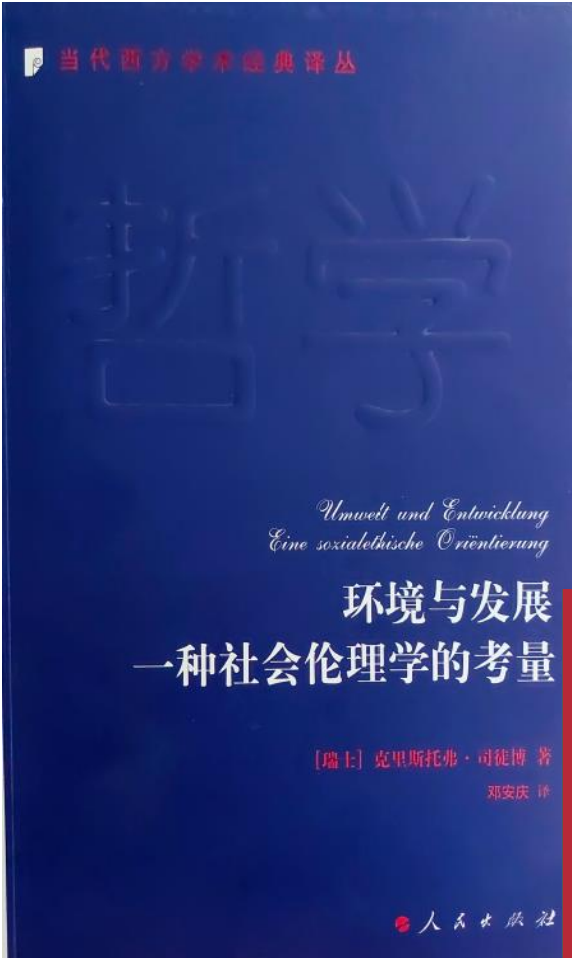


How to Foster Green Development in a Polarised World? Values and Suggestions

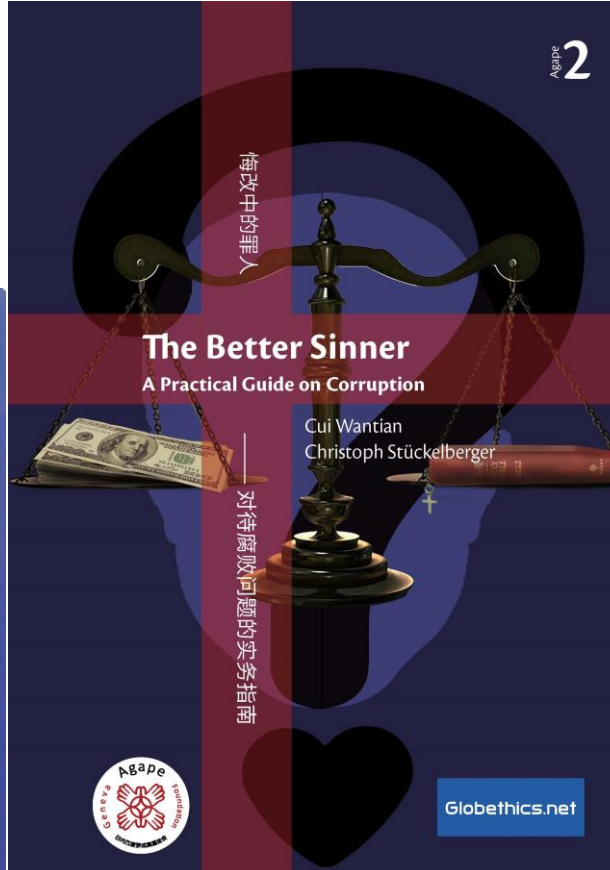
Youcheng Foundation: China Social Entrepreneur
Foundation, Beijing, 12 Sept. 2023

Prof. Dr Dr h.c. mult. Christoph Stückelberger,
Visiting Professor of Ethics at Universities in
China, Nigeria, Russia, UK. President and Founder
of Globethics, Geneva/Switzerland
stueckelberger@president.foundation
Wechat: Christoph1951





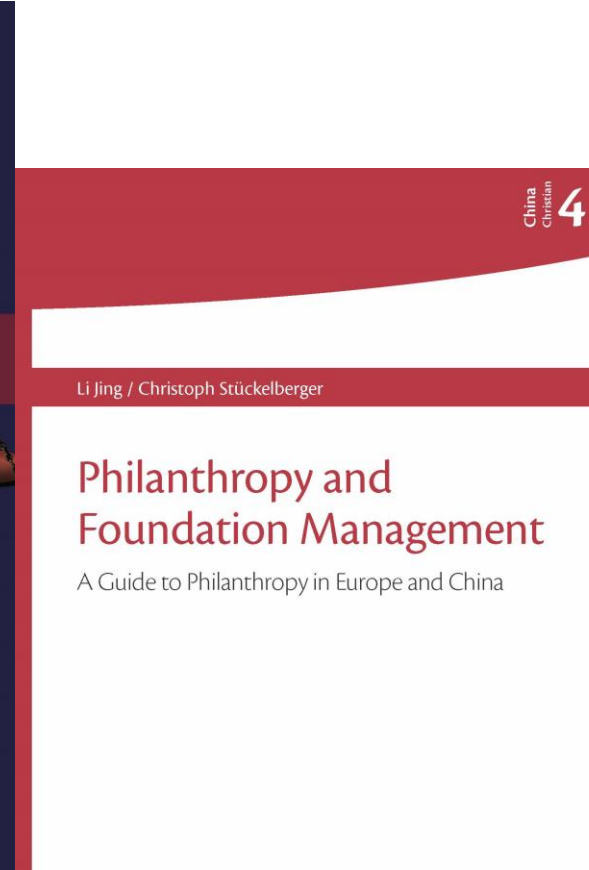
12 Sept 2023



Ch. Stüeckelberger / Cui W. / T. Lessidrenska / Wang D. / Liu Y. / Zhang Y.

Entrepreneurs with Christian Values

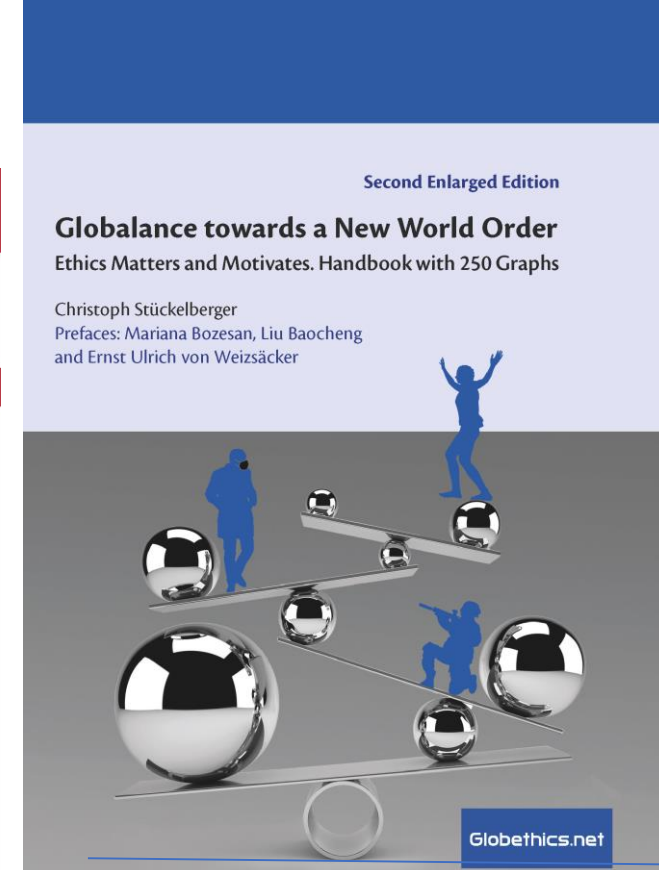
Training Handbook for 12 Modules



I publish since 44 years on Environment, Business Ethics, Climate, Rights and Values.

