted to UN Under-Secretary-General Sha Zukang on the establishment of the UN Institute for Global Forecasting and Strategic Planning under the ECOSOC.

As a result of the discussion, participants have formulated the following conclusions and recommendations.

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***1. Scientific Foundations of a Long-term strategy for Global Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations***

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1.1. The international team of scientists on the basis of the developed in 2007–2009 Global Forecast “The Future of Civilizations” for 2050, which was reported at the roundtable meeting of the 64th Session of UN General Assembly on October 27, 2009 and the 4th Civilization Forum “Prospects for Development and Partnership Strategy of Civilizations” within EXPO-2010 in Shanghai on October 12, 2010, prepared a report “Foundations of a Long-term Strategy for Global Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations.”

The Report was discussed at the roundtable meeting within the 65th Session

of the UN General Assembly on June 28, 2011, at the 4th Forum of the UN Alliance of Civilizations in Qatar, on December 11, 2011, at the 5th Civilization Forum in Paris on April 12, 2012, and submitted for discussion at the 6th Civilization Forum within the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio +20.

The Forum participants endorse the work performed by the international team of scientists on the preparation of the Report and share the fundamental positions of its originators that:

— it is necessary to embark on preparations of the long-term strategy for global sustainable development based on the Report submitted by the international team of scientists;

— the development of a long-term strategy should be based on the need for a balanced response to new challenges of the 21st century in all areas of global development— energy-ecological, demographic, technological, economic, geopolitical and socio-cultural; and on the need for a systematic approach to overcome the cluster of global crises of the beginning of the 21st century, and to follow the path of global sustainable development from the second quarter of the century;

— the long-term strategy can be successfully implemented through the partnership of nations and civilizations, under the leading role of the United Nations, and will require the enhancement of its role in the global strategic planning and regulation.

1.2. The Forum participants endorse the basic points of the Report “Foundations of a Long-term Strategy for Global Sustainable Development based on Partnership of Civilizations” and recommend to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, UN Economic and Social

Council to consider the proposals of the international team of scientists.

The Forum participants support the point of the draft outcome document of the UN Conference that the UN and its organizations in their activities should rely to a greater extent on modern science, and recommend to establish the World Science Council under the UN Secretary-General.

1.3. The World Summits in 1992 and 2002 and the Millennium Summit in 2000 laid down the foundations for a global sustainable development strategy focused on the efficient use of world resources in the interests of the present and future generations, and determined the Millennium Goals that the global community intends to achieve by 2015. It has allowed reaching a certain progress in focusing efforts and resources to achieve these goals.

However, the Forum participants note that the depth and duration of crises and transformations taking place in the world require the development and adoption at the World Summit to be carried out of the scientifically justified long-term global strategy for sustainable development based on partnership of nations and civilizations in response to challenges of the 21st century.

Under the given circumstances, many points of the global strategy for sustainable development adopted in the last century require a system update and new approaches to meet the realities and contradictions of the 21st century. Therefore, scientists should be engaged in refining, on the basis of long-term forecasts, the system of global sustainable development goals to 2030.

1.4. The Forum participants welcome the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev to develop a long-term strategy for the future, based on G-Global principles in the context of in-

terests of all nations and civilizations and on the basis of constructive multipolarity, dialogue, consensus and tolerance.

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## ***2. The Main Objectives and Features of the Long-Term Strategy***

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2.1. The main objective of the Strategy is to focus the efforts of the progressive forces of the planet on overcoming the consequences of crises of the transitional period of the first quarter of the 21st century, and establishing in the second quarter of the century the foundations of an integral, humanistic noospheric world civilization ensuring improvement of the quality of life of population, efficiency of reproduction, eradication of poverty and hunger, establishment of “green” economy and more socially fair economic system.

2.2. This objective is realized through:

- establishing the noospheric energy-ecological mode of production and consumption, ensuring harmonious co-evolution of society and nature, improvement of the ecological situation in the world, and more effective and efficient use of mineral, water, land and other natural resources subject to the interests of future generations;

- providing differentiated demographic and migration policies aimed at overcoming the depopulation in some countries and overpopulation in the other, and at optimization of migration flows;

- assimilating the achievements of the technological revolution of the 21st century, the sixth technological mode, and increasing the growth rates of labor productivity, as well as the convergence of levels of technological development of countries and civilizations;

- accelerating the transition to the integral economic system, which is socially, noospherically and innovation-oriented and ensures overcoming of the gap between rich and poor nations, civilizations and social strata, as well as implementation of the principle of social equity in wealth distribution;

- organizing the constructive multi-polar world order based on dialogue and partnership among nations and civilizations in response to the challenges of the new century, and enhancement of the UN role in this process;

- promoting the science, increasing the creativity of education, regenerating the high culture, preserving and expanding of the national and world cultural heritage and diversity, strengthening of the moral foundations of a family and society.

