

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE
CONCERNING ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT

Saturday 14 March 1992

WORKING PAPER 92/7

SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY • UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Working Paper 92/7

**Proceeding of a Conference concerning
Environment and Development
Saturday 14 March 1992**

April 1992

School of Geography, University of Leeds

INTRODUCTION

The Working Paper series produced by the School of Geography at the University of Leeds provides an avenue for the early publication of unusual, interesting or preliminary items of work. The contents of this Working Paper are unusual in that it represents the minimum agreed consensus from a wide variety of people, few of whom were formal academics, concerning the environment and development. As one of the organisers of this Conference it seemed of sufficient value to circulate amongst colleagues, via our Working Paper series.

Concern for the environment has seldom been higher. We now recognise that environmental burdens are felt both by the individual in terms of sickness and in terms of the quality of life but is also borne by the planet as a whole. We face a future of expanding population, limited resources and changing circumstances caused by industrial by-products to influence rainfall acidity, global temperatures and ozone depletion. Our cities have complex problems, our oceans are used as repositories for toxic materials and our economies become more and more interwoven with the environment.

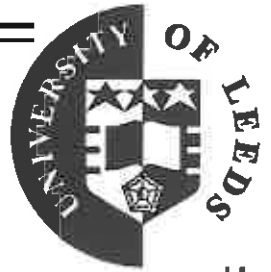
The Rio de Janeiro Conference on Environment and Development seeks to take forward the issues raised at the previous Montreal Conference. In addition, it will pay particular regard to the relationship between the relatively rich north responsible for 80% of resource utilisation and environmental burden and the relatively poor south which dominates the population structure of the planet. It will, therefore, be a Conference in which international political debate is strongly related to the environment. Because of this, the United Nations Association in the United Kingdom has cooperated in the organisation of some twenty regional meetings. The Yorkshire meeting produced a unanimously agreed Peoples' Declaration, which will be taken to Rio de Janeiro. It perhaps demonstrates that a very diverse audience can at least identify some points of minimum agreement.

Readers are asked to accept this document in the spirit of information and not as an academic piece of work but recognising that some nine academics were involved in guiding the various panels through the minefield of environmental fact and fiction.

Adrian McDonald
Chairman, School of Geography
April 1992



THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION (UK)
The Society for International Understanding
YORKSHIRE REGION



OUR EARTH OUR FUTURE

A YORKSHIRE PEOPLE'S DECLARATION

FROM THE 'EARTH SUMMIT' FORUM

held Saturday 14th March 1992
Council Chambers
Civic Hall
City of Leeds

UNA Yorkshire Region

EARTH SUMMIT FORUM

PEOPLE'S DECLARATION

Introduction

In November 1991, knowing that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was planned to take place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, United Nations Associations worldwide began planning public Earth Summit Conferences to publicize this momentous international event. This provided an opportunity for the governed to make their voice heard. In this country UNA(UK) masterminded successful public Earth Summit Conferences in twenty-one major cities. Each of these has discussed the same nine major topics which will be making a contribution to the climactic event, the Earth Summit Conferences Rally at Central Hall, Westminster on 10 April 1992. This Rally will be addressed by leading UK and World leaders. Opinions expressed at all the twenty-one Conferences will be collated in a Report and presented to the British Government and to the UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro.

The opinions from the Yorkshire Region took the form of a **People's Declaration**. This document was composed within half a day by the combined efforts of 120 participants. It was voted upon and adopted unanimously.

In order to fully appreciate the **People's Declaration** given below it is necessary to understand how it came about and therefore no apology is offered for what might otherwise be seen as too lengthy a description.

Organisation

The UNA Yorkshire Region Earth Summit Conference was organized by Leeds and District Council UNA in collaboration with the Environment Centre of the University of Leeds (Director: **Professor Adrian McDonald**) and with the full and generous support of Leeds City Council, which provided a Civic Opening to the Forum by **Cllr Frances Jones**, Chair of Environmental Services Sub-Committee.

