

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF A LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT BASED ON PARTNERSHIP OF CIVILIZATIONS**

Report of the international team of scientists to the UN Conference on sustainable development
RIO+20 (abridged version)

Moscow-SKII-2011

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**THE FOUNDATIONS OF A LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT BASED ON PARTNERSHIP OF CIVILIZATIONS**

Under the editorship of Professor Yuri Yakovets

Moscow-SKII-2011

The Foundations of a Long-Term Strategy for Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations. Report of the international team of scientists to the UN Conference on sustainable development RIO+20 (draft). Under the editorship of Professor Yuri Yakovets, M.:SKII, 2011.

The Report of the international team of scientists to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is based on the Global Forecast "The Future of Civilizations" for 2050 which was presented at the Roundtable "The Future of Civilizations and Partnership Strategy of Civilizations" within the 64th session of the UN General Assembly (New York, UN Headquarters, 27.10.2009) and at the 4th Civilization Forum within EXPO 2010 (Shanghai, 12-14 October 2010).

The report validates the need to develop a long-term global strategy for sustainable development, adequate to the realities of the 21st century based on partnership of civilizations, determines the goals of this strategy, institutions and mechanisms for its implementation. It addresses the nodal directions of the strategy – energy-ecological, demographic and migration, innovation-technological, economic, socio-cultural, and geopolitical. The distinctions of strategies are set forth by groups of local civilizations (Europe, America and Oceania, Asia and Africa) and their unions. The Appendices include the draft recommendations of the 5th and 6th Civilization Forums and global programs focused on the partnership of states and civilizations (innovation and technology, energy and ecological, food, medical, scientific, educational, migration, transport, etc.), as well as a global balances and models.

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Foreword. The World Civilizations in the Face of New Challenges: a Vision of Scientists

Ever since the 1992 World Summit in Rio de Janeiro identified the foundations for a global strategy for sustainable development, the world has changed radically. New challenges very dangerous for humanity's future have emerged to be given adequate, scientifically sound and effective answers. And to do so in the coming years, otherwise the avalanche of global crises hit the planet can lead to irreversible changes and catastrophic consequences. The reversal of secular trends and trajectories are taking place, chaos and the alternativity of the future are increasing. The elite of global and local civilizations will have to mobilize their mind, will and courage to move away from the brink of the precipice, to adopt and implement the only correct strategically decisions that will ensure a secure future for the present and future generations.

What are these new challenges which were not known or hardly be noticeable two decades ago?

First, the changing nature of the interaction between society and nature. For millennia, nature has been a wet nurse, a favorable habitat for humanity and its development, an inexhaustible source of energy, materials, food, the center, a unique in space, of favorable living conditions for humans and the surrounding biosphere. The natural factor was an important source of economic growth, improving the level and quality of life.

In the new century the situation radically changes. The scale of the impact of the rapidly expanding human population on natural processes has become so considerable and tangible, that the natural factor is becoming the limitation of growth and development. The areas of arable land are shrinking, the best mineral deposits are being exhausted, rain forests - green lungs of the planet are quickly being cut down. In many regions, there is a growing scarcity of fresh water. Powerful greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have become one of the factors of adverse climate changes. The phantom of the global ecological catastrophe about which Vladimir Vernadsky, Nikita Moisseyev and other scientists persistently warned, is becoming a reality. The planet is affected by energy and ecological crisis of the early 21st century.

It becomes the environmental imperative the transition to the noospheric civilization, union of Mind, Labor and Freedom of peoples and civilizations, social classes and generations to counter growing threats and to ensure harmonious co-evolution of society and nature. This will require radical changes not only in production and geopolitical relations, but also in mindset and lifestyle of every family, every person. It is the only way to ensure the conditions for sustainable development both globally and nationally and regionally.

Second, the development conditions of the human are changing. For extremely short in a geological time scale, it embraced and transformed the entire planet, increased the number with an unusual speed: in the second half of the 20th century only the number of the people on the planet grew in 2.4 times. This increased the pressure on natural resources and the environment, but also ensured the influx of young, innovative active labor force - the main source of the economic growth. As a result, for the same half-century the volume of created wealth (gross domestic product) has grown in 6.2 times (3.7% average of the product) and per capita - in 2.6¹ times. The Earthlings began to live better and richer.

In the 21st century the trends of population dynamics are changing. **Population growth rates are falling** - from 2.02% of average annual in 1965-1970 up to 1.26% in 2001-2005 and 0.34% in the UN medium variant population projection in 2045-2050 years - almost 6 times for 80 years. The number of countries facing depopulation is increasing; if the current trends persist, the world will be affected by depopulation from the third quarter of the 21st century. This is welcomed by

¹ World Economy. Global Trends for over 100 Years. M.:Ekonomist, 2003. P. 497, 503, 507, 511.

environmentalists – as the load on the environment decreases. But at the same time it creates a **tendency of aging population**: the median age rose from 22.1 years in 1970 to 26.6 years in 2000 and will increase under the UN medium variant projections up to 38.4 years in 2050², by 74% for 80 years. If this trend continues, then in a half a century later, in 2100, the average age of the earth dwellers will reach 55 years and approach retirement age. This means the deterioration of population age structure - reducing the proportion of working age, children and juveniles, an increase in the proportion of people aged 60 and older from 8.1% in 1950 and 9.9% in 2000 to 21.9% in 2050³. The growth rates of the employed - the main factor in GDP growth, are falling, a demographic pressure on the employed is growing, a conflict of generations is maturing. The share of innovation active young generation is dropping, while the share of the conservative older generation is growing.

Another dangerous trend - **demographic polarization**. In more developed countries a labor shortage is growing, in the least developed - its excess. The population in less developed regions will increase from 4.92 billion in 2000 to 7.87 billion in 2050 - up to 60%, in the least developed - from 677 million to 1,672 million - in 2.5 times , whereas in the more developed regions from 1.19 to 1.28 billion - by 6.7% only. Hence, the rapidly **growing flow of international migration**, aggravating the ethnic conflicts and conflicts between civilizations in the recipient countries.

The global demographic crisis changes the approaches to population and migration policy. If in the postwar period, efforts of the global community were aimed at limiting population growth, family planning, and considerable successes were achieved, but now in the countries affected by depopulation, and then on a global scale the goals are being changed to the opposite: there is a need to provide a moderate growth in population, to maintain the birthrates, the increase in the number of children per family, to establish conditions to reduce migration flows. This requires a new global demographic and migration policy.

Third, there are changes in technological conditions and factors of human development. The Industrial Age was characterized by a rapid scientific and technological progress - the basis of productivity growth. In the 20th century, the labor productivity, GDP at PPP (purchasing power parity) per person employed, grew 5 times⁴. This was facilitated by the technological turns, scientific and technical revolution of the 3rd quarter of the 20th century, changes in the generations of technology and technological orders. However, by the end of the century the growth potential based on the industrial technological mode of production began to peter out, productivity growth fell from 3% in the 50 years up to 1.1% in the 90 years. The global technological crisis is the forerunner of the new technological revolution of the 2nd quarter of the 21st century. Its mission is not only to raise the growth rate of labor productivity based on technologies of the sixth order, but also to overcome the catastrophic gap in the technological development between rich and poor countries and civilizations. This will require the development and implementation of the global technology strategy, which has so far been paid little attention by the UN and other international organizations.