Download these books for free:
www.globethics.net/Globalance;
www.globethics.net/publications, China ethics series and China Christian Series

repreneurs_Stueeckelberger



2023

Youcheng Foundation and Geneva Agape Foundation: Exploring Cooperation



Youcheng Foundation

<https://Youcheng.org>

Social innovation in China
Research and Development
International Cooperation
Headoffice Beijing

Geneva Agape Foundation

<https://gafoundation.world> (en+cn)

Values-driven entrepreneurship
Research and Publications
Internat. Cooperation China, Africa
Head Office Geneva
ECOSOC status at UN, easy UN access

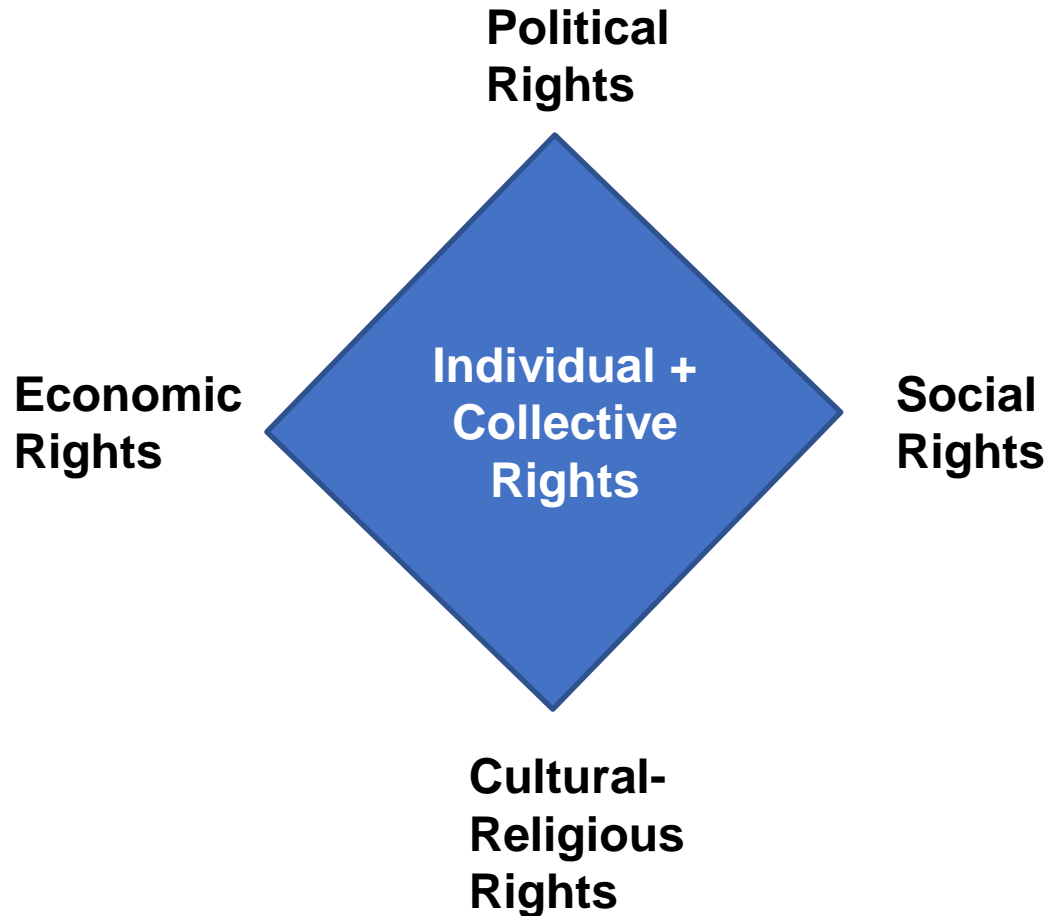
Content

- 1. Climate Warming: Global Challenge**
 - 2. Human Rights: Four Dimensions**
 - 3. SDGs: Concretised Rights and Responsibilities**
 - 4. Dilemmas: Who Dies First? Victims and Priorities**
 - 5. Solutions 1: Globalance of Values**
 - 6. Solutions 2: Who? Balancing Public and Private Sector**
 - 7. Solutions 3: Where? Balancing urban-rural**
 - 8. Solutions 4: How? Balancing Profit and Social-env. Responsibility ESG. Values-driven Entrepreneurship**
 - 9. Solutions 5: Where? Globalization – De-globalization, Re-globalization**
 - 10. Solutions 6: What? Invest in Green Economy, not Weapons**
 - 11. Harmonious Globalance for Climate Justice**
- Summary: I still have a dream**

1. Climate Warming: Global Challenges

- **Climate Warming: hugh challenges** for food, water, health, new diseases, natural und human-made disasters, political destabilisation, migration, security, peace etc.
- **Climate Warming predicted by scientists since 40 years.** 1990 second climate conference, 1992 UN conference in Rio.
- **Slow awakening**, long time climate deniers, polarisation.
- **Political challenges:** in private capitalism lack of regulation and slow democratic decision-making processes. In state capitalism faster decisions, potentially less acceptance by population.
- **Economic challenges:** Higher prices for products, who are not environmentally friendly, are needed. Increasing costs for disasters. Who pays?
- **Cultural-religious challenges:** dispaire and hope, fatalism and engagement.

2. Human Rights: Four Dimensions, Two types



Three Generations

First Generation:

1948 UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Political and Individual Rights

Second Generation:

1966 UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Third Generation

Community Rights:

1986 UN Convention on the Right to Development

1981/1986 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights

2004 Arab Charter on Human Rights

3.1 UN SDG's 2015-2030: Rights + Responsibilities

UN Sustainable Development Goals SDG's: 17 Interdependent Goals
Social Entrepreneurs balance rights and responsibilities in many sectors.



3.2 Right to Food/Water: First Human Right



Right to Food/Water is First Human Right, because

- All other HR are meaningless if we die.
- In case of conflict between different Human Rights (ethical dilemmas), the rights related to basic human needs/survival have priority over other rights.
- Right to Food/Water and right to education, information/communication and job/income are interrelated.

4.1 Dilemmas: Who Dies First? Climate Justice

A dilemma is a conflict between two or more values which can not be reached together or at the same time.

Ethical priority rules for each situation are needed to solve such dilemmas. Examples:

- Life in dignity by prosperity through economic growth or versus environmental protection. Priority? Green Economy?
- Mobility versus sustainability: offshore production with long transport of goods versus nearshore production with higher prices. Priority? Increase transport costs to make near-shore more competitive?
- Climate Change protection investments for whom? First for the rich who can afford to pay or the poor who need public help? Environmental and social protection are linked.

The basic ethical question today is how to invest and distribute limited resources for the threefold duty of prevention, mitigation and adaptation related to climate change in order to minimize the number of victims. Climate change becomes a question of global climate justice.

4.2 The Contribution of Religions to Climate Protection

Religions are essential contributors to climate protection: Hope is a precondition to act. Resignation/fatalism (not to act) is in religious term a sin against the will of God/ the Divine/ the creator to save lives and the planet.

Buddhism: mindfulness leads to caring for all human and non-human beings

Daoism: unity of all beings. Sacred mountains etc.

Hinduism: ahimsa: attitude of non-violence to all creatures

Judaism/Christianity/Islam: God's promise to Noah, „never again shall there be a flood to destroy the earth“? (Gen 9:11)

Christianity: Humankind breaks God's covenant again and again, God is willing to renew it again and again – he gave even his life in Jesus Christ to save humanity (new covenant). God cares and suffers with all human beings.

