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V o l u m e 14

**Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic and Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz
Mulej**

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125 PAGES

**»THE INNOVATION IS MASTERPIECE BUT KNOWLEDGE IS ART« (ECIMOVIC
2014)**

2014



2014 it is concluding year or year of changes. The changes are all around us just we have to have open mind, eyes, ears and good will.

1.

Let us commence with Slovene presentation on sustainability.

Prof. dr. dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović,
Korte 124
SI - 6310 Izola - Isola
Slovenija
Telefon: ++ 386 5 64 21 360
El. pošta: timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com
Dom. Str.: www.institut-climatechange.si



Filozofija sonaravne trajnostne prihodnosti človeštva

“Filozofija sonaravne trajnostne prihodnosti človeštva” je prezentacija, ki jo je pripravil prof. dr. Timi Ećimović¹ kot predstavitev problematike in osnova za informacijo, diskusijo ter predavanje. Maj 2014.

¹ Prof. dr. dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović je profesor in predstojnik katedre za okoljske vede na Ansted Univerzi, BVI. Bil je ustanovitelj in prvi predsednik SEG Inštituta za klimatske spremembe in Svetovnega foruma mislecev. Aktivni je član Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti in Svetovne akademije umetnosti in znanosti. Za znanstveno raziskovalno delo je bil štirikrat nominiran za Nobelovo nagrado: prvič leta 2002 za 2003 – sistem klimatskih sprememb, drugič leta 2006 za 2007 - informacijska teorija narave, tretjič leta 2009 za 2010 - okoljska teorija narave in leta 2011 za leto 2012 za osnove narave, za nagrado iz fizike. 25. septembra 2011 na svečani konferenci v Xiamenu na Kitajskem je predstavil deklaracijo »Platforma svetovnih mislecev o trajnostni sonaravni prihodnosti človeštva«, ki je osnova za uresničevanje družbene metodologije in tehnologije trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva. Že 30. januarja 2012 skupaj z 48 raziskovalci iz 22 držav je objavil digitalno knjigo »Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva – IV, Xiamen, Kitajska in potem« v angleščini, ISBN 978-961-93136-6-4 T. Ećimović, R. Haw in ostali. Sledita poročili o izobraževanju avgusta in trajnostni sonaravni prihodnosti človeštva – korenine in sedanjost septembra 2012. Decembra 2012 je objavljena digitalna knjiga v angleščini »Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva – V, akcijski plan«. 2013 – 2014 prosim pogledajte v digitalno referenčno knjižnico na www.institut-climatechange.si. Je neodvisen znanstvenik, mislec, globalist, predavatelj in okoljevarstvenik.



Povzetek:

Filozofija trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva predstavlja iskanje znanja in spoznavanja narave in pomena veselja oziroma življenja. Znanje je največji dosežek sedanje globalne svetovne skupnosti, civilizacije Homo sapiensa ali »človeškega projekta« v biosferi planeta Zemlja.

Delovanje sistema klimatskih sprememb v območju biosfere Zemlje vse močnejše spreminja pogoje življenja. Mislim, da je potrebno doseči dogovor med ljudmi, ki naj bi omogočili trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost človeštva v pogojih velikih sprememb, kakor v globalni človeški skupnosti, kot v življenskem okolju oziroma biosferi.

Družbena ureditev, naloge in odgovornosti v njej potrebujejo prenovu, ki naj bi omogočila prehod sedanjega človeštva v jutrišnje trajnostno sonaravno človeštvo tretjega tisočletja.

Za uspešno spremembo bi bilo prav, da se spremenijo sedanje navade v izobraževanju in šolstvu, vsebini in etiki medsebojnih odnosov ljudi, medsebojnem spoštovanju, in odnosu do narave, ki naj bi bile osnova za dolgoročno preživetje globalne človeške skupnosti.

V diskusiji podajam sodoben znanstveni pristop ugotavljanja in možnega usmerjanja delovanja ter akcije za lajšanje krize družbe in narave. Koncem leta 2011. ugotavljam, da se globalna človeška skupnost srečuje z družbeno krizo na področjih: energije, pitne vode, prehrane, kreditov, družbenih odnosov 1 % uspešnih in 99 % ostalih, medsebojnega spoštovanja, etike in moralnosti, ter življenske modrosti. Za nameček je tu še kriza narave, natančneje, spreminjanje pogojev življenja v biosferi zaradi delovanja sistema klimatskih sprememb.

Spremembe biosfere zaradi delovanja sistema klimatskih sprememb lahko dolgoročno spremenijo geografijo, biologijo in življenske pogoje od za človeštvo primernih, kot so bile zadnjih 14.000 letih, do za človeštvo neprimernih pogojev.

Tako se sedanja kriza energije, pitne vode, hrane, kreditov in dužbe še dodatno zapleta s krizo v biosferi Zemlje. V letu 2013 in 2014 se nadaljujejo težji časi za svetovno človeško skupnost.

Družnena odgovornost korporacij in družbena odgovornost posameznika je del sedanje družbe, ki bi lako imel veliko večji pomen, kot se sedaj misli.



Možnosti preživetja svetovne človeške skupnosti se lahko povečajo z uvajanjem družbene tehnologije »trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva« kot nadgradnje sedanjega trajnostnega sonaravnega razvoja. To bi omogočilo večjo harmonijo življenja ljudi z naravo, kar je predpogoj preživetja in dolgoročnega sodelovanja ljudi ter narave Zemlje² oziroma biosfere ali dela, v katerem se nahaja »živa narava«³ in sedanja svetovna človeška skupnost.

S pospeševanjem globalne družbene odgovornosti posameznikov bi bilo možno doseči premik v odnosu človeštva do narave in tako omogočiti nov veliki dosežek prehoda iz sedanje krize energije, pitne vode, hrane, kreditov, družbenih odnosov in biosfere, v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost človeštva.

Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost globalne človeške skupnosti ali harmonija naše civilizacije z naravo planeta Zemlja je opcija, da globalna človeška skupnost doseže dolgoročne možnosti preživetja na Zemlji.

Ključne besede:

Družbena odgovornost posameznikov in korporacij, filozofija, globalizacija, narava planeta Zemlja, naš skupni neprijatelj, naša civilizacija, novi pristop, sistem klimatskih sprememb, sistemsko razmišljanje, analiza in sinteza, sonaravna trajnostna prihodnost človeštva, svetovna vlada, parlament in ustava, svetovna kriza energije, pitne vode, hrane, kreditov, družbe, in narave.

Diskusija:

Koncem leta 2008 se je pokazala realnost svetovne krize družbe globalne človeške skupnosti. K temu je pripomogla slaba administracija ZDA v razdobju 2000 – 2008. Kriza družbe ZDA in ostalih držav po svetu je dobila globalno razsežnost.⁴

Malo ljudi se zaveda zapletenosti sedanjega položaja človeške svetovne/globalne skupnosti glede sedanjih in v prihodnje prisotnih kriznih vsebin: krizi surovin, energije, pitne vode, hrane, kreditov, mira, družbe, etike in moralnosti, spoštovanja med ljudmi, in pomankanja življenske modrosti se prišteva še kriza življenskih pogojev v biosferi zaradi delovanja sistema klimatskih sprememb.

Mislim, da sem naštel glavne probleme v letu 2013 - 2014 in v prihodnje.

Stanje globalne človeške skupnosti je kvalitetno obdelano v dveh prezentacijah in sicer:

² Prosim pogledajte: Ećimović in drugi: "The Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind", 2007, na www.institut-climatechange.si; Božičnik, Ećimović, Mulej in drugi: "Sustainable Future, Requisite Holism, and Social Responsibility", 2008; Ećimović, Esposito, How, Mulej: "The Sustainable Future of Mankind III", 2010; Ećimović: "The Principia Nature – The Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community", 2011; Ećimović, Haw et al: "The Sustainable Future of Humankind – IV, Xiamen, China and after", 2012; deklaracijo "Platforma svetovnih mislecev o trajnostni sonaravni prihodnosti človeštva", 25. September 2011, ter digitalno knjigo "Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva – V, akcijski plan", ravnotako na domači stranici www.institut-climatechange.si.

³ »Živa narava« pogojno uporabljen termin. Narava kot celota je ves čas »živa«, samo ljudje delijo naravo na živo in neživo.

⁴ Prosim pogledajte: Planck Foundation (www.planck.org): Global Future Analysis, 2008, ISBN 978-94-6012-001-5, in Global Resources Analysis od Induscorp, NL; e-mail: volumel@indiscorp.nl



Global Future Analysis 2008 Analiza prihodnosti sveta, dokumentu Planck Foundation - sklada www.planck.org , in

Global Resources Analysis osnutku 2008 Analiza virov sveta, osnutku dokumenta Induscorp.nl objavljeni na volume1@induscorp.nl

Obe analizi so delali odlični strokovnjaki večinoma družboslovci, ki so izjemno prikazali stanje globalne človeške skupnosti. Mislim, da je tem analizam potrebno dodati še spremembe v biosferi in njihove vzroke.

Manjkajoči del je delovanje sistema klimatskih sprememb in posledične spremembe v biosferi, kar, mislim, da bo povzročalo resne probleme za preživetje ljudi.

Skupina entuziastov in filantropov je pred veliko leti začela delo na odpiranju možnosti vodenja svetovne človeške skupnosti v smislu svetovne vlade, parlamenta, in ustave v pogojih direktne demokracije. Veliko je bilo narejenega, vendar je še dolga pot pred nami.

Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva.

Mislim, da trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost človeštva v smislu vsebinske družbene ali socialne tehnike ali metodologije kot nadgradnje trajnostnega sonaravnega razvoja, daje možnosti in je lahko podlaga za optimizem.⁵ Za uresničevanje tranzicije globalne človeške skupnosti potrebujemo integralno kompleksno hholistično razmišljanje in sodelovanje vseh subjektov.

Globalizacijska doba, ki je pred nami, ima svoje zelo zapletene vsebine, ne glede na to, ali jih ljudje vidimo in poznamo. Tako nas med drugim čaka reševanje krize 2008 in 2014 ter istočasno ugotavljanje stvarnega naravnega okvirja našega okolja (človeškega okolja oziroma okolja »človeškega projekta«⁶ v biosferi planeta Zemlja).

Kompleksnosti situacije dodaja svoj delež še predvidevanje novih zapletov, ki imajo lahko osnove v obeh delih, v človeškem okolju in biosferi ter sinergističnih učinkih.

Poskušal bom podati širšo analizo obeh vsebin in z uporabo sistemskega razmišljanja analizirati stanja in vsebine ter vse skupaj postaviti v biosfero.

Biosfera je naravno okolje, v katerem se nahaja celotna »živa narava« skupaj z našo globalno človeško skupnostjo.

Rezultati sobivanja ljudi in narave so skupaj z zapleteno krizo družbe v zadnjih letih (2008 - 2014) omogočili nove spremembe biosfere, ki ob delovanju sistema klimatskih sprememb niso koristne za človeštvo.

Prehod v globalizacijski čas ni in tudi ne bo enostaven.

⁵ Prosim, pogledajte podpis 2.

⁶ Človeški projekt – Human project je celotna zgodovina in sedanjost človeštva v biosferi planeta Zemlja.



Sistem klimatskih sprememb⁷ *omogoča, zagotavlja, vzdržuje in ohranja* pogoje za obstoj »žive narave«⁸ in ima veliko večji pomen, kot je človeštvo mislilo do sedaj. Za svoj obstoj v biosferi se živa bitja prilagajajo pogojem, ki so posledica delovanja sistema klimatskih sprememb. Izumrtju številnih življskih oblik so botrovale spremembe kvalitete življskih pogojev, katerim se izumrle življske oblike niso mogle prilagoditi. V naravi živijo samo uspešne oblike življenja Charles Robert Darwin (1809 – 1889) je podal še v devetnajstem stoletju.

Sistemska razmišljanje omogoča boljše spoznavanje zapletenih problemov, kot je to dano pristopom posameznih strokovnih specializiranih ved. Še posebej je to pomembno, kadar ugotavljamo procese v naravi - biosferi. Tako je mogoče opazovati delovanje narave Zemlje kot medsebojno odvisnost, medsebojno delovanje in sodelovanje vse energije, materije, informacij, svetlobe in drugih žarkov, delcev, sil in še nepoznanih vsebin narave. Vse to se dogaja v treh osnovnih okoljih: kopenskem, vodnem in atmosferskem okolju - tri osnovna okolja narave planeta Zemlja in »žive narave« na Zemlji.

Za prehod v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost človeštva, mislim, da je potrebno, da celotno človeštvo spozna izhodiščne vsebine narave - biosfere, ker od razumevanja teh je odvisno preživetje vseh nas.

Sistemska teorija – človekovo orodje za spoznavanje klimatskih sprememb.

Sistemska teorija, sistemska razmišljanje, analiza in sinteza kot raziskovalno orodje predstavljajo in omogočajo raziskovalcem možnosti poglobljenega spoznavanja pojavov, kar s klasičnimi raziskovalnimi orodji ni možno.

Ta kot raziskovalni proces omogoča opis klimatskih sprememb na razumljiv način kot *sistem klimatskih sprememb*.

Beseda sistem ima veliko pomenov in vsebin. V tej prezentaciji sistem ni mentalna slika dogodka ali procesa raziskave, pa tudi ne običajna metoda dela. Ravno tako ni družbeno-ekonomska ali katera druga področna predstavitev, oziroma mreža sestavljena iz pojmov, ki se nekako nahajajo v skupnem procesu.

Beseda sistem v tej prezentaciji pomeni predstavitev, dogodek ali proces, ki je že v svojih podsistemih, odnosih, medsebojnih delovanjih in posledicah tako zelo zapletenega značaja, da ga je težko razumeti in še težje urejati, kontrolirati, blažiti ali nanj kako drugače vplivati.

To je vzrok, da sedanje pojave klimatskih sprememb imenujem sistem oziroma sistem klimatskih sprememb.

⁷ Prosim pogledajte "System Thinking and Climate Change System – (Against a big "Tragedy of Commons" of all of us)", pp149 Ećimović, Mulej, Mayur in ostali, 2002, ISBN 961-236-380-3, pa še "The Climate Change System – Introduction", pp 35, Ećimović, Mulej, 2008, ISBN 978-961-91826-5-9, obe knjigi postavljeni na: www.institut-climatechange.si

⁸ »Živa narava« uporabljam pogojno, namreč po sedanjih osnovah narava se deli na živo in neživo. V resnici tega ni. Narava je celotni sistem celotnega vesolja in Zemlja je zelo majhen del tega v katerem so vsa dogajanja »žive in nežive narave« rezultanta istih osnov.



Če razumemo sistem in njegovo delovanje in podsisteme, nam še vedno ne pomaga veliko, ker se njegovi interni sistemi ali podcelote lahko močno razlikujejo od samega celotnega sistema po sestavi in po delovanju.

Če pogledamo kuhinjsko sol, ki je sinergija oziroma sistem dveh strupov, pitno vodo, ki je sinergija sistema dveh plinov, je neka organizacijska oblika sinergija ali sistem velikega števila vsebin, ki se lahko medsebojno zelo razlikujejo, pa se kot celota kljub temu ujemajo. Mogoče še primer hiše, ki je sinergija ali sistem, sestavljen iz številnih podsistemov opek, betona, lesa, vrat, oken, električne, vodne in drugih napeljav, itd.

Sinergije, ki izhajajo iz njihovih vsebin, omogočajo nove celostne kvalitete sistema in njegovih novih vsebin.

Torej, resnične kvalitete sistema bo lažje ugotoviti in posledično bo težave in dogodke lažje kontrolirati, če sistem vzamemo kar se da celovito in ne po posameznih delih. Temu pristopu rečemo sistemski in izhaja iz systemskega razmišljanja.

Popolne celostnosti človeškega obnašanja oziroma monitoring, opazovanje, razumevanje, razmišljanje, emocijsko in duševno življenje, odločanje in delovanje, in popolna celovitost znotraj in odzunaj je običajno nemogoče doseči. Vendar posamezne discipline in gledišča ter gledišča specialistov omejujejo človeštvo na fiktivno celovitost in omogočajo isto.

To je osnova, da se uporablja Mulej in Kajzer (1998) zakonitost potrebne celovitosti, kot primernostni pristop.

Če to uporabimo pri sistemu klimatskih sprememb, da jih lahko razumemo kot sinergije znanih delovanj fizike, kemije, biologije, zgodovine, tehnologije, ekonomije in številnih drugih ved in njihove uporabe, to pomeni, da je potrebno izbrati in sestaviti vede in gledišča, ki so potrebna in medsebojno odvisna za skupno urejanje po različnostih.

Izhajajoč iz starogrške filozofije bi bilo potrebno povezati vsa gledišča glede na njihovo medsebojno odvisnost, ali kot bi rekli stari Grki dialektično. Tako bi nastal dialektični sistem (Mulej, 1974, tudi v Mulej in ostali v tisku prihajajoče knjige).

Tako dobimo sistem, ki ni kompleks dogodkov, ampak je mentalna predstava le teh, ki jo uvajamo z namenom, da omogočimo potrebno celovitost človeškega obnašanja in njegove potrebne celovitosti rezultatov.

Svetovna človeške skupnost je stara 200.000 let in več ter če pogledamo zadnjih 12.000 let ugotavljamo, da so bile v začetku manjše skupnosti raztresene v najbolj primernih okoljih, ki so omogočala varnost, pitno vodo in hrano, ter kasneje zatočišče s prostorom za vzdrževanje ognja.

Človeštvo je napredovalo od rodovne, nomadske, lovske skupnosti do antike in velikih civilizacij, grško rimskega obdobja, srednjega veka, preindustrijske, industrijske in poindustrijske dobe, informativne družbe in današnje globalne človeške skupnosti oziroma globalnega obdobja.



Sinergija tega rezultira v sedANJI kvaliteti obstoja oziroma življenja. Realnost tega so spreminjajoče se kvalitete okolja ali življenskih pogojev v biosferi. V resnici sta se biosfera in življensko okolje Zemlje stalno spreminjala, vendar sta bila zadnjih 12.000 let nekako uravnotežena in primerna za življenje ljudi. Spremembe zadnjih desetletij in pričakovanja v prihodnosti znajo postati manj primerna za življenje ljudi.

Narava planeta Zemlja se ohranja in vzdržuje že več kot 4.6 milijard let s številnimi vzponi in padci glede na potrebno kvaliteto življenskih pogojev »žive narave« in ljudi. Še pred antično dobo so ljudje začeli ustvarjati svoj eko sistem. Tako so nastale številne mestne civilizacije, ki so se razvijale, cvetele in na koncu propadle. Vzemimo primer Babilona.

Babilonci so lepo živeli samo toliko časa, kolikor časa so imeli primerne okoljske pogoje. Kmalu po tem, ko so se okoljski pogoji poslabšali, padla je rodovitost kmetijskih površin in posledično prihaja do pomankanja hrane ter lakote, Babilon postane zgodovina. Ta zgodba se ponavlja in ponavlja, samo z drugimi udeleženci: Velikonočni otoki, stari Grki, Rimljani, pa vse do današnjega časa.

Koncem 20. stoletja se je kvaliteta okolja začela močneje spreminjati in s prehodom v tretje tisočletje našega časa se stvari slabšajo. Mislim, da je to ista zgodba, samo tokrat je z globalno človeško skupnostjo.

Naravni sistem planeta Zemlja uporablja vse svoje sistemske kvalitete in kvantitete ter prednosti sodelovanja s sončnim sistemom za potrebe svojega obstoja in zagotavljanja življenskih pogojev za »živo naravo« in človeštvo ter dela v smislu medsebojne odvisnosti, medsebojnega delovanja in sodelovanja celotne energije, materije, informacij, svetlobe in drugih žarkov, delcev in še nepoznanih vsebin narave, ki jih ima na razpolago.

Mislim, da ne smemo pozabiti, da nam ob vsej svoji tehnologiji, znanju in izkušnjah ni dano, da bi spreminjali življenske pogoje celotnega sistema Zemlje, temveč se jim še vedno moramo tako kot druga živa narava primerno prilagoditi.

Zato mislim, da je pomembno, da raziščemo nam še nepoznane dele narave Zemlje in delovanja zemeljskega sistema, ki je v neprestanem delovanju 24 ur na dan, in to že več kot 4.6 milijard let. Šele takrat bomo dosegli možnost pravilnega odnosa človeške skupnosti (vseh nas) do narave planeta Zemlja, kar je eden od predpogojev obstoja vseh nas.

Biosfera planeta Zemlja ni naše igrišče in še manj naša lastnina. Ravno obratno, človeška skupnost je samo ena od civilizacij v »živi naravi« Zemlje. Poleg tega ima človeška skupnost življenski prostor na kopenskem okoljskem sistemu, ki je najmanjši od treh – kopno, voda in zrak okoljskih sistemov.

Zadnjih 200 let po industrijski dobi do globalizacijskega časa se sožitje naše civilizacije in narave planeta zemlja ne dogaja v sodelovanju ampak si močno nasprotujeta. Še posebej, če pomislimo, kaj vse odlagamo v naše okolje,



Od začetka 20 stoletja pa do danes smo v naše okolje odložili velike količine radioaktivnih snovi, neznane (več kot 500.000 različne velikosti kosov) količine odpada po planetarnih raziskavah in aktivnostih človeštva v zemeljski orbiti, za katere niti ne vemo, kako bi jih uredili oziroma pospravili, nešteto novih sintetičnih kemijskih spojin, številne nove genetske strukture tako rastlinskega, kakor tudi živalskega sveta. Z več kot milijardo eksplozivnih motorjev dan za dnem črpamo strup v lastni zrak, ki nam zagotavlja obstoj (če koncentracija kisika pade pod 8 % bo večina živih bitij sedanjega časa nehala obstojati). Globalno segrevanje, uničevanje ozonskega zaščitnega plašča, da ne omenjamo enrggetike, plastike, smeti, onesnaženja pitnih vodnih virov itd so posledice človekove dejavnosti.

Delovanje naše civilizacije se lahko prikaže tudi na drug način. Prve naselbine so nastajale pred okrog 14.000 let in so bile posledica izboljšanja življenjskih pogojev ter dužbenega življenja ljudi tistega časa. Prve naselbine na območju Evrope so nastajale na močvirnih območjih iz varnostnih vzrokov in so imele do 10.000 ljudi. Nastale so, ker se je z delovanjem sistema klimatskih sprememb med 60.000 in 16.000 leti pred našim štetjem končevala zadnja ledena doba. Tako so boljši življenjski pogoji omogočili razvoj človeške skupnosti v Evropi in drugod. Od takrat pa do danes se življenjski pogoji v biosferi niso veliko spreminjali. Nihanja so obstojala, vendar se je »živa narava« in človeška skupnost temu sprotno prilagajala.

S povečanjem števila ljudi, ki je zadnja desetletja eksplozivno, se povečuje količina in vpliv izpustov ter odpadkov globalne človeške skupnosti v biosfero ter črpanja surovin iz te. Mislim, da negativno delovanje odpada celotne civilizacije postaja čedalje bolj obremenilno za biosfero Zemlje. Poleg tega nihče točno ne ve, katere vse sisteme v naravi smo prizadeli in kako bodo isti v novonastalih pogojih delovali. Če govorimo o kvaliteti vode, hrane in zraka pa mislim, da se slabša tako količinsko, kot tudi po vsebini.

Sistem klimatskih sprememb ima kot eden od sistemov v biosferi Zemlje vsekakor večji pomen, kot je človeštvo mislilo ali misli. V resnici sistem klimatskih sprememb *omogoča, zagotavlja, vzdržuje, in ohranja* življenske pogoje, ki omogočajo obstoj »žive narave« in globalne človeške skupnosti v biosferi Zemlje.

»Živa narava« pa predstavlja moderatorja pogojev v biosferi.

Ljudje bi morali razumeti, da planet Zemlja ni v celoti domovanje naše civilizacije, ampak je to samo del planeta – biosfera. Ta je samo manjši del celotnega planetarnega sistema. Posledično spreminjanje pogojev v sistemu biosfere prizadeva le njo samo, planet Zemlja se še naprej vrti, tako kot prej.

Sedanje stanje biosfere planeta Zemlja, življenskih pogojev, dnevnega dogajanja in življenja ljudi globalne človeške skupnosti ter ostalih živih bitij nakazuje na znake stresa. Ta pa je posledica naporov na prilagajanja na nove in spreminjajoče se življenske pogoje v biosferi Zemlje. Pri tem se moramo zavedati, da so spremembe posledica delovanja sistema klimatskih sprememb.