• 2.3 The Forum participants proposed the leadership of ECOSOS to establish under its auspices The Institute for Global Forecasting and Strategic Planning, which could be based on the international team of scientists. The purpose of the Institute is to develop and provide an expertise of long-term global forecasts, to justify strategic goals and priorities of sustainable development for 2030 time scale, and to monitor the progress in achievement of these goals, as well as to provide advanced training of UN system's managers in the area of global forecasting, strategic planning, dialogue and partnership of civilizations.

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### ***3. The Long-term Strategy for Sustainable Energy-Ecological and Food Development***

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3.1. The beginning of the 21st century was marked by global energy-ecological and food crises. The Forum participants believe

that the strategy for energy-ecological and food partnership of nations and civilizations should be aimed at overcoming of these crises, while its ultimate goal is establishment of the noospheric energy-ecological mode of production and consumption.

3.2. According to the Forum participants, there are the following basic directions of the strategy implementation:

- establishment of "green" economy, overcome of energy-wasting, transition to energy efficiency in manufacturing, housing and public utility sector and households simultaneously with the increase in the power availability per worker and energy consumption in lagging countries;

- more efficient use of non-renewable fossil fuel resources based on new ecologically clean technologies; effective long-term efforts for ecologically balanced development of the Arctic energy resources;

- wide replacement of fossil fuel with renewable and alternative environmentally clean sources of energy;

- double reduction of the emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by the middle of the 21st century, that requires to restructure radically the energy sector, and significant reduce other types of environmental pollution;

- reduction of the deforestation of tropical forests which are the "green lungs" of the planet, reduction of losses from forest fires, and multipurpose utilization of forest resources;

- effective measures to overcome the shortage of fresh water, to supply with fresh water all countries and regions, all the world's population; development of water recycling and minimizing the discharge of untreated sewage;

- overcoming the food crisis on the basis of a more efficient use of cultivated

land and increase of their fertility; double increasing of food production by 2050 to overcome hunger in the world;

- integrated, environmentally safe processing of industrial and household wastes, especially in metropolitan areas;
- preservation and transfer to the next generations of biodiversity of the planet.

3.3. The Forum participants believe that all the pressing ecological problems can be addressed effectively only in a global scale through the global strategy for energy-ecological and food partnership of nations and civilizations. It is necessary to expand the competencies, to increase the role and responsibilities of UNEP, FAO, and the Global Environment Facility in the implementation of the strategy for energy-ecological partnership of civilizations.

The Forum participants welcome the initiatives of the Republic of Kazakhstan to establish a specialized agency under the auspices of UN for the global energy development, to implement the Green Bridge program, to hold the World Expo “Energy of the Future” in Astana in 2017, and to develop the Global energy-ecological strategy, and recommend UN Secretary General to establish a High-level Group and Scientific Group to develop a draft of this strategy to be presented and discussed at the Global Energy-Ecological Summit.

3.4. The Forum participants attach great importance to the implementation of the construction project of the intercontinental Eurasia — America transport link via the Bering Strait, viewing it as a project of the century, carried out on the basis of public-private and inter-civilization partnership. The creation of this transport link will become an effective instrument for the efficient exploitation and transportation of abundant energy resources of the

North-East of Russia and the Arctic area in general, as well as for the integrated development of the Arctic regions. The transport link will be the missed component for creation of a global land transport system, the largest transit transport corridor, uniting two hemispheres of the Earth. We call upon the governments of interested countries to show political will and, along with representatives from industry, transport, financial and business community, to engage actively in the process of implementing the Project, setting up for this purpose a special international consortium. The Forum participants support the project, considering it as a powerful tool and a crucial factor for the future uniting of continents, civilizations, nations and major companies on the basis of partnership in order to develop the utmost rich resources of the Arctic and to improve the living conditions of the peoples of the North.

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#### ***4. The Strategy of Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations in Demography, Migration and Public Health Promotion***

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4.1. The Forum participants state that since the end of the 20th century it is observed a reverse of demographic trends. The number of countries facing depopulation is increasing, while the over-population and excess of workers are maintained in other countries. The aging of population, that is growing share of the elderly and senior citizens, becomes a long-term trend. In a number of countries there is a high infant and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and other dangerous diseases. The level of expenses per capita on public health differs in hundreds of times by countries of the

world. It is increasing the flow of migrants from poor countries with excess labor to rich countries with a deficit of workers, creating inter-ethnic and inter-civilization conflicts.