The University involvement enabled Leeds UNA to obtain the voluntary services of the nine Workshop Leaders (see Appendix II), all of them acknowledged experts in the topic they undertook to Chair; seven from the University of Leeds and a constituent College and two from the University of Bradford. Much valuable assistance was also provided by the University of Leeds in the preparation and production of publicity material for the Earth Summit Forum.

Another feature of the success of Leeds was that advance registration was high. This enabled those who took part to have the advantage of an advance Briefing Pack, and choice of three topic interests from among the nine.

The reports from the nine workshops were discussed in a final Plenary Session at which the **People's Declaration** appearing below was shaped into its final form by debate under the Chairmanship of **Janet Blackman** (Senior Lecturer in Economic History at Hull University) and Chair of UNA(UK) General Council. Inevitably, although all of the Workshop Leaders endeavoured to guide their Workshops in using a standard report format, it was not possible to achieve this in the pressured time period. The plenary session at the end of a day of intensive discussion was too short to overcome divergencies of style. While the stylistic blemishes may detract from the Declaration's value for the linguistic purist, they have positive value in demonstrating that the Declaration is a document genuinely created by a democratic process from the contributions of committed members of the public and representatives of 30 different concerned voluntary organisations. Some textual clarification was added post-Forum but the Declaration is essentially as supported on the day.

It will be presented at the Earth Summit Rally at Central Hall Westminster and **Lord David Ennals**, Vice-President of UNA(UK) who gave the keynote speech of the Conference on '*The Political Realities of Obtaining Global Co-operation on the Environment and on Development*', has promised to take this Yorkshire **People's Declaration** to UNCED at Rio de Janeiro in June.

As the document was produced at the start of a General Election campaign, it has been used to influence potential MPs, the future Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, as well as other major UK political leaders.

NOTE

Items in a box within the text were **not** agreed at the FORUM. They are links or represent additional facts inserted by the Forum's Chair, **David Larder**, Chair of Leeds and District Council U.N.A., to aid reading of the document and add to the relationships between the themes discussed.

CONTENTS

The *People's Declaration* comprises:

Preamble

Declaration Introduction

Recommendations related to:

1. Poverty
2. Debt
3. Trade
4. Global Warming
5. Forests
6. Biodiversity
7. Population
8. Aid
9. Common Security

Conclusions

Appendix I - Summary of the proposals made by **Mr Michael Gittins**, Chief Environmental Health Officer for Leeds, in his speech to the Conference entitled '*The Future Agenda*', and launched for Business as '*Proposals for a Green Audit.*'

Appendix II - List of Workshop Leaders and the topics they Chaired

Appendix III - Numbers participating, with their voluntary organisation affiliations

YORKSHIRE REGIONAL 'EARTH SUMMIT'

PEOPLE'S DECLARATION

"OUR EARTH - OUR FUTURE"

Preamble

In preparation for the United Nations 'Earth Summit' to be held in June 1992, which is concerned with obtaining agreement upon urgent Environmental and Developmental matters, the Yorkshire Regional Earth Summit took place in Leeds on 14 March 1992.

The Conference, hosted by the City Council in the Council Chamber of Leeds Civic Hall, and supported by 140 people, including representatives from 30 organisations from the fields of political parties, international affairs, religion, development and aid agencies as well as the UK scientific community, brought together by the United Nations Association (Leeds and District) - an apolitical body - issued the following *People's Declaration*, which was voted on and passed unanimously.

"Introduction to the Declaration

Given the relative ease with which Governments, especially in this century, have found it possible to fund huge military budgets, and sustain these despite the growing poverty and inequalities throughout the world, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere, and the potential that now awaits humanity to build a world system of common security and sustainable development, we call on our Government and on all governments through the United Nations to work together in partnership to achieve international action in pursuit of the following objectives, many of which relate to each other.

1. POVERTY

Evidence

The World Bank estimates that 800 million people are destitute; this may be an underestimate. We recognise poverty and destitution as a lack of access to material, social and spiritual resources, resulting in a failure of all to attain their full potential.

Poverty and environmental degradation go together. Poverty is embedded in social systems and cannot be treated in isolation from them.