Po šestdesetih letih 20. stoletja postajajo spremenjeni pogoji življenja v biosferi Zemlje bolj izraziti, kot če bi bile to samo ciklične spremembe v sončnem in zemeljskem sistemu. Večinoma so to spremembe v vremenskih vzorcih. Najbolj pomembna je sprememba v ozonskem zaščitnem plašču, ki pod vplivom delovanja prostih klorovih ionov prihaja v stanje zmanjševanja zaščitnega delovanja. To je posledica sproščanja klorovih ionov iz klor-fluoro-vodikov (CFC-ji), inoviranih in komercialno uporabljenih v naši družbi s samo enim osnovnim ciljem POVEČATI PRIDELAVO DENARJA ZA LASTNIKE KAPITALA. Torej CFC-je smo ljudje izdelali in jih z uporabo sprostili v biosfero ter si tako začeli rezati vejo, na kateri sedimo.

S prihodom tretjega tisočletja klimatske spremembe postajajo pomembnejše. Svet politike in znanosti se začena deliti na dve vidni frakciji:

prvi zagovarjajo teorijo odgovornosti ljudi za te spremembe in imajo najmočnejše zagovornike med Mednarodnim panelom za klimatske spremembe, Združenimi narodi in nacionalnimi političnimi elitami razvitih ter manj razvitih dežel sveta. Tako so si nadeli pomen uradne verzije klimatskih sprememb, ki jo s pridom uporabljajo za dodatno zbiranje denarja, s katerim pokrivajo samo svoje potrebe. Plačniki pa so seveda vsi ljudje.

Med drugimi, ki zagovarjajo vzroke klimatskih sprememb kot naravne pojave cikličnega izvora zaradi delovanja sonca in zemlje, se nahajajo znana imena znanosti in družbe. To je veliko manjša skupina znanstvenikov in modrecev.

Obe skupini osredotočata moči na ugotavljanje stanja in medsebojno kritiko. Pozitivnih rezultatov NI. Edini uspeh so priprava, podpis in uresničevanje Montrealskih protokolov, ki so ustavili, zmanjšali ali pomagali, da se zmanjša proizvodnja in uporaba CFC-jev. Če človeštvo ne bi zavrglo uporabe CFC-jev, bi imeli veliko slabše življenjske pogoje od sedanjih.

Ob koncu 20. stoletja in v začetku tretjega milenija sem samostojno deloval kot raziskovalec, vendar v sodelovanju s številnimi strokovnjaki iz vseh delov človeške globalne družbe. Zbiram podatke o delovanju klimatskih sprememb, spremljam znanstveno delo in družbena gibanja v povezavi s spremembami globalne družbe. Moje osnovno znanstveno orodje je sistemska teorija, sistemsko razmišljanje, analiza in sinteza ter podatki. Po 20 letih znanstveno raziskovalnega dela sem v sodelovanju z danes že pokojnim prof. dr. Rashmijem Mayurjem, in zaslužnim prof. dr. Matjažem Mulejem iz Univerze v Mariboru ter soavtorji objavil rezultate naših raziskav v knjigi »System Thinking and Climate Change System (Against a big »Tragedy of the Commons« of all of us)«. Na žalost je knjiga samo v angleškem jeziku, mehke platnice, 303 strani papirne verzije ter digitalna oblika CD, ISBN 961-236-380-3 2002. To je bila naša prva knjiga z vsebino o sistemski strukturi narave, sistemu klimatskih sprememb in vplivih na človeško lokalno in globalno skupnost. Pred tem smo imeli na te teme številne prezentacije po vsem svetu, večinoma na znanstvenih konferencah.



Sledili sta informacijska teorija narave leta 2006 in okoljska teorija narave leta 2009. Te tri aplikacije sistemske teorije v mojih raziskavah so bile osnova za moje nominacije za Nobelove nagrade. Prvič sem bil nominiran iz fizike leta 2003 (sistem klimatskih sprememb), drugič leta 2007 (informacijska teorija narave) in tretjič leta 2009 (okoljska teorija narave) za Nobelovo nagrado za leto 2010. Leta 2011 prvega maja sem zaključil knjigo »The Principia Nature – The Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community« ali »Osnove narave – narava in Homo sapiens svetovna skupnost«, mehke platnice tiskana knjiga in CD, T Ecimovic, ISBN 978-961-92786-7-3 za katero so me nominirali četrtič za Nobelovo nagrado iz Fizike v letu 2012. Vse te raziskave vodijo v smeri spoznavanja narave in družbe ter odpiranju trajne sonaravne prihodnosti človešta.

Namrec sem zagovornik iskanja rešitev in ne samo kritiziranja. Rešitve pa zahtevajo znanje in njegovo aplikacijo.

V mojih raziskavah ima filozofija pomen iskanja znanja in razumevanja narave, vesolja in življenja. Menim, da je okoljska teorija narave začetek iskanja osnov narave, ki se začne z okoljem v smislu »osnovnega okolja narave«. *Tako je vesolje ali kozmos izhodišče obstoja narave oziroma osnovno okolje narave.*

Predstavil bi rad dve opazovalni raziskavi in sicer: *teorijo okolja narave in informacijsko teorijo narave.*

Lokalne ali krajevne skupnosti, ki so ena od osnovnih oblik življenja ljudi, predstavljajo nešteto oblik individualnih življenjskih vsebin in načinov življenja posameznikov ter družin. Večina vsebin izhaja iz porekla ljudi, ki živijo v krajevni skupnosti. Ostala določila so značilnosti narave in okolja, znotraj katerih se nahaja krajevna skupnost. Tem sledijo geografske, biološke, fizične, kemijske in zgodovinske vsebine, značilne za krajevno skupnost. Skupne vsebine in družba so določene z dogodki, ki si sledijo dan za dnem, in življenja ljudi v krajevni skupnosti. Vsi mi živimo v krajevni skupnosti, vendar zelo malo razumemo individualnost te. Nepregledna množica krajevnih skupnosti na Zemlji predstavlja nešteto množico individualnih oblik skupnega življenja ljudi. Poleg družine v ožjem in širšem pomenu je krajevna skupnost še edina značilnost sedanjega življenja ljudi v biosferi planeta Zemlja.

Ni težko opaziti podobnosti med zvezdami, planeti, galaksijami in ostalimi oblikami energije in materije v naravi z zgoraj opisanimi oblikami življenja ljudi in vesoljem. Tako kot redko razumemo individualnost krajevnih skupnosti, tako še manj lahko, ali sploh ne, razumemo individualnosti energije in materije, galaksij, zvezd in njihovih planetov, planeta Zemlja ter samega vesolja. Razumevanje otežkoča nepreštevna množica planetov v soseščini zvezdnega sistema Sonca v naši galaksiji. Za še težje dojetje doprinese še nepreštevnejše število galaksij, zvezd in planetov ter energije in materije celotnega vesolja. Da to še bolj zapletemo, naj dodam, da je to, kar mi razumemo kot VESOLJE, samo zelo majhen delček celotnega Vesolja.



Narava, poreklo Sonca in Zemlje, življenja na Zemlji ter nas samih LJUDI predstavlja delček skupne celote, ki jo imenujemo NARAVA. Mislim, da ni mogoče odgovoriti na vsa vprašanja o naravi. Toda ravno tako mislim, da na nekatera vprašanja moramo poiskati odgovore za dobrobit filozofije in razumevanja življenja ter celotnega okolja, v katerem se nahajamo. Sedanja znanost potrebuje evolutivni razvoj, da bi imela možnost odgovoriti na številna vprašanja o naravi. Zaradi tega sem v to predstavitev mojih raziskav vključil teorijo okolja narave, informacijsko teorijo narave in sistem klimatskih sprememb. Postali naj bi del osnov za napredek filozofije, življenja, in znanosti v prihodnje. Moj končni cilj je trajnostna sonaravna porihodnost naših zanamcev.

Informacijska teorija narave je bila objavljena v moji knjigi »The Information Theory of the Nature, and« v letu 2006, mehke platnice 208 strani papirne verzije knjige ter digitalna oblika CD-ja, ISBN 961-91826-1-8. Sedaj bi rad predstavil moje, pred kratkim zaključene raziskave okoljske teorije narave, ki odpirajo nove horizonte za raziskave in razumevanje filozofije in znanja o naravi. V resnici je to teorija, ki postavlja okolje kot osnovo narave, oziroma njenega obstoja in tako odpira možnosti za nove raziskave ter spoznanja o naravi.

Okoljska teorija narave postavlja okolje kot predpogoj ali osnovo za obstoj česarkoli. »Osnovno okolje« narave je vesolje ali kozmos. Narava obstaja znotraj osnovnega okolja v neštetih oblikah, dimenzijah in vsebinah celotne energije, materije, informacij, sil, svetlobnih in drugih žarkov, atomov in delcev materije ter ostalih še nepoznatih vsebinah narave. Medsebojna odvisnost, medsebojno delovanje in sodelovanje vseh teh je narava. Začetek ali konec osnovnega okolja ne obstaja, temveč je »trajnostno nadaljevanje« narave vzrok vseh dogodkov, sprememb, transformacij in tranzicij, vseh vsebin narave. Osnovno okolje narave (vesolje ali kozmos) je potrebno korektno definirati. Iz sistemskega razmišljanja izhaja del tega, kar določa trajnostno nadaljevanje kot osnovo obstoja naravnega okolja in narave same, torej nima začetka ali konca, temveč je v ospredju trajnostno nadaljevanje narave⁹.

Sedanje zmožnosti ljudi, filozofije in znanja ne omogočajo enostavnega razumevanja razsežnosti osnovnega okolja narave vesolja ali kozmosa. Sedanje znanstvene metode in tehnike ne omogočajo ugotavljanja razsežnosti vesolja. Imamo pa znanje in tehniko, ki nam omogoča formalno in ne vsebinsko definiranje soseščine Zemlje, Sonca, naše galaksije in vesoljske soseščine. Naše zmogljivosti so limitirane s tehniko in metodami raziskav. Za razumevanje dimenzionalnosti vesolja in narave imamo tudi limitirane možnosti sedanjega znanstvenega jezika matematike, ki naj bi doživel preno, potrebno za raziskave v prihodnosti. Zelo uspešno smo spoznali veliki pok, črne luknje, vidno in nevidno materijo, delce, teorije strun in druge briljantne dosežke vrhunskih raziskovalcev do sedaj, vendar nam ni bilo dano narediti prave definicije osnovnega okolja narave – vesolja ali kozmosa.

S postavitvijo »trajnostnega nadaljevanja« v osrčje znanja o naravi se odpirajo nove možnosti za spoznavanje filozofije in resnice.

⁹ »Trajnostno nadaljevanje narave« ali po angleško »continuum« je pomembna novela te prezentacije.



Tako imamo sedaj osnovno okolje in trajnostno nadaljevanje, imamo medsebojno odvisnost, medsebojno delovanje in sodelovanje vse energije, materije, informacij, dimenzij, svetlobe in drugih žarkov, sil, delcev in še nepoznanih vsebin narave. Mislim, da sedaj rabimo definicije oziroma odgovore na nekatera vprašanja, kot jih recimo povzema informacijska teorija narave.

Sedanje razumevanje narave je posledica evolucije človeštva in je staro, kot je staro človeštvo okrog 200.000 let. Prej sem omenil knjigo o informacijski teoriji narave in mislim, da sem razumljivo podal okoljsko teorijo narave. Novela raziskav ob informacijski teoriji narave je bila raziskava besede in pomena informacije. Sistemsko razmišljanje, filozofija in znanje nam omogočajo predstavitev informacije kot sistema/spleta lastnosti, količin, kvalitete, odnosov, navodil in še česa: vse energije, materije, informacij, svetlobe in ostalih žarkov, sil, delcev in dimenzij ter še nepoznanih vsebin narave pod predpostavko medsebojnih odvisnosti, medsebojnih delovanj in sodelovanja. Vse to skupaj je narava ali sistem narave.

Mislim, da se ob pretvorbi materije in snovi istočasno oblikuje tudi osnovna informacija, ki se preoblikuje simultano ter glede na novo nastale vsebine večinoma iz okolja, v katerem se pretvorba dogaja. Nova informacija materije ali energije je podobna genetskemu kodu v »živi naravi«, in je definicija kvalitete, kvantitete, možnosti in sposobnosti nadaljnega sodelovanja, delovanja in odvisnosti ter evolucije. Nova informacija nastaja simultano ob pretvorbi, ki se v razmerah systemskega ozadja narave lahko razume kot stalno spreminjajoča se skladno s spremembami vsebine in okolja. Tako je omogočena osnovna funkcija narave - trajnostno nadaljevanje. S trajnostnim nadaljevanjem se dograjujejo vsebine in kvalitete sistema narave.

Pomembno je systemsko ozadje, systemske/celostne vsebine sistema narave.

Sistem narave je najbolj sestavljen/zapleten sistem/celota sploh, je sistem, ki naj bi ga razumeli kot sestavljeno vsebino in ne kot mentalno sliko v možganih živih bitij.

To je še bolj pomembno, kadar razmišljamo o resničnem poteku dogodkov ali operacijskih lastnostih sistema. V tem se namreč nahaja osnova znanja o systemskih vsebinah.

Tako prihaja v ospredje delovanja sistema njegova stabilnost.

Vsekakor je za stabilnost sistema potrebna stabilnost vseh podsistemov znotraj opazovanega sistema/celote/enote ter stabilnost odnosov opazovanega sistema z zunanjimi oziroma eksternimi sistemi.

Kadarkoli se katerikoli interni podsystem v operacijskem smislu odmakne od običajnega delovanja, pride do spremembe delovanja celotnega sistema.

Poleg tega se pri spremembah eksternih sistemov ravno tako izgubi stabilnost opazovanega sistema.

Za moja razmišljanja je bila pomembna ugotovitev, da se takrat, kadar opazovani sistem izgubi stabilnost, dogajajo nepredvidljive vsebine. Tako ni mogoče predvideti, v katero smer se bo podal sistem, ki je iz kateregakoli vzroka izgubil stabilnost.



Na primer: po velikem poku (Hawking), ki je bil dogodek, ki je povzročil oblikovanje našega dela vesolja, je prišlo do »velikega« (samo relativno) preoblikovanja energije in materije. Tako so nastale zvezde in galaksije ter naša zvezda Sonce. Sonce je evoluiralo planete in ostale dele sončevega sistema. Istočasno s preoblikovanjem se je simultano problikovala in nastajala informacija, ki omogoča sistemsko trajnostno nadaljevanje celotnega ali posameznih delov sistema in tako naprej.

Mislim, da se informacija preoblikuje glede na značilnosti okolja, v katerem se dogaja preoblikovanje, ter značilnostih udeleženih vsebin. Ob tem se tudi okoljske značilnosti spreminjajo. Končno, pred kakimi 4.560.000.000 leti je zvezda Sonce oblikovala svoj planetni sistem in naš planet Zemljo. Na ta način ima vsak del »velikega« sistema zvezde Sonce svojo informacijo, ki omogoča trajnostno nadaljevanje. Mislim, da imamo na ta način nove možnosti raziskav vsebine sistema narave.

Z namenom, da bi lahko pripeljal to diskusijo do konca, mislim, da rabimo diskusijo o času. Poskusil bom podati kratko diskusijo o času.

»Čas« je dimenzija človeške imaginacije, ki je nastala v prazgodovini človešta. Mi ljudje imamo bogato zgodovino uporabe časa. V praksi vsakodnevnega življenja bi bilo težko zamisliti življenje brez uporabe časa. Tudi v filozofiji in znanosti ima čas pomembno mesto.

Z opazovanjem narave lahko ugotovimo, da narava nima pojma časa za svojo dimenzijo. Za nas ljudi, ki smo vajeni uporabe dimenzije časa, je videti, kot da bi si narava vzela toliko časa, kolikor ga potrebuje.

Trajnostno preoblikovanje poteka in narava se nahaja v sedanjosti kot edini dimenziji.

Narava je vedno in samo v sedanjosti.

Glede na sistemsko ozadje narave se dogajanja nahajajo v eni možni dimenziji – večdimenzijski evoluciji naprej. Smer evolucije ni predvidljiva – se dogaja.

Mi ljudje lahko raziskujemo, ali se učimo o naši preteklosti in preteklosti nam dosegljive narave, lahko opazujemo sedanjost, ne moremo pa predvideti prihodnosti. Prihodnosti ni mogoče predvideti – se dogodi.

Mislim, da je »čas« imaginarna dimenzija naše človeške civilizacije, ki je zelo uporabna za naš način življenja, razmišljanja, diskusij, raziskav itd.

Narava nima dimenzije »časa«. Dogajanja v naravi omogočajo informacije, medsebojno delovanje, medsebojna odvisnost in sodelovanje vse enrgije, materije, informacij, dimenzij, svetlobe in drugih žarkov, sil, delcev in nam še neznanih vsebin narave ter se nahaja samo v sedanjosti.



Sistemske kvalitete in ozadja ter človeško raumevanje na osnovah potrebno in zadosti celostne vsebine pristopa ljudi (Mulej M., Kajzer S. 1998, bazirano na konceptu »dialektičnega sistema« kot omrežja vseh potrebnih gledišč po Muleju M. 1974) omogočajo sistemske kvalitete in okolje, znotraj katerega je potrebna celostna vsebina in celovitost narave obstaja v sedanjosti. Ta je mogoča (za naše razumevanje) ali ne. Vsekakor je to trajnostno nadaljevanje, če mi to hočemo, ali ne.

Okoljske definicije:

- *Osnovno okolje* (vesolje ali kozmos) je okolje, znotraj katerega narava obstaja kot *trajnostno nadaljevanje* vse energije, materije, informacij, svetlobe in ostalih žarkov, delcev, dimenzij, sil ter nam še nepoznanih vsebin narave. Osnovno okolje (vesolje ali kozmos) nima začetka ali konca, ampak vsebuje neštete oblike trajnostnega nadaljevanja energije, materije in informacij, transformacij, dimenzij in sistemov ter je samo sistem ali narava.
- Znotraj osnovnega okolja (vesolja ali kozmosa) se nahajajo številne oblike energije, materije in informacij, večjih in manjših rasežnosti, kot sistemi oziroma spleti zvezd, galaksij in drugih. Med njimi so posamezne zvezde take, kot je naša zvezda Sonce.
- Osnovno okolje (vesolje ali kozmos) kot sistem/splet/celota omogoča medsebojno delovanje, medsebojno odvisnost in sodelovanje vse energije, materije, informacij, svetlobe in drugih žarkov, delcev, dimenzij, sil in še nam neznanih vsebin narave. Posledično ima vsak ali posamezen sistem, ki ga opazujemo - veliki ali mali pok, vidno ali nevidno materijo, črne luknje, galaksije, zvezdne sisteme ter vse ostale oblike sistemov znotraj osnovnega okolja - svoje vsebine ali značilnosti, ki so njihove in so ločljive.
- Okolje zvezdnega sistema je posamezna zvezda s svojim notranjim in zunanjim okoljem ali sistemi.
- Okolje posameznega planeta je del okolja sistema posamezne zvezde in ima svoje notranje in zunanje okolje ali sisteme.
- Okolje posamezne zvezde Sonca je del okolja naše galaksije, ki vsebuje 100.000.000.000 in več zvezd in ostalih oblik sistemov energije in materije. Vse oblike se gibajo kot vrtavka in cirkularno okrog središčnih sistemov vidne ali nevidne materije ali energije. Glede na medsebojno odvisnost, medsebojno delovanje in sodelovanje se zvezdni sistem Sonca vrti kot vrtavka in s hitrostjo okrog 800.000 kilometrov na uro okrog središča naše galaksije. Krožno gibanje je osnovna fizikalna lastnost vseh velikih in manjših sistemov materije in energije znotraj narave.
- Okolje planeta Zemlja je eno od osmih planetarnih okolij sončnega sistema in je edino okolje planeta, ki ima okoljske pogoje primerne za pojav »žive narave«. Zemljina biosfera ima tri osnovna okolja: kopno, morja in oceane ter atmosfero.
- »Živa narava« okolja planeta Zemlja oziroma biosfera vsebuje ogromno število živih bitij, združb in civilizacij, med katerimi je tudi naša civilizacija Homo sapiens. Vse skupaj si delijo okolje biosfere, ki je majhen del sistema okolja planeta Zemlja oziroma površja kopenskega, celotnega vodnega in nižjih delov atmosferskega okolja. Po sistemske vsebini in delovanju predstavlja moderatorja življenjskih in ostalih pogojev v biosferi.



- Naša človeška civilizacija ima svoje globalno okolje različnih območij in značilnosti. V tretjem tisočletju prevladujejo mestna, več milijonska, in manjša mestna okolja, ki jih je ustvaril človek. Poleg teh imamo še posamezna območja različnih dejavnosti kot so: kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo, industrija, šolstvo, šport, zdravstvo, varovanje, obramba in vojska, transport in transportna sredstva in druga. V letu 2007 je bilo za potrebe človekovega življenjskega okolja na območju evropske skupnosti 17 % celotnega območja zasedeno in odvzeto naravi in naravnim procesom.
- Življenski prostor živih bitij lahko delimo na notranji in zunanji. Tipično notranje okolje je na primer sistem krvi in ožilja človeka, v katerem se nahajajo krvna plazma, celice in ostale vsebine. Zunanje človekovo okolje tvorijo družina, stanovanjski prostor, lokalna skupnost, itd. Vendar vse to so le deli celotnega internega okolja biosfere.
- Okolja, ustvarjena s človeško roko, imajo ravno tako notranja in zunanja okolja. Na primer, avtomobili imajo eksplozivni motor kot del notranjega okolja in ceste ter parkirišča kot del zunanjega okolja.

V uporabi je veliko različnih besed in pojmov o okolju, ki izhajajo iz vsebine ali oblike okolja. Zato mislim, da bi bilo potrebno te uskladiti ali natančneje definirati.

Mislim, da je na tem mestu prav, da se dotaknem pojma okoljskih ved ali znanosti. Mislim, da bi bilo najbolj primerno, da je osnovna okoljska znanost definirana v povezavi z osnovami narave: osnovnim okoljem in ostalimi pojavi, ki mu sledijo. Tako naj bi se knjiga filozofije fizike začela z osnovnim okoljem, okoljskimi vedami in vesoljem oziroma kozmosom.

Tako tukaj priporočam naslednje:

- Naj se pretehta pravilnost uporabe sedanjih pojmov v povezavi z okoljem.
- Uvajanje systemskega razmišljanja pri uporabi pojmov okolja.
- Uvajanje okoljskih znanosti kot del pristopa k znanstvenemu delu naše civilizacije pri raziskavah osnovnih izhodišč narave.
- Uporabo systemskega razmišljanja kot raziskovalnega orodja. Mislim, da bi bila primerna skupna uporaba systemske teorije s potrebno in zadosti celostno vsebino, kot je dialektična teorija sistemov prof. dr. (ekonomije) in dr. (upravljanja) Matjaža Muleja pri systemskih teorijah o naravi, kot so teorije kompleksnosti, kaosa in druge, ki bi omogočile potrebno celovitost razumevanja, definiranja in preciznosti elaboracije po delih in glediščih.

Vendar vrnimo se na osnovno temo - filozofija trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva.