Fourth, the global economic crisis of 2008-2010 has highlighted the fundamental **drawbacks of the late-industrial economic system** and neoliberal globalization. Rapidly growing financial flows of fictitious, virtual capital have got out of control of society, become increasingly parasitic, speculative in nature, and broken away from the movement of the real economy. The GDP growth rates are falling, the gulf is increasing between rich and poor civilizations, countries, social strata, the gap between the "golden billion" (high-income countries) and the

² World Population Prospects, The 2008 version. Vol.1 New York: UN, 2009. P.48.

³ Ibid. P.52, 54,56.

⁴ World Economy. Global Trends for over 100 Years. P. 441.

pole of poverty (about a billion people) in terms of gross national income per capita reached 74 times in 2007 in current prices and 31 times by PPP⁵, and under the global crisis, the gap has grown even more. This is a tinderbox with the burning wick not only under the global economy, but also the global world order.

The burning need is formation of a **new global economic strategy** aimed at the establishing of the integral economic system and transformation of globalization, at overcoming the gap between rich and poor, real control of the global civil society and its institutions over the activities of TNCs and world financial centers, to increase stability in the dynamics of financial flows, prices, and exchange rates.

Fifth, the notable and largely irreversible **changes occur in the field of spiritual reproduction** - in science and education, culture and morals, in the system of civilizational values. The **world science**, which for centuries has been the primary source of technological progress and economic growth is in a protracted deep crisis, its creative and prognostic power, prestige of science in society is falling. The prevailing current industrial scientific paradigm has exhausted its potential, and in many respects it does not meet the realities of the 21st century. The preconditions for a new scientific revolution are maturing, the outcome of which will be the emergence and spread of the post-industrial scientific paradigm⁶.

The education system is over pragmatized and commercialized, is focused on knowledge and skills of the 20th, instead of the 21st century, bringing up not enough an eagerness to basic innovation and the ability to implement them. It is coming a revolution in education, synthesized with the scientific, information and technological revolutions in order to prepare new generations to the real conditions of life and work in the 21st century. It lies ahead to overcome the gap in education between rich and poor countries and civilizations.

The global information revolution has got in wrong the **spheres of culture and morality**. The new generation is imposed on mass unified pseudo-culture, moral degradation. A threat of loss of the world cultural heritage, cultural and civilizational diversity is growing. The moral foundations of family and society are crumbling, and attempts of world religions to confront these destructive tendencies, give little effect.

All these trends are signs of **crisis and decay of the sensate socio-cultural order** Pitirim Sorokin cautioned about. He also validated the prospect of becoming an integral socio-cultural system⁷. This will require a new and effective strategy for socio-cultural partnership of civilizations being implemented by UNESCO⁸.

Finally, **sixth, the geopolitical architecture has radically changed**. It is the thing of the past the rivalry between two world systems led by superpowers - the U.S. and the USSR. But the new world order has not yet formed nor have its outlines clearly defined. The crisis of 2008-2010 has clearly showed the inconsistency of the concept of the unipolar world order and global domination of one superpower. In the foreground is not the confrontation of social systems, but relations between 12 local civilizations of the fifth generation. A choice between two scenarios is required in a cluster of global crises - the confrontation of civilizations with the growing threat of their conflict and clashes or dialogue and partnership in response to the challenges of the 21st century. It is becoming increasingly clear that a cluster of global crisis can be overcome only on the basis of partnership of civilizations, a fairly sustainable global development is ensured, the

⁵ World Development Indicators. 2009. Washington: The World Bank, 2009. P. 16.

⁶ Yakovets Yu.V. The Great Scientific Revolution of the 21st Century. M.: SKII, 2010.

⁷ Sorokin, Pitirim. The Basic Trends of Our Times. M.: Nauka, 1997.

⁸ Ossipov G.V., Kuzyk B.N., Yakovets Yu.V. The Prospects of Socio-Cultural Dynamics and Partnership of Civilizations. M.:INES, 2007. www.kuzyk.ru.

optimistic, innovation-based-breakthrough scenario is carried out.

All the above mentioned six areas of radical transformations strongly suggests that the **Global Strategy for sustainable development worked out in 1992 and partially amended in 2002** is largely outdated, does not meet the realities and challenges of the 21st century. An urgent need for awareness of the effect of transformations taking place has arisen, elaboration, adoption and implementation at the global level of a **long-term global strategy for sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations**. Of course, not only of civilizations, but also states, social strata and generations. On the banner of the vanguard forces of the new century, one word – is written "**partnership**". It is multi-factorial and diversified, defines the principal vector of movement, tension of mind, strength and will of people, nations and civilizations.

The awareness of the essence of deep transformations that have affected the world, identification of the best ways to implement them, formation of the system of goals of a long-term global strategy - is a **historical mission of science**. Rather, the part that focuses on the post-industrial scientific paradigm adequate to realities of the world rapidly changing.

It should be noted that the cornerstones of the post-industrial paradigm were laid as far back as in the 20th century - in the works of Pitirim Sorokin and Nikolai Kondratieff, Vladimir Vernadsky and Alexander Tchizhevsky, Alexander Bogdanov, and Nikolai Berdyayev, Joseph Schumpeter and Fernand Braudel, Simon Kuznets, and Wassily Leontief, Daniel Bell and Alvin Toffler and many other scientists with a long and bold horizon of vision. It is historically so happened that the **epicenter of a breakthrough to a new paradigm has shifted to Russia**. This was facilitated by several factors.

First, it is a feature of the Russian mentality and creative education - the ability to abstract, cross-disciplinary vision and thinking not limited by prevailing dogmas and professional narrowness, latitude and range of vision, ability to think critically and to find unexpected solutions to unconventional puzzles.

Second, it is openness and sensitivity to the different approaches and visions, the ability to integrate different viewpoints on a multifaceted reality, to find cross-disciplinary approaches and a propensity to create a system from medley elements, a synergistic approach.

Third, this is energy of crisis: a deep civilizational crisis of the 90s of the 20th century liberated thinking from stereotypes and encouraged to seek and find fundamentally new approaches and ways of solving the acute painful problems.

For these reasons, since the late 80s in Russia, it is seen a large surge of scientific inquiry that V.I. Vernadsky called the "explosion of scientific creativity" - at least in the social sciences. Like mushrooms after a warm rain, scientific and public organizations grew, including the Association "Forecasts and Cycles", the International N.D. Kondratieff Foundation, Center for Social Sciences at Moscow State University, Institute for Economic Strategies, Research Division of Cycles and Forecasting of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, International Pitirim Sorokin - Nikolai Kondratieff Institute and others.

Scientific schools developing a new paradigm have formed. These include the School of Russian Cyclicalism, civilization, integral macro-forecasting, philosophy of Economy.