Message of all religions: Yes, it is late, but not too late to act

5. Solutions 1: Globalance of Values

5.1 Three Main World Views (Lenses)



My Power First



My Money First



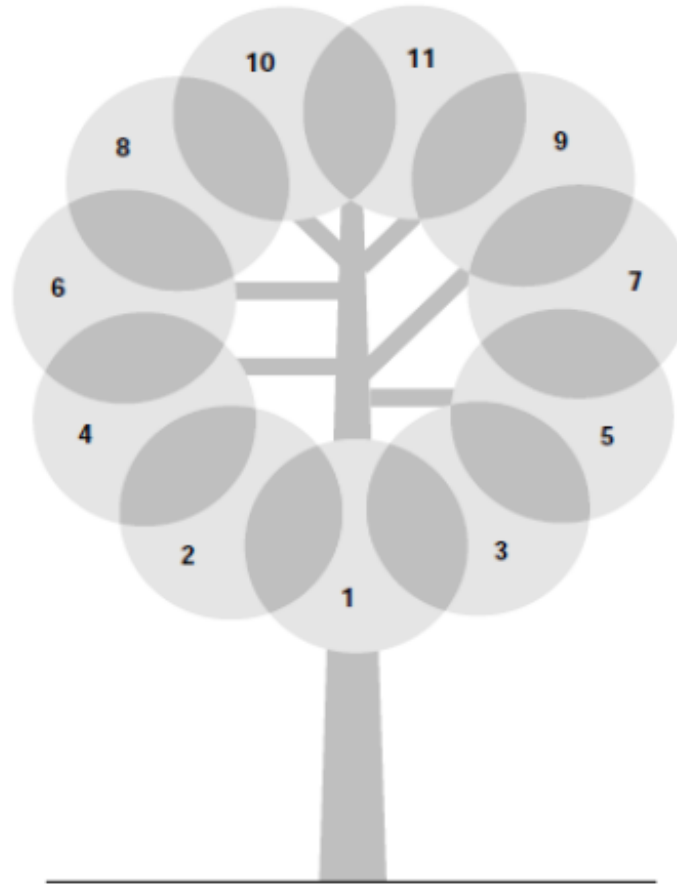
Our Common Values First
= Goal of Globalance



5.2 The Tree of Values and Virtues

Values

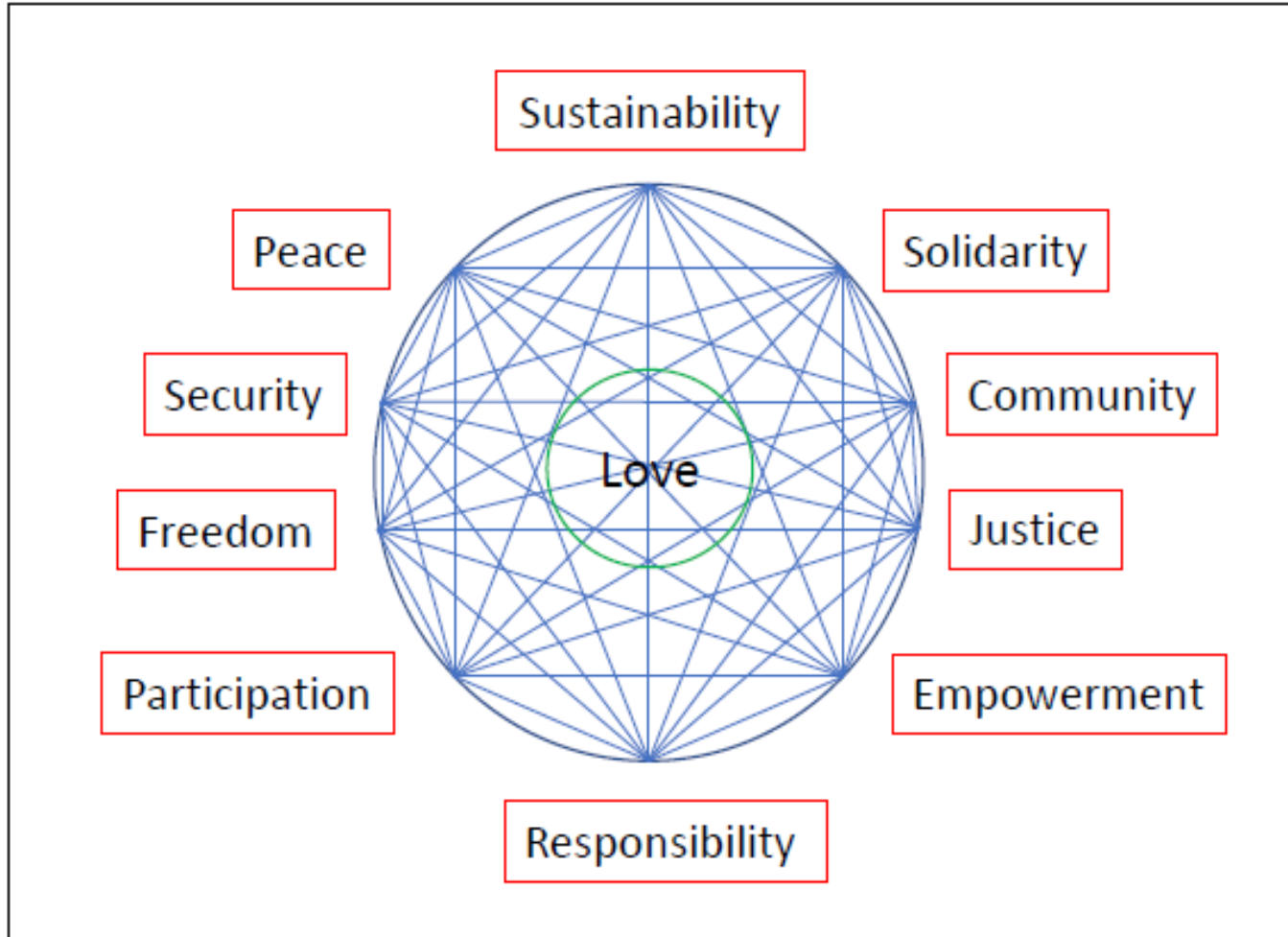
1. Responsibility
2. Freedom
3. Justice
4. Equity
5. Peace
6. Security
7. Community
8. Inclusiveness
9. Participation
10. Forgiveness
11. Stewardship



Virtues

1. Integrity
2. Compassion
3. Care
4. Transparency
5. Accountability
6. Reliability
7. Respect
8. Humility
9. Courage
10. Gratitude
11. Generosity

5.3 Globalance: Relational Values



5.5 Balance since 3000 Years in Religions & Philosophy

Is Globalance a Western and Christian Concept? No, it is global, inter-cultural, inter-religious. (Globalance, chapter 4, 104-163)

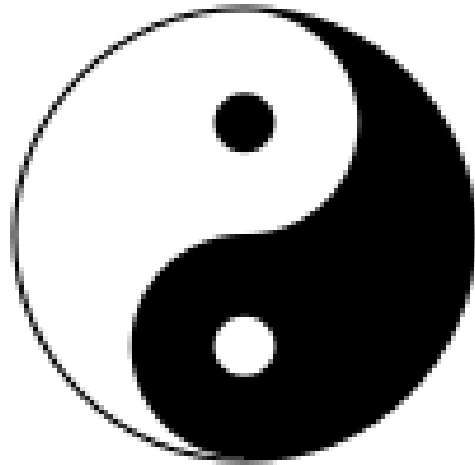


Ancient Egypt: Goddess Maat:
Goodness of moderation
(German: Mass)