There is a multitude of other factors e.g. gender relations, trade issues, debt and environment, as the Brandt Report and subsequently the Brundtland Commission clearly demonstrated.

At the National Level

We believe that the right to self-organisation of the people is necessary if the poor themselves are to tackle the problems of poverty.

At the International Level

We call upon the member governments of the United Nations urgently to examine their own policies with regard to the causes of poverty and to demonstrate that remedial actions are being taken. We call also upon individuals to ensure that their governments do this.

We specifically recommend urgent implementation of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights as it relates to poverty worldwide.

.... Part of the world's poverty problem for individuals directly results from debts and the state of their national economy suffering from the re-payment of massive interest on large loans.

2. DEBT

Evidence

The rapid reduction and limitation of the international debt burden is essential if the human and environmental costs it presently imposes on the Southern Hemisphere are to be eradicated. If present debt levels persist there will be a continuing deterioration, with an increasing impact on the global environment, from which none will be immune. A number of factors - among them capital flows, government policies, aggressive lending by Western banks, arms sales and other unproductive aid - contribute to the development of the crisis. A variety of policy agendas and systemic reforms are needed to prevent acceleration of the debt crisis.

At the International Level

We urge that:

- Debt management should be oriented to the reduction of debt servitude and the encouragement of sustainable growth.
- Future interest payments should be cancelled now by international agreement because the interest on existing debts has ensured that these have been repaid several times over already.
- Tax concessions for debt write-offs should be used to ensure debt cancellations by private creditors.
- Aid budgets should be increased so that they provide sufficient funds to pay off the existing capital debt, so converting debt into aid.
- It be recognised that International Monetary Fund (IMF) Structural Adjustment programmes discourage the growth of internal markets. Local productive resources (especially for food security) should be encouraged to ensure sustainable development.
- The present General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) round could and should be used to assist the above processes.

3. TRADE

Evidence

The following issues are important in the context of trading policy:

- Trade in wild plants and animals and in products of the same are having detrimental effects
- Trade in tropical hardwoods exacerbates deforestation
- The growing trade in toxic wastes and particularly their transport to the Third World for disposal, is extremely hazardous
- The export of environmentally unsafe technology to the Third World threatens us all
- World trading patterns are being distorted by the failure properly to cost the environmental consequences of production and distribution. Environmental costs should be reflected in prices. The four pre-conditions below are necessary for developing an environmentally safe trading policy

At the International Level

*We urge that the following **preconditions** are seen as being necessary for developing an environmentally safe trading policy.*

- The solution of the Third World debt crisis
- The control of the exploitive activities of multi-national corporations in developing countries
- An international programme of environmental education for both producers and consumers
- A commitment by developed nations to compensate the Third World for any restrictions on trade necessary to protect the global environment.

Four further problem areas are:

- *Trade in services:* These should be incorporated into the GATT framework, because some services carry serious environmental problems, e.g. tourism.
- *Regional Trading Systems:* The possibility of the development of regional trading systems as a means of reducing ecological damage should be examined.
- *Negative aspects of Trade:* The negative aspects of international trade should be more fully recognised and actively discouraged
- *International Mechanisms:* Where a developed country derives huge advantages by using the national resources of Third World countries, there is need for an international mechanism to ensure that an equitable proportion of this derived wealth should go back to the source country.

... **Conflicting Interests.** To more than two billion people in developing countries who lack other options, forests are an essential source of fuel for cooking. To Government leaders, forests are sovereign resources which countries have the right to exploit. Developing countries in particular - desperate to provide basic necessities for their people and to earn foreign exchange to pay their debts - are under great economic pressure to exploit or clear their forests...

... **Fuel for the North's Wealth.** The industrialized countries began clearing their forests in the 6th century. Some 32-35 per cent of temperate forests have been lost since pre-agricultural times, compared with about 15-20 per cent of old-growth tropical forests...