Dozens of monographs, which systematically set out the approaches of these research schools were published: Yu.V. Yakovets "The Foresight of the Future. The Paradigm of Cyclicity 1991)," "At the Cradle of a New Civilization"(1992), "The History of Civilizations" (1995, 1997), "Cycles. Crises. Forecasts" (1999), "The Russian Cyclicalism: a New Vision of the Past and

Future" (1999, published in the USA), "The Past and the Future of Civilizations" (2000, USA), "Globalization and the Interaction of Civilizations" (2001, 2003) "The Epochal Innovations of the 21st century" (2004), "The Global Economic Transformations of the 21st Century" (2011); B.N Kuzyk and A.I. Ageyev "Russia in Space and Time. History of the Future" (2004); B.N. Kuzyk and Yu.V. Yakovets "Civilizations: Theory, History, Dialogue and the Future" (New York: INES, 2006-2010, 6 volumes), "Russia - 2050: a Strategy of Innovative Breakthrough" (2004, 2005), B.N. Kuzyk "Russia and the World in the 21st Century" (2007), etc.

Scientists in Russia and other countries representing 6 local civilizations based on the Global Forecast "The Future of Civilization" for 2050 (published in 10 parts in 2008-2009, and placed on the web site www.globfuture.newparadigm.ru) have developed the foundations for the strategy in the form of the Report of the International team of scientists that will be presented at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio +20 in Brazil in 2012

It is envisaged to hold the first discussion of the draft report at the UN Information Centre in Moscow on 15.03.2011, and then deliver the report at a number of regional forums and conferences in Lebanon, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and China.

The draft report is scheduled to discuss in June 2011 in New York at the round table within the 65th UN General Assembly session and in September 2011, at the 5th Civilization Forum at the headquarters of UNESCO.

After finalizing in the context of discussions the Report will be published and placed on the Internet, presented to the participants of the UN Conference in Brazil in 2012, so that it can be taken into account in the document-drafting of the Rio +20 Conference.

Thus, the global scientific community - at least that part which is based on a post-industrial-scientific paradigm fulfills its historic mission, the debt to the past, present and future generations: to present the global political elite with their vision of occurring and coming radical transformations in the world, changing the face of the planet, and their recommendations on ways to overcome the obstacles along the way and contradictions, relying on the energy of dialogue and partnership of civilizations, interests of all humanity, present and future generations.

It is clear that the multisyllability of situations, multi-variance of future trajectories and various approach of various scientists to assess crisis situations and ways of their solution do not allow an unambiguous, coherent response to the urgent issues of the present and future of civilizations. We have kept the author's approach to sections of the Report and do not rule out the different opinions of their authors to those or other issues. Thus, we provide the international and government leaders with the opportunity to choose one or another position. The future will show which one is closest to reality.

We do not flatter ourselves that political and business leaders, international officials and even scientists will easily receive our ideas and recommendations and will embark on their implementation enthusiastically. The radically new always encounters barriers of misunderstanding and resistance. But the severity of global contradictions, and most importantly - a generational change which is underway, will encourage the leaders to seek fundamentally new ways of resolving the tangle of deep global contradictions, and recommendations proposed by scientists may happen to be a lodestar for such leaders.

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The UNESCO Universal Declaration of Long-Term Strategy of Dialogue and Partnership among Civilizations in Science, Education and Culture

**Draft Recommendations of the 5th Civilization Forum
(Paris, UNESCO headquarters, September 15, 2011)**

The 5th Civilization Forum participants at the UNESCO headquarters having discussed the Report on the Foundations of Long-Term Strategy for Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations prepared by the International team of scientists and Draft UNESCO Universal Declaration of Long-Term Strategy for Dialogue and Partnership among Civilizations in Science, Education and Culture, support the basic ideas of the Report and Draft of the Universal Declaration and recommend:

- the International P. Sorokin - Nikolai Kondratieff Institute to finalize the Report, publish, post on the Internet and submit for discussion to the 6th Civilization Forum within the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio +20 (Brazil, 2012) in order to proceed with the preparation of the draft Long-Term Strategy for global sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations to discuss further at the World Summit;
- The UNESCO Executive Board to raise at the 36th General Conference of the United Nations the point of drafting the UNESCO Universal Declaration of long-term strategy of dialogue and partnership among civilizations in science, education and culture in order to form an international group of experts with the participation of the draft originators for its finalization and submission to the discussion at the 37th UNESCO General Conference in 2013;
- the UNESCO Executive Board to consider the proposal to create the World Science Council on Long-Term Forecasting and the International Centre for integral global forecasting, strategic planning and innovative programming based on the International team of scientists.

The Forum Participants recommend that the basis for the drafting of the UNESCO Universal Declaration will be the following provisions, developed by the International Pitirim Sorokin - Nikolai Kondratieff Institute and supplemented, taking into account the discussions at the UN Information Center on 03/15/2011 and the 9th Likhachev readings on 14-15.05.20

The General Conference,

being governed by the UN General Assembly resolution of November 9, 2001 "Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations", UNESCO's Constitution and the UNESCO Universal Declaration on cultural diversity of 9 November 2001;

based on the fact that the sphere of spiritual reproduction - science, education, culture and ethics - is the greatest value of humanity and the foundation of its development and prosperity,

noting that since the end of the 20th century, the sphere of spiritual reproduction, as well as the entire global civilization is in a state of the global crisis, the recovery of which is possible only on the basis of a wave of epochal and basic innovations, which result will be the development of the post-industrial humanistically noospheric society and an integral socio-cultural system,

recognizing that the crisis surmounting and establishing an integral socio-cultural system requires the consolidation of all the progressive forces on the basis of dialogue and partnership among civilizations,

commending the work of UNESCO and its Member to promote dialogue among civilizations

and cultures, the preservation of world cultural and natural heritage, promotion of education, fostering a culture of peace and tolerance,

believes, however, that the embarking on a new historical era requires a new long-term strategy in science, education and culture on the principles of dialogue and partnership of civilizations to respond effectively to new challenges of the 21st century,

welcoming the initiative of scientists from Russia and other countries to develop a long-term global forecast of social and cultural future of civilizations and the development of scientific bases of the strategy of dialogue and partnership among civilizations in science, education, culture and ethics,

adopts the present Declaration.

Article 1. The Sphere of Spiritual Reproduction As the Common Heritage of Humanity and The Main Value

The basis of the progress of civilization, the movement from one historical epoch to another is the development of the spiritual sphere, its main elements - science, education, culture and ethics.

The sphere of spiritual reproduction is specific to each social stratum, ethnicity, nation, civilization, reflecting the peculiarities of their existence and development, and ensuring their diversity as a condition of human activity.

At the same time, the spiritual sphere, system of values are the common heritage of all humanity, the foundation of all nations and civilizations, and their dynamism and adaptation of rapidly growing population to changing conditions of existence and development.

Science, education and culture have achieved tremendous success in the industrial period, especially in the second half of the 20th century, in the relatively peaceful development, a lack of world wars.

But since the end of the 20th century, at the sunset of the industrial society, global civilization is hit by deep crises - ecological, demographic, technological, economic, geopolitical, socio-cultural. Threats to the future of humanity, the fate of civilization are increasing. The sphere of spiritual reproduction plays a key role in overcoming the cluster of global crises and building a new, humanistically noospheric civilization on the principles of dialogue and partnership of states, civilizations, social strata, and generations of people.