Človeška globalna skupnost je sestavljena iz zapletenih odnosov, sistemov in značilnosti, ki jih lahko povzamem na naslednji način:

- človeško okolje oziroma človeška eko sfera, ki nima veliko skupnega z ostalo živo naravo,



- »Homo urbanus«¹⁰ oziroma mestni človek, ki bo dosegel po predvidevanjih vrhunec po številu pripadnikov oziroma okrog 80 % od celotne človeške populacije že v letu 2035. V istem mestnem okolju se nahaja še Homo slumus¹¹ Okolje mestnih ljudi so večmilijonska mesta, megapolisi in ostala mesta, ki po življenskih pogojih predstavljajo neprimerna okolja za življenje. Tako sinergistično delovanje med živimi bitji in okoljem omogoča procese prilagajanja, ki še naprej oddaljujejo človeško svetovno skupnost od biosfere Zemlje,
- Etika/moralnost, znanje, šolstvo, vzgoja, življenske navade, življenska modrost in še kaj se primerno okolju spreminjajo. Nastajajo nove vsebine, ki so v resnici primerne človeškemu okolju in so kot take drugačne ali si celo nasprotujejo z »živo naravo« biosfere. Pojavljajo se nove tehnologije in tehnična znanja, ki lahko celo ogrozijo celotno svetovno skupnost. Prihaja do nuklearnih znanj in tehnologij, za katere bi bilo najbolje, da so ostale zaklenjene za laboratorijskimi vrati. Po letu 1900 in do danes je človek onesnažil biosfero za naslednjih 2.000.000 let in več z dodatnimi nuklearnimi radiacijami. Sledi več milijonska množica – nihče več ne ve koliko – sintetičnih kemičnih spojin, ki v sinergiji med seboj in z naravnimi vsebinami biosfere lahko prizadanejo katerikoli pomemben ali manj pomemben sistem v biosferi. To se je že zgodilo! CFC-ji so začeli proces zmanjševanja delovanja ozonskega plašča. PCB-ji se nahajajo naširoko razpršeni v biosferi in lahko kadarkoli spremenijo številne genetske strukture, itd. Še do danes, se zaradi navideznega pomankanja finančne koristi nič ne dela na tem področju v smislu spoznavanja nevarnosti in možnosti prevencije istih. Pojavili so se genetsko spremenjeni organizmi in proizvodi, za katere ni strokovnjaka v sedanjí človeški skupnosti, ki bi lahko približno vedel, kakšno bo njihovo dolgoročno delovanje. Naj se naši znanjci ukvarjajo s tem problemom. Omenim naj še pospeševalnike delcev, nanotehnologije, komunikacijske tehnologije, več kot 500.000 odpadkov v orbiti planeta Zemlja, svetovni splet in še kaj,
- položaj in vloga denarja je dosegla svetovni vrh s prehodom denarja od pomočnika ljudi do monstroznega gospodarja človeštva, kar je denar danes.

Mislim, da je potrebna prenova vseh vsebin življena sedanje človeške skupnosti. To bi bilo potrebno doseči v tretjem mileniumu, če hočemo omogočiti nadaljevanje človeške skupnosti na Zemlji.

Človeška skupnost ima v biosferi skupnega neprijatelja – sistem klimatskih sprememb.

Še do nedavnega je ta bil podporni steber življenja, vendar prehajamo v nove čase in tem se sistem klimatskih sprememb prilagaja, če hočemo mi ali ne. Veliko tega je bilo povedano v knjigi: "Our Common Enemy (The Climate Change System Threat)", Ećimović, in ostali, 2006.

Mislim, da je najbolj pomembna vsebina to, da se človeštvo lahko združi v skupni potrebi za učinkovitim prilagajanjem do tega skupnega neprijatelja¹².

¹⁰ »Homo urbanus« fiktivna definicija ljudi, ki živijo v mestih. Po etiki, odnosih, življenskih navadah in vsebini dela se močno razlikujejo od človeka recimo pred 200 leti.

¹¹ »Homo slumus« termin odgovarja pojavu ljudi v barakarskih naseljih velemestij in postaja čedalje bolj pomembna sestavina mest. Danes se računa, da je Homo slumus presegel že dve milijardi posameznikov.

¹² Vzeto iz vsebine ekzekutivnega pregleda komplementarne knjige: »Our Common Enemy (The Climate Change System Threat)«, Ećimović, Amerasinghe, Breki, Shankaranarayana, Chumakov, Haw, Wilderer, and Martin, 2006, ISBN 961-91826-0-X, lahko se najde na: www.institut-climatechange.si



Narava in naša civilizacija imata zapletene odnose še posebej pri našem razumevanju vsebin narave. Velika odkritja in raziskave v preteklosti in sedanjosti so pripomogle k razumevanju narave in upam, da se bo to v prihodnosti še dopolnjevalo. Gledano iz sedanje perspektive izgleda naše razumevanje narave in narava sama kot, da sta na različnih obalah iste reke.

Mislim, da je dosedanja diskusija opravila svoje, da lahko ugotovljamo razliko med sedanjim znanjem in znanjem, ki ga bo potrebovala človeška skupnost v prihodnje.

In

Življenje in obstoj moderne človeške družbe je soodvisen od življenjskih pogojev, ki jih omogoča narava in njen integralni del sistem klimatskih sprememb.

Narava, vesolje, kozmos, naša galaksija, sončni sistem, naš planet Zemlja, biosfera, klima in sistem klimatskih sprememb niso enostavni sistemi (mentalne predstave, vsebine ali procesi), ampak so zelo zapleteni.

Sistem klimatskih sprememb z lastnim obstojem/delovanjem omogoča, zagotavlja, vzdržuje in ohranja življenske pogoje v biosferi Zemlje. Vsebine sistema klimatskih sprememb so po poreklu naravnega izvora ali povzročene s strani človeške skupnosti. Obe zvrsti vsebin lahko spremenita potek dogodkov/delovanja sistema, in so lahko po človeških kriterijih pozitivne ali negativne. Filozofija trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva je iskanje znanja in razumevanja narave ter pomena vesolja in življenja.

Vse moje raziskave in znanje ter raziskave skupaj s sodelavci nakazujejo, da je harmonija človeške skupnosti z biosfero Zemlje edini način, za obstoj človeštva na Zemlji. To je moja vizija trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva. Za prihodnost potrebujemo skupno delo vseh ljudi človeške skupnosti, ker vem, da z nobeno količino denarja ni mogoče kupiti prihodnosti. Naše osnovno sredstvo ni denar, ampak delo nas samih.

Predlagam, da se vrnemo nekoliko nazaj pa do sedanjosti in pogledamo dogajanja v drugi polovici dvajsetega stoletja.

Razmišljanja, podobna tem v tej prezentaciji, imajo korenine v ozaveščanju človeštva v šestdesetih letih prejšnjega stoletja o potrebni kvaliteti naravnega okolja biosfere, ki so osnova »žive narave« in človeštva na Zemlji. To je čas rojevanja družbene tehnologije, strategije, vizije trajnostnega razvoja.

Začetno ozaveščanje človeštva o prihajajočih težavah je bilo izredno dobro, vendar ni spremenilo kratkoročnih ciljev ljudi. Mislim, da so zapleteni problemi trajnostnega razvoja ali prihodnosti in biosfere Zemlje veliko bolj kompleksni, kot so mislili ljudje ob koncu dvajsetega stoletja.



Prvi del pojma »trajnostni razvoj« – »trajnostno, sonaravno« ima pojmovno večjo vrednost za prihodnost človeštva. Drugi del »razvoj« je pojmovno vezan na indusatrijsko revolucijo, gospodarjenje in poslovanje ter v resnici nima povezave ali pomena za razumevanje narave. Kadar uporabljamo termin »razvoj«, mislimo na proizvod, tehnologijo, delovni proces, sisteme kot proizvode človeštva (avtomobili, letala, čolni, orožja, stroji in ostale podobne vsebine). »Razvoj« je del človeške družbe poindustrijskega časa. Narava, biosfera ne pozna pojma »razvoj« in nima kakršnega koli razvoja. Narava deluje po vsebinah in v povezavi z medsebojno odvisnostjo, medsebojnim delovanjem in sodelovanjem¹³ ter se vedno nahaja v sedanjem času.¹⁴

Mislim, da sedaj potrebujemo »novi pristop«¹⁵, ki naj bi omogočil urejanje odnosov človeške skupnosti, uvajanje sistema novih vrednosti, etike, vsebin in mehanizmov, ki naj bi omogočili prehod svetovne človeške skupnosti v trajnostno sonaravno svetovno družbo prihodnosti.

Priporočam, da se koncept, družbena tehnologija, metodologija, vizija trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva uvaja kot harmonična komplementarna koeksistenca človeštva z biosfero Zemlje in narave. Na tej poti naj bi premagali sedanjo izgubljeno povezavo med mestnim prebivalstvom in biosfero zemlje. Trajnostna sonaravna prihodnost lokalnih skupnosti vodi v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost človeštva.

Bilo bi enostavno dolgoveziti o »trajnostnem razvoju« kot družbeni tehnologiji/konceptu, vendar to ni namen te prezentacije. Naša naloga je, da omogočimo prehod iz »trajnostnega razvoja« v »trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost« človeštva. To priporočam kot možnost preživetja človeštva v biosferi Zemlje.

Evolucija od »trajnostnega razvoja« v »trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost« človeštva naj bi bil proces, pri katerem bi sodelovalo celotno prebivalstvo človeške skupnosti. Prilagajanje prihajajočim življenjskim pogojem v biosferi bi sledilo.¹⁶ Prehod v trajnsotno sonaravno človeštvo prihodnosti je najbolj zapleten cilj, ki si ga lahko zada človeštvo, vendar le v soglasju vseh ljudi svetovne skupnosti.

¹³ *Interdependence, interaction and co-operation (medsebojna odvisnot, medsebojn o delovanje in sodelovanje)* kot stalna gonilna sila narave je obdelana v knjigi »System Thinking and Climate Change System«, prosim poglejte na: www.institut-climatechange.si.

¹⁴ »System Thinking and Climate Change System – Against a big »Tragedy of Commons« of all of us«, 2002, Ećimović. Majur, Mulej in ostali ter »The Information Theory of Nature, and«, 2006, Ećimović, odpirajo razmišljanja za spoznavanje sedanjosti in naše civilizacije v tem prispevku.

¹⁵ »Novi pristop«, ki izhaja iz potrebe po prestrukturiranju svetovne družbe je delo prof. dr. Slavka Kulića, IOM, iz Zagreba in se še vedno nahaja v znanstvenih krogih ter čaka na uporabo v družbi.

¹⁶ Prosim poglejte knjigo: »Our common Enemy – The Climate Change System Threat« na: www.institut-climatechange.si.



Mislim, da je prav, da tukaj ponovno navedem kratko definicijo trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva, ki naj bi bila harmonična komplementarna koeksistenca ali sožitje sistema svetovne človeške skupnosti in sistema biosfere planeta Zemlja ali narave. Izhodišča, delo in rezultati iz vsebine trajnostnega razvoja so prava osnova za prehod iz družbene tehnologije trajnostnega razvoja v družbeni proces v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost človeštva. Številne pomembne vsebine so bile omenjene v tej prezentaciji in mislim, da ne smemo prezreti, da še veliko več pomembnih vsebin ni bilo omenjenih. Vsekakor je pomembno, da spoznamo in ne spregledamo ne enostavnih, ne zapletenih vsebin, ki so v celoti del trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti.

Ljudje, vrednosti, znanje in dediščina človeštva je kot epska pesnitev, ki je bila začeta ob nastanku človeštva in se še danes dograjuje. Tej je zelo podobna narava od osnovnega okolja – vesolja oziroma kozmosa pa nadalje galaksij, osončij in planetov ter vseh ostalih znanih in še neznanih oblik energije in materije.

Tem sledijo vsebine osnovnih delcev, kvarkov, protonov, neutronov, elektronov, teorije relativnosti, informacijske in okoljske teorije narave, strukture atomov in ostalih pomembnih vsebin narave. Mi ljudje smo del narave, vendar vse premalo je to del našega zavedanja in vedenja v dobi globalizacije in pred njo v obdobju zadnjih sto let.

To so izhodišča, ki so vodila mene in skupino znanstvenikov in raziskovalcev pri predstavitvi deklaracije o trajnostni sonaravni prihodnosti človeštva, ki je bila sprejeta na mednarodnem srečanju v Xiamenu na Kitajskem 25. septembra 2011. Danes, ko končujem to predstavitev, vas s ponosom lahko obvestim, da je deklaracija z volonterskim delom prevedena že v več kot trideset jezikov. Deklaracije se nahajajo v tej obsežni knjigi in na naši domači stranici www.institut-climatechange.si. S tem zaključujem posodobitev te prezentacije na začetek leta 2014.

Sistem klimatskih sprememb lahko povzroči, da se življenjski pogoji spremenijo toliko, da ne bo mogoč obstoj ljudi v biosferi. To se je že dogodilo v preteklosti – ledene dobe itd. Zato sem predstavil sistem klimatskih sprememb kot našega skupnega neprijatelja ter trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost človeštva kot mogočo pot za ohranitev naših zanamcev v biosferi Zemlje in

PRIPOROČAM¹⁷

En planet ena vlada je prvo priporočilo. To pomeni od Ustave federacije planeta Zemlja, parlamenta in vlade, ki jo je potrebno predhodo ratificirati, do odpiranja možnosti trajne sonaravne prihodnosti človeške svetovne skupnosti.

Drugo priporočilo je novi pristop k urejanju družbenih odnosov ljudi, ki naj bi upošteval vse dosedanje izkušnje o sožitju ljudi in širše biosfere Zemlje. Med cilji so ustavitve eksplozivne rasti števila ljudi v svetovni skupnosti, upoštevanje potrebnih etičnih osnov, spoštovanja med ljudmi, upoštevanje skupnih zakonov, šolstva in vzgoje, ter z modrim vladanjem omogočiti našim zanamcem trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost v biosferi planeta Zemlja.

¹⁷ Taken from Recommendations written at the book Our Common Enemy (The Climate Change System Threat).



In tretje priporočam preusmeritev znanstveno-raziskovalnega dela od inovacij na področju sredstev za množično uničevanje ljudi in orožja, ozko naravnanih marketinških, komercialnih, denarno usmerjenih tehnologij proizvodnje energije, hrane, pitne vode, tehničnih in drugih vsebin v smeri razvoja poznavanja osnovnega okolja – vesolja, narave in nujno potrebnih vsebin za ostvaritev ciljev prehoda svetovne družbe v trajnostno sonaravno svetovno družbo prihodnosti.

V zaključku navajam »Bodi sprememba, katero želiš videti v svetu« (‘‘Be the change you want to see in the world’’), Gandhi.

Literatura: nahaja se na knocu aneksa kot skupna literatura tega dela knjige.

2.



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‘‘Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity’’

By

Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin, and Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler et al



Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, May 2014

The Foreword

On the occasion of the ending volume of the Anthology 2 and interdependence, interaction and co-operation as a basic methodology for a better tomorrow of humanity, which already opened a horizon for the sustainable future of humankind, we think to ask for understanding of the present and to put together the reasons for a survival of the individuals, local communities, and global community of humankind.

After publishing six books on sustainability, announcing the declaration “The World Thinkers Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” as a platform for implementation of the methodology for sustainability of the global community of humankind, coming to the end of Anthology 2 and observing the present, we are looking forward for a better tomorrow.

In our research the education of the global community of humankind population is the most important work to reach understanding of the present and a reason why we have to go towards the sustainability of humanity.

The short definition of the sustainable future of humankind is harmonious, complementary, coexistence of humanity and the nature – biosphere of the planet Earth.

We are questioning the common understanding of the nature as “living nature” and “non-living nature”. We are questioning the understanding of the climate change and global warming. We are questioning the present morality and wisdom and reasons for a bad impact of leadership and corruption

Of course we do not intend to criticise, but to put a new scientific and applied research in natural sciences and humanities, optimal methodology and work for a better tomorrow of humanity because we care.

The philosophy of sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind is the search for knowledge and understanding of the Nature and meaning of the Universe and life.

Sustainable development and advanced methods, societal technology or possible evolution of the Global Community of Humankind – Sustainable Future of Humankind are of great importance for a long lasting survival of Homo sapiens in the Biosphere of the planet Earth.

Education, education and education is the answer to any action towards evolutionary achievements of the humanity. Education for knowledge and understanding as the truth about nature is opening new horizon and frontiers for future of humankind on the planet Earth.



We are in the Globalization era, but we have internet and far better communication techniques commencing from information era and they belong to keys for a better education and survival of humanity.

We wish to all members of Homo sapiens social beings in the Biosphere of the planet Earth peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future.

The Authors

Introduction

The present is summary of the past, and future is unpredictable (Ecimovic¹⁸, 2013).

The nature as a novelty of understanding is a part of basic environment, which is the Universe or the Cosmos. Within it the Nature exists in countless forms, dimensions and contents. It is **interdependence, interaction and co-operation** of all matter, energy, information, dimensions, light, rays, forces, powers, particles, and yet unknown contents of the Nature, which is basis of the life. Of course we agree that all the Nature is continuum of life. Please see more at the Noble Prize book “The Three Applications of the System Thinking”, by Ecimovic Timi, ISBN 978-961-92786-0-4, 2009. Also it is displayed at “Small Digital Reference Library” at www.institut-climatechange.si.

The philosophy of sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind is the search for a knowledge and understanding of the nature and meaning of the universe and life. Education, knowledge, and understanding are the most important achievements of the Homo sapiens' present civilization.

Under the progressive threat of the impact of the climate change system on the biosphere of the planet Earth, which is changing environment and living conditions, our civilization has to meet the challenges and establish a path for long term survival.

The present global social order, life style, education, peace, respect, ethics/morality, wisdom and daily practice of humans needs to undergo a fundamental renewal to meet the needs for long term survival during and after the third millennium.

This discussion presents a contemporary scientific approach to the present ***Nature, energy, drinking water, food, banking, credit and societal crisis*** of humankind in 2008 - 2014. The present civilization or global community of humankind is facing the largest complex societal crisis, which is also closely inter-related with the impact of the climate change system or evolving planet Earth Biosphere »crisis«.

The impact of the climate change system may in the long run change: biology, geography and living conditions within the biosphere, from suitable ones of the last 12.000 years, to environment not suitable for Homo sapiens to live. It is making more complicated and complex the present social crisis of: energy, drinking water, food, banking and credit. In 2008 we entered difficult times for humankind which is here also in 2014.

The world governing, the Federation of the Earth, the Constitution, the Parliament and planetary government are possibility for taking care of corruption, mismanagement, and action toward the

¹⁸ The statement was prepared by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic for this booklet.



sustainable future of global community of humankind. Please see “Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing”, Glen T. Martin et al, digital book, ISBN 978-961-93136-8-8 (pdf), 2013. It also could be seen at www.institut-climatechange.si.

The corporate and individual social responsibility is a part of our society with much more importance as most humans are thinking at present. The possibility for survival is closely connected with social technology/technique of the »Sustainable Future of Humankind« or harmony of our civilization with the Nature/Biosphere of the planet Earth¹⁹. The corporate and individual social responsibility will have to play a more important part in future, for new great achievement of our civilization to overcome the crisis of living conditions within the biosphere of the planet Earth and present biosphere, societal, money-master's global and local leadership, banking, credit, energy, drinking water, and food - crisis of our global community of humankind 2014.

The Discussion

This presentation was prepared in co-operation of many researchers and is taking advantage of new digital books – “Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing” February 2013, and »The Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan«²⁰, December 2012, which are the fifth and sixth book on sustainability of humanity or in other words the sustainable future of global community of humankind. The short definition is - ***»The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth«***.

Our commencement was after numerous presentations, publications, discussions and talks on the sustainability world-wide, the paper and a digital book »The Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind«, 334 pages and CD, by Ecimovic, Bunzl, Esposito, Flint, Haw, Mulej, Shankaranarayana, Wilderer, Williams and Udyavar», 2007, ISBN 978-961-91826-2-8. It was the first book of the trilogy on sustainability. Following was a digital book on CD only, »Sustainable Future, Requisite Holism, and Social Responsibility«, edited by Bozicnik, Ecimovic, Mulej, 2008, ISBN 978-961-91826-1-8, and the third digital book was »The Sustainable Future of Mankind III«, by Ecimovic, Esposito, Haw, Mulej, 2010, ISBN 978-961-92786-2-8. Next in line the fourth was digital book “The Sustainable Future of Humankind - IV, Xiamen, China and after”, by Ecimovic, Haw, et al, January 2012, ISBN 978-961-93136-6-4 (pdf). In the book 49 researchers, scientists and professors co-operated.

The sustainable future of humankind is a methodology, social technology or technique coming from the sustainable development concept.

Thus it is a step ahead from a sustainable development mainly because of taking the real Nature as it really is, and the Nature of the planet Earth as the most important part of the solution for a survival and a long life of Homo sapiens on the planet Earth.

On 25th September 2011 in Xiamen, China the declaration “The World Thinker’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” “WTP – SFH” was announced, which you may see at www.institut-climatechange.si.

¹⁹ Please see: Ecimovic et al: The Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind, 2007, displayed at www.institut-climatechange.si; and Bozicnik, Ecimovic, Mulej et al: Sustainable Future, Requisite Holism, and Social Responsibility, 2008, available at IRDO.

²⁰ »Sustainable Future of Humankind – V, the Action Plan«, ISBN 978-961-93136-7-1 (pdf), Ecimovic, T., Haw, Roger B., et al, at www.institut-climatechange.si



The declaration was a first step for the implementation of the sustainable future of humankind on the planet Earth. It is “my” declaration, “your” declaration, “our” declaration and declaration of local communities, regions, continents and global community of humankind.

The presentation is a result of authors and co-authors’ 25 and more years of research and scientific theoretical and applied work. For many of them it is 40 + years of research work. What we are doing is a generation of a frame for implementation of the sustainable future of humankind because we care.

We are using modern research tools and research resulting from the system thinking, philosophy, complex problem solving, case studies, requisite holism, operational research, global studies, globalization, and classical methods of scientific work.

We are following the history of Homo sapiens civilisation, and results of great human minds as much as possible. We are observing happenings and processes of the last 60 years, which are fast changing the heart of the present Homo sapiens civilization, and the quality of the environment of the Biosphere.

It is because of interdependence, interaction and co-operation of the planet Earth systems and larger star Sun system, galaxies and universe of which we are within the planet Earth a part, very small one.

Our requisitely holistic approach is opening numerous blind alleys, which have been invented by humans, but harmed the Nature of the planet Earth, with which we all have to be interdependent, interacting and co-operating.

The sustainability journey of our civilization is an ever-lasting epic song, and has commenced at some time as Homo sapiens evolution, but due to historical options today it does not look good for our humanity.

The sustainability has been discussed at many gatherings of humans for the last 25 years but only recently it has gained a new challenging importance.

We shall not discuss all this countless experiences, but we shall look at present and sustainability as an option for the better tomorrow and future of global community of humankind.

As a result the sustainable future of humankind is a methodology that has a central position in our work. On 25th September at international gathering in Xiamen, China the declaration “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” was presented.

The responsible participants commenced forming an organization and everything needed for implementation of the work on the sustainability of humanity. It is somehow a next step or an evolution of the known “sustainable development” work, from Stockholm, Rio Summit, Rio + 10 years, and Rio + 20 years after 1992 Rio Summit international gathering.

Let us present the Declaration:

The declaration was announced at the event in Xiamen, a lovely sub-tropic area in China with 3.5 million inhabitants. The event was scheduled for the 25th and 26th of September as the “International Collaboration Celebration, Declaration of WTP-SFH, Academic and ASRIA Awards Presentation Ceremony 2011”, taking place on the 25th, and the “First International Conference on Protection of Land and Ocean” taking place on the 26th September 2011.

The declaration in English was translated into Chinese and was prepared as the “Xiamen Declaration”, written in both Chinese and English for the first announcement. On 25th September 2011 at a



Ceremony in the Xiamen International Convention Centre (Xiamen Declaration) “The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” was launched.

It is “my” agenda, “your” agenda, “our” agenda, local community agenda, regional, country, continental, UN, and Agenda of global community of humankind. Humans need interdependence, interaction and co-operation for better tomorrow.

We think that the most important part of implementation is to educate people and to agree upon global alliance needed for information, understanding, building up processes, and evolution of global Homo sapiens from up to end of 20th century, to be fit to meet challenges of 21st century.

That is why we commenced fostering of the declaration as a promotion of the information, knowledge and understanding exchange for a better tomorrow of humanity after 20th century.

Theoretical support are works on the sustainable development and for sustainable future of humankind we have put initial needed research, applied and practical guidelines to facilitate people working for better tomorrow of humanity.

Most important is needed change of the content and professional day – to – day education system work. Humanity heritage, knowledge, practices, good and bad works, developments, evolution and present social order should be corner stone for tomorrow needed change. Longevity of humans is at stake and only humans with needed knowledge could facilitate the change from Homo urbanus to Homo sustainability of third millennium.

The sustainable future of global community of humankind as methodology and practice is only option for needed change. Most of needed works are on the present education system to overcome present practices and curriculum to new contents for education for change.