... **Jobs or Trees: the Economic Dilemma.** Many people make their livelihood from cutting down trees. Globally, logging is an \$85 billion-a-year industry. Some 3.4 billion cubic metres of wood are taken from the earth's forests each year, half of it from the United States, Canada and the former Soviet Union. Roughly 50 per cent is used for fuel, and the other half for lumber, paper and other wood products. By 2030, worldwide annual demand is expected to grow from today's 1.7 billion cubic metres to between 2 and 2.6 billion cubic metres. The wealth derived from logging feeds into the economic life of countries as a basis for jobs and growth. Developing countries want the chance to exploit their natural resources - as industrialized countries have done - to generate the income sorely needed to provide food, education, health care and other basics for their peoples. Nearly all of the timber produced by developing countries is exported to earn much-needed foreign exchange...

... **Converging Forces Cause Alarm.** Today's situation is made urgent by the rate at which forests are being lost, the increased burning of fossil fuels, and the contribution of forest-burning to climate change. Studies suggest that in the last 20 years, human activity has cleared as much of the earth's forest cover as was previously cleared in all of history ...

... **The Link to Global Warming.** While forests are diminishing at an alarming rate, the use of fossil fuels stands to increase dramatically - a combination projected to accelerate global warming and other climate change. Industrialized nations are currently the primary source of air pollution from the use of fossil fuels, but it is expected that the rate of energy consumption in some developing nations will be twice that of industrialized nations from now to the year 2000. Every country consumes energy at a faster rate at the beginning of its industrial growth than it does in later stages. Peoples in developing countries seek to raise their standard of living and own the same appliances and automobiles enjoyed by peoples in the North. Unless they are technically and financially assisted to use fuels more efficiently and to make a transition to alternative, "environmentally cleaner" technologies, they will not be able to avoid creating the same pollution - on a far more massive scale - that has been produced by countries in the industrialized world. The effects of forest burning also are directly linked to global warming. The earth's forests store 450 billion metric tons of carbon, much of it gathered from carbon dioxide found in air pollution. When burned, forests release carbon dioxide. Forest burning is the second largest source of greenhouse gases, after the use of fossil fuels.

4. GLOBAL WARMING

Evidence

We acknowledge that the implications of Global Warming (sea level rise, increase of deserts, drastic alteration of crop production, etc) are well-founded.

The threat of climate change should be recognised and be more widely publicised.

Action: Urgent action is required worldwide.

At the Local Level, we propose the following:

- Redesign transport policy (e.g. introduce more bike lanes/tram systems/pedestrian areas) to reduce the use of the car. These must be urgently timetabled into legislation.
- Urban development and renewal should reflect the need to reduce the environmental burden of commuting.
- Re-analyse the economics of energy consumption. (True costs of pollution must be built into energy costs.)

At the National Level

We urge

- governments to raise public awareness of environmental issues, particularly the effect of consumerism on pollution emissions.
- increased funding for research into alternative energy resources.
- adoption policies for achievement of sustainable development
- the rejection of current nuclear technology as an alternative to the burning of fossil fuels
- recognition of and provision for a choice in alternative technologies.
- the provision of positive incentives for all reduced energy consumption.

At the International Level

We urge that:

- There must be *global* acceptance of global problems. There is a need for all governments to formulate **action** plans immediately
- Urgent action needs to be taken **now** by developed nations to reduce levels of their pollution created by carbon emissions to **compensate** scientifically and financially for the possibility that some developing countries may not be able to make immediate cuts in theirs.

Meaningful agreements on global warming that can be internationally **verified** and **monitored** need to be devised without delay.

Carbon emissions should be reduced and re-forestation increased as forests act as "sinks" for absorption of air-borne carbon compounds.

An international fund should be created under the UN in order to compensate developing nations for the constraints that would be imposed upon them if they are to adopt counter global-warming measures.

5. FORESTS

Evidence

The world needs greater knowledge of the effects of the mass loss of trees e.g. creation of deserts, non take-up of carbon dioxide, etc. Reasons for deforestation must be clearly identified and disseminated widely, so that appropriate corrective action may be taken.

We call for better independent monitoring of deforestation so that quality of data can be improved.