This requires a long-term strategy of dialogue and partnership of civilizations and its consistent implementation under the coordinating role of UNESCO to ensure the synthesis of scientific, educational and information revolutions, preserve and enrich the cultural and civilizational diversity.

Article 2. The Rise of Science and Embarking on a Science-Based Society

Science gathering together knowledge accumulated by humanity over the millennia, is going through the state of crisis due to falling a creative and prognostic power of the industrial paradigm, largely exhausted its potential. Prestige of science is falling, the growth rates of investment of the government and businesses in its development are reducing. Polarization in the distribution of a scientific potential between rich and poor countries and civilizations has increased.

reduced and business in its development. Increased

However, the crisis of science is a prerequisite and the momentum for a new scientific revolution, establishment and distribution of the post-industrial scientific paradigm that is adequate to the realities of the 21st century, formation of society based on scientific knowledge.

The strategy of dialogue and partnership among civilizations in science should be directed to:

- increasing the role of science in anticipation of the prospects for the development of society, the validation of the global and national strategies to overcome the crises and achieving the path of sustainable development;
- establishment of conditions for scientific creativity and the use of its results - scientific discoveries and inventions in the epochal, basic and improving innovations;
- demilitarization of science, concentration of its resources on addressing the issues of social, economic and environmental development of society;
- promoting the development and dissemination of the post-industrial scientific paradigm, free competition of scientific schools in search of truth;
- development of international scientific contacts and exchanges, overcoming the excessive polarization of the scientific potential on the basis of the comprehensive assistance of the vanguard countries and civilizations to the lagging on the principles of partnership;
- the use of Internet, television and other media to generalize, preservation and transmission of the world's scientific legacy to future generations.

Article 3. Increase of Creativity of Education and Giving it Universal and Continuous Nature

The system of education - general, vocational and further is the main link for mastering of accumulated knowledge and skills by new generations, constant expansion, replenishment and updating of knowledge and its application to the efficient operation in all spheres.

With all the achievements of education in the 20th century, hundreds of millions of teenagers and young people in less developed countries do not receive formal education. In many countries, vocational education is overly specialized and pragmatized, focused on the past and not on the future and does not provide sufficient fundamentality and breadth of knowledge, allowing timely adaptation to rapidly changing conditions of life, to successfully implement overdue innovations.

The main areas of dialogue and partnership of civilizations in education are:

- promoting the fundamentality and scientific approach of general, vocational and further education, development of a new scientific paradigm;
- dissemination of best practices in creative pedagogy and innovative teaching, fostering creative skills in students, ability to effectively implement innovations;
- a large-scale use in the educational process of modern information and communication technologies, creation of multilingual educational web portals and websites, TV programs and TV films, and the use of multimedia;
- development of a system of continuous (including distance and further vocational) education, the formation of multi-purpose and poly-language educational centers of new generation to help

solve the problem of innovation update of knowledge and skills of hundreds of millions of people across the globe;

- eliminating illiteracy and backwardness in education of less-developed countries, providing them with a focused partnership assistance of more developed countries, the provision of a new generation in all corners of the globe with the opportunity to receive adequate modern education and skills as the main condition for improving labor productivity and overcoming poverty, hunger, epidemics across the globe .

Article 4. The Renaissance of High Culture, Preservation and Enrichment of Cultural Heritage and Diversity

Culture in all its diversity contributes to the diversification of human and society, the expression of creative abilities of individuals, formation of ideals and moral norms, and enriches the spiritual life of human and society. Culture expresses the peculiarity of the spiritual life of ethnic groups, nations and civilizations. Cultural diversity is the basis of wealth and vitality of humanity. The unity is in diversity and diversity is in the unity - the main principles for the preservation, enrichment and transfer of the world's cultural heritage from one generation to another.

The major areas of the strategy of dialogue and partnership among civilizations in culture are:

- Overcoming the crisis of sensate culture and its effects, its over-commercialization, subordination to the interests of TNCs and monopolies;
- supporting the revival trend of high culture, based on the preservation, enrichment and transfer to the next generation of national and world's cultural heritage, preservation of cultural diversity as a basis for the wealth of the spiritual life of peoples and humanity as a whole;
- development of a system of aesthetic education, especially for children and youth, based on the principles of the revival of high culture, preservation and enrichment of cultural diversity and dialogue among cultures;
- Increased cross-cultural exchange and dialogue, including with the use of modern information technology, Internet and television, cultural, historical and civilizational tourism - domestic and international;
- Support for and preservation of folk arts, particularly of small ethnic communities, as an important part of the world's cultural heritage and linguistic diversity, because the language is voice and carrier of the system of cultural and civilizational values.

Article 5. The Key Role of UNESCO in Bringing Together the Efforts of Institutions of Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations in Science, Education and Culture

A decisive role in countering threats of the global crisis of the spiritual sphere at the sunset of sensate socio-cultural system and spiritual rebirth of humanity is played by an intensification of joint efforts of states and international organizations, civil society institutes, religious unions, based on the principles of dialogue and partnership of civilizations, states, social forces, and generations.

There is a need in scientifically validated long-term strategy of UNESCO, focused on dialogue and partnership among civilizations, states, institutions of global civil society, cultures and religions to overcome the global crisis and revive the spiritual sphere, ensuring its leading role in transformations of society in the new historical era.

An important role in solving this problem should be played by the Alliance of Civilizations and other international organizations and the movements of humanitarian and ecological nature, world and traditional religions, non-governmental organizations and unions, the media, television, cinema, Internet, and entrepreneurs.

The driving force behind the revival of the spiritual sphere of reproduction is the purposeful activity of the leaders of generation of the 20s of the 21st century, in partnership with the progressive forces of previous generations on the rise of science, giving education a creative, innovative character, and the revival of high culture.

Concrete steps and measures to develop and implement a long-term strategy of dialogue and partnership of civilizations in science, education and culture are included in the attached Action Plan to implement the Universal Declaration on the strategy of dialogue and partnership of civilizations in science, education and culture.

Action Plan to Implement the UNESCO Universal Declaration of the Strategy of Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations in Science, Education and Culture

The General Conference recommends that the Director-General of UNESCO, the governments – members-states of UNESCO, regional intergovernmental organizations, institutes of civil society, nongovernmental organizations, and unions to implement the following measures to implement the Strategy of dialogue and partnership of civilizations in science, education and culture.

1. The Development and Adoption of the Strategy

- 1.1. To discuss the draft Universal Declaration developed by international team of scientists at the Civilization Forums, research, and Internet conferences and to submit to UNESCO in 2012.
- 1.2. the UNESCO Director-General – to agree with the UNESCO member-states and submit the draft Universal Declaration and Action Plan to discuss at the 37th General Conference in 2013.
- 1.3. Based on the Declaration and Action Plan, Governments of UNESCO member-states, intergovernmental regional organizations and unions to develop and adopt in 2014-2015. national and regional action plans to implement the Universal Declaration.
- 1.4. The UNESCO Director-General to report annually to the Executive Board and every two years - the General Conference of UNESCO reports on the implementation of the Declaration and Action Plan.
- 1.5. In order to provide funding for activities outlined by the action plan, the Director- General to discuss with interested members of UNESCO, World Bank and business community and submit to the UNESCO Executive Board proposals to establish the Global Socio-Cultural Foundation under the auspices of UNESCO.