Let us present the declaration:

»The World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind«

D E C L A R A T I O N



Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, 12th September 2011

**ANSTED UNIVERSITY – The School of Environmental Sciences**

Ansted Service Centre

P. O. Box 1067

10840 Penang

Malaysia

bnhaw@tm.net.my or info@ansteduniversity.org

SEM Institute for Climate Change - publishing

Korte 124

SI 6310 Izola – Isola

Slovenia

timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com and www.institut-climatechange.si

The Declaration

»The World thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind«

Digital presentation at www.institut-climatechange.si

Authors: Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović, Sir. Prof. Dr. Roger B. Haw, Prof. Dr. Dana M. Barry, Dr. Renate Lavicka, His Holiness Vishwaguru Mahamandaleshwar Paramhans Swami Maheshwarananda, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Ambassador Dato' Dr. Ang Ban Siong, Prof. Tang Shui Yuan, Prof. Dr. Glen T. Martin, Prof. Emeritus DDr. Matjaz Mulej, Prof. Dr. Alexander Chumakov, Prof. Dr. Garfield Brown,

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1. Ecimovic, Timi

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DECLARATION

Of

“The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind”

People throughout the world are against the culture of violence and war. They are for a culture of friendship, solidarity, tolerance and peace. (By a decision of 52/13, the decade 2001 to 2010 was unanimously proclaimed “International Decade for a Culture of Peace and non-violence to all children of the world” by the General Assembly of the United Nations.)

By: Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic

On 15th August 2011 the World Thinkers’ Forum, Ansted University, Sir Prof. Dr. Major Roger Haw Boon Hong, Penang, Malaysia, SEM Institute for Climate Change, Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, Prof. Dr. Dana Marie Barry (USA) and Organisation for Protection of Children Rights, Hon. Ricaardoe Di Done, Montreal, Canada, Ambassador Dato’ Dr. Ang Ban Siong (Malaysia), Professor Tang Shui Yuan, Chairman of the “1st International Conference on Protect the Earth and Ocean” in Xiamen, China, and Dr. Garfield Brown, South Africa, proposed founding the panel as follows:

Within the World Thinkers’ Forum is an open and new working panel named: “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind.” For short it is represented by the following acronym “WTP-SFM” and has the sign displayed below.



The address for it is at Korte 124, SI 6310 Izola – Isola, Slovenia.

A long list of people of good will, academicians, scientists, politicians, workers, administration and government officials, and many others are supporting this Declaration. Among them are members of the SEM Institute for Climate Change, the Ansted University family, and honorable and other members of the World Thinkers’ Forum, etc.

The theoretic and practical background for this Declaration can be found in many works about “Sustainable Development” and “Sustainable Future of Humankind.” The trilogy, “Sustainable Future of Humankind,” Ecimovic, and many more scientists’ work during the first decade of the 21st century could serve as theoretical background. It can be seen at the following link. www.institut-climatechange.si



Members and supporters of the Declaration are free of charge members. The UN, national governments, international corporations, international institutions, national institutions, education institutions and others, are invited to co-operate on the work for the sustainable future of humankind.

The Declaration is giving rights, and is asking for individual social responsibility from members of the human global community: (7000000000+ individuals). The goal is to reach global sustainability of the global humankind community. The global sustainability is a transition from sustainable development societal technique to the sustainable future societal technique. The UN and agencies, especially the UNEP and UNESCO, are welcome to co-operate for the common goal of sustaining the future of humankind.

Our individual lives are very short, and their value and meaning are found substantially in fact that we are integral parts of the “human project”. We must support the continuum of humankind because what we are fundamentally is human beings who are inseparable from the continuum, a continuum that includes our descendents and future generations. As human beings we are responsible for each other and for future generations.

“The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” provides a platform for people (interested in the arts, scientific & cultural activities and peace mission projects) to meet and to work together. The primary goal of the said platform is to create a level of understanding and tolerance between the various peoples of the world and to contribute to the promotion and maintenance of world peace. We welcome all individuals and groups of the world irrespective of race, sex, language and religion. The work of “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” is based on the respect of human rights and basic liberties of all peoples of the world. This relates directly to the active participation of UNESCO’s project “Culture of Peace”

The task of “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” is a forum for all non-governmental institutions, ministries, public offices, scientific and cultural organizations as well as institutes, diverse organizations, museums, universities, foundations, unions, associations, business organizations and other establishments. It is also for individuals who are practically, organizationally and scientifically engaged in promoting cultural activities, folk art, culture heritage and scientific activities.

Besides the working order and the activities of our world-wide organization for the practical, organizational, and above all scientific work for culture, we also have to meet a very important, social, humanistic, and cultural-political order. Many of us have learned and grown from being a new member of **“The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind”**.

The Declaration is giving rights, and is asking for individual social responsibility of members of the human global community: 7 billion individuals. The goal is to reach global sustainability of the human global community. The global sustainability is a transition from sustainable development societal technique to the sustainable future societal technique.

The UN and agencies, especially the UNEP and UNESCO, are welcome to co-operate for the common goal of sustaining the future of humankind. This declaration will go on to other parts of the world.

We think all members of global humankind community have the responsibility to help when needed. Many grant foundations of Culture, Arts, and Scientific institutions (from local and international levels) will give support to the development of common interests.

We believe that “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” not only contributes to the attainment and exercise of these rights, but that multiculturalism plays a role in solving some of the problems in modern society.



The founding group of “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” has established the following categories for making “The World Thinker’s Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind.” These categories (that are listed and described below) are important for the panel to achieve its recognition at the international level.

Categories

1. Characteristics of traditional culture
2. Virtues of traditional culture in a modern society
3. Traditional culture and cultural diversity
4. Traditional culture and rights to culture
5. Traditional culture and multiculturalism
6. Plans for the promotion of traditional culture through systematic continuing study of traditional culture, systematization of exchange of traditional culture and regional cooperation, regular conduct of a traditional culture-related forum and development of cultural industry based on traditional culture.

1. Characteristics of traditional culture

A traditional culture is a way and system of life that is practiced by a people for generations, and features an eco-friendly culture where humans coexist with nature, where an individual is relatively less alienated from the others, and when the spiritual culture is pursued more than the material ones.

2. Virtues of traditional culture in a modern society

Since the advent of modernization and industrialization, our modern society has faced a number of obstacles and problems such as the breakdown of ecosystems due to the indiscriminate conquests of nature, severe natural disasters, cut throat competition in the world markets, unbalanced distribution of wealth, widespread human alienation, attachment to material values at the expense of spiritual values, making it so difficult to lead a humane life. In this context, the traditional culture is of great use for solving such problems in a modern society. In particular, the Confucian cultures in East Asia think highly of ‘filial piety’ and ‘respect’ that are core values, and which are of great worth and merit to remove distrust and enmity between generations and help recover the dignity in human beings.

3. Traditional culture and cultural diversity

The traditional culture is the result of communication and interactions between human beings who have individually adapted themselves to geographical and ecological environments, best representing the individual identity and uniqueness of nations and regions. It can be therefore said that the traditional culture underlies the diversity of world and regional cultures.

4. Traditional culture and rights to culture



The constituents of a nation are entitled to have a political and social life, as well as a culture life. They should have the rights to exercise the freedom to accept the past as well as the present culture. In current times, traditional culture as identified with the past does not belong to the mainstream, therefore, making it difficult for people to appreciate it. In order to satisfy their cultural needs, cultural policies should be set and practiced so that they may have access to traditional culture anywhere and anytime.

5. Traditional culture and multiculturalism

Our contacts and interactions with cultures can make us have a better understanding of other cultures. Therefore, we get to have a better understanding of the different regions and its peoples, further aiding in attaining made and preferentially based on traditional culture. More emphasis on traditional culture and arts is especially needed so that it retains the indigenous ethos of a region.

6. Plans for the promotion of traditional culture

The traditional culture has a meaningful importance as shown above, and for its conservation and promotion, some plans are proposed below. It is so recommended that governments, private groups and communities make active co-operating efforts in realizing this.

(I) Systematization of exchange of traditional culture and regional cooperation.

The exchange of traditional culture has value in promoting multiculturalism. Until today, the exchanges have been made unsystematically and at random, not probably enabling people to gain easy access to other traditional cultures. In order for a community to exercise their equally cultural rights and enjoy any other traditional cultures, more exchanges and regional co-operation should be ensured institutionally. Governments, private groups and communities should give attention to this.

(II) Regular conduct of a traditional culture-related forum.

The forum should be held regularly for enhancing understanding of traditional cultures in areas, for contribution to the peace of mankind and the world at large, and for maintaining diversity of cultures worldwide, thus accepting multiculturalism, and allowing the nation and community to awake to the importance of traditional culture.

(III) Development of a cultural industry based on traditional culture.

For a traditional culture to be sustainable and alive in modern living, its advantaged competitiveness should be ensured and closely adhered to the life of a community. It is also required that the cultural industry such as folk art and craft art should be developed with traditional cultural assets. The cultural industry affects modern living, and so the traditional culture, uniquely separate from other modern cultural assets, should be made to contribute to satisfying the cultural demands of community.



This Declaration is more fundamental than a mere professional production. It reflects the present endangered status of our global community of humankind, and the absolute need for a better tomorrow characterized by global environmental sustainability and knowledge. The Declaration should be the beginning of the road toward a truly sustainable future of humankind, and harmony of humankind living within the biosphere realities of the planet Earth. This should be our contribution toward the lives of our descendants. The UN and national governments have to transcend from the present, and co-operate for needed changes to sustain the future of humankind. We need a planetary perspective, planetary leadership, and planetary values.

Our present time period should be enriched with active work towards a sustainable future. Also we need skillfull, global, humankind community leadership, under preconditions of individual and collective social responsibility. We must support the accurate scientific knowledge of Nature and humanistic sciences, as well as support and promote respect, peace, morality, and wisdom.

I wish to see the global promotion of ideas from this Declaration and a sustainable future of humankind.

Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic

Let us continue with discussion on the roots and present of global community of humankind sustainability.

Humanity after 200000 years of coexistence in the biosphere of the planet Earth and the Nature has to learn about a harmonious and complementary coexistence with the Nature. Humanity's present pollution and resource depletion of biosphere could be described as: "Today humanity's overall pollution and resources depletion of the Nature of the planet Earth is higher than yesterday and growing for the last hundred years"²¹. The pollution by e. g. transport means system is an invention of humans for a direct pumping of poison into a breathing air, with the possibility of a self-mass destruction.

The latest research on the basic principles of the Nature and systemic sustainable future of humankind is opening a path for sustainability of humanity and the Nature of the planet Earth. The global community of humankind needs to have a long-term future, harmonious life with the Nature, and the Nature of the planet Earth, and life with peace, respect, morality, wisdom, and sustainable future.

Commencement was the evolution of Homo sapiens some 200000 years ago. Humans have been and are successful species²² and in some 120000 years had inhabited almost the whole of the land environments on the planet Earth or better all inhabitable areas. People were living the life in harmony with all global and local conditions of The Nature of the planet Earth.

73000 plus minus 4000 years ago Toba volcano on the present Sumatra, Indonesia erupted (today Toba Lake). As a result of this super-eruption 6 – 10 volcano winters occurred. The global community of Homo sapiens decreased and experienced a possible extinction. At Rift Wally in East Africa a group of 10000 to 15000 people was a new origin of humanity.

In 1993 Ann Gibbons suggested "The Genetic Bottleneck Theory" in her article in "Science". Ramping; Self, Ambrose (1998), and together with Ramping (2000) supported this theory.

²¹ Statement by Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic for this presentation in September 2012.

²² As taught in 19th century by Charles Robert Darwin (1809 – 1882).



The bottleneck of human population on the planet Earth occurred some 70000 years ago, and new rapid population increase continued from approximately 15000 people.

The Stone age, Neolithic, Ancient Great Civilizations; China, India, Mesopotamia, Egypt and Persia to mention some, and Greeks, Romans, Germans, Slavic, Africans and other people took lead into Medieval and modern times.

After two world wars in the 20th Century the humanity was facing difficult times. Rebirth of the United Nations, evolution with innovations, research and development resulted into present Globalization Age. A part of this is a social methodology titled “Sustainable Development”, which was born as an outcome of the “Our Common Future” report 1987.

Among the first researchers of the modern era in 1957 the British scientist **James Lovelock** in his work and later in the book “Gaja – A New Look at Life on Earth” (1979) opened new frontiers for environmental thinking and understanding of life and nature. The result of his research on the planet Earth as some living form has influenced humanity, and has been a commencement of the environmentalism. The James Lovelock work inspired **Rachel Carson**, to write the book “Silent Spring” 1962, and the establishment of the NGOs of environment protection as Greenpeace and others followed.

Let us continue with “**The Club of Rome**”, which is a non-profit, independent organization founded in Rome, Italy, after April 1968 gathering initiated by Hon. Aurelio Peccei, Italian industrialist and Scottish scientist Alexander King. The membership includes up to 100 members from the science, politics, economics and culture individuals recognized for their work.

The first and the most known report “The Limits to Growth” was published in 1972. Actually it is dealing with global studies, system thinking, and holistic approach to the global problems of global community of humankind and the Nature.

With the dawn of third millennium their activities followed the global problems of humankind and with a reconstructed organization they became an important international club working for a better tomorrow of humanity. Their activities are coordinated by: International Centre of the Club of Rome at Winterthur, Switzerland, and European Support Centre in Vienna, Austria

“**Stockholm – 72**” was the first UN conference on the Environment held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972. The Stockholm Declaration and the Stockholm Action Plan have been adopted. The main result of the Stockholm – 72 was establishment of the UN Environment Programme – UNEP.

The UN World Commission on Environment and Development submitted the report “**Our Common Future**” or “**G. H. Brundtland Report**” to the UN General Assembly in 1987, maybe the best report whatsoever presented at highest international political institution of present humankind.

1987 a term - “**Sustainable Development**” - was introduced by a report “Our Common Future” or “G. H. Brundtland Report” from The World Commission on Environment and Development to the General Assembly of the United Nations. “Our Common Future” report had strong impact onto the global society.

In “Common Concerns” report stated: “Those who are poor and hungry will often destroy their immediate environment in order to survive: They will cut down forest; their livestock will overgraze grassland; they will overuse marginal land; and in growing numbers they will crowd into congested cities. The cumulative effect of these changes is so far-reaching as to make poverty itself a major global scourge”.

“Failure to manage the environment and sustain development threatens to overwhelm all countries. Environment and development challenges are not separate challenges; they are inexorably linked. Development cannot subsist in a deteriorating resource base; the environment cannot be protected when



growth leaves out of account the costs of environmental destruction. These problems cannot be treated separately by fragmented institutions and policies. They are linked in a complex system of causes, and effects.”

Those statements have been overlooked by coming generations. The spirit of complexity was just talks, reality of issues was neglected. Environmental quality of the planet Earth Biosphere was and is (2013) neglected. Interdependences, interaction and co-operation of all matter, energy, information, particles, rays, powers and forces and yet not known contents of Nature were overpowered by needs of individuals, national elites, security needs, money reproduction, bureaucracies, military needs, wars, riots, genocides etc. up till now (2013).

In “Towards Sustainable Development” in Our Common Future Report the definition of it was stated as: **“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”**. It is a very noble, humanitarian, cosmopolitan, global goal, which after it had been invented was generally misused by countless politicians, bureaucrats and people of individual feelings and not humanitarian quality, knowledge or morality and wisdom.

In “Our Common Future” a nice statement said: “Many of us live beyond the world’s ecological means, for instance in our patterns of energy use. Perceived needs are socially and culturally determined, and sustainable development requires the promotion of values that encourage consumption standards that are within the bounds of the ecologically possible and to which all can reasonably aspire”.

“The world must quickly design strategies that will allow nations to move from their present, often destructive, processes of growth and development onto sustainable development paths”. This content was also completely neglected!

“Critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from concept of sustainable development include:

- Reviving growth;
- Changing the quality of growth;
- Meeting the essential needs for jobs, food, energy, water, and sanitation;
- Ensuring a sustainable level of population;
- Conserving and enhancing the resource base;
- Reorienting technology and managing risk; and
- Merging environment and economics in decision making”.

Objectives stand even today criteria, and have not been ever taken into consideration of politicians, bureaucracies and nations agendas.

Most significant was the statement on “The Urban Challenge”

– “In 1940, only one person in eight lived in an urban centre, while about one in 100 lived in city with a million or more inhabitants (a “million city”)

- “By 1960, more than one in five persons lived in an urban centre, and one in 16 in a “million city”. By 1980, nearly one in three persons was an urban dweller and one in 10 a “million city” resident”.

Hon. Tom McMillan, Minister of Environment, stated at WCED Public Hearing, Ottawa, on 26-27 May 1986: “The challenge ahead is for us to transcend the self-interest of our respective nation-states so to embrace a broader self-interest the survival of the human species in a threatened world”.



Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland talking on report stated: “This commission’s report, Our Common Future, contains a message of hope and opportunity”.

2nd The UN Conference on the Environment and Development CED-2, Rio de Janeiro 1992 or Rio Summit (the second after Stockholm 1972) attended representatives from 179 countries. A huge document was approved; Agenda for Change and Agenda 21 were adopted. A number of documents were approved, but never implemented.

10 years after Rio at World Summit on Sustainable Development, August – September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa, was international gathering without visible positive result of co-habitation of the global community of humankind and the Biosphere of the planet Earth. Somehow it is how we have come to 2013 after announcement of “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” or “The Xiamen Declaration”.

20 years after Rio – Rio + 20 international gathering in Rio de Janeiro, 2012, was just continuity of talks directed by 1% and for remaining 99% of global community of humankind?

In **2009 the conference in Copenhagen**, which was announced to produce the follow up of the Kyoto Protocol of 1997, agreed upon by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), appeared to be total flop. Moreover, the failure was total disruption of many years of efforts and has not yet been overcome by international political institutions.

At Xiamen, China, on 25th September 2011 at gala event a declaration “**The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind**” “WTP-SFH” was announced as a next possible step forward after the sustainable development social technique, which has not got well around the global community of humankind.

The Sustainable Future of Humankind a societal methodology, concept, technique and technology for needed change of global community of humankind survival under challenging condition at the Nature of the planet Earth in 21st century

It is an alternative, which short description could be as: »**The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth**»²³, and by transcendence from the sustainable development to sustainable future it is a new approach for a better tomorrow of humanity.

Our past and present are reason for needed change. As every living creature within the Biosphere of the planet Earth, also all 7 billion + members of global community of humankind have to comply with living conditions offered by the nature system of the planet Earth.

We think the present status - catastrophe of global community of humankind is dangerous. It is easy to understand how it is possible to have today’s present situation: 1 % against 99 %; Global community of humankind leadership by “Monster Master Money”; Large Pollutions of all three basic environments – Land, Water and Air; Human population explosion, and lack of individual responsibility, respect, peace, morality, wisdom and sustainability,

The Sustainable Future of Humankind is a renewal of Sustainable Development and Agenda 21 Processes adjusted to the needs of 21st century.

²³ »The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and The Nature of the planet Earth«, and it is short definition of very large, global, and complex societal methodology, technique, technology or qualitative change in the human society towards peace, respect, morality, wisdom and sustainability needed for long-term existence of humans on the planet Earth.



Let us continue with a discussion about education.

The goal of this research was to find which cornerstone issue was the most influential on the present status of the global community of humankind, within the framework of the numerous problems that we are dealing with.

There are a number of issues which are preoccupying human society – The Monster Master Money Leadership in global and local communities; The Basic Land, Water and Air Environments or Biosphere; Human Eco Sphere; The Local, National, Regional and Global Societal Structures; Scientific and Applied Research; Individual and Corporate Social Responsibility; Security, Military and War Issues; Agriculture and Food Supply Situation; The Drinking Water Supply; The Climate Change System Impact; The Protection of Nature, Space and Environment Happenings; Understanding of the Nature System, Universe System, Milky Way Galaxy System, Solar System and Planet Earth System; Understanding of the Nature of the Planet Earth System; The Biosphere and Impact of the Global Community of Humankind; The Education System; and many more aspects of human life.

We have been researching a philosophy of them, and the long term survival of the humanity on the planet Earth.

Due to the population explosion, and considering historical, philosophical, scientific, industrial, war and armaments, societal, urban constructions and habitations of Homo urbanus²⁴ and Homo slumus²⁵, and other respected heritages, we took a close look at Education and the Teaching of humans from birth through their whole life-span.

We think that the Whole Life Education System could improve the existence and survival of the global community of humankind on the Journey to a Sustainable Future.

Confucius (551 – 479 BC) Chinese, according to the book “Confucius - A Philosopher for the Ages” by Xu Yuanxiang, 2007, Confucius is considered to have contributed priceless values of morality and wisdom to humanity.

As a thinker and educator in Chinese history, he is known as the first educator in a private school, which was the commencement of the education system among humans world-wide.

Far from China three great philosophers in Greece also contributed great legacy to the education system: Socrates (470 – 399 BC), Plato (427 – 347 BC) and Aristotle (384 – 322 BC). It was a contribution of morality and wisdom for the western civilization.

More than 2000 years after the inspiration by them the possibility of establishing a vanguard of the Earth population – “Citizen of the Earth – XXI” has been presented.

Please see <http://wpf.unesco-tlee.org/eng/socr-sch.htm> . The World Philosophical Forum from Athens, Greece, has an important role to play for the upbringing of morality and wisdom of the global community of humankind. You are welcome to cooperate.

Charlemagne (742 - 814) the King of Franks (768 – 814) was working on the same question regarding the education system in his kingdom.

²⁴ Homo urbanus is the inhabitant of the constructed urban areas. By 2040 approximately 5,6 billion people will be Homo urbanus.

²⁵ Homo slumus is the inhabitant of the slums or barracks centres. By 2012 the number of Homo slumus are estimated at 2 billion, and it is included as part of Homo urbanus.



As a result he introduced a number of knowledgeable Roman Catholic Fathers and monks, who educated the Franks. Consequently, even today France is among the most educated nations in the World.

On the home page of the World Philosophical Forum, Athens, Greece, there is an exceptional presentation of the distribution of the mentality and understanding of the individuals in the global community of humankind. In summary it reads as follows:

Mentality of present humans - 2012

XXI century	up to	5,00%
XX century		10,00%
IXX century		20,00%
XVIII century		15,00%
XVII century		10,00%
XVI century		10,00%
XV century		10,00%
XIV century		10,00%
XIII century	up to	5,00%
Before XIII century	up to	5,00%

And the distribution according to abilities is

Geniuses, philosophers, personalities	very few
Intelligent people	1,00%
Intellectuals	3 – 5 %
Citizens	10 – 50 %
Humanitarians	10 – 50 %
Philistines	30 – 70 %
Mental underdeveloped	10 – 30 %

We did not challenge these numbers but we looked at them philosophically as a way to contribute to our thinking process. Through our research we have come to conclusion that the present **education system** is the most **responsible** for the present status of the human society.

The second most important reason is the lack of the mother's ability to transfer the needed knowledge and experience to her children from the birth to the school age. In a modern society within the human eco sphere, mothers may lack the time to properly educate their new-born children until their age to attend school. The mother is the first educator of a new-born child. If a mother does not know that she has to educate her children, then she does not transfer the knowledge or is not able to do so. This is a common occurrence in urban societies, but is less common in rural areas.

However the formation of the mothers is a result of the education system. The inability of mothers to transfer their knowledge and experience also reflects the failure of the education system.

Mothers must learn the basic information about the nature of the planet Earth and its systems, and about the need for a harmonious life between humans and Nature. The human origin is from Nature. Therefore, humans have to learn the good and also the problems and issues that deal with Nature. **A**



very important task is how to teach children to learn. The learning process should not end when one leaves school. It should be the choice of humans to learn throughout their whole life.

Back in 1989 we had an interesting targeted meeting about “What people know” and the result was:

- “Humans know that what their mothers were transferred to them from their birth until school age (the knowledge, skills and experiences).
- Humans know what they have learned in a schooling system process.
- After completing school, many humans DO NOT LEARN AT ALL.”

Or in other words: “Most of the humans on the Earth after completing their education through a schooling system process DO NOT show any responsibility about the future of Humankind and later on DO NOT LEARN anything related to this knowledge and DO NOT ACT to make this future sustainable AT ALL.”

This is where the goal of our education system and method has failed – the method of universal education. The goal of the education system is related to the conservation of the individual, society, humanity and the Nature system. In order to achieve this, the education system should aim toward universal human formation or instruction. The method of the education system is related to knowledge of the laws and principles of the universe – **The Nature system**, allowing us to synthesize and systematize human knowledge, so that we can transfer the universal knowledge or instruction of one generation to another.