At the Local Level

We recommend that governments, in formulating forestry policies should consult indigenous populations living in forest areas and take into account their land use and methods of agriculture. Appropriate practices need to be used such as agroforestry in which the husbandry of trees, crops and livestock are combined to harmonise with the natural ecosystem.

We urge that forestry practices should be sustainable at the local level.

At the National Level

The sovereignty of nations must be recognised and maintained as the basis for supportive international encouragement of initiatives designed to protect forests.

We believe that governments must keep some level of autonomy for peoples living in rain forests, and treat their lifestyles with respect, recognising their traditional rights and contribution to ensuring future sustainability of land use and forest protection.

We recognise that economic factors, for instance debt and adverse trading conditions, are major factors in causing governments to choose methods of development which are not conducive to the preservation of forests. Action on these is needed if progress is to be made.

6. BIODIVERSITY

Evidence

Genetic erosion is accelerating and it represents a potential threat to human utilisation of food resources, medicines and wildlife populations.

Evolution has taken millions of years to create the current diversity of life on this planet. If no action is taken there will be a 30% loss of species by the year 2000.

At the Local Level

We urge that:

- Within developing nations there should be further documentation of local resources and promotion of both gene-banks and bio-reserves.
- Governments need to respect oral traditions and to value indigenous knowledge and sustainable practices.

At the International Level

International law is required to control ownership and management of genetic resources.

We recommend that

- Intellectual property rights are the entitlement of indigenous people and consequent agreement on royalties for research areas such as agriculture and pharmaceuticals is imperative.
- There must be international recognition of our global interdependence on all biodiversity issues. All governments must adopt a rational and responsible approach to living resource material.
- All governments must adopt the objective of sustainable use of biological resources at rates that will allow regeneration, maintenance and development of biodiversity at all levels.

We urge more international publicity and education concerning:

- our collective obligation towards custodianship of Planet Earth
- the trends in global trade and bio-technology which can work against justice and sustainability.
- individual awareness and personal responsibility to enhance the measures discussed above.

The burden of conserving biodiversity should fall upon those gaining maximum benefit from it, i.e. the nations of the Northern hemisphere.

A United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation Report (published March 1992) predicts that if the projected level of human population rises from 5 billion (1992) to 8 billion (2020) some 40,000 plant species will become extinct. It states that the genetic pool of plant life (used to produce agricultural crops) will be sacrificed in the pressure for development.

The food security of the world will be endangered, it is claimed, not only by global warming and the shrinkage of available land for crops (because of rising sea levels), increased deserts and general climate change - but also by non-conservation of wild plant genetic resources.

7. POPULATION

We urge that:-

- A country's population policy should stress the very important role of education of both women and men. Female education will provide women with economic independence and a greater range of choice, for example, whether or not to have children.
- Education of the population be considered to be an essential ingredient in the development process. Only when societies can provide economic security for all in old age will it be possible to reduce fertility levels.
- Countries should continue vigorous efforts to lower infant mortality (and adult mortality) and so reduce the need for couples to have many children.
- It is as important to address the issue of excess per capita consumption in developed countries as it is to be concerned about added population in developing countries.

5% of the people in the world consume one-third of the planet's resources. Fewer than 25% of the world's people live in industrialised countries, yet they consume 75% of the world's energy and take 72% of all steel products and 85% of all wood products.

Last year (1991) the U.K. gave 0.27% of the Gross National Product as aid. This was a fall from 0.52% given in 1979.

The United Nations agreed level of aid from developed countries to the world's poorest countries is 0.70% of GNP per country.

8. AID

We urge that:-

Aid should be supported by certain guidelines:

- Aid is morally, ethically and practically essential, and should conform to a Code of Practice that ensures targeting, which considers:
 - (a) locally self-supporting economies
 - (b) co-operation between local infrastructure and non-governmental organisations to ensure equitable and responsible distribution of aid.
- Aid should not result in structures that perpetuate dependency.
- Aid should be tied to ecologically sound projects which are sustainable.
- Aid should be targeted at all sectors/members of an economy; specifically women and children.
- Long term ecological values should take precedence over short term market values.