2. Action Plan for Science

- 2.1. In order to bring together the efforts of scientists in determining the prospects for the global community and validation of a strategy for sustainable development of science based on partnership of civilizations the UNESCO Director-General to establish in 2011 the World Council for long-term forecasting under the auspices of UNESCO and as its body - the International Centre for integral macro-forecasting, strategic planning and innovative programming.

2.2. The UNESCO Director-General to discuss the proposals on the organization of activities on the worldwide scientific heritage, creating an appropriate web portal, and to report on these issues to the 37th UNESCO General Conference in 2013.

2.3. In order to overcome the excessive polarization of the scientific potential the UNESCO Director-General to prepare and present the 37th General Conference in 2013, a report on measures to assist in training research human resources and development of scientific capacity in less developed countries based on partnership of civilizations and states.

2.4. To improve protection of intellectual property rights of scientists and intellectual property the Director General of UNESCO with the participation of the International Association of the Authors of Scientific Discoveries to explore the possibility of organizing the registration and legal protection for scientific discoveries and on the organization of the World Bank's scientific discoveries and to report to the UNESCO Executive Board.

3. Action Plan for Education

3.1. The UNESCO Director-General to summarize the results of the World Decade for Education Development and implementation of G-8 document of 18.07.2006 "Education for the Innovative Societies in the 21st Century" and submit to the UNESCO Executive Board in 2012, a report on the development, enhancing the creative and innovative nature of education, providing for large-scale measures to develop education and training of qualified human resources in developing countries based on partnership of civilizations.

3.2. The UNESCO Director-General to support the initiative projects to create multi-lingual Internet portals in the main branches of knowledge and expansion of further vocational education on the basis of the Global Innovation Internet University, in partnership with leading universities in the countries concerned, to generalize the experience and submit a report to the UNESCO Executive Board in 2012

3.3. To the UNESCO Director-General, together with the leadership of the Alliance of Civilizations to identify joint projects to improve the quality of general, vocational, further and distance education, including the study of theory, history, the future, dialogue and partnership of civilizations and strategy for sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations.

3.4. To support the initiative of the International team of scientists to develop a Global scientific and educational outreach program "Synthesis of Three Revolutions" and instruct the Director-General to submit to the UNESCO Executive Board in 2012, proposals for the implementation of the program.

3.5. Given the crucial role of teaching staff in developing and improving the quality of education, UNESCO Director-General with the assistance of interested countries and universities to develop and submit to the Executive Board in 2012, proposals for a program of training and further development and establishment of educational and counseling centers in less developed countries based on partnership with more developed countries.

3.6. Noting the increasing role of information and communications technologies in the educational process, the UNESCO Director-General, in cooperation with interested countries and companies to pool the experience and submit to the UNESCO Executive Board in 2013, proposals for the development of multilingual educational programs, websites and portals and their use in the general , vocational education, distance and further education.

4. Action Plan for Culture

4.1. Noting the importance of efforts for preservation of the World cultural heritage, the UNESCO Director-General and Executive Board to prepare and submit to the 37th General Conference in 2013, a report summarizing the work done and proposals for its development in the future and more active use in the educational process, the media and in the development of tourism.

4.2. Appreciating the experience of the Russian TV channel "Culture", the Director-General to examine and report to the UNESCO Executive Board in 2012, the proposals for turning the channel "Culture" into an international multi-language TV channel under the auspices of UNESCO, as well as continue to work with interested countries, to expand a series of TV films on objects of the world cultural and natural heritage, the history of civilizations, about outstanding scientists and figures of culture.

4.3. Attaching great importance to the development of international tourism to recommend to the UNESCO Director-General to examine the proposals and experience of civilizational tourism development as a mass form of dialogue among civilizations, to support the organization of the Roundtable on the issue and report the proposals to the UNESCO executive Board.

4.4. To support the initiative of the St. Petersburg Humanitarian University of Trade Unions and the Russian Federation Commission for UNESCO to hold the Likhachev readings and International Youth Festival on Dialogue among civilizations and cultures and to instruct the UNESCO Director-General to pool this experience and to submit to the UNESCO Executive Board in 2012, proposals to extend this experience in order to promote greater involvement of youth in dialogue among civilizations and cultures.

4.5. To endorse the proposals of the International team of scientists on the preparation and holding in 2013 the World Congress of figures of culture on the revival of high culture, preservation, enrichment and effective use of the world cultural heritage and instruct the UNESCO Director-General to submit to the UNESCO Executive Board proposals on this issue.

**The Foundations of Long-Term Strategy for Global Sustainable Development Based on
Partnership of Civilizations
Recommendations of the 6th Civilization Forum within the UN Conference on Sustainable
Development (Brazil, 2012)**

On the 64th session of the UN General Assembly it was adopted resolution of 24.12.2009, the "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and Decisions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development." The resolution provides for the holding of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio +20 in 2012 in Brazil. The Conference will focus on the implementation of the strategy for sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions, poverty eradication and creation of "green" economy, changing irrational patterns of production and consumption, protection and rational use of natural resource base for economic and social development, improvement of the management of these processes in each country and at international level.

An international group of scientists on the basis of the Global Forecast "The Future of Civilizations" for 2050 developed by them in 2007-2009 with recommendations for the partnership strategy of civilizations which was delivered at the roundtable within the 64th session of the UN General Assembly on 27.10.2009 and at the 4th Civilization Forum "Prospects for Development and Partnership Strategy of Civilizations within EXPO 2010 in Shanghai, 12-14.11.2010 has prepared a draft report "Foundations of Long-Term Strategy for Global Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations."

The draft report was discussed at the roundtable at the UN Information Centre in Moscow on 15.03.2011, at several regional conferences, at the 5th Civilization Forum at the UNESCO headquarters in September 2011 and submitted for discussion at the 4th Civilization Forum within the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio +20.

The Forum participants welcomed the work performed by the international team of scientist in making the Report and share the principled positions of its contributors that:

- Along with the medium-term action plan to implement Agenda 21 and decisions of the World Summit on sustainable development, which will be adopted by the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012, it is necessary to embark on making the long-term strategy for global sustainable development, relying on the Global Forecast "The Future of Civilizations" for 2050 submitted by the International team of scientists" and report "Foundations of Long-Term Strategy for Global Sustainable Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations";

- in development of the long-term strategy should be based on a balanced response to new threats and challenges of the 21st century in all spheres of development of the global community - energy-ecological, demographic, technological, economic, geopolitical and socio-cultural;

- the long-term strategy can be successfully implemented only through a partnership of states and civilizations under the leading role of the United Nations.

The Forum participants endorse the basic provisions of the Report and the Foundations of long-term strategy for global sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations and recommend the UN Conference on Sustainable Development to consider and endorse the proposals of the International team of scientists.

1. The Need for Long-Term Global Strategy for Sustainable Development

The World Summits in 1992 and 2002 and the Millennium Summit in 2000 laid the foundations for a global strategy for sustainable development focused on the efficient use of world resources with regard to the interests of present and future generations, determined the Millennium Goals, which the global community intends to achieve by 2015. It would allow achieving some success in focusing efforts and resources to achieve these goals.