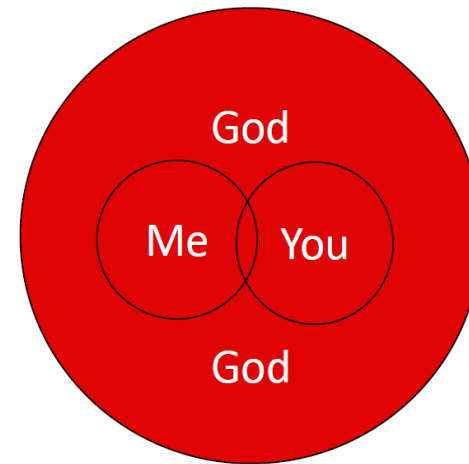


Buddhism: Balance
through Mindfulness

5.6 Balance since 3000 Years in Religions & Philosophy

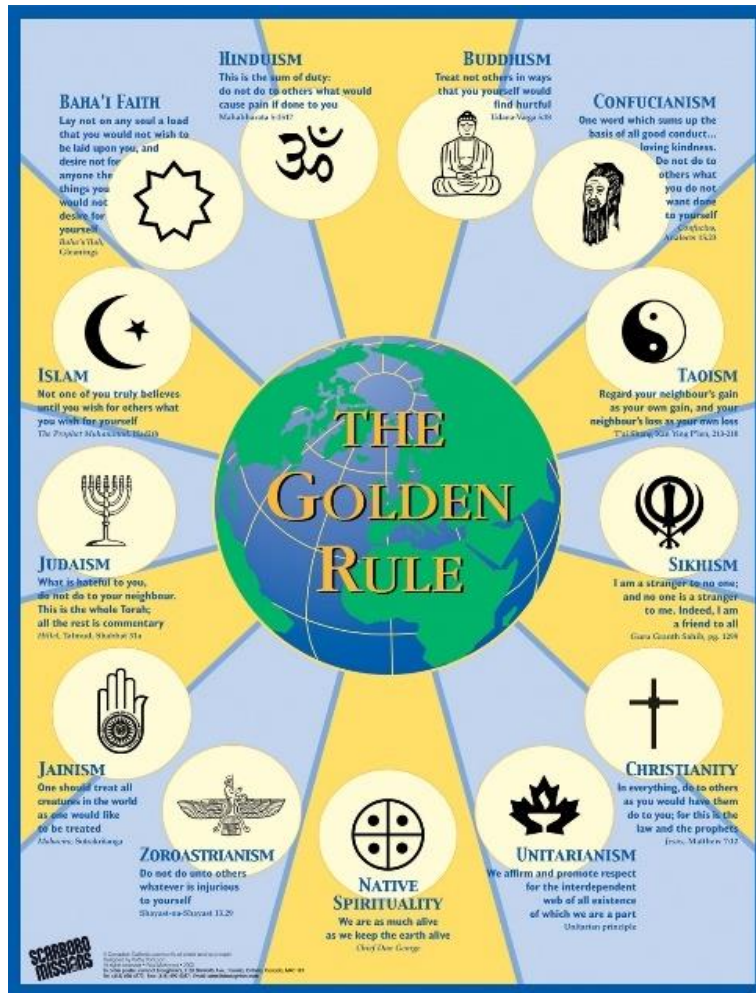


Daoism:
Yin and Yang



Judaism-Christianity:
Balanced love: God,
the other, yourself

5.7 Balance since 3000 Years in Religions & Philosophy



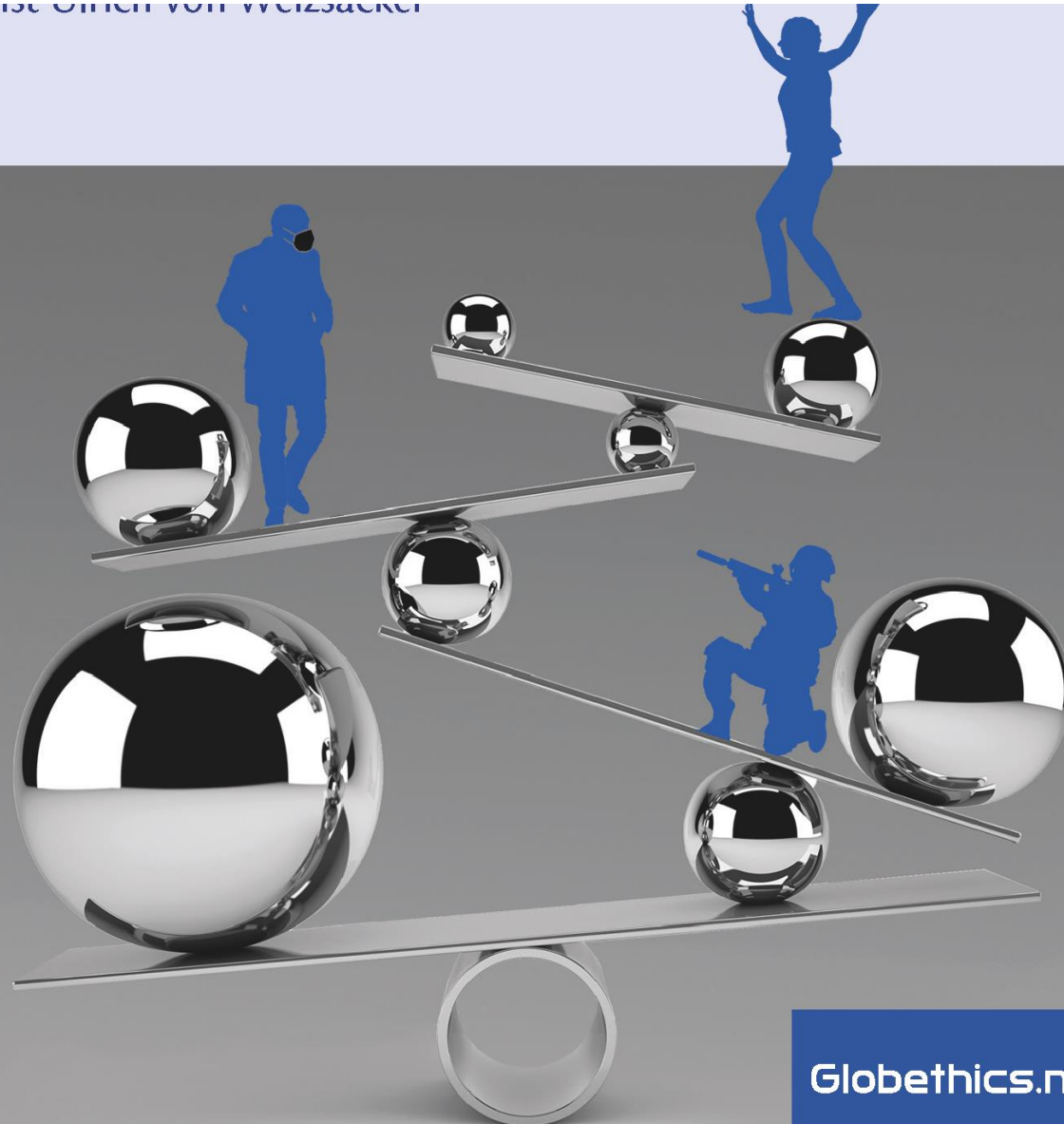
Across Religions and Philosophies:
The Golden Rule of Reciprocity.



Africa: Ubuntu: Community
«I am because we are»

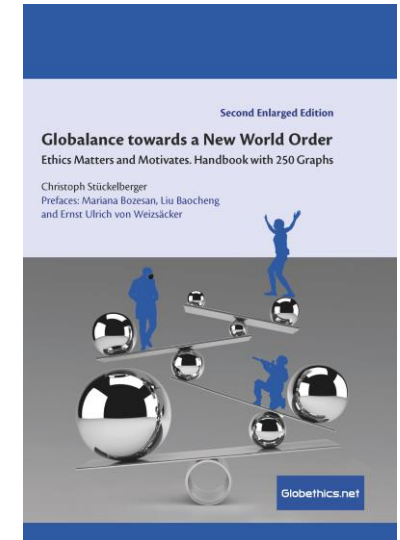
5.10 Climate and Rights: a Dynamic (Im-)Balance

and Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker



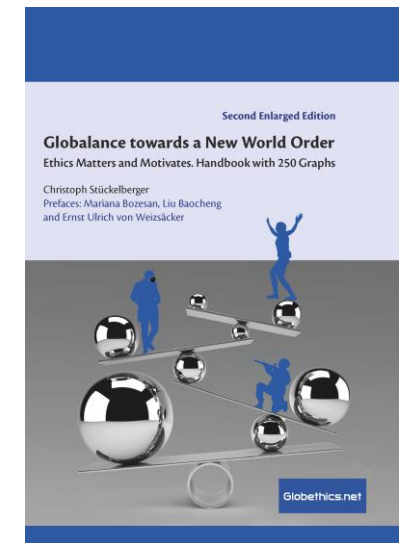
6. Solutions 2: Balancing Public-Private Business

- The relation between enterprises and State is crucial. Also private companies and state-owned companies,
- In all countries today - be it state capitalism or social market economy – governments seek for strong intervention in private sector to stimulate by support, to control sensitive sectors by legislation and to avoid environmental and social risks.
- At the same time, companies need freedom for their entrepreneurial innovation and decision and long term legal and structural security.
- Therefore, the balance of state control and entrepreneurial innovation and freedom is key for a healthy economy and harmonious society.
- Social and environmental philanthropic engagements of companies need also the mix of private initiative and state support.
- More in www.globethics.net/globalance, chapter 7.7 (408-421)