For instance, the present schooling system in Europe is based on transmitting knowledge in the “education” of the person. It has not been made explicit in the system. Intelligence is valued by what young persons have learned and memorized, and not by an understanding of the Earth and planet on which they are living; in other words about Nature. In the present economic system, knowledge is expressed in monetary value, destroying any humanistic content.

Of course life is not so simple, but is, on the contrary, very complicated and complex. An individual’s ability as a human is to decide on his/her life style and content.

When we analyse the present education system using the results from statistics that are available, it is clear that this system is a total failure in itself. The final result of a student who is taught within the present education system is an obedient servant and not an intelligent, innovative, individually responsible person who should be able to bear the responsibility of humankind on the planet Earth.

We humans are spending time as well as human and other resources on the education of countless specialists. The overall results do not meet the needed expectations; not in life and not in the human sciences. This is because there is no clarity of purpose of an education system in the global era, nor is there a universal method to achieve the goal. Universal culture, universal science, universal knowledge, universal rights, global issues, and the global era, raise the need for a universal human formation or instruction. And for this we need the universal method of an education system that responds to the preservation of humanity in harmony with Nature - the sustainable future of humankind.

Since the 19th century, Charles Robert Darwin (1809 – 1882) stated that only successful creatures could live within Nature. The majority of humans even today do not understand this. Also many more researchers after Darwin were experiencing and researching about the complexity of the life system on the planet Earth. However, improvement of the schooling curricula did not follow. “Life as usual” 1 % against 99 % of humans on the planet Earth has been the formula for “success”.

This occurs because of an individualistic model of the education system. Humans emphasize the individual over the collective. On this basis, only one is winning and the others are losers.



This is an education system model error that produces asymmetry between humans. In nature, we all depend on each other (all are interdependent, interacting and cooperating). In the universe of stable systems there are symmetric interdependence, interaction and co-operation of all the elements, contents, happenings etc.

Whether it is “a success” is questionable for 99 % of the population but for the rest - 1 % - it is very profitable. We think that global community of humankind is on the wrong path or even on a suicidal path. The proof of it is the history of Easter Island’s civilization in the middle ages. Before the end of the last representatives of the entire civilization, a common activity was cannibalism. Cannibalism is presently repeated in social and economic human eco spheres.

In various areas of science, we have developed “human sciences”, which mostly do not reflect the Nature system and the Nature system of the planet Earth. The result is a critical present, which does not allow any possibility of success for humankind. Present global studies are researching humanity and not the relationship between humanity and Nature. Nature is still to be researched and the discovery of real systems will follow. Many theories are advanced but with no effect on the education system.

All theories of the education system lack a logical, epistemological, axiological and anthropological foundation so they do not give positive results for the formation or instruction of humans in the universe. The Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind as Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of the Global Community of Humankind and the Nature are among not mentioned contents.

Many people are researching the human sciences but not many of them are reporting on the failure of the education system. We do not consider this to be adequate for the time we are living and experiencing. It is more important because at present we have something like over 4 billion people as urban people (Homo Urbanus) and over two billion slums, favelas, barracks people (Homo Slumus).

We are happy to follow the initiative for research and implementation of new understanding and we are asking for a reform of education. We hope to open a research to the level of understanding of the complex issues involved with a possible renewal of the whole education system.

We wish to see a better education system based upon learning throughout one’s whole life and an improved quality of the global community of humankind with individual human responsibility to help sustain the future of humankind.

To achieve this improvement of humankind, it is necessary to build the path; the path is the method of universal human formation or instruction.

Self-destruction of Humankind due to Lack of Knowledge - we have opened this subject as per demonstration of important part of humanity activities, which have a harmful effect on the Nature of the planet Earth.

“**Self-destruction of Humankind due to Lack of Knowledge 1.**”, has been philosophical contribution to the globalization processes of humankind during commencement of the third millennium, and was prepared by Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, Prof. Dr. Alexander Chumakow, Prof. Dr. James Hansen, Prof. Dr. Glen T. Martin, Prof. Dr. H. A. Shankaranarayana Sir Prof. Dr. Roger B. Haw, Prof. Dr. Philippos Nicolopoulos, Prof. Dr. Igor Kondrashin, and Prof. Dr. Zinaida Ivanova during June/September of 2011.



The presentation of **“Self-destruction of Humankind due to Lack of Knowledge 2”** is the second philosophical contribution to the globalization processes of humankind during commencement of the third millennium, and was prepared by same authors during commencement of 2013.

The globalization ages we are at this very same present is the most complex society and the Nature phenomenon ever developed since the birth of humankind. It is a systemic process of the global humankind community moving according to the Nature principles and under interpretation of 7000000000+ individual representatives of Homo sapiens global community.

We shall try to put a research on possible self-destruction of humankind as contribution towards the globalization, culture cum civilization issues.

After putting together trilogies “The Nature”, and “The Sustainable Future of Humankind” please see at www.institut-climatechange.si and after publishing “The Principia Nature – Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”, Ecimovic, ISBN 978-961-92786-7-5, 1st May 2011, we have been researching possibility for self-distraction of present humankind. As usually we are researching from zero ground position, meaning let us see it as it is. And of course it is impossible due to complexity and understanding. We are thinking to initiate complex problem solving, and present it as contribution toward better future of humankind. Let others contribute and improve situation.

The Nature – interpretation of the form and content of the Nature by humankind has got new turn. First the understanding of humanistic sciences was questionable due to subjectivity of interpretation. Since commencement of the humankind it was newer content of the nature under research but form. So it is even today, and we think it is time to look and research deeply the content of the Nature.

With works presented at two mentioned trilogies, the book “Philosophy of Globalization”. Alexander N. Chumakow, Moscow, Russia, 2010, ISBN 978-5-317-03386-6, and books “The Three Applications of the System thinking”, Ecimovic, ISBN 978-961-92786-0-4, 2009, and “The Principia Nature – Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”, Ecimovic, 2011, are opening new horizons for the nature content researching.

Humankind took approximately 200.000 years to meet globalization ages and generally talking we may say: “Our technological improvements are so successful that some of them are as a potential threat to self-destruction of the humankind and destruction of life/living nature on the planet Earth”.

Let us commence with globalization, culture cum civilization affairs at 2008 - 2013. In our opinion and research, we have exposed at mentioned literature, we think the technological improvements of the humankind is not beneficial for long time existence of humankind on the planet Earth.

Present human population is facing lack of food, drinking and sanitary water, living space, and habitation. It is worst situation since commencement of humankind. With urban centres we are experiencing life of humans within fragile environmental qualities, which does not support living.

The reason for technological advancement of humankind could be connected with an early research of algebra and geometry of ancient Greeks, and scientists of great cultures of antiquity – China, Egypt, India, and Persia. Somehow with evolvments of history, mathematics has got a role of scientific language. As side effect the mathematics became a ruler of the development done by humans. It was the mankind way of thinking, writing and measurements needed for technological improvement and constructions. All natural sciences have been influenced by mathematics and consequently a major research has been done on form and contents have been neglected. Antiquity was time of settlement



and improvements of the social issues. In some time it was time when the humankind has chosen on the ground constructions as basic form of constructing houses or monumental buildings. We are discussing the time of around last 12000 years B. C.

As result the urban centres become protected against destructions, which could be done by humans. It was in reality the commencement of the human local environments, urban centres, ports, military barracks, roads, aqueducts, temples and light houses. Major protecting walls have been invented, and improvement of the armaments and military techniques become most important issue of humanity. It was time of tribal movements to new territories, first written documents and commencement of the philosophy and scientific research works. The social improvements resulted with great kingdoms of the ancient world. It was time of ancient Roman's and as Roman Titus Mactius Plautus invented saying "Homo homini lupus" or "Men to men wolf". It took humankind 3.000 years to invent nuclear destructing devices, and finally globalization.

So by 2011 we may report the following high dangerous technologies, which could end humankind present civilization. Let us commence with nuclear technologies.

1. Nuclear technologies are humankind inventions as technologies for mass killing of humans. Of course they are present in the Nature, as a part of the matter/energy transformation, construction of the stars, and many other phenomenon of the Nature. Humankind research on the atoms and particles resulted with high tech mass killing armaments, nuclear power stations, and many other innovations of nuclear research practical use. Ecimovic at many occasions statement connected with nuclear technologies is/was: "Nuclear research should remain locked within research laboratories". The threat of nuclear technologies whatsoever use by mankind is **number one threat for planetary life on the planet Earth**. Not to forget the contribution on The Nuclear Winter, this was the truth about nuclear armaments.

We are recommending moratorium for use of nuclear technologies by humans. Secondly the research and any experiments with nuclear, particles, matter/energy transformation should not be carried within the planet Earth requisitely holistic system + (Earth body, atmosphere, Moon and 3 million kilometres from the planet Earth surface).

Present human experiences did not open reasonable possibilities for safe use of nuclear technologies. In status quo of the biosphere humans could have safe use, but the biosphere and planet Earth system is never at status quo, but always is moving according to its evolution. Recent earthquake in Japan has opened reality of our safe use of nuclear technologies. It should never happen again. Our global humankind community, globalization, culture cum civilization could not be happy with leadership during last 200 – 300 years due to catastrophic possibilities, which could end present biosphere, humankind and other living creatures on the planet Earth.

Our proposal for management of the nuclear technologies is opening possibilities for sustainable future of global humankind community.

2. Second most dangerous nature phenomenon the climate change system, which provides, makes, holds, and guards living conditions within the biosphere of the planet Earth, due to humankind interference with nature, and because of humankind lack of knowledge about the nature operation, as a nature system has been triggered, and the climate change system is on the move. Predicting of the quality of the biosphere environment in future is not possible, and global humankind community have to undergo long way of sustainable future social technique improvement, which may in future assist survival of global humankind community.



The climate change system needs future research co-ordinated from one centre. The option of survival is closely connected with ability of present global humankind community to understand the Nature, the climate change system and many more systems of the nature.

We are proposing rethinking of present knowledge on the nature itself and the nature phenomenon knowledge, and establishment of the centre for global studies of the Nature. It is prerequisite for success.

3. The global humankind community population explosion is not properly researched and understood, and as result we have population explosion. It is not a question whether the planet Earth has enough resources or not. The population explosion theoretically is the natural process, which is leading to diminish the bad impact of the certain evolution process. System thinking, holistic approach, and knowledge should assist global community of humankind to work out proper complex problem solving technique. Definitely it is connected with sustainable future of humankind, and actually it is corner stone issue for future of humankind on the planet Earth. Humankind should understand issues of population explosion, consequences, and on the basis of reality and knowledge should agree on the path for survival – sustainable future of humankind.

Our proposal is to take a path of sustainable future of humankind - »From sustainability of local community to sustainable future of global community of humankind«.

The global community of humankind synthetic chemical research and production has been extraordinary successful. Today we estimate that at present synthetic chemical research and production recognize synthetic chemical substances and compounds in millions.

The problem with synthetic chemical research and production is not in techniques or production technologies, but it is in global humankind community relationship with this field of activity. There is positive attitude towards synthetic chemical research and production, and many well-known scientist and The Nobel Price recipients are among synthetic chemical researchers. But let us make closer look to this global community of humankind activity. Science beyond the synthetic chemical research and production has no connections with knowledge of the Nature. All chemical activity in the Nature has got reason, but in many cases humans do not understand it.

The synthetic chemical knowledge of humanity has basis at relatively easy knowledge and experimental work. With development of chemistry it was possible to develop synthetic chemical compounds using different techniques. As result many known chemist invented countless number of synthetic chemical products. The use of them, production and commercial success was only important. Almost all of synthetic chemical products of modern humanity have no research on short, medium and long term impact and consequences of them to the nature.

Pesticides would never be in use if humankind knew of their medium and long term destructive, and pollution abilities on the natural environment.

In theory or academic discussion we think, it is possible for chemist to invent synthetic chemical product, which could commence chain reaction in the air, and as result, the oxygen from the air could get status as was during primordial times – zero. It happen with CFC's and commencement of the ozone protection band destruction, If humans, did not learn of chlorine atom destruction ability to break ozone molecule, today would be not many living creatures within the biosphere of the planet Earth. The biocide rays, if not stopped by ozone protection layer would end present life forms including humans

We are recommending moratorium on use of synthetic chemicals without proper knowledge of them and interference with the Nature.



5. The leadership of global humankind community – at present we have chaos of national and international leaders, of whom there is no one able to handle global issues successfully. Even worse, the present humankind has leadership of the “**money master monster**” system including national, international, and all other forms of money, banking, insurance and other financial activities. Real value of the money is many fold artificially increased, and people handling money issues are not able to put it into reality of the present.

Money, as system should have deep rethinking, to be again useful assistant to humankind, and not a ruler, master, monster, and whatsoever as it is today.

We are recommending a leadership of global humankind community as direct democracy, world federation constitution, world parliament and world government, which will with morality and wisdom govern global humankind community affairs.

Self-destruction of global humankind community under leadership of master monster money system is just a matter of time.

6. The technology management – number of technologies in use are very dangerous for possible self-destruction. To mention some: GMO and GMP are technologies based upon form of genetic code and generally are issue of experiment: Particles research should be carried out at minimum of 3 million kilometres far from the planet Earth; Wars and armaments development including human mass destruction means either physical, chemical or biological has no place within the planet Earth; On ground constructions and mega concentration of humans at one location (mega cities) are most fragile environments for humans to live at, and should be rethought as form of shelter for humans; Use of natural environment for transition to the human artificial environment – towns, roads, railways, airports, ports, military complexes, education centres, hospitals, sport centres and etc are taking more and more natural environment space, which practice should be revised; transport technologies, space and universe research and development should clean and reduce waste deposition within the planet Earth space, and etc.

Any technology management should have clear vision of possibilities for destruction in short, medium and long term use.

There are activities of humankind which has got special ability of self-destruction of humankind and destruction of other life, and “living nature”²⁶ on the planet Earth. The complex problem solving of issues with large systems of the nature and humankind as: CFC, climate change system, corporate and individual social responsibility - C&ISR culture cum civilization, female like hormone substances, GMO and GMP globalization, global community of humankind, PCB, social system, nature principles, one planet – one humankind – one government, population explosion, synthetic chemical products, system thinking, sustainable future, and etc. are asking for interdependences, interaction and co-operation.

So by 2013 we may report the following high dangerous activities, living practices, and technologies, which could end humankind present civilization.

At our first presentation on the self-destruction of humankind due to lack of knowledge we have put on top the nuclear technologies, and the climate change system, the global humankind population explosion, synthetic chemicals, money master monster leadership, and management of technologies was sixth statement. In second presentation we shall reopen discussion on the synthetic chemicals.

²⁶ »Living nature« is conditionally used, because there is living nature only in the minds of humankind, The Nature does not recognize living and non living nature – it is just one nature, which is interdependent, interacting and co-operating.



7. Synthetic chemicals²⁷

Discussing the synthetic chemicals we have to bear in mind that synthetic chemicals are placed as forth most dangerous activity of present global community of humankind. There are many issues within this research, production, marketing and application of the synthetic chemicals. Just to mention; Pollution of agricultural lands by fertilizers, pesticides, and other synthetic chemical products in agriculture practices; Plastics; Food additives, and other additives or catalyst; Pharmaceutical substances; Technical products with use of synthetic chemicals, Armaments with use of synthetic chemicals, Medicine, Education, Sport, Construction, Clothing, Catering, Fishing and Hunting, and other humankind activities with use of synthetic chemicals.

For better understanding we are stating the basic operational practice by nature. The Nature (Universe or Cosmos), and the nature of the planet Earth is operating ceaselessly as long as successful operation is going on. In the nature there are only successful cases²⁸. The operating principles are: interdependence, interaction, and co-operation of all matter, energy, powers, particles, dimensions, light, rays, and yet unknown contents of the nature²⁹.

Man-made synthetic chemical products are alien to the nature.

Today we estimate that synthetic chemical research and production recognize synthetic chemical substances and compounds in millions

- A. Today common agriculture production after use of synthetic chemical fertilizers, pesticides and protecting substances has been for over hundred year source of alien substances within the agriculture lands. Today we know how much we have done wrong for our future. Unfortunately use of them was not stopped due to financial gains of the owners of the production facilities and commercial activities.
- B. Plastics as synthetic chemical products are very useful at present living practices of humans on the Earth and outside in cosmos.
From automobiles, aircrafts, and many other technical commercial products to packing materials of almost all human final products packing, and many more cases.
Actually after innovation of the Bakelite in XIX century many more plastics have been successfully introduced, and even today are coming new products.
To all of them is common to be “very handy” for many kind of uses. All plastics are alien substances to the Nature. As for PCB’s – which are genetic structure destroyers, CFS’s are ozone destroyers, and plastic foil including large list of them – are the source of “female hormone like substances”. During use of plastic foil with ability to release female hormone like substances as they are in common use for clothing, packing, technical products – mobile phones, and other electronic devices, TV, radio, PC, etc. automobiles, aircrafts, boats, sport equipment etc. with time they are releasing female hormone like substances, which could affect the health of humans.
There are two sources of female hormone and female hormone like substances. Pharmaceutical industry producing and selling the products for protection against pregnancy, which are with 7 billion + humans on the Earth more and more important, and plastics with countless use at our society.

²⁷ Synthetic chemicals are produced by synthesising, and are arteficial, man made products, are not naturally produced.

²⁸ Philosophical application of the Charles Darwin statement about existence of only successful creatures in the nature.

²⁹ Please see »The Principia Nature – The Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community«, Ecimovic, 2011, displayed at www.institut-climatechange.si



The result of both is affecting male sperm quantity and ability to fertilize female (all living beings).

Many countries are reporting on reduction of sperm quantities and fertilize abilities of man.

Of course plastics are overtaking pharmaceutical production many folds and secondly plastics are more affecting health of humans, due to direct impact after release of female hormone like substances within the body of humans. As an important issue, there is the release of the female hormone like substances, within the living creature's environment of the planet Earth.

- C. GMO and GMP activities have very strong possibility to change biosphere of the planet Earth. Humankind is testing the nature abilities without knowing what result will get. There are many possibilities and the last but not a list should be to understand what could be after it happens.

Something is common to all self-destruction issues of humankind interference with the nature of the planet Earth it is a lack of knowledge of immediate, medium, and long-time consequences.

Presented activities are result of world governing by “money master monster”, who took over leadership of the global community of humankind. Both 1 % and 99 % of humans should have a chance to learn and upon the knowledge make decisions as they are in practice today.

It is obvious that present humankind has to commence right path-way among which is also research of the possibilities that alien substances together with natural ones could produce new natural substances much more dangerous for existence of the “living nature” on the planet Earth.

We have seen bird using plastics as for making the nest. That is direct poisoning of the reproduction of the bird kind.

The list of possible self-destructions of humans by humans could not be concluded, because the activities are innumerable and many new innovations are coming without the knowledge of their short, medium and long term use implications with the natural environment of the planet Earth.

Our intention with this presentation is not to correct present humankind practices and life-styles but to commence long term process of by morality and wisdom guided global humankind community sustainable future, what we hope is our contribution towards life of our and all humankind descendants.

Effectively, we can't change the state of the world, since we are reaping the crops of the past. The destructive activity of man today is the design of the past.

The humankind has not provided the global impact on the destruction of nature and life. Our voice alert, since knowledge is our seed will be harvested in the future with concrete actions in forming the new people for the harmonious complementary coexistence of humans with humans and of humans with the Nature, and the Nature of the planet Earth.

To achieve this goal, the humans have to follow three ways as mentioned by Dr. Timi Ecimovic in the Manila conference: 1) Education, 2) Education and 3) Education.

Education has the objective of universal human formation. Global problems involves a global solution this requires a global vision of man. This man of global vision is absent in humanity today. Therefore, the long term solution to possible self-destruction of humanity begins with the education.

The education of the new man requires knowledge of the same man this means a new anthropological philosophy. Man has to be understood in its biological, social and spiritual, as an inseparable unit. The biological needs food in calories, workforce needs social, and spiritual needs the energy of



understanding and wisdom. Wisdom is the integration of man to the universe. Therefore, education is a way of integrating the individual to the family, society, nature and the universe.

Let us conclude this presentation as we did in the past at our 5th book on sustainability.

Conclusion

First we are recommending “*One planet, one government*”. It is the first recommendation. Of course, The Constitution of the planet Earth Federation is first and the planet Earth Parliament and Government follow in line, after ratification of The Constitution of the planet Earth Federation.

Secondly recommendation is a new approach to the *social order*, which has to reflect the present experience, and the establishment of a *new contract for humankind* living on the planet Earth. The goal is to prevent explosion of humankind reproduction, enforce individual social responsibility, peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future amongst peoples of the Earth, enforces (a globally holistic!) law and order, and with skilful governing allow the coming generations to live and have sustainable future³⁰ on the planet Earth.

Third recommendation is *redirections of scientific work* from innovations of war and armaments techniques and technologies for destruction, too narrowly market and money-oriented synthetic chemicals technologies, too narrowly market and money-oriented energy technologies, too narrowly market and money-oriented genetic manipulation techniques, societal management based on money monster - the master practices, etc., to discovering viable global systems of nature, space, the environment and universe or cosmos, as essential elements of knowledge needed for education, survival, and sustainable future or harmonious and complementary coexistence of our civilization with the Nature.

In conclusion: “Be the change you want to see in the world” (Gandhi).

Ending we wish to global community of humankind a rebirth of individual social responsibility, peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future.

The Bibliography: Please see at the end of the Annex as joint literature.

3.

2014 we had nice presentation on the individual responsibility during March nice CSR - IRDO International Conference in Maribor, Slovenia and is as follows:

³⁰ Sustainable future is harmony of humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth.



Zg. Medosi, Korte, Izola, March 2014

“C&ISR – the Individual Social Responsibility and the Sustainable Future of Humankind - a Basis for Societal Health”

The presentation has been prepared by Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Anita Hrast, Slovenians, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Ambassador Dr Ang Ban Siong, Malaysia and China, Prof Dr Alexandr Chumakov, Russia, and Prof Dr Truly Busch, Germany, for the 9th IRDO International Conference “Social Responsibility and Current Challenges 2014: Health – Personal and or Social Responsibility”, Thursday and Friday, 6th and 7th March, 2014.

The Abstract:

The corporate and individual social responsibility C&ISR has been closely integrated into the economics, business, management, human, and social sciences. There are many volumes and chapters written on C&ISR and it is opened field of research, applied research and innovations.

The Nature practical functions, systemic operations and ceaseless activities are indicating that the “living nature”³¹ has got information needed for successful systemic operations. It means that the Homo sapiens as species and individual representatives did have habitual knowledge for harmonious and complementary coexistence with the nature of the planet Earth. It is how humankind survived for almost 200000 year within the biosphere.

With evolution of humankind from commencement of the industrial revolution in 17th century till present the heritage of individual social responsibility was replaced by new morality and wisdom. Whether it is evolutionary improvement or not has to be seen.

The Key Words:

Education, Teaching and Learning; Environment Protection; Climate Change System; Corporate and Individual Social Responsibility – C&ISR; Evolution and Evolvments; Global Community of Humankind; Globalisation; Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence; Holism and Requisitely Holistic Approach, Human Eco Sphere; Systems and System Thinking; Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future; the Nature;

The Introduction:

It is hard to accept the truth. Philosophy of humankind as main treasure of the humanity, is asking for consideration of the truth. The present of the global community of humankind as whole of the Homo sapiens species with 7.000.000.000 + individual representatives within 200.000 year of coexistence has recently opened questions about the truth and option for long-lasting of humans within the biosphere.

Peoples of the Earth are of one kind – Homo sapiens species. There are no-races among humans, but only different looks as per evolution within the local environment-cum-culture-nature and nurture. Humans as species are social creatures, and are among omnivorous – meaning eating any sort of food – both animal and vegetable food. It is also part of human heritage from the nature.

³¹ »Living nature« has been a conditionally used term, because novelty of research opened new observation or knowledge of the Nature as whole or holistically it is a living whole. The human differentiation on living nature and non-living nature looks as remainings of the past or obsolete.



Discussing the human genome, we have to accept, that human genome as well as any part of “living nature” and the nature as whole (living and by present thinking pattern of humans – other non-living nature) are permanently evolving. The major influence for evolving in the nature comes from characteristics of the environment and social contents.

When and if genome evolves negative relationship to the environment or environment changes the living conditions to which “living nature” including humanity has to adjust, it is a critical time for continuity of the life. It is what is present within the biosphere environment and global social system of humans.