The UN General Assembly in the 64th session of 24.12.2009 adopted the proposal by Brazil to host the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, which will consider measures to implement Agenda 21 and decisions of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

It is expected that the Conference will approve the Programme of Action for implementing the strategic documents previously adopted and their adaptation to new conditions of development.

However, the depth and duration of the transformations taking place in the world require the development and adoption at the next World Summit a scientific validation of a long-term strategy, global strategy of sustainable development undertaken on the basis of a partnership of states and civilizations in response to new threats and challenges of the 21st century.

At the beginning of the 21st century the world situation has changed radically. A cluster of global crises - energy and ecological, food, financial and economic, demographic, technological, geopolitical and socio-cultural – burst out. The industrial civilization concludes its two hundred year historical period; the post-industrial, integral civilization is in the throes of being born. The fifth generation of local civilizations is formed; the conflicts between them come to the fore in the economic and geopolitical spheres.

In these circumstances, many of the global strategy provision require a system update and new approaches to meet the realities and contradictions of the 21st century.

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

The main purpose of the Strategy is to focus the efforts of progressive forces of humanity to overcome the crisis shocks of the transition period of the first quarter of the 21st century and establishment, in the second quarter of the century, of the foundations of integral, humanistically noospheric world civilization ensuring the improvement of level and quality of life of population, efficiency of reproduction in all corners of the globe, eradicating poverty and overcoming hunger, the establishment of "green" economy and a more equitable economic system.

This goal is implemented through:

- the establishment of the noospheric energy and ecological mode of production and consumption, ensuring the restoration of equilibrium between society and nature and improving the ecological environment on the planet;
- differentiated demographic and migration strategy aimed at overcoming the depopulation in some countries and overpopulation in the other, and optimization of the migration flows;
- the assimilation of the achievements of the technological revolution of the 21st century, the assimilation and dissemination of the sixth technological order, convergence in the levels of technological development of countries and civilizations;
- Accelerating the transition from industrial to the integral economic system, socially, noospheric and innovation-oriented, overcoming the gap between rich and poor countries and civilizations;

- formation of the multi-polar world order based on dialogue and partnership of states and civilizations, in response to the challenges of the new century;
- the rise of science, education, high culture, preservation and enrichment of cultural and civilizational diversity.

The features of a long-term strategy are:

- civilizational approach, systemic transformation of all elements of the genotype of civilizations and all spheres of their interaction;
- the principle of partnership as the basis of the actions of states and civilizations in response to new challenges;
- a long-term horizon strategy - until the middle of the 21st century, which corresponds to the scale, intensity and duration of the radical transformations in the world.

3. The Strategy of Establishing Noospheric Energy and Ecological Modes of Production and Consumption

The beginning of the 21st century was marked by the global energy-ecological and food crises. A strategy for energy-ecological and food partnership of states and civilizations should be directed to overcome these crises.

It is necessary to overcome energy –wastefulness in developed countries, to make conversion to energy efficiency in manufacturing, housing and utilities and housekeeping, while increasing installed power per employee and energy consumption in poor countries.

It will be required a more economical use of resources of non-renewable fossil fuels, taking into account the interests of future generations, it lies ahead to implement lasting and effective measures for the balanced development of energy resources in the Arctic, replacement of fossil fuels with renewable and alternative energy sources.

It is envisaged to halve emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere by the middle of the 21st century that will require a radical restructuring of the energy sector, significantly reduce other forms of environmental pollution.

It is necessary to reduce the deforestation of tropical forests - the "green lung" of the planet, losses from forest fires, and the complex use of forest resources.

It is necessary to take effective measures to overcome the shortage of fresh water, to provide water to all countries and regions, to all the world's population, to develop water recycling and to reduced to a minimum, and eventually stop the discharge of untreated sewage.

The basis for overcoming the food crisis is a more efficient use and improvement of fertility of arable land, an increase of 1.7 times in food production by 2050 to overcome hunger in the world.

An important task is the processing of industrial and domestic waste, especially in metropolitan areas.

It requires urgent measures the preservation and transfer to the next generation of biodiversity of the planet.

All of these pressing problems can be solved efficiently only on a global scale through a global strategy for energy-ecological and food partnership of states and civilizations. It is necessary to expand the competence and the role of UNEP, FAO, International Energy Agency, Global Environment Facility in the implementation of the Strategy for energy and ecological partnership of civilizations.

4. The Strategy of Dialogue and Partnership of Civilizations in Demography, Migration and Population Health

Since the end of the 21st century it is observed a reverse of demographic trends. The number of countries hit by depopulation is increasing, while maintaining overpopulation in other, the excess of hands. The aging of population becomes a long-term trend, an increase in the percentage of aged people and seniors. In some civilizations, there is a high infant and maternal mortality, spread of HIV/AIDS and other dangerous diseases. The levels of public health expenditure differ in tens and hundreds of times across countries in the world. The flow of migrants from poor countries with excess of labor resources to rich countries with a shortage of hands is growing that produces ethnic conflicts and conflicts between civilizations.

All these problems can be solved on the basis of dialogue and partnership of states and civilizations. It is necessary to develop a differentiated demographic policy for countries with depopulation, high and normal population growth. A need for developing and implementing the strategy of active aging for the elderly is increasing. A large-scale program of health development in poor countries, with tangible assistance from rich countries and civilizations should be carried out. It is necessary to develop a global migration strategy that optimizes the flows of migrants, creates conditions for employment and weakening the motivation to migration in poor countries, helping migrants to adapt to new conditions. In addressing these issues the most important role is played by the UN Economic and Social Council, International Labor Organizations and migration policy.

5. The Strategy of Innovation and Technology Partnership of States and Civilizations

The global technological revolution of the 21st century is evolving on the planet, and its main results - the formation of the post-industrial technological mode of production, assimilation and distribution of the sixth technological order, humanization and noospherization of technologies. This will set the stage for accelerating economic growth and improvement of labor productivity on the basis of the technological revolution, it can be solved the problem of creating "green" economy, eradication of poverty on the planet. At the same time it will be accompanied by deepening of the process of technological polarization, since the lagging countries and civilizations do not have the financial and human resources for transition of economy to a new technological basis.

The strategy of the innovation and technology partnership of states and civilizations should be directed to:

- Increase in the innovation activity, promotion of assimilation, dissemination and transfer of technologies of the sixth order to increase the growth rates in labor productivity and resource conservation;
- the priority development of socially and environmentally oriented technologies;
- Provide large-scale assistance of the vanguard countries and civilizations in the technological modernization of economy of the lagging countries in order to overcome the technological polarization;

- creating an enabling environment for the development of major inventions and basic innovations, intellectual property protection;
- enhancing the role of the UN and especially UNDP in assisting the progress of technologies based and partnership of states and civilizations;
- formation of the global innovation system providing a continuous and balanced innovative renovation of technologies in all countries and civilizations.