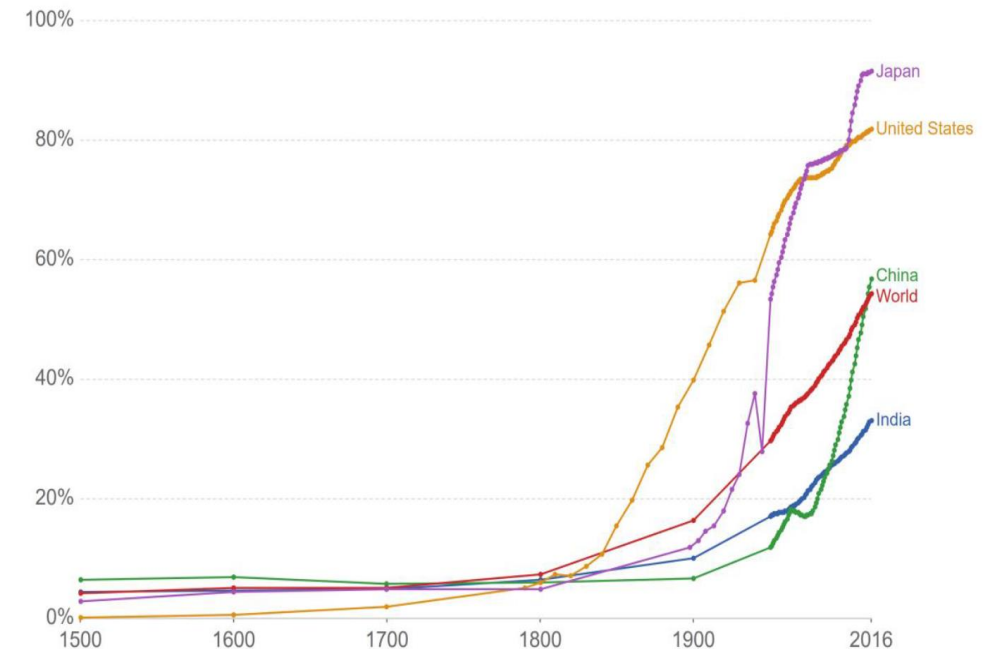
7. Solutions 3: Balancing Urban-rural

- Urbanization globally is huge.
- It is environmentally, socially and politically not sustainable
- More efforts in rural areas are needed: creating jobs, small cities, infrastructure, respecting minorities (myself as visiting prof at Minzu university Beijing), decentralisation of decisions.
- Slow down the urbanisation
- Urban-rural solidarity
- Small SDG-cities
- More in www.globethics.net/globalance, chapter 7.28 (775-782)



Urbanization over the past 500 years, 1500 to 2016

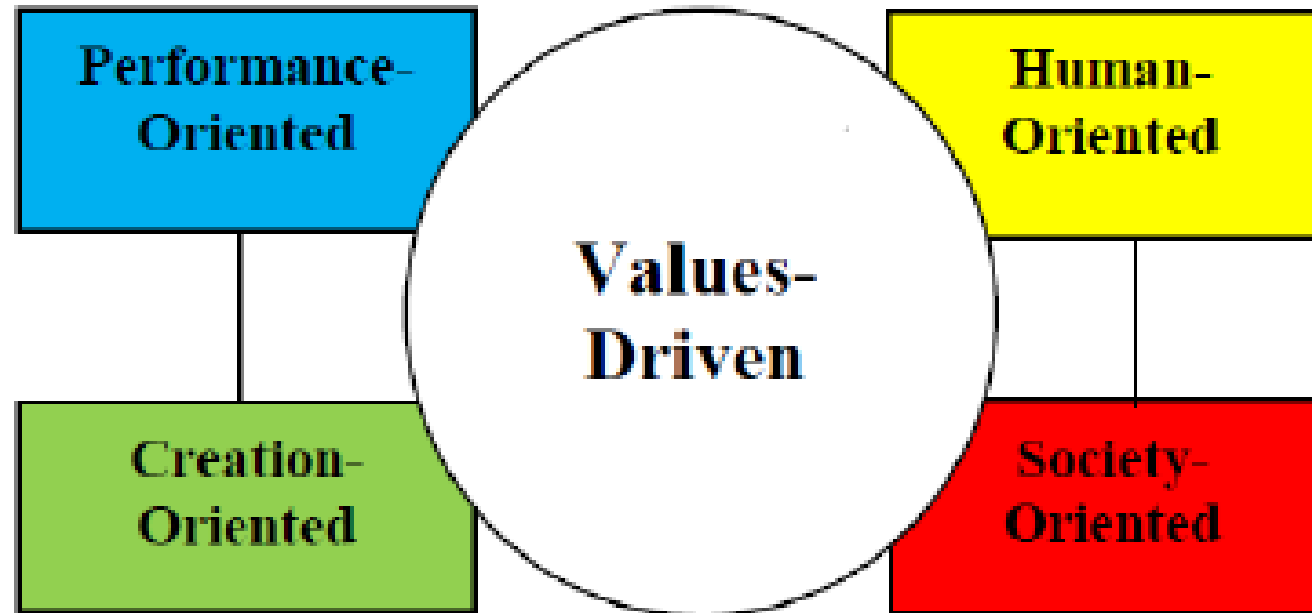
Share of the total population living in urban areas.



Source: OWID based on UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018 and historical sources (see Sources) OurWorldInData.org/urbanization • CC BY
Note: Urban areas are based on national definitions and may vary by country.

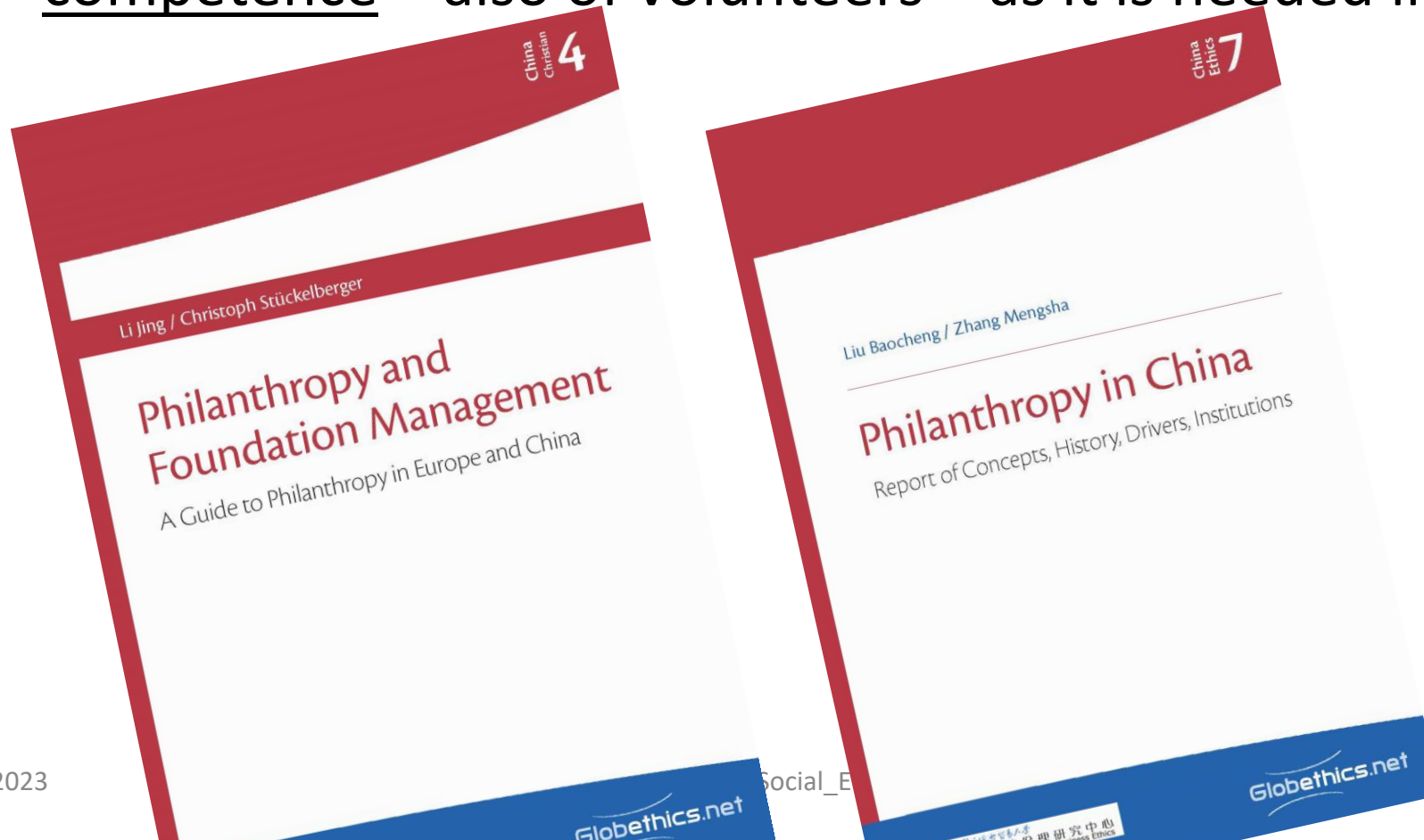
8.1 Solutions 4: Values-driven Entrepreneurship