- Developed countries have a moral obligation to repay past and present exploitation.
- There should be a re-evaluation of arms outlay going towards aid outlay.
- Aid should not only pass from developed countries but transfers between less developed countries should also be present.
- Education is an important factor and aid should be earmarked for this.
- The UN should recognise and correct the ideological bias of the International Monetary Fund.
- Aid should be channelled through responsible organisations, especially non-governmental organisations, with a proven record of responsibility.
- Aid should be clearly defined, i.e. relief of poverty and promotion of development.

One billion dollars a year, approximately, is spent on contraceptives world-wide.

The cost of supplying contraceptives free of charge to those who want them would be approximately two billion dollars annually, less that that spent by Governments for their military in one day. Overall military spending by all countries amounts to 900 billion dollars annually.

The U.K. has, however, given the U.N. £5.5 million to start a Centre for the Prediction of Climate Change. This is equivalent to the U.K.'s military spending in two hours.

9. COMMON SECURITY

Evidence

Increasing degradation of the planet and scarcity of resources which is likely to lead to conflict makes a Common Security approach increasingly important.

In the nuclear age, States can no longer seek security at each other's expense. Security is indivisible. There is either security for all or for none.

To rely exclusively on national defences and deterrent threats leads to the folly of arms races, the immorality of inflated military budgets and the misery of regional war.

At the International Level

We urge that action is urgently needed (under the aegis of the United Nations) to:

- Eliminate the threat from weapons of mass destruction. e.g. a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty must be signed

- Prevent the further spread of all lethal weapons
- Reduce drastically all military budgets and transfer funds to UNEP programmes, e.g. UN-sponsored target thresholds for military spending.
- Restructure armed forces in the direction of mutual reassurance, e.g. UN-peace-keeping training programmes should be given to national armed forces.
- Construct effective regional security regimes.
- Strengthen the UN, e.g. reform the UN to ensure that it is seen to be impartial, credible and truly representative.


CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, **WE DEMAND** of the UK government that it should:

1. Contribute to the maintenance of the international impetus for the solution of the urgent environmental problems referred to above.
2. Recognise the inter-related nature of those problems.
3. Give maximum support to the UNCED Conference in Brazil in June 1992
4. Set an example to the rest of the world by the environmental legislation it provides for the UK.
5. Give more equal representation to women at discussions and conferences on environmental and developmental matters.
6. Support policies which will bring about the ending of competitive armament budgets and the arms trade and replace these with a system of Common Security and conflict resolution under the UN.
7. Support internationally policies which will contribute to environmentally sustainable development with the prime objective of eradicating unequal access to and enjoyment of a life-enhancing existence, now and for future generations throughout the world.
8. Seek always to respect human rights as defined by the Universal Declaration and encourage respect for international co-operation and international law in keeping with the intentions and purposes of the UN Charter.

IN PARTICULAR, WE, OURSELVES, INTEND TO WORK FOR THESE OBJECTIVES AS OUR PLEDGE FOR THE PLANET BY OUR COMMITMENT TO AND SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONALLY CO-ORDINATED AND AGREED POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS."

Signed on Behalf of the Conference


.....
David Larder
Chair, Leeds and District
Council UNA

APPENDIX I

It is part of the adopted policy of Leeds City Council to have a 'Green' Strategy towards all aspects of the Council's operation.

This 'GREEN' AUDIT was launched for Business at the Forum by **MICHAEL GITTINS**, Chief Environmental Health Officer of Leeds City Council, who gave the second Keynote Speech.