6. Partnership Strategy for economic development and Transformation of Globalization

The global economic and financial crisis of 2008-2009 showed that the industrial economic system that prevailed for two centuries is undergoing a stage of decline that found its expression in the falling rates of economic growth, formation of "soap bubble economy", the growing polarization of the level of economic development between rich and poor states and civilizations, the uncontrolled dominance of TNCs in the global economy.

Partnership of states and civilizations in economy and globalization should be directed to:

- accelerating the economic growth through the assimilation of achievements of the technological revolution of the 21st century, basic innovations of the sixth technological order within the constraints of labor and natural resources;
- progressive shifts in the structure of economy, advanced development of consumer and innovative investment reproductive sectors of economy while limiting the extremely swollen sphere of market infrastructure;
- reducing the gap between rich and poor states and civilizations on the basis of large-scale assistance to modernize economy and human resources training for poor countries;
- developing an effective international financial credit and monetary system, regulation of world prices, limiting abuses of transnational corporations on the basis of global anti-trust legislation;
- humanistically noospheric transformation of globalization under control of institutions of the global civil society for a more equitable distribution of its results (including rent income) between countries and civilizations;
- enhancing the role of the UN Economic and Social Council, WTO, UNESCO and the international economic organizations in long-term forecasting, strategic planning of development of the world economy under strengthening the scientific foundations and democratic principles in their activities, taking into account the interests of all countries and civilizations.

7. The Strategy of Establishing a Multipolar World Order Based on Dialogue and Partnership of States and Civilizations

Realignment of the geopolitical architecture at the end of the 20th – beginning of the 21st century, the depth of the crisis shocks of the first quarter of this century, the aggravation of local conflicts between states and civilizations, crises and revolutions in 2011 in Muslim countries, a danger of the spread of international terrorism, local clashes of civilizations dictate the need for a world system based on dialogue and partnership between states and civilizations, and guaranteeing peace and security in all corners of the Earth planet, the implementation of overdue democratic reforms.

The main directions of this strategy are:

- development of a multipolar world order based on the recognition of equal rights and interests of the major centers of economic and geopolitical forces, civilizations and states, on the principles of dialogue and partnership in the prevention of arising conflicts;
- enhancing the role of the UN as a global democratic body of dialogue and partnership among all the states and civilizations, strengthening its peacekeeping role in solving conflicts that arise, the transformation of the UN and its institutions with the prospect of becoming the World Confederation of states and civilizations in the middle of the 21st century;
- intensifying coordination of activities of regional inter-governmental and inter-civilizational unions as local centers of dialogue and partnership of states and civilizations in the local context;
- creating a system of global law to regulate critical areas of international activities, as well as of dispute resolution and support enforcement of the norms of global law;
- Establishing under the UN aegis the international peacekeeping forces, security and law and order on the planet and to respond to emergencies;
- eliminating the use of wars to resolve inter-state and inter-civilizational conflicts, the implementation of internationally controlled prohibit to spread and apply existing and creating new weapons of mass destruction.

A decisive role in implementing the strategy of geopolitical partnership belongs to the Security Council, General Assembly and Secretary-General of the UN, specialized agencies and regional unions of states and civilizations.

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

The end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century are characterized by the global crisis of the socio-cultural sphere, falling a creative and prognostic power and prestige of science, extreme pragmatization of education and commercialization of culture, undermining the moral foundations of family and society, a growing threat to cultural and civilizational diversity.

To counter these dangerous trends, there is a need for developing and implementing the global strategy of dialogue and partnership of states and civilizations in science, education, culture and morality, including the following areas:

- increasing the role of science in society based on scientific knowledge, preservation, enrichment and transmission to future generations of world's scientific heritage, promoting the formation and spread of the post-industrial scientific paradigm and achievements of the scientific revolution of the 21st century, supporting scientific discoveries and major inventions, providing large-scale assistance to the lagging countries in strengthening the scientific capacity;
- a combination of the scientific, educational and information revolution to improve the quality and creativity of education, lifelong learning and distance education, transfer of accumulated and enriched knowledge and skills to future generations;
- a revival of high culture, preservation, transfer to the next generation and enrichment of the world's cultural heritage and cultural diversity, promoting artistic creativity of children and youth of all states and civilizations, many-sided cultural exchange, civilizational and cultural-historical tourism;
- bringing together the efforts of representatives of religions, science, culture, educators and the media in strengthening the moral foundations of family and society, overcoming the tendency to

increase immorality, violence, drug addiction, alcoholism, education of the younger generation in the spirit of kindness, mutual respect, solidarity, tolerance, and high morality;

- Development and implementation under the central role of UNESCO as the head global UN organization cooperation in the sphere of spiritual reproduction, long-term strategy for dialogue and partnership of civilizations in science, education, culture and morality, the implementation of this strategy with the support of the Global Socio-Cultural Foundation under the auspices of UNESCO.

9. Regional Strategies for Partnerships between States and Civilizations

The global strategy for dialogue and partnership of civilizations determine common approaches and principles that must be implemented by States and civilizational unions subject to the conditions of their development, civilizational specifics and traditions, and rely on regional and national long-term strategies.

For the civilizations of Europe (Western-European, Eastern-European, Eurasian) the key strategic objectives are to overcome the growing dangers of depopulation and aging population, increasing self-sufficiency in energy and other natural resources, balanced and environmentally safe energy development in the Arctic, modernization and competitiveness of economy through the development and dissemination of the sixth technological order, improving the economic structure based on the principles of justice, elimination of excessive disparities in economic, technological and social development, strengthening of the coordination mechanism of the foreign, security and peace in the framework of the OSCE, continuation of trends in the formation of the pan-European confederation of states and civilizations on the basis of the EU, implementation of joint actions for mastering achievements in science and education, preservation and enrichment of scientific and cultural heritage and its transmission to future generations.

For civilizations of America and Oceania (Northern-American, Latin American, oceanic) and their unions (NAFTA, the Organization of American States), the primary strategic objective is to optimize migration flows, technological modernization of the leaders (USA, Canada, Australia, Brazil) and to promote rapid modernization of other countries, to overcome poverty and beggary in lagging countries, to increase regulation of economy and overcoming the abuses of TNCs and global financial centers, strengthening the fight against terrorism and drugs, mastering the achievements of scientific and education revolution, preservation of cultural diversity, strengthening the moral foundations of the family.

For the ancient civilizations of Asian and African civilizations remarkable for their diversity (Japanese, Chinese, Indian, Buddhist, Muslim and African) and their unions (ASEAN, SCO, the African Union, the Organization of Islamic States, and others) the prime objectives are the regulation of demographic and migration processes, effective use of energy and other natural resources and solution of environmental concerns with regard to the interests of future generations, to overcome the technological and economic backwardness and poverty of many countries, the development of scientific and educational potential, preservation of cultural heritage and diversity.

For unions of civilizations of different groups (APEC, BRIC OSCE), the prime objective is working out the mechanisms for inter-civilizational and inter-state partnership in the implementation of a long-term strategy for global sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations.

10. The Action Plan to Implement a Long-Term Strategy for Global Sustainable

Development Based on Partnership of Civilizations

1. The system of Global and Regional Strategies

Based on the Report of the International team of scientists and recommendations of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, the UN Secretary-General created a High Level Group to develop a draft Long-Term Strategy for global sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations and subsequent bringing up the draft for discussion at the World Summit.