A social entrepreneur is a values-driven entrepreneur, balancing high performance in product quality and profit with social responsibility for employees, for other stakeholders/society and for environmental protection/ caring for creation.



8.2 Solutions 4: ESG: Professional Philanthropy

A social entrepreneur is a values-driven entrepreneur. Social engagement of entrepreneurs/companies/employees needs competence – also of volunteers – as it is needed in business!



Free download from
www.Globethics.net:

[Publications: China Christian Series - Globethics](#)

[Publications: China Ethics Series – Globethics](#)

9.1 Globalisation – De-globalisation – Re-globalisation

Globalance 316-328 and new: Article of **Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, Director General WTO**: Why the World Still needs trade. The Case for Reimagining, not Abandoning, Globalization, Foreign Affairs, Jul/Aug 2023, 94-103.

4 phases, simplified:

1. Globalisation (1990-2008): off-shore, economic growth, large dependancy, advantage and vulnerability of global supply chains.

2. De-globalisation (2008-2020): near-shore to reduce vulnerability, increase environmental sustainability

3. Political Polarization (since about 2015?): friend-shore. Politics aims at having a greater say in economics. Political, cultural, social, religious factors.

Blocks/Alliances: G7/G20 versus BRICS13 (5+7 from 2024))

4. Re-globalisation (2022ff): re-shore. Diversification of new supply chains as mixture of near-shore (possible through new IT technologies) and off-shore. Balancing Interdependance and independance.

9.2 Global Trade: Balancing Interdependance & Independance

Globalization led to very high interdependance.

- E.g. 85% of global solar cells are produced in China
- Semiconductors from Taiwan, Rare Metals from RDC, Food etc.
- Covid19, Ukraine war and polarization show need for less vulnerability through diversitfication.

Nationalisms on all continents call for independance.

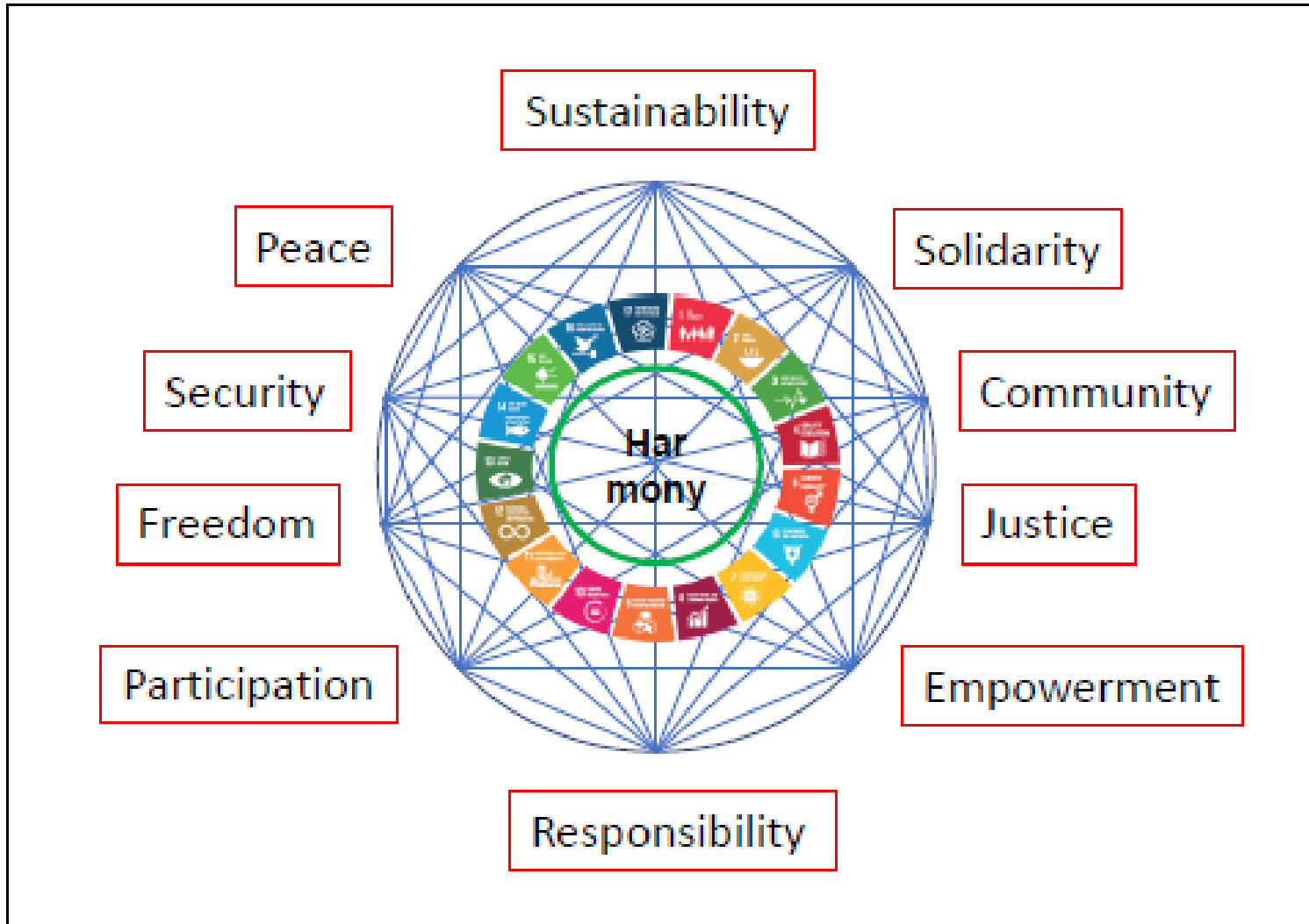
Globalance means:

- **Avoiding extreme interdepenance and extreme independance.**
- **Balancing interdependance and independance**

10. Solutions 6: Invest in Green Economy, not Weapons

- The current polarization leads to a dramatic shift in public budgets:
- From investments and subsidies in green economy to expenses in war economy/arms production and arms trade
- It leads also to immense need of capital for reconstruction (Ukraine alone estimated 411 billion USD!). *Source: World Bank*
- It is estimated that achieving universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation in 140 low- and middle-income countries would cost about USD 114 billion per year.
Unesco world water report 2021: [Valuing water supply, sanitation services / 2021 World Water Development Report \(unesco.org\)](#)
- With the cost of reconstruction of Ukraine, 140 developing countries could have access to drinking water and sanitation for 4 years!