4.2. The Forum participants believe that demographic problems should be solved on the basis of dialogue and partnership between nations and civilizations; development of a differentiated by groups of countries demographic policy, of a strategy of active longevity for the elderly, of a large-scale global program of public health development in poor countries with a considerable assistance from rich nations and civilizations; development of a global migration strategy that optimizes the flows of migrants, which creates conditions for employment and decreases the motivation for migration in poor countries, as well as assists migrants to adapt to new conditions of their life and work.

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### ***5. The Strategy of Innovation and Technology Partnership of Nations and Civilizations***

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5.1. The Forum participants note the signs of unfolding a global technological revolution of the 21st century, the main results of which are the establishment of the post-industrial technological mode of production, assimilation and diffusion of the sixth technological mode, humanization and ecologic-balancing of technology. This creates preconditions for a faster economic growth and improvement of labor productivity. On the basis of the technological revolution, the problems of creating “green” economy and eradicating the poverty on the planet can be solved. At the same time, the technological revolution

will be accompanied by a deepening of the process of technological polarization as the lagging countries and civilizations do not have financial and human resources for the transition of economy to a new technological basis.

5.2. The Forum participants proceed from the reason that the strategy of innovation and technology partnership among nations and civilizations should be directed at:

- the increase of innovation activity of population and enterprises, promotion of the development, dissemination and transfer of the six mode technologies to increase the growth rates of labor productivity and saving of resources, to support evolvement of a “Green Economy”;
- the prioritized development of socially and environmentally oriented technologies;
- large-scale assistance of the vanguard countries and civilizations in the technological modernization of economy of the lagging countries in order to reduce the technological polarization;
- creation of favorable environment for the assimilation of scientific discoveries, major inventions and basic innovations, and intellectual property protection;
- enhancement the role of the UN, and especially UNDP, in assisting the progress of technology on the basis of dialogue and partnership among nations and civilizations;
- formation of a global innovation system, which provides a continuous and balanced innovative upgrade of technologies in all countries and civilizations.

5.3. The Forum participants support the proposal for determining within the UN system an organization responsible for promoting technological development

and partnership, and setting up, under the aegis of such organization, of the Global Technology Foundation to promote innovative breakthrough projects and assist the lagging in the technical sense countries.

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## **6. The Partnership Strategy for Economic Development and Transformation of Globalization**

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6.1. The Forum participants have come to the conclusion that the global financial and economic crisis of 2008–2009 and its second wave in 2011–2012 showed that the industrial economic system prevailed during two centuries is undergoing a stage of decline. It is expressed in falling rates of economic growth, formation of the “bubble economy”, growing polarization of the level of economic development between rich and poor countries and civilizations, and uncontrolled domination of TNCs in the world economy and globalization processes.

6.2. The Forum participants believe that the partnership of nations and civilizations in economy and globalization should be directed at:

- accelerating the economic growth rates based on the strategy of innovation breakthrough, assimilation of achievements of the technological revolution of the 21st century, basic innovations of the sixth technological mode;

- progressive changes in the structure of economy, faster development of the real sector of economy, consumer and innovation-investment reproduction sectors while limiting the scope of extremely bloated market infrastructure, overcoming the bubble economy;

- reducing the gap between rich and poor countries and civilizations on the basis of large-scale assistance in modernizing the economy and training human resources for poor countries;

- developing an effective international financial credit and monetary systems, the regulation of world prices, limiting abuses of transnational corporations using global anti-trust laws;

- humanistic-noospheric transformation of globalization under the supervision of the institutions of global civil society in the interests of a more equitable distribution of its results (including rental income) between countries and civilizations;

- enhancing the role and responsibility of the UN Economic and Social Council, and other international economic organizations in the long-term forecasting and regulation of development of the world economy under strengthening of the scientific foundations and democratic principles in their activities, taking into account the interests of all countries and civilizations.

6.3. The Forum participants support the proposal to increase the role of ECOSOC in the development and implementation of a global economic strategy that meets the interests of the majority of the population of the planet and allows the pursuance of an effective global anti-crisis policy.

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## **7. The Strategy for the Establishment of the Multipolar World Order Based on Dialogue and Partnership among Nations and Civilizations**

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7.1. The Forum participants state that the realignment of the geopolitical architecture at the end of the 20th — early 21st

centuries, the depth of the crisis shocks of the first quarter of this century, aggravation of local conflicts between nations and civilizations, a danger of the spread of international terrorism dictate the need for a system of the world order based on dialogue and partnership of nations and civilizations, and ensuring peace and security in all corners of the planet, and the implementation of pressing democratic reforms.