PROPOSALS FOR A GREEN AUDIT

The following ten points form the basis of a sound environmental audit policy for any company

1. *A Corporate Environmental Strategy* - Take a look at the company as a whole. Work out how all aspects of the business can be improved to benefit both the environment and the business.
2. *Staff Involvement* - Staff involvement is a key objective. Make sure that all employees share a responsibility in the development and implementation of the company's environmental strategy.
3. *Strategic Planning* - Environmental legislation is changing. Plan for the changes now by organising with the future in mind. Include the environment as an integral part of the decision making process.
4. *Policy Review* - Decide on a programme to implement the strategy. Keep environmental performance under review. Make sure that the policies are working and that they are keeping up with changing market requirements.
5. *Waste as a Resource* - identify waste products with a view to reduction and reuse. Carry out regular and systematic reviews of the waste stream in order that it can be managed in the most effective manner. Recycling can bring commercial advantage.
6. *Setting Standards* - Know and understand the standards set by regulations and the market. Develop both technical and other practices to ensure compliance. Standards will continue to rise.
7. *Keep Your Own House in Order* - In simple terms a clean and well maintained site is both good for the company image and the morale of the staff. Litter around company premises is as offensive as it is on city streets.
8. *Be a Good Neighbour* - Companies must consider the physical and social impact that their operations may have on the locality. Adverse impacts must be minimised. People would rather work in business parks than industrial estates.
9. *Sponsor Environmental Initiatives* - Voluntary groups all over the country devote themselves to caring for local landscape features such as nature reserves. Try to enter into partnerships with such groups. Partnership is not just about financial support - it should involve active participation.
10. *Publicity* - Publicise genuine environmental achievements. Companies should be seen to be acting out of a sense of responsibility for the environment - they will benefit from a clean 'image'.

APPENDIX II

The Chairs of each of the Workshops were as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Aid:	Aidan Foster-Carter (Social Policy)
Trade:	John Bowers (Business and Management)
Debt:	Dr Morris Szeftel (Politics)
Population:	Professor Philip Rees (Geography).
Forests:	Dr Alan Grainger (Geography)
Biodiversity:	Dr Michael Walker (TASC, Geography)
Global Warming:	Professor Michael Pilling (Chemistry)

BRADFORD UNIVERSITY

Poverty:	Dr Jenny Pearce (Peace Studies)
Common Security:	Dr Oliver Ramsbottom (Peace Studies)

THE CO-ORDINATORS
for the Universities:

Professor Adrian McDonald
Head of School of Geography
University of Leeds
Professor Michael Pilling

THE CO-ORDINATORS for
UNA Leeds and
District Council:

David Larder (Chair)
Dr Gordon Bevans (Vice Chair)

THE KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

Lord David Ennals
Mr Michael Gittins
Chief Environmental Health
Officer, City of Leeds

APPENDIX III

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS

United Nations Association

Leeds and District Council U.N.A.
Calderdale U.N.A.

Educational Institutions

University of Leeds
Bradford University
University of Leeds Students Union
Granby High School, Harrogate
St Patrick's Primary School, Huddersfield
The High School, Settle
The Polytechnic of Huddersfield
The Polytechnic of Huddersfield Students Union
The Business School, Bolton Institute of Higher Education

Religious Groups

Bradford Diocesan Council for Church and Society
The Brahma Kumaris World University
The Spiritual Assembly of Bahai's, Leeds

Political Parties

The Liberal Democrats
- The Leeds Branch
- The Batley Branch
European Parliament Support Group, Leeds
(Michael MacGowan, MEP for Leeds)
The Green Party
- The Keighley Branch
- The Elmet Branch
- The N.W. Leeds Branch
- The Rossendale, Lancs, Branch
The Labour Party
No official representation was given. A few individual
Leeds Labour Party members declared themselves present.

Environmental Groups

Tourism Concern, Yorks
Women's Environmental Network, Bingley
Survival International, York
Safer World, Bristol
Hebden Bridge "Go Green" Project

Educational Organisations

World Development Movement, Leeds
Leeds Cycling Action Group
Leeds Development Education Centre
The Meanwood Valley Urban Farm, Leeds

Media Represented

BBC Radio Leeds
Aire FM and Magic 828 News, Leeds
The Yorkshire Post
The Yorkshire Evening Post
The Bradford Telegraph and Argus
The Leeds Student
Green Events

TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING: 30

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING: 139

Apart from U.K. citizens present, the Forum also included men and women from the following countries:

Ghana, Kenya, Norway, Russia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Taiwan