11. Harmonious Globalance of Values for Climate Justice



I STILL HAVE A DREAM

*I have a dream
Superpowers cooperate
Suspicion is converted to trust
Escalation is turned to de-escalation
Domination is replaced by participation
Innovation is balanced with conservation
Competition is combined with cooperation
Extremism is defeated by respect of opposites
Power and leadership are executed with integrity
The Golden Rule of reciprocity becomes true
Self-confidence is balanced with modesty
Soft water is stronger than hard stones
Freedom and justice kiss each other
Hate is transformed into love
Death is integrated in life
Love will never end
I have a dream*

Egg.
Symbol of Life
Christoph
Stückelberger



شكراً جداً (Shokran Gidan)

teşekkürler

kealeboga

diolch yn fawr

thank you

baie dankie

धन्यद (Danyavad)

謝謝

(xiexie)

asante sana

gracias merci grazie danke

Спасибо (spacibo) obrigado/a adube

oshe

dankjewel

Download this book for free:
www.globethics.net/Globalbalance

Additional slides for deeper study

3.3 Obligations to Secure Right to Food/Water

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in General Comment No. 12 also defined the obligations that States parties have to fulfill in order to implement the right to adequate food at the national level:

- The obligation to *respect* existing access to adequate food requires States parties not to take any measures that result in preventing such access;
- The obligation to *protect* requires measures by the State to ensure that enterprises or individuals do not deprive individuals of their access to adequate food;
- The obligation to *fulfill (facilitate)* means the State must pro-actively engage in activities
- Whenever an individual or group is unable, for reasons beyond their control, to enjoy the right to adequate food by the means at their disposal, States have the obligation to *fulfill (provide)* that right directly. This obligation also applies for persons who are victims of natural or other disasters.

3.4 Recommendations - Imperatives

1. The Right to Food and the Obligations of States to respect, protect and fulfill is not just “nice to have”, but a obligation of international law and an ethical imperative. To deprive people from food and water is not allowed to be a means of war and power.
2. The UN has to call the respective countries (of lack of access to food and water) and the countries in war this these territories, the para-state armed or non armed groups, the business sector and civil society to fulfil their obligations.
3. Humanitarian Actions by UN agencies, states and all actors of civil society and fundraising appeals should refer to this inalienable right to food and water and the respective obligations.

3.5 Right to Food: War Convention since 2800 Years!

“When you besiege a city for a long time, making war against it in order to take it, you shall not destroy its trees by wielding an axe against them. You may eat from them, but you shall not cut them down. Only the trees that you know are not trees for food you may destroy and cut down, that you may build siegeworks against the city that makes war with you, until it falls.

A 2800 year old humanitarian convention on war and food!

(Bible, Old Testament, Deuteronomy 20:19-20, 8th/7th Century Before Christ).

Even in wars, States and armies are obliged to guarantee the right to food and water including for enemies!

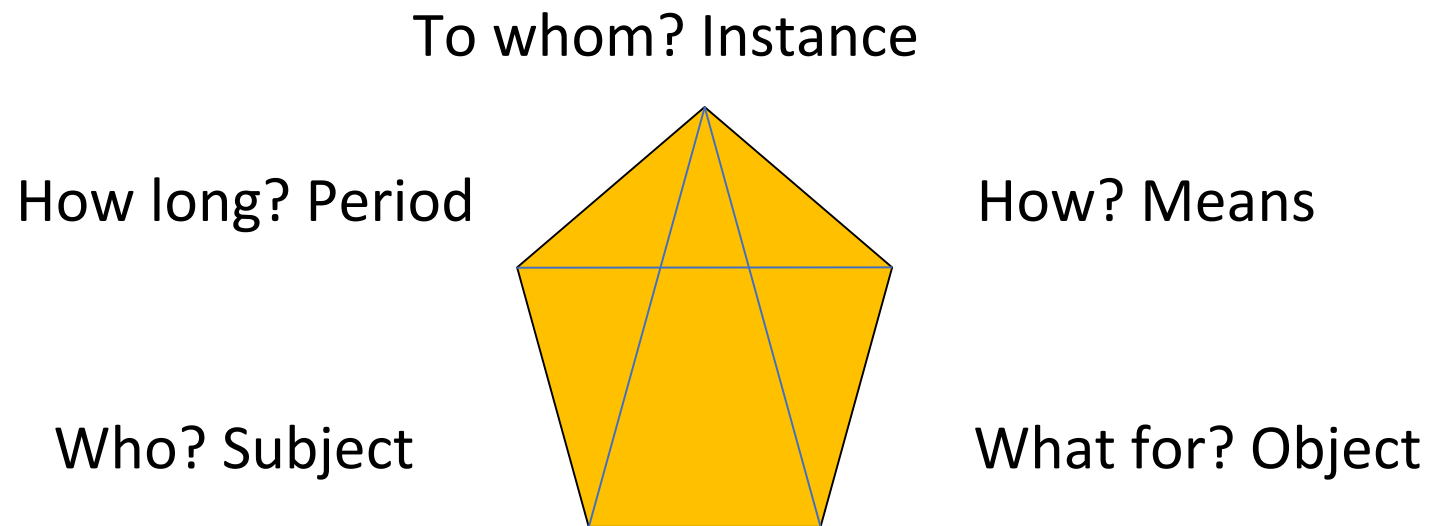
4.2 Responsibility: the key for Climate and Rights

The word responsibility is composed of two words:

- „Spondere“ (Latin) means to promise, to offer, to commit, to sign a contract (theologically: God offers his earth, he commits it to humankind. Philosophically: inherit the earth from children).
- „Re-spondere“ (Latin) means to respond, to answer to this offer by responsible behaviour / responsible use of this offer.
- Rights and responsibilities are twins. We claim the right to food and water, but we also have the responsibility for measures to implement it.

4.3 Responsibility: Five Key Questions

Five key questions: a) who is responsible
b) what for c) to whom d) for how long e) with which means?



4.5 Basic Value: Justice. Climate Justice

Climate Justice means just and fair instruments, decisions, actions, burden sharing and accountability for the prevention, mitigation and adaptation related to climate change.

14 dimensions of justice, among others:

- **Causer related justice:** polluter pay principle
- **Capability related justice:** capability to contribute
- **Needs-related justice:** needs of people independent of their capability to contribute/pay
- **Procedural justice:** e.g. corruption free, fair (judiciary) procedures
- **On-time justice:** climate action in time. To be too late =unjust

4.6 Climate Justice Principles I

Aspects for 10-15 Climate Justice Principles of the Global Alliance for Climate Justice:

- The five dimensions of responsibility as frame for the Climate Justice Principles
- Develop the different dimensions of justice/equity relevant for Climate Justice
- The polluters pay principle is expression of responsibility and has to be implemented.

4.6. Climate Justice Principles II

- Prevention has ethically higher priority than mitigation and adaptation (efficiency)
- Responsibility and Capability Index RCI is ethical: it leads to fair burden sharing IC/DC
- Ethical reasons for positive and negative sanctions, market and state instruments
- Time factor: on time, emergency legislation?

4.6 Climate Justice Principles III (full list)

1. Capability-related Justice just recognition of capabilities, charisms
2. Performance-related Justice just recognition of performance
3. Needs-related Justice just recognition of needs
4. Distributive Justice just balancing needs, capacities, performance
5. Justice as equal Treatment equal chances (of men and women)
6. Intergenerational Justice just sharing of resources with future generations
7. Participatory Justice just participation in decision making
8. Procedural Justice just and transparent procedures
9. Functional Justice just, efficient structures and resource allocation
10. Punitive Justice just instruments to overcome injustice
11. Transitional Justice fair provisional justice in transformation periods
12. Restorative Justice restore justice from occurred injustice
13. Transformative Justice healing and reconciling processes after injustice
14. On Time Justice act on time in order to avoid further injustice.