7.2. The Forum participants uphold a principal stand that the main areas of this strategy are:

- development of the system of constructive multipolar world order, based on the recognition of equality and taking into account the interests of the major centers of economic and geopolitical forces, civilizations and nations on the principles of their dialogue and partnership;

- the elevation of the UN's role as the world democratic body of dialogue and partnership among all nations and civilizations of the world, strengthening its peace-keeping role in solving rising conflicts, the transformation of the UN and its organizations to enhance its strategic role;

- enhancement of coordination of regional inter-governmental and inter-civilizational associations as local centers for dialogue and partnership among nations and civilizations in the regional context;

- formation of a system of a global law for the regulation of critical areas of international activity, as well as bodies for dispute resolution and support of the implementation of global rules of law;

- establishment under the aegis of the UN of the international forces to maintain peace, security and rules of law on the planet and to response to the emergencies;

- renunciation of the use of wars to resolve conflicts between nations and civilizations, prohibition (under international control) of the spread and use of existing and creating new weapons of mass destruction.

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## ***8. The Strategy of Dialogue and Partnership in Science, Education, Culture and Morality***

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8.1. The Forum participants recognize that the end of the 20th — early 21st centuries are characterized by a global crisis in the socio-cultural area, the fall of the creative and predictive power and prestige of science, extreme pragmatization of education and commercialization of culture, undermining the moral foundations of family and society, and the growing threat to cultural and civilizational diversity.

8.2. The Forum participants endorse the recommendations of the 5th Civilization Forum in Paris “The Long-term Strategy for Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations in Science, Education and Culture” and iterate that to resist these dangerous trends, it is necessary to develop and implement a global strategy of dialogue and partnership among nations and civilizations in science, education, culture and morality, including the following areas:

- enhancement the role of science in a knowledge-based society; preservation, enrichment and transmission to future generations of the world scientific heritage; fostering the formation and spread of the post-industrial scientific paradigms and achievements of the coming scientific revolution of the 21st century; support of scientific discoveries and major inventions; the provision of large-scale assis-

tance to the lagging countries in strengthening the scientific capacity;

- synthesis of the achievements of scientific, education and information revolutions to improve the fundamentality and creativity of education, to facilitate continuing and distance education, and to transfer accumulated and enriched knowledge and skills to future generations;

- revival of high culture, preservation and transmission to the next generations of the world cultural heritage and cultural diversity, promotion of artistic creativity of children and youth of all nations and civilizations, preservation of linguistic diversity, multi-faceted cultural exchange, civilizational, cultural and historical tourism;

- consolidation of the efforts of representatives of religions, men of science, culture, educators and mass media in strengthening the moral foundations of family and society, in overcoming the trends to moral degradation, violence, drug addiction, alcoholism; education of the younger generation in the spirit of kindness, mutual respect, solidarity, tolerance, and humanistically noospheric morals;

- development and implementation under the leading role of UNESCO as a head organization of UN for cooperation in the sphere of spiritual reproduction, of a long-term strategy of dialogue and partnership of civilizations in the areas of science, education, culture and morality; development and adoption of the Universal UNESCO Declaration on the Strategy of Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations in Science, Education and Culture; formation of the Global Education Foundation under the aegis of UNESCO and the UN Alliance of Civilizations.

8.3. The Forum participants endorse the points in the draft outcome document of the Conference on strengthening the scientific-technological and innovative capacity of developing countries and transferring of advanced technologies (clause 119); on elaborating the education for sustainable development, raising the next generation in the spirit of values and interdisciplinary paired approaches needed to sustainable development (clause 100, clause 101); on admission of the diversity of cultures and civilizations and their contributions to the enrichment of humanity (clause 16), and consider it necessary to reflect these fundamental points in the draft of UNESCO Universal Declaration on the Strategy of Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations in Science, Education and Culture.

8.4. The Forum participants note the prime significance for the elaboration and implementation of the Global Strategy for Sustainable Development of the scientific heritage of V.I. Vernadsky and welcome the initiative of scientists from Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and other countries in holding scientific conferences and symposia dedicated to the 150th birth anniversary of V.I. Vernadsky, including the World Congress “Society and Nature: the Path to the Noospheric Civilization” (Saint Petersburg, September 2013).