The Discussion:

The history of humankind has covered approximately 200.000 year. Discussing social creatures in the Nature – the biosphere of the planet Earth makes it clear that humankind’s history belongs to short ones. Longer history belongs to social creatures like: ants, termites, many insects and bees, and other animals and plants.

Since the end of the last glacial era 60.000 – 16.000 year ago the environmental conditions have been within the limits allowing living the nature to prosper. With commencement of the third millennium changes took place in the environment and the social life of humanity.

Human eco-sphere with population’s explosion and explosive growth of urban centres, large intoxications of all three basis of biosphere – land, water and air environments, behavioural changes within the global community of humankind, and response of systemic contents of the biosphere – the climate change system impact, all together are changing ecological content as a whole. The question is whether the changes are bearable or not.

Adding to this the social life of humanity with war philosophy, extreme growth of bureaucratic systems, poorly educated and experienced politicians with lack of the morality and wisdom, money master monster leadership, corruption, and questionable quality of present education system are assisting wrong direction of evolvments.

Humanity needs new approach for longevity.

“The Individual Social Responsibility” is a part of the Nature and could be defined as: ***The individual social responsibility from the natural sciences’ view-point is ability of living creatures to respond to the living environmental qualities and needs for continuum of the humans and other creatures and species.***

At present responsibility as “Corporate and Individual Social Responsibility C&ISR” is a part of the humankind’s economic, social, and natural environment. Countless number of words and pages has been presented on the topic of C&ISC and all of them include economic meaning.

The natural individual social responsibility as part of the natural sciences needs to be established. Rebirth of forgotten quality of humans is badly needed for long-term survival under changed environmental/living conditions within the biosphere of the planet Earth.

Individual representative of Homo sapiens with individual social responsibility learned from mother, father, school and life will try to be in harmony with the Nature of the planet Earth.

The path to be followed is a path of whole life learning/long life education.

Responsible humans have possibility to survive in changed environmental conditions due to learning and implementing of the knowledge for day by day life and sustainable future of humankind.



Here we are discussing three social issues of recent origin, which are as follows:

The Sustainable Development – has been the outcome of the “Our Common Future” report during 1987 where the definition of sustainable development was stated as follows: **“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”**.

The Sustainable Future of Humankind – has been announced at Xiamen, China, on 25th September 2011. The short definition is »*The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the Nature of the planet Earth*«, and

The Globalization is defined at the “Global Studies Encyclopedia”, Mazour, Chumakov, and Gay, 2003 as »**Globalization is amalgamation of national economies into united world system based on rapid capital movement, new informational openness of the world, technological revolution, adherence of the developed industrialized countries to liberalization of the movement of goods and capital, communicational integration, planetary scientific revolution, international social movements, new means of transportation, telecommunication technologies and internationalized education**«.

That is a frame within which global community of humankind is wandering at present.

Individual social responsibility has been a part of ancient people during and before the Stone Age. It is a part of heritage from the Nature to humans as social creatures, which was most essential for survival. In those ancient times humans would have no chance to survive without social responsibility integrated in their morality and behaviour. Unfortunately, the present Homo urbanus³² has developed egocentric behaviour and morality with no connections to ancient heritage, and no connections to life in the Nature.

Individual social responsibility should be a part of each and every representative of human global community and should be integrated into the morality of humans of 21st century and on. The global human community with integrated individual social responsibility would not need separate corporate social responsibility, which will – due to acting of people for the benefit of all including the biosphere – become a tool of humans’ - individual social responsibility i.e. toward society.

The path is to work with local communities and to implement the sustainable future of local communities. The humanity should anchor the new approach for the global sustainable human society to be created or evolve and with ability to deal with challenges of the third millennium. To make it a viable major goal is the role of education for the new profile of Homo sustainability³³, knowledgeable and thinking persons devoted to requisite holism and wholeness. Mankind needs such a transformation from present to future for survival.

From system theory, systemic thinking, holism and requisite holism, and the nature sciences viewpoint calling the global community of humankind a system, in our opinion is appropriate. The Global Community of Humankind System could be understood as interdependence, interaction, and co-operation of 7.000.000.000 + individual representatives of Homo sapiens species.

The Globalization is summary of past.

Effectively, we can’t change the state of the world, since we are reaping the crops of the past. The destructive activity of man today was designed in the past.

³² Homo urbanus is inhabitant of the urban centre.

³³ Homo sustainability is offered term for humans of third millennium.



The humankind has not provided its preventive global impact on the destruction of nature and life. Our alerting voice, since knowledge is our seed, will be harvested in the future with concrete actions in forming the new people for the harmonious and complementary coexistence of humans with humans, and of humans with the Nature, and the Nature of the planet Earth.

We, the people of the Earth, have to recognize the need for action towards the establishment of an honest and requisitely holistic world as a possibility for our survival, with responsibility to co-ordinate social issues, and to harmonize the needs of the entire humankind, and the nature, space, and environment capabilities, needs, and possibilities. Age of globalization is asking for new – requisitely holistic – human eco centred - approaches and behaviour.

The education system must enable upbringing and education of humans to understand a new evolutionary anthropological philosophy. People have to understand their biological, social and spiritual life, as an inseparable system. The biological needs for food, water, shelter, work, social, and spiritual life needs understanding and wisdom. Wisdom is the integration of man to the universe. Therefore, education is a way of integrating the individual to the family, society, nature and the universe.

The significant change happened on 25th September 2011, when in co-operation of Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic, Sir Prof Dr Roger Haw, Malaysia, Prof Dr Dana M. Barry, USA, Dr Renate Lavicka, Austria, Yogi Swamiji, Austria and India, Ricaardoe Di Done, Canada, Ambassador Dato' Dr Ang Ban Siong, Malaysia and China, Prof Tang Shui Yuan, China, Prof Dr Glen T. Martin, USA, Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej, Slovenia, Prof Dr Alexander Chumankow, Russia, and Prof Dr Garfield Brown, South Africa, have put together and announced the Declaration "World Thinkers' Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind". The declaration was presented in English and Chinese at Xiamen, China, and in front of up to 5000 spectators, who all supported the declaration (please see book International Collaboration Celebration, Declaration of WTP-SFH, Academic and ASRIA Awards Presentation Ceremony in 2011, ISSN 2225-99109-772225-991005, 2011).

The event in Xiamen, China, was a corner stone for the work on sustainable development and sustainable future of humankind. It is our humanitarian task to work for a better tomorrow of global community of humankind or in other word - humanity. With a voluntary work of many colleagues world-wide (please see at the book "The Sustainable Future of Humankind – IV, Xiamen, China, and after" ISBN 978-961-93136-6-4 (pdf), January 2012, 246 pages, digital book, Ecimovic, Haw et al, 45 researchers, scientists and people of good will are listed). The Declaration WTP-SFH was translated in over 30 languages within six months

At present the "human project" in the Nature of the planet Earth - has very large data base of scientific achievements, but the majority of them are disconnected from the Nature, and are the part of the human sciences. We think, at present human sciences need to reconsider the role of human sciences, and the truth of the Nature and the nature of the planet Earth, which is far from what at present humans think of them. For a better tomorrow of the "human project" we need a better understanding of the Nature and our society – the global community of humankind.

In various areas of science, humans have developed "human sciences", which mostly do not reflect the Nature system and the Nature system of the planet Earth. The result is a dangerous present, which does not allow any possibility of success for humankind.

Present global studies are researching humanity and not the relationship between humanity and Nature. Nature is still to be researched and the discovery of real systems will follow. Many theories are advanced but with no effect on the education system.



All theories of the education system lack a logical, epistemological, axiological and anthropological foundation so they do not give positive results for the formation or instruction of humans in the universe. The Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind as Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of the Global Community of Humankind and the Nature are among the not-mentioned contents.

Evolvements within the nature (including the humankind) are the result of all matter, energy, and information and their permanent interdependence, interaction, and co-operation with systemic operational effects.

As conclusion we recommend action and work for upbringing and education of humans with individual social responsibility and abilities for understanding present and been able to undergo transformation of body and mind needed for survival of humanity in third millennium.

We wish to all of you and your descendant peace, respect, morality, wisdom, and sustainable future.

The Bibliography – is at the end of the Annex.

4.

In April 2014 we have published our digital book on nature and requisite holism and is as follows:

Prof Dr Dr h c Timi Ecimovic and Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej

The Nature and the Requisite Holism



Izola - Isola, Slovenia, April, 2014

**ANSTED UNIVERSITY – ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES****Ansted Service Centre****P. O. Box 1067****10840 Penang****Malaysia****World Philosophical Forum – WPF University****Office of the Rector - Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic****Korte 124****SI – 6310 Izola – Isola****Slovenia, EU****The title: “The Nature and the Requisite Holism”****The Authors:** Prof Dr Dr h c Timi Ecimovic and Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej**Publishing:****MESTNA KNJIŽNICA IZOLA, Ulica osvobodilne fronte 15, SI – 6310 Izola****Directoressa: Marina Hrs****Editor: Boris Maraz****CIP – Kataložni zapis o publikaciji**
Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica, Ljubljana**502.131.1(0.034.2)****EĆMOVIĆ Timi****The Nature and the Requisite Holism (Elektronski vir) / Timi Ecimovic, Matjaz Mulej.**
– El. knjiga. – Izola: Mestna knjižnica, 2014**ISBN 978-961-92378-3-0 (pdf)****1. Mulej Matjaž****273224960**



The Nature and the Requisite Holism

By

Prof Dr Dr h c Timi Ecimovic and Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz Mulej



Acknowledgment:

To our families!

Zg. Medosi, Korte, Maribor, Slovenia, April, 2014

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



The Foreword – Executive summary

The Global Community of Humankind with its 7 billion plus individual representatives has difficult times ahead, after emerging into third millennium, due to overall – one-sided rather than requisitely holistic – mismanagement of people, philosophy, sciences and research, education and all parts of the global, international, national and local societal foundations.

The Nature of the planet Earth has been triggered towards instability; the climate change system together with other contents of the Nature is causing more and more damage in lives and properties of humanity, as a consequence.

Our intention is not to criticise, but to open blind paths for better tomorrow of humanity. To us the only value is humankind, as many as they are. We want humankind to stop behaving like hating its own children and grandchildren by ruining the Nature they need, too.

We think the path for longevity of global community of humankind lies within the better education of people of tomorrow, including both knowledge and values.

With this book we are glad to present philosophical system thinking about the Nature and the needed requisitely holistic systemic approach. Please, do not look for numbers, modelling, and current sciences' most attractive descriptions; we are happy to have language and expressions within it. Our mother tongue is understandable to only about 2 million of Slovenians, and we are proud to have our language, but to communicate with the global community of humankind we have chosen English. Please do not judge our English in this book. It is not form but content, which counts. We did not write a nice book, but the book with the message.

The present is a proof of humankind's ability for self-destruction, and inability for the management of the planet Earth system. We need better, i.e. less one-sided, education, knowledge and values for better tomorrow of humanity and this new approach could result in better philosophical ideas, longevity of humankind, peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future. The unavoidable specialization into single professions may not become over-specialization, which ruins capability of interdisciplinary creative cooperation that leads toward requisite holism. A requisitely holistic understanding of the Nature is a part of this capability, along with ethics of interdependence and methods of creative cooperation.

We shall discuss three social issues of recent origin, which are as follows:

The Sustainable Development – has been the outcome of the UN “Our Common Future” report during 1987 where the definition of sustainable development was stated as follows: “Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.



The Sustainable Future of Humankind – has been announced in Xiamen, China, on 25th September 2011. The short definition is »*The Sustainable Future of Humankind is Harmonious and Complementary Coexistence of Global Community of Humankind and the other Nature of the planet Earth*«, and

The Globalization is defined in the “Global Studies Encyclopedia”, Mazour, Chumakov, and Gay, 2003 as »Globalization is amalgamation of national economies into united world system based on rapid capital movement, new informational openness of the world, technological revolution, adherence of the developed industrialized countries to liberalization of the movement of goods and capital, communicational integration, planetary scientific revolution, international social movements, new means of transportation, telecommunication technologies and internationalized education«.

And of course it is important to discuss the Corporate Social Responsibility - CSR which is second to the Individual Social Responsibility or they are together as C&ISR, i.e. one's responsibility for one's influences over one-self and over society, which means others and their natural preconditions of survival. European Union sees in social responsibility the way out from the humankind's crises (EU, 2011) by application of ISO 26.000 standard on social responsibility.

“The Individual Social Responsibility” is a part of the Nature in humankind's heritage mostly forgotten at present, and could be defined as: *The individual social responsibility from the natural sciences' view-point is ability of living creatures to respond to the living environmental qualities and needs for continuum of the humans and other creatures and species.*

However we are two authors of this book, but we are interdependent, interacting and co-operating with a large number of researchers and scientist world-wide, whom we shall acknowledge latter on.

Working with the requisite holism is noble mission and great help for better understanding, but we have to bear in mind the core of it – reduction to the level of understanding is good assistant to research work. No total holism, comprising all natural attributes from all viewpoints and in all synergies, is available to humans. The so-called holism that is closed inside one single viewpoint is fictitious holism and causes oversights. The requisite holism lies somewhere between the total, i.e. the only real holism, and the fictitious holism of single specialists; requisite holism is defined as a synergy of all crucial viewpoints and related insights. Requisite holism is attained by interdisciplinary creative cooperation of all crucial professionals; their selection depends on the topic under consideration. Requisite holism is hence based on the ‘dialectical system’ as a mental and/or emotional picture of the selected part of reality; technically a dialectical system is a synergetic network of individual systems as mental pictures of the selected part of reality from individual selected viewpoints (aspects, perspectives, points of view). Decision-makers are responsible for their selection and its consequences, if their selected ‘requisite holism of approach’ does not result in ‘requisite wholeness of outcomes’, but rather in detrimental (side-) effects, e.g. in dangerous climate change, depleted natural resources and un-healthy Nature, including humans.



It is great contribution for realistic description of the Nature in general and particularly for requisitely holistically considered units of the Nature; The Nature System (as a complex entity) or the Universe and Cosmos, the Nature of celestial bodies from the ones unknown to us, to Galaxies systems, stars systems our Solar system, Planets system and our the planet Earth system.

Understanding the origin of the nature enables humans to understand the present reality, but we should not forget the truth saying; “We may learn, research and know the past, we may observe present, but the future is unpredictable, but under human influence, to a crucial degree, at least”.

Our intention is to offer you a good book, but whether it is so or not we have to be patient and learn afterwards. We wish you better tomorrow and longevity of you, your family, and your descendants with peace, respect, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future.

This future will be easier to attain, if all influential humans and their organizations practice the seven principles of social responsibility: (1) accountability, (2) transparency, (3) ethical behaviour (including honesty, reliability, respect for Nature, etc.), (4) respect for stakeholders (not shareholders only), (5) respect for the rule of law, (6) respect for international norms, and (7) human rights. They support ethics of interdependence as the human attribute enabling the interdisciplinary creative cooperation leading toward requisite holism.

The Authors

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The digital book is displayed at www.institut-climatechange.si



5.

Ecoremediation centre



ECOREMEDIATION CENTRE

ERM EDUCATIONAL POLYGON



Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



ECO-REMEDIATIONS (ERM)

ERM can be declared as green or ecosystem technologies.

ERM approaches are:

Multi-purpose,



Long-term and

Have positive social effects since they integrate environmental, economic and social development.

ERM enable environment restoration and protection of natural resources by natural methods.

ERM EDUCATIONAL POLYGONS

To educate people through practical work in

The main objectives are:

Joint cooperation and knowledge transfer.

Experimental field work and learning from nature.

Knowledge of preservation/restoration and sustainability.

Raising awareness and responsibilities.

Sustainability.

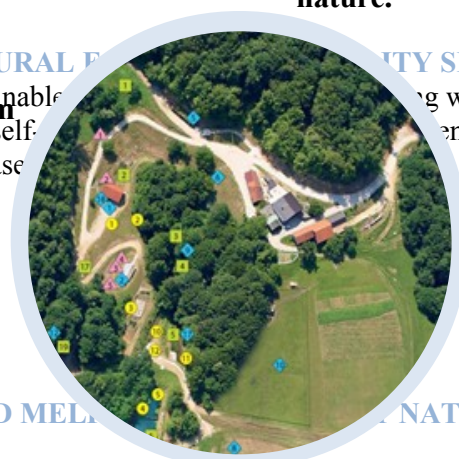
nature.

NATURAL E

NTY SIYSTEM

Sustainable
high self-
increase

ing water retention,
ent and



REGULATED MEL
BALANCE

NATURAL

Degraded watercourse with reduced ecosystem services.



Introduction

Knowledge of environmental management is especially important for developing countries due to their possible rapid growth. It is imperative that development planners focus on integrating conservation, preservation, even restoration of environment and development objectives to avoid degradation with implications on local, regional and global scales. Unique natural and historical heritage can contribute and conducive conditions for sustainable development and sustainable future³⁴, education and healthy environment.

The proposed ERM centre would be designed as an educational polygon where ERM measures would be presented in practice, in full or pilot scale, and through educational material and lectures.

Practical work is a traditional and well-established part of science education. School curriculums include field trips and practical-experimental work in nature, but due to lack of financial assets and experiences full realization of it is obstructed or disabled.

The main purpose of proposed ERM center is to establish the first ERM educational polygon the area with a mission to educate people trough practical work in nature. Besides students and pupils, ERM polygons will be designed also for other target groups like tourist, local population, local and regional government etc. ERM educational polygons comprise real environments where students can learn about the structure and function of different ecosystems, environment protection, sustainable development and sustainable future responsible approach to natural resources. Education on such polygons offers a great opportunity for young people to acquire practical knowledge, which can be used for effective decisions in life in relation to the environment.

Using experiential learning, through demonstration of best practices and integration of ERM approach in education system, participants will learn about the causes and consequences of different environmental management practices and we can guarantee that they will develop a responsible attitude towards the environment in which they live. With this type of education participants can draw decisions, according to their direct practical experiences, in favor of nature and environment. With their knowledge and decisions the participants can make significant contributions to sustainable development and sustainable future in their local environments.

Goals

The main objectives are to establish ERM polygon with educational trails and learning points for exploration, study and education on ERM system, and the elaboration of guidelines for the implementation of practical education.

Establishment of the conditions for experiential education for sustainable development and sustainable future is a great opportunity for countries to enhance experiential education and also promote to people the responsibility for environment.

³⁴ The Sustainable Future short definition is: »The sustainable future is harmonious and complementary coexistence of humankind and the nature of the planet Earth«.



Eco-remediation polygons are intended for different age groups. On the polygon it is possible to teach children from kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools and of course students, teachers, tourists and everyone who is professionally or non-professionally connected to environmental issues and environmental management. Nature as classroom enables us to adjust teaching programs and its techniques for different groups.

The specific objectives are:

Raising the quality of education by establishing experiential education in a real regional environment and in regard to global problems relating to water, soil and biodiversity;

Strengthening the cooperation between (local) government authorities and educational sector and other partners/stakeholders in the field of environment;

Raising awareness and responsibilities of the youth about sustainable development, sustainable future and transferring it to the society.

Figure 1: Education on ERM polygon in Slovenia.



Educational trails are adaptable and can be upgraded or adjusted according to educational/social/environmental needs of region/country and current state of the environment in which they are placed. ERM trails can be also integrated with different subjects; combination topics of local history, heritage, culture, archeology etc. The possibilities are endless.

All polygons are named eco-remediation (ERM), because participants learn how eco-remediation technologies/techniques combine natural, co-natural and artificial ecosystems for protection/restoration of environment.

Proposed units of an ERM educational polygon are:

ERM educational polygon,

ERM routes inside the polygon and nearby for different purposes,

ERM permaculture polygon.

I. ERM EDUCATIONAL POLYGON



The main goal of ERM polygon is that participants become capable to identify the key environmental problems and to become aware of different ERM measures to overtake these problems through the collection of measurements, analysis, data processing, performance of comparisons, etc. during practical work on individual ERM learning points. On that basis, an individual student with a supervision of a teacher as a facilitator in the learning process can reveal the causes and consequences of environmental problems and on the basis of the collected data the student can look for solutions to solve it. The student can find a possible solution only after resolving a practical problem in the field, and thus win new knowledge through learning by doing. The student learns to evaluate and defend the solution, which is a key skill and ability for the student in the future, when he/she will be put into situations where he/she will have to take different decisions.

Every educational trail on ERM polygon is an organized and structured walk for the purpose of observing and appraising different aspects of the built or natural environment. It focuses on specific points of interest, so that a field study is engaging and beneficial to participants.

An ERM educational trail can be conducted indoors or outdoors, including natural or/and artificial conditions of local environment. It is designed to stimulate the natural curiosity of pupils and gives them an opportunity to engage in active learning. ERM trail contains various learning points with specific activities and through those some very important skills are taught: observing, estimating, researching, measuring, analyzing, map reading, positive and negative appraisal, orienteering, reading the landscape etc.

The main aims of ERM educational trails are:

To interests pupils in their local environment;

To increase awareness of their surroundings;

To encourage pupils to observe, to recognize and to be critically aware of what is around them;

To evaluate what exists in immediate environment at present;

To engage pupils in fieldwork;

To encourage individuals to take more responsibility for what happens in their local environment.

Within the ERM polygon there will be demonstration of compromising:

Natural ecosystems – ERM in nature (pond, stream, forest, different types of grasslands, hedgerows, woodland edges and other);

ERM measures (constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment, filter drains, detention/retention ponds, lagoons, phytoremediation of contaminated soils, vegetation zones for protection of water resources, buffer zones for preservation of biodiversity, flood and drought prevention and other);

Demonstration models for understanding the processes in nature (water processes in constructed wetland, pond, deep root system ...);

Other educational environments (experimental room, bird/animal observatory, pastureland, learning point for waste management, land, and also the area for socializing, lectures, picnic and other).

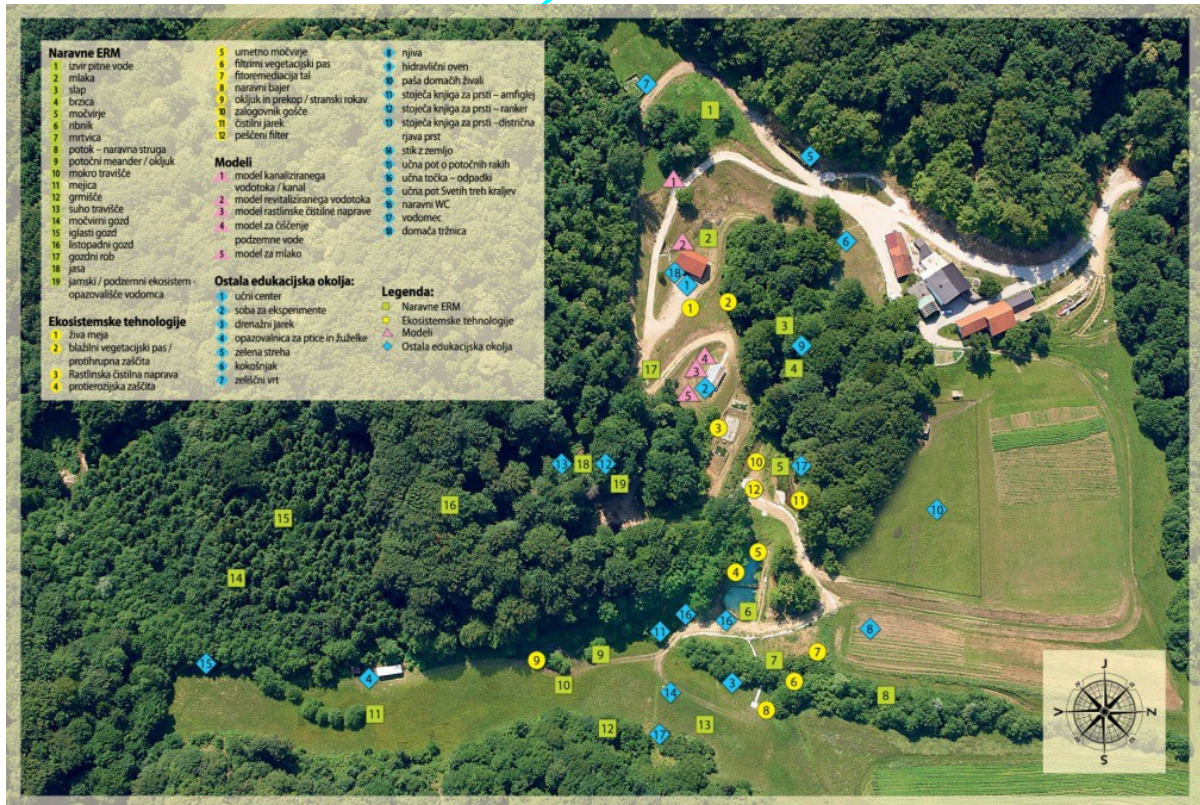


Figure 2: Example of ERM educational polygon in Slovenia.