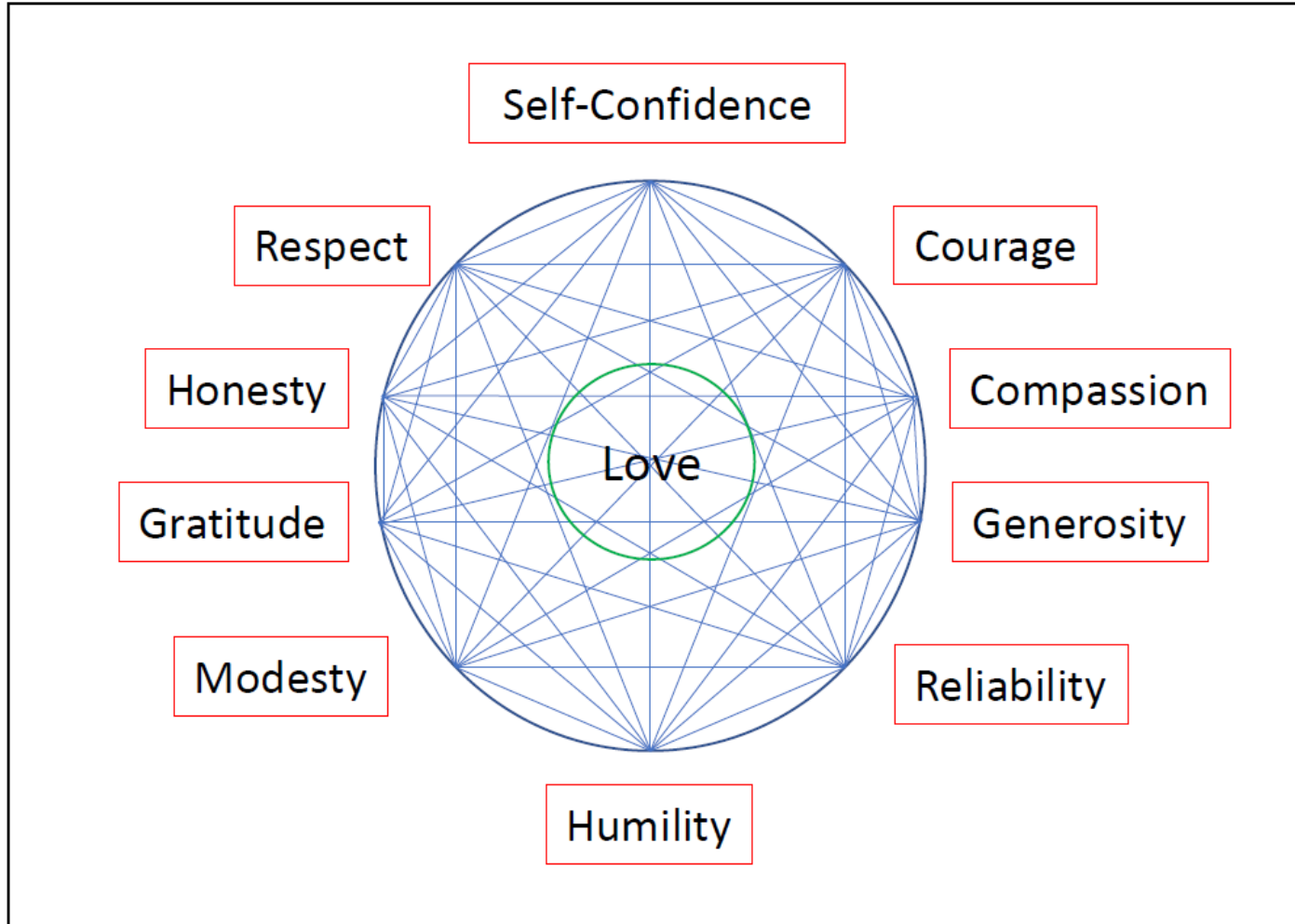
4.6 Climate Justice Principles IV (explained)

- Capability-related justice means that every person and institution has the duty to contribute solving problems on the basis of their capability.
- Performance-related justice means that every person and institution involved in human activities must be given their due (e.g. salary) on the basis of their performance. This means related to climate justice: An activity which reduces greenhouse gas emissions is a good performance and should be rewarded respectively.
- Needs-related justice means that basic human needs and rights should be taken into consideration for every person and institution. This means related to climate justice: Every person has the right to survive and be supported to manage adaptation to climate change independent from his/her capability and performance.

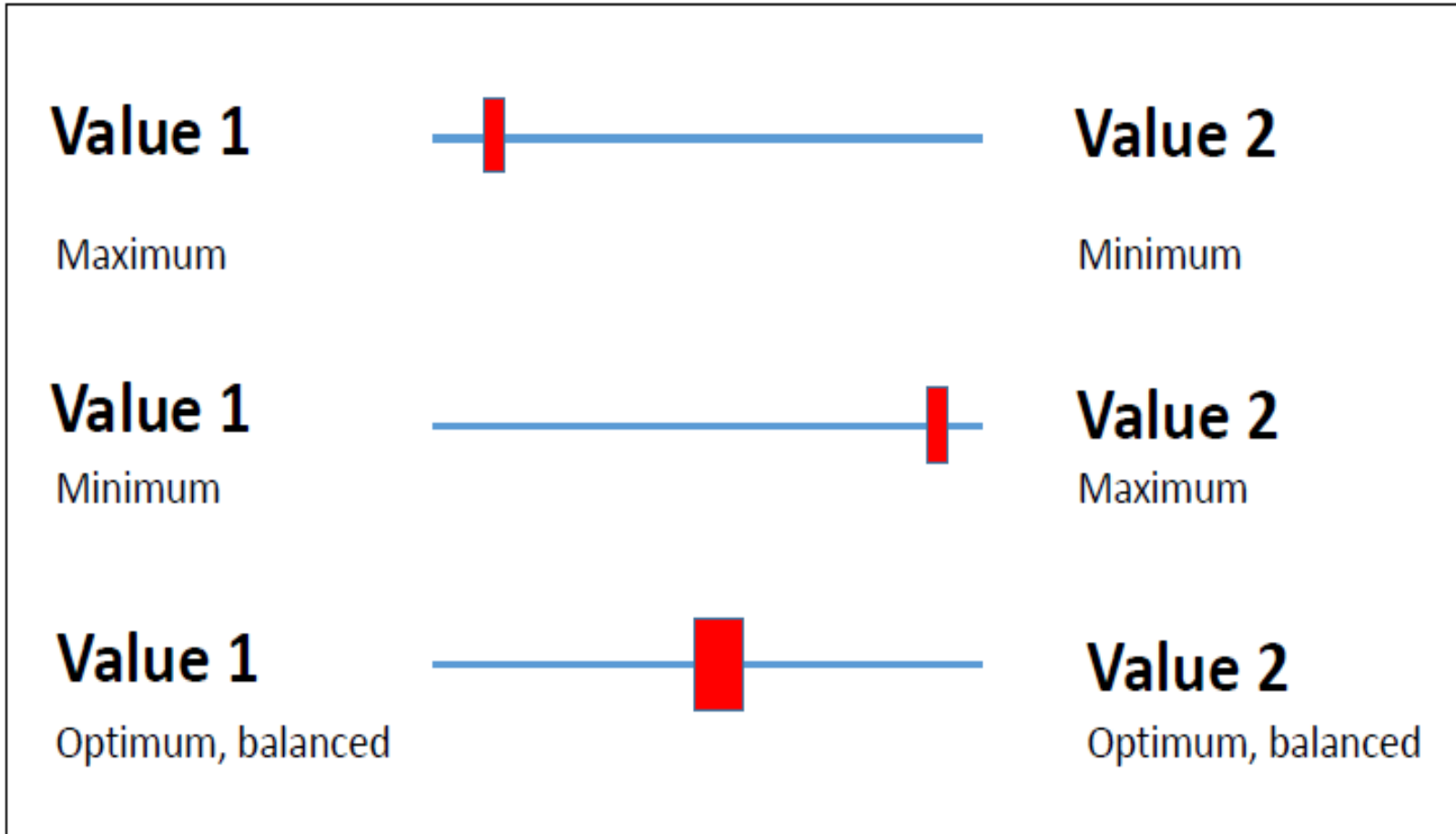
4.6 Climate Justice Principles V (explained)

- Intergenerational justice means a sustainable use and fair distribution of resources, as well as a reduction in and a fair distribution of ecological burdens between generations living today and in future.
- Procedural justice means calculable, constitutional (publicly and privately) regulated, transparent, corruption-free and thus fair procedures in all interactions.
- Punitive Justice means the punishment of actions which violate justice. The goal is retaliation, determent or overcoming of existing injustice.
- On Time Justice means that justice is bound to the right time of decision and action (in German: zeitgerechte Entscheide, Zeit-Gerechtigkeit, in Greek: kairos, the right moment). If a measure is taken too late and the victim dies, injustice happened.

5.4. Globalance: Relational Virtues



5.8 Two Opposite Values: Maximum, Minimum, Balanced



5.9 E.g. Global Trade: Freedom and Security free trade and securing access to water and food