To implement the Long-Term Strategy the relevant UN organizations will develop and adopt strategies for energy and ecological, demographic and migration, technological, economic, geopolitical and socio-cultural partnership of civilizations and action plans to implement these strategies, as well as regional and national strategies for sustainable development.

10.2. Global Programs to Implement Strategies

The main instrument to implement the system of strategies is global partnership programs of states and civilizations, including the collection of global projects:

- energy and ecological strategy - energy, environmental, food, and Arctic development programs;
- demographic and migration strategy - demographic, health and migration programs;
- technological strategy - the modernization program based on technology of the sixth order and overcoming the technological backwardness of states and civilizations;
- the partnership strategy in economy and globalization - programs for transformation of economy and globalization, financial-credit and price regulation, development of the global monetary system;
- strategy for geopolitical partnership - program for geopolitical partnership, maintaining global security, conflict prevention and resolution;
- Strategy for science, education, culture, morality - programs for preservation of world scientific and cultural heritage, synthesis of scientific, educational and information revolutions, revival of high culture, strengthening the moral foundations of family and society.

The UN regional bodies, intergovernmental and inter-civilizational unions define the structure of regional programs, programs of civilizational and inter-state unions.

10.3. The Organization of Implementation and Financing of Programs

The customer, management company, coordinating and scientific councils from among countries participating in the implementation of a program (project) countries will be determined for each global program (project).

Development and implementation of programs and projects will be financed for the account of specialized global funds (environmental, food, technological, socio-cultural, etc.), contributions of interested states and businesses, as well as specialized taxation systems of the world rent income.

10.4. Monitoring the Implementation of Strategies and Global Programs

Monitoring the development and implementation of global, problem-solving, and regional

strategies and programs (projects) is performed by the UN Secretary-General (and on his behalf - UN specialized agencies) and the International Monitoring Centre, which reports annually to the regular session of the UN General Assembly, general customers of global programs (projects).

The system performance indicators of strategies and programs (projects) will be developed and reviews of their implementation will be published annually.

10.5. Strategies and Programs (Projects) Updates

Every five years, UN Secretary-General summarizes the interim results of the implementation of global strategy, national strategies and programs (projects), requests the World Science Council for long-term forecasting to prepare a draft report on the implementation and necessary updates, and prepare proposals on this matter for consideration at the session of the UN General Assembly, which introduces necessary adjustments to global, problem-solving and regional strategies and programs and extends them to the next medium-term.

Afterword.

The Outlines of the Long-Term Global Strategy

Researches into forecast for dynamics of civilizations for the prospect of 2050 and validation of a long-term strategy for sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations made by the international team of scientists permit to make the following conclusions and recommendations.

1. The first half of the 21st century is characterized by deep shifts and transformations in the geo-civilizational space, a cluster of global crises at the decline of the industrial world civilization in the first quarter of the century and formation of the foundations of the integral civilization in the vanguard countries in the second quarter of the century. It is intensified by the chaos and uncertainty in the global dynamics, aggravates contradictions between civilizations, countries, including social. There is a need to develop and implement a *scientifically-based long-term strategy* to help states, civilizations, all the global community to overcome the difficulties and contradictions of the transition period in the shortest possible time and with fewer losses.
2. The current global strategy for sustainable development adopted at the World Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, as amended and updated by the World Summit Rio +10 in Johannesburg in 2002, the Millennium Development Goals adopted at the jubilee session of the UN in 2000, reflect the conditions of the passing epoch, partly out of date and poorly implemented. The immediate challenge of a global community of science is the development and adoption of a science-based global strategy, adequate to conditions and requirements of the 21st century, with the long-term horizon to mid-century that reflects the depth and duration of global transformations.
3. The long-term strategy should have a civilizational nature, be focused on the transformation of all inter-related elements of the genotype of civilizations (energy-ecological, demographic, technological, economic, geopolitical and socio-cultural), be focused on the establishment of an integral world civilization and partnership of 12 local civilizations of the fifth generation who are the main players on the global stage in the 21st century. The transition from confrontation and local conflicts of civilizations to their dialogue and strategic partnership is the main road of geo-civilizational dynamics that will provide an adequate and effective response to the challenges of the 21st century.
4. The global strategy for sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations should be aimed at:

- addressing global energy and ecological crisis and the establishment of the noospheric ecological mode of production and consumption, harmonization of co-evolution of society and nature, efficient use of natural resources taking into account the interests of future generations, the prevention of climate change and global eco-catastrophe;
- overcoming the tendencies of depopulation in some countries and civilizations and overpopulation in others, reducing the tendency of population aging and ensuring active aging, the removal of excessive disparities in the level of health services and public health in rich and poor countries and civilizations;
- Accelerating the development and large-scale dissemination of the achievements of modern technological revolution, the technological structure of the sixth order, an increase on this basis, the growth rate of labor productivity, humanization and environmental friendliness of technologies, overcoming the excessive gap in the level of technological development of the vanguard and lagging countries and civilizations;
- transition from the dying late-industrial economic system, more and more parasitic and based on the dominance of monopolies and TNCs, swelling virtual capital and economy of "soap bubbles", the growing polarization of income between rich and poor countries, civilizations, social strata - to the integral economic system, socially, noospherically and innovation-oriented, based on a combination of market and nonmarket sectors of economy, market entrepreneurship and state, inter-state and global regulation that implements the principle of social justice, overcoming the excessive polarization of income of countries, civilizations, social strata, change of the neoliberal model of globalization in the interests of TNCs and rich countries with the humanistically noospheric model in the interest of all humanity, and all civilizations;
- the establishment of a multipolar world order based on dialogue and partnership between states and civilizations, elimination of wars and violence from international relations, transformation in the long term the UN to the World Confederation of states and civilizations;
- overcoming the crisis and decay of the sensate socio-cultural system, establishment of the integral system, rise of science based on the post-industrial paradigm and rise of its role in scientific knowledge-based society, raising the fundamental nature, creativity and innovative education, overcoming illiteracy and the spread of a continuous system of education based on ICT; revival of high culture, preservation and enrichment of the world scientific heritage and cultural diversity, its transfer to the next generations; strengthening the moral foundations of family and community based on partnership of religions, workers of culture, educators.

5. The global strategy for sustainable development is concretized and implemented through strategies of inter-state and inter-civilizational unions, as well as long-term national strategies of states under the coordination role of the UN and its regional organizations. Thus, it will be formed a multilevel balanced system of strategic partnership between civilizations, states, and their unions.

6. It will be necessary to form a global system of long-term scientific forecasting, strategic planning and programming, realizing the strategically innovation function of the UN, as well as a mechanism for coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the strategy. Given the complexity and research intensity of these processes, it would be appropriate to establish the World Council on Long-Term Forecasting under the UNESCO and the International Centre for integral macro-forecasting, strategic planning and innovative programming (on the basis of the International team of scientists developed the Global Forecast "The Future of Civilizations" for 2050 and validated the draft long-term strategy for global sustainable development based on partnership of civilizations). It would be useful a forecast-analytical center under the UN to

monitor the implementation of strategies, evaluation of the results and validation of introducing necessary adjustments.

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