II. ERM route polygon

ERM route in natural environment nearby polygon has the same main aims as ERM educational polygon – to gain knowledge for sustainable development and sustainable future.

Location and structure of ERM route depends on characteristics and issues of present ecosystem.

ERM polygons are always derived from uniqueness of an area. For example, educational polygon in urban environment can have emphasis on the use of renewable energy and sustainable development and sustainable future of green infrastructure area, which is based on the circuit of all substances, as is typical for natural ecosystems.

III. ERM permaculture polygon

The aim of the polygon is to show participants options for self-supplies in the traditional and innovative manner. On the site pupils receive knowledge from different permaculture and natural way of life where people can take much advantage with regard to natural systems. The principle of permaculture is based on the tendency of every element in the system to perform many functions and the mutual support of the elements. On the site there is a system for food self-sufficiency and system for allocating things in the environment that will minimize energy consumption while maximizing needs.



Figure 3: Example of ERM permaculture polygon in Slovenia.

On the polygon the participants acquire knowledge in the field of permaculture farming and sustainable living. Permaculture design aims to make the best use of renewable resources to evolve, manage and maintain high yielding systems. Wind, sun and waves are key renewable resources that can help society move towards sustainability.

Location

ERM centre will require sufficient space to implement the chosen ERM measures for demonstration of their efficiency. There should also be an available building where laboratory experiments and analyses could be demonstrated and possible lectures held.

Selection of presented ERM measures

There is a wide range of ERM measures that are proved to be efficient for addressing many different environmental problems. The environmental situation of the chosen area will first be investigated in order to choose the most significant environmental issues and demonstrate their solution with ERM.



Figure 4: Different ERM measures in nature and constructed ERM.



Figure 5: ERM educational polygon will enhance experiential education and also promote the responsibility for nature and for environment.

Duration and dynamic of the implementation

Phase		Month														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Preparation of expert basis for															
2	Establishment of the experim															
3	Planting of ERM															
4	Landscaping															
5	Guidelines for practical															
6	Guidelines for maintenance of ERM															
7	Seminars, lectures															
8	Maintenance of ERM															



Expected results

Fieldwork experience offers students and pupils a stimulating education on ERM objects and systems efficiency (water quality on inflow and outflow of constructed wetland and in channelized or revitalized river streams, reduction of dust particles etc.), their ecosystems functions, structure and maintenance.

Students will come up with new knowledge through research and observation. Mix of knowledge through various learning objectives will result in developing a responsible attitude towards the environment, regardless of age. ERM polygons will start up conditions for sustainable development and sustainable future through education and set up learning process based on knowledge sharing and building dialogue-spaces on all levels.

With implementation of ERM educational polygon the following competences for various target audiences are developing:

Understanding the area and its components, environmental problems and processes in nature and the possibilities of their use for environmental protection and recovery as a development opportunity for local communities.

Understanding sustainability through environmental, economic and social aspects.

Understanding the importance of educating the public for a consistent sustainable development and sustainable future.

Understanding environmental objectives and their achievements through ERM.

Understanding the importance of protected areas and ecologically important areas as the region's potential for sustainable development and sustainable future of local communities.

Proficiency in cooperation with the public in planning development on the local level.

Understanding interactions between physical and social factors in the environment.



Figure 6: ERM educational polygon represents an innovative learning approach with many different experimental objects.



Figure 7: Students conducting experimental measurements on an ERM educational polygon.



Figure 8: Education on an experimental ERM object- constructed wetland on ERM polygon in Slovenia.

Impact on the environment

ERM polygons represent examples of demonstration of ERM measures and their performance. ERM can also be declared as green or ecosystem technologies. They enable environment restoration and protection of natural resources by natural methods. ERM approaches are multi-purpose, long-term and have positive social effects since they integrate environmental, economic and societal development (measures are linked, thus yielding concrete results in the environment).

ERMs have become increasingly recognized in the world, in some cases even as the only way to overcome the crisis in which people found themselves due to their attitudes towards the environment.

Sustainability



Teaching in the 21st century is focused on learning for life and sustainability. Lifelong learning, which is focused on education for sustainability, could only be obtained with experiential learning, where participants can come up with new knowledge through research and observation.

ERM measures are recommended actions to reduce, avoid or offset the potential adverse environmental consequences of development activities. The objective of ERM measures is to maximize ecosystem benefits and minimize undesirable impacts. For integrated solutions to environmental problems in the environment ERMs contribute to achieving the sustainability of local areas.

With ERM educational polygons, the chosen area will get a set of classrooms in nature, where pupils can get direct experience on the most common environmental problems in their region and sustainable ERM solutions for those problems. Besides this, they can receive practical and useful skills for life. With creation of this set of polygons we want in the first place to enhance experiential education and also promote the responsibility for nature and for environment. The acquired knowledge will allow them to be able to act responsibly towards the environment.

Education is an essential tool for achieving sustainability. People around the world recognize that current economic development trends are not sustainable and that public awareness, education, and training are the key to move society towards sustainability. Integration of ERM polygon will have long term, positive effects on development of the area.

ERM polygon will equip people with the knowledge and skills in sustainable development and sustainable future and will make them more competent. Working towards sustainability opens new possibilities for development of the region, creating new jobs and healthy living environment which are crucial key factors for developing countries.

Maintenance work will be carried out by local schools. Regular maintenance work activities are directly linked to educational program and therefore students will be actively involved in the implementation of maintenance activities through field experiences. Sustainability of ERM polygon can be achieved with regular and routine maintenance and supervision of it. Guidelines for maintenance of ERM polygon are also assessed as highly important for quality implementation and sustainable preservation of ERM polygon. Assets and resources for long-term maintenance will ensure ERM with help of (local) government authorities. Only good collaboration between government authorities and educational sector will provide required support and create conditions for adequate educational establishment.

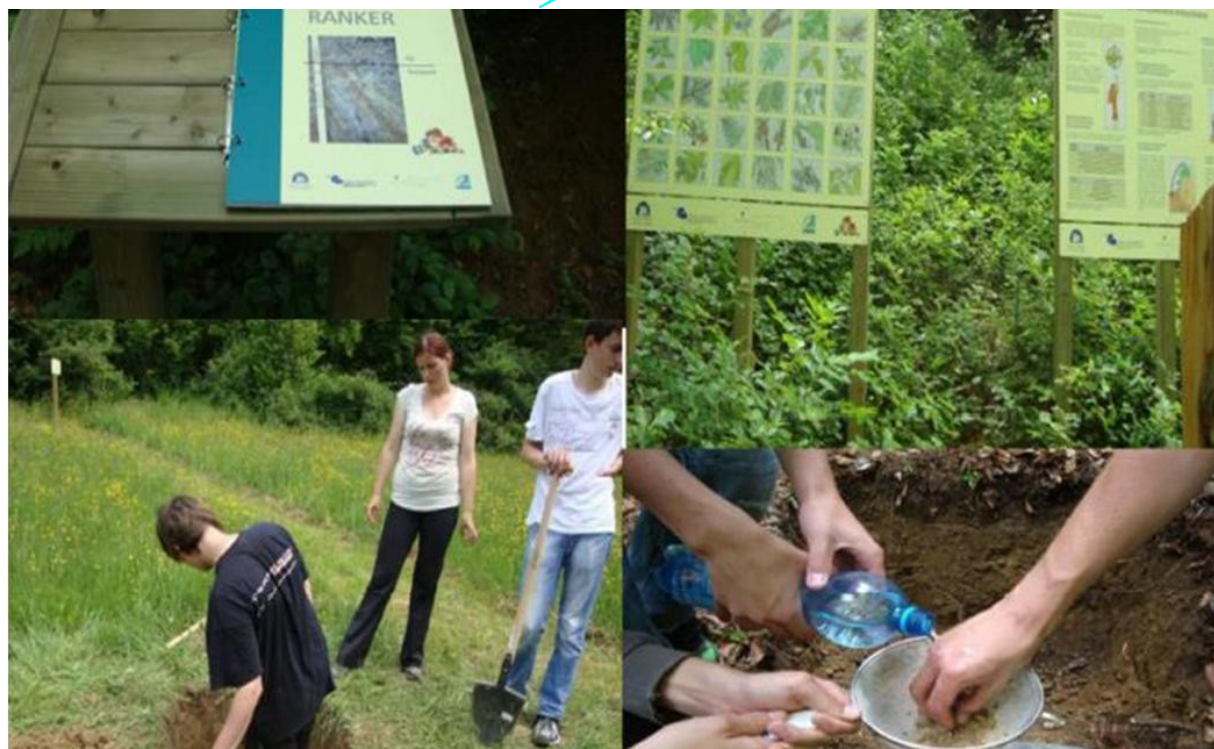


Figure 9: Examples of guidelines on ERM educational polygon, maintenance work performed by pupils and a research method conducted on the polygon.

Budget

This is very approximate estimation of expected costs which will depend on prices of local workers, materials, available space, travel expenses for experts, etc.

Phase		Cost (€)
1.	Preparation of expert basis for the implementation of ERM educational polygons	85.000
2.	Establishment of the experimental ERM objects and systems	320.000
3.	Planting of ERM facilities	15.000
4.	Landscaping	15.000
5.	Guidelines for practical education on ERM educational polygons	30.000
6.	Guidelines for maintenance of ERM educational polygons	10.000
7.	Seminars, lectures	25.000
9.	Five-year maintenance of ERM educational polygons	15.000
TOTAL		515.000



Additional value

Added value of the established ERM polygon in the ERM center is that it will become an example of good practice for other countries in the area. The general aim of presented ERM polygon as example of good practice is the opportunity to contribute to the joint economic recovery and development of this part of the world with special emphasis on management of protected areas, natural resources and national parks, which are globally important for protection of world's biodiversity and are cornerstones of national and international conservation strategies. National parks that are not only used for conservation purposes but also for recreation and tourism have an important economic potential, however appropriate legislation and regulation have to be adopted and respected. Only good environmental education system can lead humanity to sustainability.

6.

We are moving to last presentation in this Anthology 2. As guest authors presentation we have co-operated and agreed to present **“The Science of Networks”** and we are grateful to Prof Emeritus Dr Raoul Weiler from Belgium and his colleague for nice presentation which is as follows:

Applying the New Science of Networks to Planetary Agriculture.
Part I Climate Zones, Crop & Meat Production.

Raoul Weiler*, Kris Demuyne**

Abstract

Agriculture is born with the emergence of the human species on our planet earth. Food is critical to the survival of civilizations. The collapse of societies¹ has been commented extensively and illustrates the importance of geographical locations and the impact of human behavior. The demographic increase of the present century, requires to look in a different way to the significance of agriculture for the survival of the human species.

Indeed, agriculture is a huge complex system to which a manifold of parameters determine its ability for servicing humankind as it has done for millenniums. However the recent global warming phenomenon modifies entirely perspectives for the survival of the human species. The importance of the natural environment like the availability of arable land, fresh water, stable weather conditions has been recognized to become critical in the future.

The emergence of new sciences and knowledge providers, such as the New Sciences of Networks and Complexity, are able to provide new approaches to the challenge of agriculture. Their analytical tools look at the inter-linkage of very diverse and large amount of parameters and provide better understanding of the global system, than otherwise experts and scientists could do.

This short paper gives an overview of work in progress of the application of the new science of networks of terrestrial to the agriculture at planetary scale and is covered into two



parts. Part I is an introduction of a new approach and new methodology, applied to crops and meat production; Part II will be extended to the availability of fresh water and land for crops and pasturages, all for maintaining the required production of agriculture output.

1. The structure of the project

In Fig 1 is a schematic overview drawn of the present research project: the triangle agriculture/food production, the impact of global warming on it and the demographic evolution up to the end of this century. In the center of the diagram is the applied methodology of the Science Networks for estimating their mutual interactions.

It is beyond any doubt that agriculture is a complex system, in which geographical & climatological elements as well as cultural & societal, historical, religions and beliefs are of great importance. Scarcity of food as occurred all over history due to a manifold of events, and it is still a fact at present day. According to UN -FAO Statistics² for the years 2011-2013 there are still 842million people suffering hunger today.

The application of the new sciences of networks and complexity have the potentiality of another approach, not applied before, to throw a better light on the global conditions of food supply in this century. These methods allow quantifying the relationships between the three domains and with the help of scenarios to provide insights, confirmed with quantitative data and models, where the human species is heading to and where the most vulnerable places on earth are located.

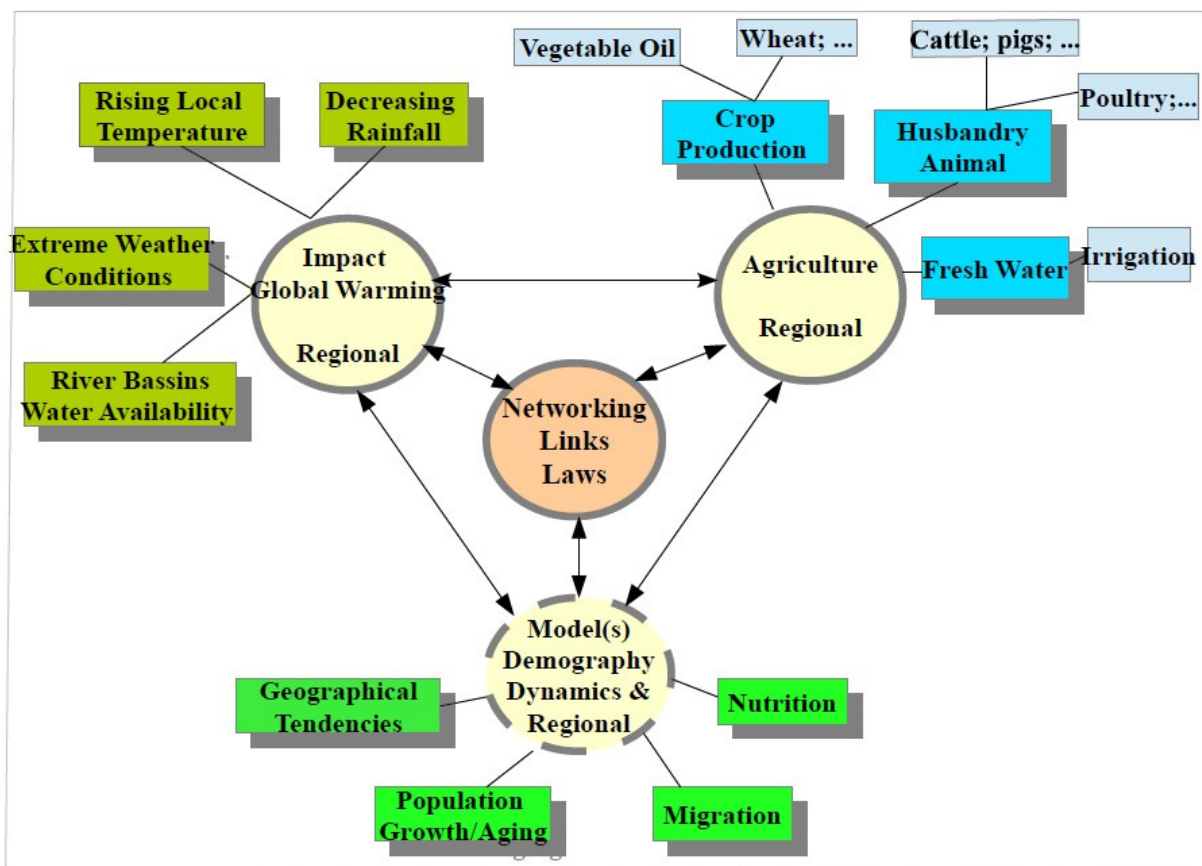


Fig 1. Overview of the ongoing research project.



2. Applying the Sciences of Networks and Complexity^{3, 4, 5, 6}

Since about half a century several new knowledge accumulators have emerged as is beautifully pictured in the diagram published by *Brian Castellani & Frederic Hafferty*⁷ and reproduced in Wikipedia⁸. Networks and Complexity are among them and stress the inter-linkage of elements of a given system.

It has been underlined that the world society needs 'holistic' type of knowledge for better understanding its increasingly complex character, these sciences are step forward in that direction. Some most recent events and tendencies, in a large variety of domains, demonstrate the richness of the applicability of these sciences e.g. the structure of the Internet, the metabolism in bacterial cells, etc.

Other domains of application can be envisioned (or are in the mean time explored) to bring new insights: analysis and search for remediation of the worldwide financial crises; nature and size of social developments in nations with emerging economies; health research and disease dissemination; diminishing of bio-diversity at planetary scale; etc.

2.1 Climate zones

The overarching concept of Climate Zones, developed by Köppen-Geiger in the beginning of the 20th century, but recently updated by an Australian researcher team^{9,10} appears to be a suitable leading parameter.

This concept divides the terrestrial planet in major five climate groups:

- group A: tropical/megathermal climates;
- group B: dry (arid and semiarid) climates;
- group C: temperate/mesothermal climates;
- group D: continental/microthermal climates;
- group E: polar and alpine climates;

building together 29 climate zones.

They cross continents and countries which make a better diagnoses of the dynamics of agriculture output through the effects of global warming and demography. A fair picture of the terrestrial climate zones is illustrated in Fig 2.

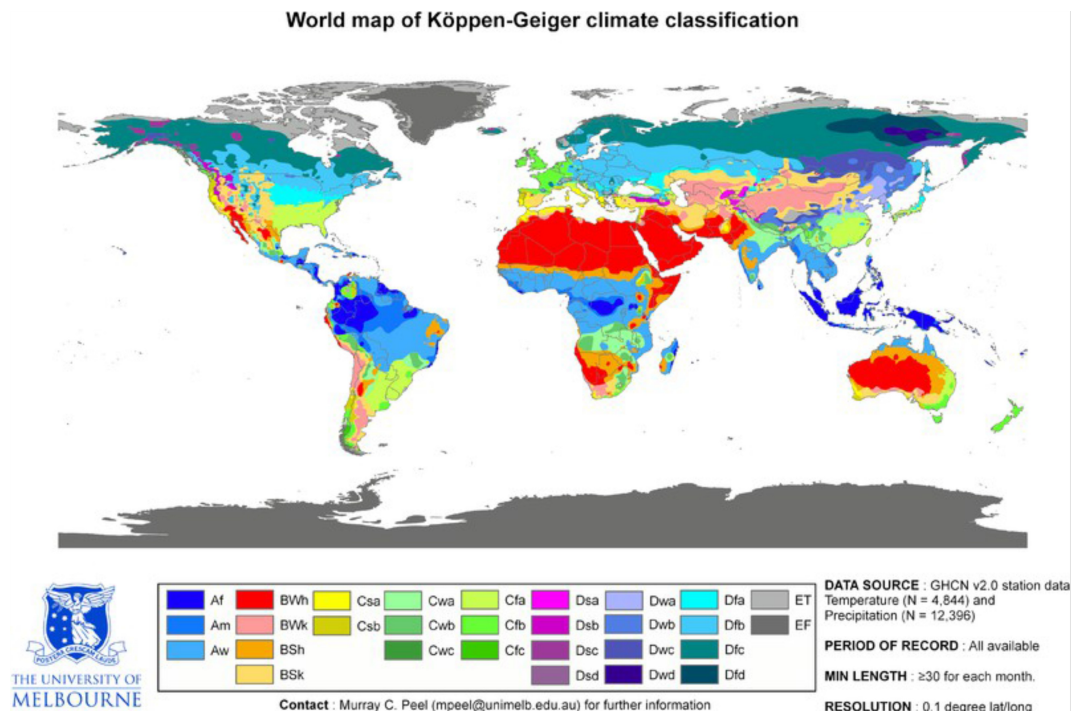


Fig 2. Illustration of the Climate Zones

[From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K%C3%B6ppen_climate_classification]

The choice of climate zones as overarching parameter allows in principle to correlate or link the geographical impact of global warming. Another possibility could have been the soil zones, which is used in other publications. Undeniably this parameter is also quite valuable, however its sensitivity to climate variability and extreme weather conditions looks more uncertain, and therefore, at present, the choice went to climate zones

The Climate zones are identified per country, when more than one zone are, the repartition is expressed in percentage of surface, which is then further used for other the parameters (crops, meat, land etc.). Thus the basic structure of the project is given in the following order : climate zonescontinents- countries. This provides a logical sequence, but further analysis can be done in an other order, e.g. reversed order.

In Table 1. are given the data for the climate zones of the entire planet for : population, three crops and four meat. The five major climate groups and the 26 zones are represented. In the compilation of the data, very small zones < 3% of a country and island groups are not taken into account, for they do not play a significant role in the scale of planetary agriculture production.



Table 1. Climate zones and their population and agriculture outputs.

Climate Zones		Population # 2011	Crops*			Meat**			
			Rice* 10 ⁶ tons 2010	Wheat* 10 ⁶ tons 2010	Maize 10 ⁶ tons 2010	Beef 10 ⁶ tons 2010	Pigs 10 ⁶ tons 2010	Sheep+goat 10 ⁶ tons 2010	Poultry 10 ⁶ tons 2010
Af	equatorial climate	402.727	5.450.677	902.821	10.915.469	2.842	3.771	186	6.355
Am	monsoon	285.267	6.076.664	1.629.925	17.077.736	3.156	1.894	230	4.457
Aw	tropical savanna	1.174.009	18.485.182	5.329.680	50.048.429	8.730	4.706	1.353	10.496
	Subsum	1.862.003	30.012.523	7.862.426	78.041.634	14.728	10.371	1.769	21.308
Bwh	warm desert	641.794	6.884.439	21.949.881	17.548.865	5.369	483	2.278	6.847
Bwk	Cold desert	415.971	2.648.525	4.541.389	7.500.780	2.737	12.716	1.380	5.421
Bsh	warm semi-arid	735.334	4.779.684	12.566.059	33.606.865	5.132	9.590	1.690	6.773
Bsk	Cold semi-arid	159.696	1.313.292	8.380.284	12.316.464	2.305	1.901	664	2.992
	Subsum	1.952.795	15.625.940	47.437.613	70.972.974	15.543	24.696	6.012	22.033
Csa	warm mediterranean	187.725	3.222.238	16.562.813	65.776.527	3.655	3.608	394	6.140
Csb	temperate mediterranean	45.205	1.145.022	3.337.792	3.763.505	623	1.107	97	991
Cwa	humid subtropical	680.382	2.346.987	3.229.524	19.597.265	6.563	7.267	849	4.861
Cwb	humid subtropical/subtrop. Ocean. Highl.	189.881	522.380	895.147	5.665.107	911	2.339	308	1.613
Cwc	oceanic subpolar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cfa	warm oceanic/humid subtrop.	328.945	3.867.544	9.515.622	19.706.814	4.294	8.445	677	5.549
Cfb	temperate oceanic	220.432	995.274	67.429.677	21.245.502	5.448	9.681	1.042	6.256
Cfc	cool oceanic	53.719	2.002.850	11.100.778	57.199.232	2.208	1.928	17	3.638
	Subsum	1.706.289	14.102.295	112.071.353	192.953.852	23.702	34.375	3.384	29.048
Dsa	Warm continental/mediterr.	39.002	1.014	8.510	1.541	361	14	142	740
Dsb	temperate continental/mediterr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dsc	cool continental	21.020	771.891	5.131.041	22.600.125	894	791	7	1.421
Dsd	cold continental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwa	warm continental/humid contin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwb	temperate continental/humid cont.	344.004	1.065	28.421	43.312	1.631	12.440	984	4.196
Dwc	cool continental/subarctic	616	0	76	0	11	0	28	0
Dwd	cold continental/subarctic	17.029	127.279	4.980.910	370.122	207	280	22	313
Dfa	warm continental/humid continent.	100.983	1.332.641	9.117.502	40.560.223	1.857	2.149	57	3.167
Dfb	temperate continental/humid cont.	505.734	2.373.951	76.089.044	81.526.781	6.150	17.462	642	10.493
Dfc	cool continental/subarctic	157.499	2.551.688	48.273.788	67.344.122	3.953	4.504	164	5.817
Dfd	cold continental/subarctic	12.772	95.459	3.735.682	277.591	155	210	17	235
	Subsum	1.198.659	7.254.988	147.364.974	212.723.817	15.219	37.850	2.063	26.382
ET	tundra	46.784	180.556	16.061.222	5.363.501	938	1.492	47	1.003
EF	ice cap	8.632	330.810	1.801.872	9.484.948	363	308	6	591
	Subsum	55.416	511.366	17.863.094	14.848.449	1.301	1.800	53	1.594
26	SUM	6.775.162	67.507.112	332.599.460	569.540.826	70.493	109.086	13.281	100.365

On a total population of 6,8 billion people the climate zones A, B, C have about the same population density: ~1,8 billion people each; the group D has a much smaller number of 1,2. billion and the group E is almost negligible. The quantities of crops and meat production among the five groups differ quite significantly.