8.5. The Forum participants support the points of the draft outcome document of the Conference on education development and the establishment of the UN High Commissioner for new generation, as well as projects to establish the Open Internet University of Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations and to arrange an educational cruise in the Mediterranean and Black Sea “Noah’s Ark of Civiliza-

tions” in 2014, and call upon the Alliance of Civilizations, the Government of Russia, France and other countries to support these projects.

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### ***9. The Strategy of Dialogue and Partnership among Nations and Civilizations and Their Unions***

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9.1. The global strategy of dialogue and partnership of civilizations determines general approaches and principles to be implemented by nations, civilizations and their unions subject to the conditions of their development, civilization distinctive features and traditions and relying on regional and national long-term strategies.

The Forum participants consider it necessary to develop regional and national long-term strategies for sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations and nations subject to their specific features.

9.2. For the civilizations of Europe (Western European, Eastern European, Eurasian) the prime strategic objectives are to overcome the growing depopulation and aging of the population; to increase self-sufficiency in energy and other natural resources and their efficient use; the balanced and environmentally sound energy resources development in the Arctic; the modernization and raise of competitive capacity of economy through the development and diffusion of the sixth technological mode, improvement the structure of economy, elimination of excessive gaps in the level of economic, technological and social development; to strengthen the mechanism of foreign policy coordination, ensuring security and

peace within the framework of the OSCE; to implement joint efforts to assimilate the achievements in science and education, as well as to preserve and expand the scientific and cultural heritage, and to transfer it to future generations.

9.3. For the civilizations of America, and Oceania (Northern American, Latin American, oceanic) and their unions the prime strategic objectives are the optimization of migration flows; technological modernization of economies and promotion of rapid modernization of lagging countries; overcoming of poverty and extreme poverty in lagging countries; strengthening the regulation of the economy and overcoming the abuses of TNCs and global financial centers; strengthening the struggle against terrorism and drugs; assimilation of achievements of the scientific and education revolutions; the preservation of cultural diversity; strengthening of the moral foundations of the family.

9.4. For the ancient civilizations of Asia and Africa (Japanese, Chinese, Indian, Buddhist, Muslim and African) and their unions the prime objectives are the regulation of demographic and migration processes; effective use of energy and other natural resources, and solution of environmental issues with regard to the interests of future generations; overcoming of the technological and economic backwardness and poverty in many countries; development of scientific and educational capacity; preservation of cultural heritage and diversity.

9.5. For the unions of civilizations in the form of different groups (APEC, SCO, BRICS, and the OSCE) the prime objective is to develop mechanisms for inter-civilizational and inter-state partnership to

implement a long-term strategy for global sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations.

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### **10. Prospects for Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples**

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10.1. Having discussed the problems and prospects for sustainable development of indigenous peoples, the Forum participants note that an important condition for the preservation of civilization and cultural diversity is to create conditions for preservation and development of indigenous peoples of the North who are carriers of the value system of the Arctic (circumpolar) unique civilization — the interaction space of three local civilizations (Eurasian, Western European, and Northern American), as well as the indigenous peoples of America, Asia, Oceania and Africa.

10.2. The Forum participants support proposals on the need to develop a long-term strategy to address the pressing problems of preservation and heritage of indigenous peoples:

- development of historic-archaeological and forecasting studies on the past, present and future of indigenous peoples;
- preservation and transmission to future generations of traditional household methods and modes of life, as well as of cultural heritage and the noospheric ethics of the indigenous peoples;
  - enhancement of governmental and international support for economic, social and cultural development of indigenous peoples;
  - development of natural resources in the context of interests of the indigenous peoples, their rights to receive a share of the rental income;

- participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in municipal and regional government, public administration, governmental authorities, and international organizations;

10.3. The Forum participants consider it essential to preserve the unique Arctic (circumpolar) civilization, traditional economy and mode of life of indigenous peoples of the North, and support the proposal to establish in Yakutia the real-virtual museum of the Arctic civilization and to develop the Arctic civilization tourism.

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### **11. Closing Provisions**

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11.1. The Forum participants authorize the Forum Organizing Committee to notify these recommendations to the Preparatory Committee of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, UN leaders, governments of Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Brasilia and other countries, and to publish them and post on the Internet.

11.2. The Forum participants recommend publishing its papers and these Recommendations in the Issue № 4 of the journal “Partnership of Civilizations” in Russian and English.

11.3. The Forum participants express their sincere gratitude to the organizers of the Forum for a great job of preparing and holding, and publishing a special issue of the international scientific-practical journal “Partnership of Civilizations”; to the Gorchakov Public Diplomacy Foundation for supporting the Forum; and the Brazilian-Russia Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Tourism and Cândido Mendes University — for the warm welcome and hospitality.