2.2 Continents

After the climate zones, the five continents are used, they have generally well defined geographical boundaries and are composed by countries with clear UN-status. The continents have quite different behaviors in terms of population growth, food production and climatological properties, all enforcing the choice as the second leading parameter. Even important is, in particular in terms of UN Statistics, the countries are fundamental basis for data compilation.

The logical structure looks as follows : climate zones (29), continents (5), countries (~190). This is in away a top down structure, however the reverse is valid as well. In the present case the data make systematic use of agriculture data compiled by FAO^{9, 10}.



2.3 Demography

Humankind shows since many decades a strong increase of its demography, which will reach about an additional 50% this century and 'stabilize' around 9-10 billion people. Is such a number sustainable?

UN demographic data are available on continental scale and over a long period of time 1950-2300. In Table 2 the data for the continents and the ratios for three periods are shown, but limited to 2100. The demographic data per continent are quite relevant, and show impressive differences in evolution. The choice of continents together with climate zones confirms a substantial advantage for calculating realistic scenarios.

In Table 2 the population growth is shown for the five continents over the same periods of time. The demographic evolution is quite different among the continents, which is very relevant for the present research. The results are frightening, particularly for the African continent, where the population will almost triple (2,83), whereas the population of the planet will increase by another 50% (1,49), which is an additional 3 billion people.

On the other hand the European population will decrease and quite in a significant amount.

How the world community will cope with such an increase of new born individuals remains a dramatic question : to provide education at all levels, to provide health care and hospitals, to build shelters and decent housing, to build and extend infrastructure for communication, etc.

Table 2. Comparison of population growth for different periods and continents

Continents	1950	2000	<i>Ratio</i> 1950-2000	2000	2100	<i>Ratio</i> 2000-2100	<i>Ratio</i> 1950-2100
Africa	221,2	795,7	3,60	795,7	2.254,3	2,83	10,19
Asia	1.398,5	3.679,7	2,63	3.679,7	5.019,3	1,36	3,59
Europe	547,4	728,0	1,33	728,0	535,4	0,74	0,98
Lat.-Am. & Caribb.	167,1	520,2	3,11	520,2	732,5	1,41	4,38
Northern America	171,6	315,9	1,84	315,9	473,6	1,50	2,76
Oceania	12,8	31,0	2,42	31,0	46,1	1,49	3,60
World	2.518,6	6.070,5	2,41	6.070,5	9.061,1	1,49	3,60

2.4 Global warming

Another major parameter concerns global warming and its impact on a variety of variables directly linked with the human condition : fresh water availability all the year round, food production for the present and the undernourished populations. The climate change or more specific the climate variability with extreme events as : tornadoes & storms, rising sea levels, droughts over several years, river floods and several other, will have important impacts on food production. Some of the climate zones will shift to other type of zones and consequently a shift in agriculture production will follow. The challenge will be to quantify these impacts.



3. Software tools and results

3.1 Tools

Two *open source* tools have been used so far.

The first one, the use of the program language R, and able to provide graphical and network facilities.

The second one, is a graphical tools known as *Gephi*²⁰ and provides graphical output as well as some statistical data about the network. The network diagrams of Fig.3a & 3b have been made with *Gephi*.

3.2 Results with Gephi

Crops, Food & Feed and Meat Production

The data shown in Table 1. provide a synthetic composition of the population, crops and meat for the five climate groups defined in the Köppen-Geiger concept. The network calculation here shown is done with the *Gephi* software, for the European continent.

Crops. The crops chosen for this research are limited to, rice, wheat and maize^{14, 15} all for the year 2010. Other crops can be added without any restriction and are available at the FAO databases. Equilibrated diets should be the appropriate guide for doing so. Since the research is limited to terrestrial resources, ocean and sea fishes are not included, although they have some importance, at least for specific populations living close to these resources : in 2006 the world production of fish was 140 millions tonnes, of which 45 million tonnes by aquaculture¹⁵.

Biofuel. Another major challenge¹⁵ arises through the use of crops for the production of fuel as energy source for industrial and individual use. These vegetable sources used for energy come increasingly in competition with soil for food and are at the basis of the elimination of forests and their services : carbon dioxide fixation, bio-diversity, etc. According to Reading Soil Science¹⁷ in 2010: ethanol production will consume 15% of global grain production and 30% of global sugar cane production; biodiesel production will consume 10% of global vegetable oil production. The wrong use of the resources needed for food production and other services are definitely unsustainable and disastrous -at least- for the human species. The impact of feed production will be addressed in Part II.

FAO databases provide data down to 1961, allowing to calculate the dynamics of the agricultural production over half a century, which should be sufficient for extrapolating until 2100. This will be done with crops in larger countries to have an acceptable average picture.

Meat. The meat resource is taken into account through : beef, pigs, sheep & goats and poultry. It is very well known that meat production has a very low efficiency ratio¹⁸ (input:output), e.g. beef 6:1; pigs 3,5:1 and poultry 2:1.

In order to have a correct understanding of food production for human consumption, today and increasingly in the future, the part for meat production has to be included into total



agriculture output. For meat four sources are compiled, all for 2010, and from the same FAO document¹⁴

3.3 Graphical Output

In Fig 3a & 3b are the network data shown for the European and for the five Continents. The leading parameter is Climate Zones which are visible in the diagram (letters in circle).

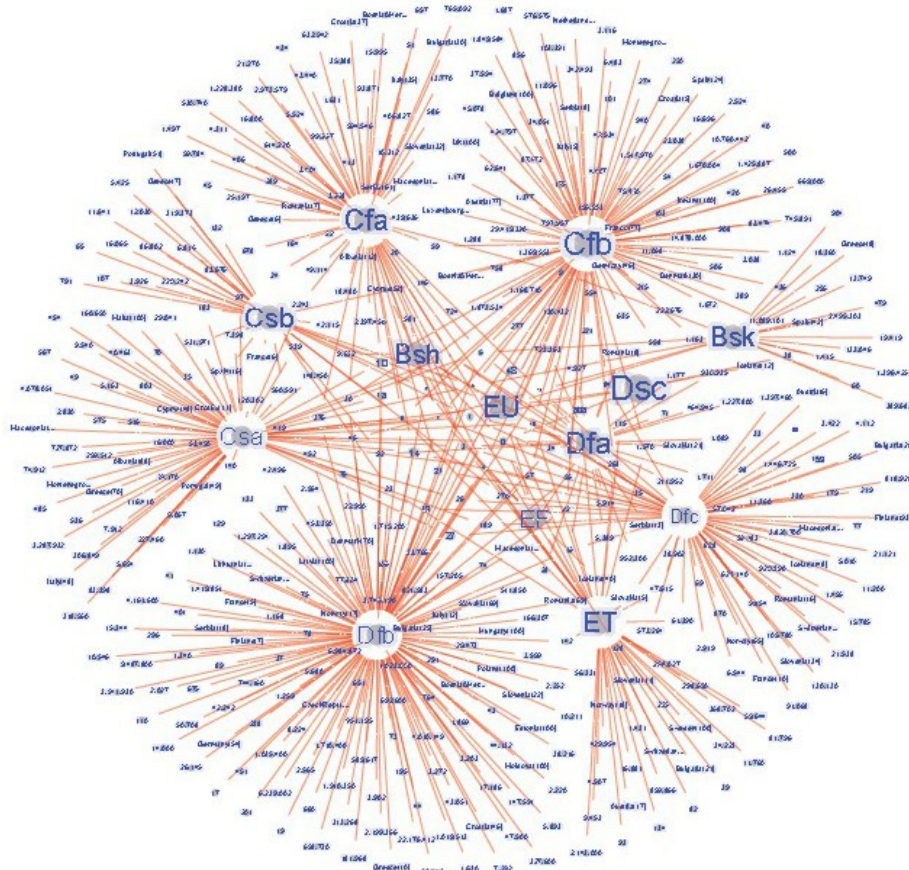


Fig. 3a Network for European Continent with 543 nodes and 696 edges (links).

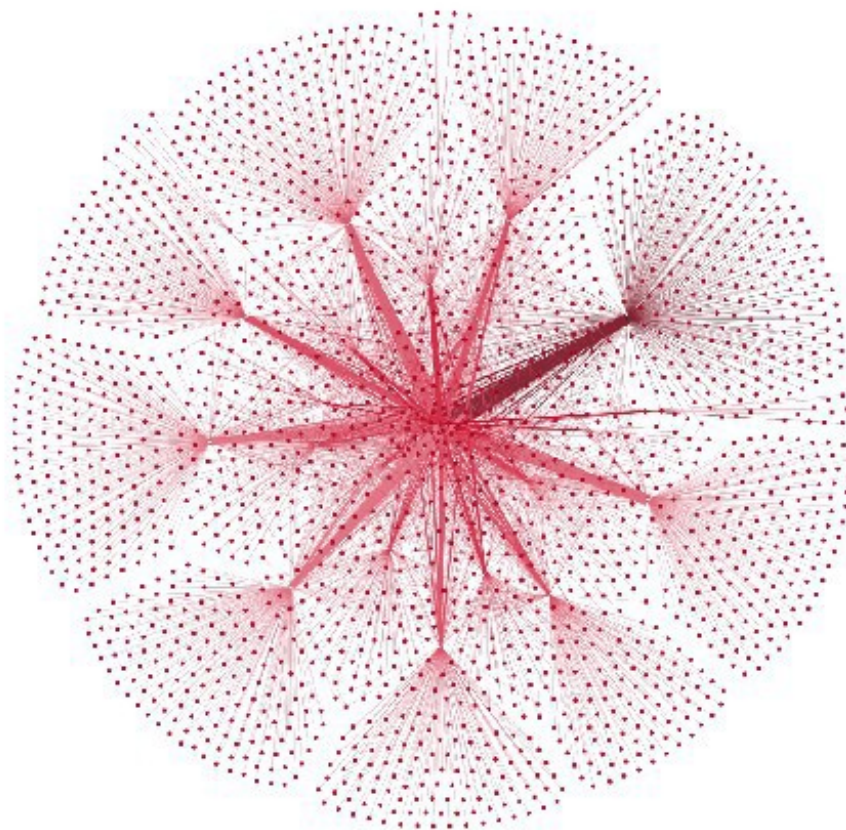


Fig 3b Network for Terrestrial Planet with 2204 nodes and 3188 edges (links).

The two graphs are similar in structure, as are the ones for the remaining continents, not shown here. The network themselves does not look very sophisticated, however the impact of global warming on climate zones and the agricultural output risks to be important, if not determinant, for certain regions (Part II).

The Tables 3a and 3b summarize the data of the networks for the Continents and the entire Terrestrial Planet. The latter is based on the data of the separate continents. The characteristic data of the network show the similar profiles. Further interpretation will be given in Part II, allowing a more divers picture as with these data sets if crops and meat. For mathematical interpretation and understanding, The book from M.E.J. Newman *Networks. An Introduction*¹³, will be helpful.



Table 3a Network properties for
the different Continents & Terrestrial Planet

Network Graphics & Characteristics	African Continent	Asian Continent	European Continent	N.-M. Am. Continent	Lat. Am.-Ocea Continent	Terrestrial Planet
Nodes	629	710	543	358	461	2.204
Edges	797	1025	696	411	616	3.188
Undirected	applied	applied	applied	applied	applied	applied
Fruchterman- Reingold	applied	applied	applied	applied	applied	applied

Table 3b Statistical properties as delivered by **GEPHI** for
the different Continents & Terrestrial Planet.

Statistical Properties	African Contin.	Asian Contin.	European Contin.	N.-M. Am. Contin.	Lat. Am.- Ocea.Cont.	Terrestrial Planet
Network Overview						
Average Degree	2,534	2,887	2,564	2,296	2,672	2,893
Aver. Weighted Degree	3,320	3,535	3,606	2,827	3,007	4,334
Network Diameter	4	8	4	8	6	6
Average Path Length	3,521	3,805	3,506	3,848	3,715	3,755
Graph Density	0,004	0,004	0,005	0,006	0,006	0,001
Modularity	0,534	0,526	0,493	0,623	0,623	0,461
Page Rank	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,001	0,001

4. Other parameters entering in the agriculture output

In Part II the results will included parameters as fresh water, available arable land and pasturage as well as other physical parameters such as average seasonal temperature, extreme weather conditions, moisture and rainfall, etc.

Fresh water situation. Unfortunately in several regions of the planet the surface and freatic water tables are dangerously polluted as well as their quantities are decreasing rapidly. Further, in mountain regions, the fresh water availability will be threatened, or is already doing, in summer periods, which will be disastrous for food production due to lack of fresh water in the warmest and most productive season of the year. The populations living along major river basins, especially in Asia, risk to be severally hit by these phenomena. Some scientists indicate that in the long run, the fresh water availability is by far more critical for the human species than the depletion of fossil energy resources.

Land for agriculture. Land for food, feed and animal production including *pasture*, are increasingly a source of concern. Uncontrolled expansion for infrastructure (roads, cities and suburbs, etc.), erosion by extreme weather due to intense rain falls and storms: water



and wind, desertification of entire regions, reduce systematically available land reserves for production.

Increasing the efficiency of crops output is a way for answering the need for more food, but can it be sufficient? The available land for agriculture is a question to be addressed seriously and a matter of global governance. Feed for biofuel takes away available land for food and is therefore unsustainable approach and must be reconsidered at a global level.

Forests. If additional land would only be made available through eliminating *forests*, as is already practiced for some decades in some continents, the planetary equilibrium of atmosphere-biosphere would be disturbed probably and in irreversible ways, changing the climate drastically. The industrial practice of producing animals in entire artificial environments, as is already the case for pigs and poultry, will give some relieve, however it is a particular solution, which enhances the alienation of humans toward nature and the biosphere.

Forests play also an important role in the thermodynamic hydrodynamic conditions of the planet: dynamic interaction atmosphere and forests surface; rainfall, humidity and average temperature as well as for maintaining the loss of bio-diversity. Forests are not only related to agriculture and timber production, but also to the 'physical' conditions of the planet and the process of the climate change.

5. The way forward

Need for a global Governance approach?

Of course an increasing amount of knowledge becomes available, especially focused in specific domains, compiled by experts and academics specialized in specific fields. Nevertheless, global actions by the world political leadership remains dramatically short for coping with these medium term threats, which do increase every day.

Human society needs to convince its leaders for the need for action. In Western tradition, scientific knowledge provides -generally- required arguments to address the challenges. Unfortunately the rationale of the scientific arguments require large resp. long time frames for action and in particular to prove the validity of their diagnosis and solutions put forward through the scientific approaches. In the case of global warming, as well as for demography, long periods of time, in terms of generations, are required for clear understanding. However once the consequences are visible, it risks to be too late and irreversible changes have taken place. The precautionary principle is the right right way to reach a sustainable planet, however not always easy to apply and seldom practiced by world leaders.

The long time scale for action represents a tremendous obstacle in complex phenomena, and the hope is expressed that the new scientific approaches are capable of overarching local interests and situations. Climate change is a planetary phenomenon and no society or country body can escape its consequences. Therefore it is here suggested to make use the new methodologies and analyses techniques, namely of Networking and Complexity for clarifying critical situations to which the human species is evolving to.



Additional Knowledge and holistic methodologies.

The progress of the application of science of networks looks quite promising. The combination of parameters related to agriculture and food & feed production will be further explored and extended. 9/10 Accumulating additional knowledge of the huge complexity about the relationship between the humankind and the eco-biological environment is of utmost importance for humankind and the survival of the human species and its civilization¹⁷. In Part II, soon to be accessible, will complete the present research.

The present results indicate already novel approaches and they have to be extended in as many ways as data are available. It is widely accepted that “*one cannot solve problems in the same way they have been created*” and this expression is most likely applicable to this complex matter of food & feed provision under the described conditions of demography and climate variability in the present century. The new sciences of Networks and Complexity have the potentiality to address this huge challenge. New scientific data and knowledge will help political leadership at planetary scale to move ahead and soon.

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Before Conclusions and Epilog, let us comment on networking and complexity as methodology to discover missing part of our works on the basics of the Nature. The Science of Networks it is indeed missing part in our research, which is needed to understand the force of life within the Nature and conditionally used term “living nature”. Close systems as are all living creatures have got networks and networking as living force. Also in case of large systems of the Nature as Universe or Cosmos and all of the systems known and unknown to humanity and are within the Nature we think the networks and networking is allowing their simplicity of action and complexity to be understood.

To our guest authors please accept our gratitude to you and your works.

7.

Conclusions and Epilog:

It is hard to accept realities of the life within the biosphere of the planet Earth. However been hard or easy it is question of individual capabilities of representative of the Homo sapiens specie who is working present.

Many questions were answered in this digital book, but in our humble thinking not all and even not so many, as it is seen in those written words. We think mentioned “many questions” is much less as one per cent of needed whole.

It is hard to accept the truth but whether the truth is the truth it not so easy to answer!

Al right it is what we have presented and we do hope to see our research as a part of the whole - sustainable future of humankind.

We wish to all of you readers who have come to this sentence all the best, peace, reason, respect, morality, wisdom and sustainable future to you, your families and your (and our) descendants.

Timi and Matjaž

And **EPILOG:**



In the morning of 15th May 2050 Peter in Mary awake in nice sunshine morning!

In the morning of 15th May 2100 Peter Junior awakes in the nice sunshine morning!

All of them think it is nice to be awake in the sunshine morning,

(They are the representatives of the Homo sustainability! The reason we have come to present is because of our pre-ancestors sustainable life!)

2014

A N N E X 1

**Prof Dr Timi Ecimovic and Prof Emeritus DDr Matjaz
Mulej**

A n t h o l o g y 2 – 2001 - 2014

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014

**Content:**

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English - angleščina

Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Timi Ecimovic

Korte 124

SI – 6310 Izola - Isola

Republic of Slovénia

Phone: ++ 386 5 6421 360

E – mail; timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com

Home page: www.institut-climatechange.si





Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, EU, May 2014

Re.: CURRICULUM VITAE

Basics:

- Born: 21st May 1941 in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.
- Nationality: Slovenian.
- Married, wife Marija Mr. Ph., two children, daughter Seta 52, Mr. Ph., and son Timotej 43, B. Physic Sc., and two grandson and granddaughter.

Education:

- Dr. Vet. Med. University of Ljubljana, 1966,
- Foreign Trade Registration, Ljubljana, 1973,
- International Banking, Rome, Italy, 1976,
- IBM management course, Radovljica, Slovenia, 1977,
- International Engineering course, Radenci, Slovenia, 1979.
- UN – “Basic Security in the Field – Staff Safety, Health, and Welfare”, May 2004.
- WPF – “The Citizen of the Earth XXI”, Id number 000 000 016, October 11th 2012.
- European Academy of Environmental Affairs, Germany, member (1999).
- European Academy of Sciences and Arts, active member, Austria, 9th March 2002.
- Doctor of Environmental Sciences Dr. h. c., ANSTED University, 31st October 2002.
- Professor and Chair of Environmental Sciences at Ansted University, BVI, Centre Penang, Malaysia since 2004.
- The Chancellor of the WPF University, 2012.
- Associated fellow of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences - WAAS

Languages:

- Fluent in English, Italian, Slovenian, Serbian and Croatian.
- Partly in Latin, old Greek, Czech, German, Kiswahili and Ibo.

Employment:

1966 - 1967 Agriculture Institute, Nova Gorica and Ihan, Pig breeding farm as veterinary surgeon,
1967 - 1968 Military service as veterinary surgeon,
1968 – 1969 Small Animal Clinic, Veterinary Department, University of Ljubljana, veterinary surgeon, volunteer,
1969 - 1970 Krka Pharmaceutical Company, Research Institute, Novo mesto, adviser for development of veterinary drugs,
1970 - 1972 Ministry of Agriculture, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Regional Veterinary Officer,
1972 – 1975 Krka Pharmaceutical Company, Export Department, Ljubljana, Slovenia, Regional sales and marketing manager for developing countries, and as special assignment establishment of Dawa Pharmaceutical Company at Nairobi, Kenya,



1975 - 1979 Ljubljanska bank, Ljubljana, Head office, Adviser for international banking, industrial co-operation and joint venture, and Representative of Ljubljanska bank for West and Central Africa with offices at Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Lagos, Nigeria,
1979 - 1980 Jub Chemical Company, Dol near Ljubljana, Financial manager and with assignment for establishment of joint-venture at Enugu, Nigeria,
1981 - 1982 Danjub Chemical Company, Enugu, Nigeria, first General Manager,
1982 - 1986 Emona Ipko, manager for sales of co-operative farms,
1987 - 1993 TJE Business Advisory Centre, Agropharos Co. Ltd., Daleas Co. Ltd., owner and manager. Since 1989 co-ordinator of The Programme Agriculture - Tourism - Ecology,
1993 - 1995 Independent Researcher registered with Ministry of Science and Technology in Ljubljana, the capitol of Slovenia under registration number 37 C.
1995 – 21st May 2004 - Director of SEM Institute for Climate Change and free-lance lecturer for the climate change system, nature, space and environment protection, etc.
Present status – retired and appointed the Chair of Environmental Sciences at School of Environmental Sciences of the ANSTED University, BVI, and Penang, Malaysia, 2004, international consultant - UN FAO, The Chancellor of the World Philosophical Forum – distant learning, online, non-profit university, tuition free, since November 2012, the NED of HLHC 2013, independent researcher and lecturer. From 2013 NED of HLHC.

Scientific and other publications, events, and works:

- First applied research work as young researcher was work on the Table for Determination of the Horse Ages. The table was result of research work, and it is even today in use at Veterinary Faculty, Ljubljana, Slovenia, 1965, SL
- During 1968 a member of the research team for cancer research in co-operation with the Medical Faculty, Ljubljana, Slovenia.
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- Marketing study for Alivit, Ecimovic et al, TJE Centre, Komenda, Slovenia, 1988, Sl., B.
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- **The Programme Agriculture - Tourism - Ecology, Ecimovic et al, TJE Centre, Daleas d. o. o. Komenda, Slovenia, Agropharos d. o. o. Hvar, Croatia, six editions in Sl., Cr., Sr., En., from 1989 until 1994.**
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- **The Eco Study of Island Hvar, Ecimovic et al, 1990, Cr., TJE Centre, Komenda, Slovenia, 1990, Cr., B, Washington pack with 6 books.**
- **The Programme Agriculture - Tourism – Ecology, Ecimovic, the article written for International Conference on in the War Destroyed Regions in Iran, University of Teheran, 1991, En.**
- **The Declaration Central Dalmatian Islands Ecology Free Zone, Ecimovic et al, 1991 LA USA, Cr.**
- **Organic Agriculture, TV Shaw 30 min., RTV Slovenia, 1992, Sl.**
- **The Communal Waste and The Special Waste, Ecimovic et al, TJE Business research Centre written for The Municipalities of Hvar, Brac, Korcula, Lastovo, Vis, Kutina, Garesnica and Island Solta from 1990 until 1993, Komenda, Slovenia, Cr., 8 books, B.**
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- **The Integral Transport, Ecimovic et al, written for The Municipalities of Hvar, Brac, Korcula, Lastovo, Vis, Garesnica, Kutina and Island Solta, from 1990 until 1993, TJE Centre, Komenda, Slovenia, Cr., 8 books, B.**
- **The Alternative sources of energy, Ecimovic et al, written for The Municipalities of Hvar, Brac, Korcula, Lastovo, Vis, Garesnica, Kutina and Island Solta, from 1990 until 1993, TJE Centre, Komenda, Slovenia, Cr., 8 books, B.**
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- **The Sustainable Future of Mankind, Ecimovic, July, 2009, for IASS, Munich, Germany, En.**
- **The Philosophy of the Truth, Ecimovic, Days of Petersburg Philosophy, 19 – 21 November 2009, En.**
- **Philosophy of the Sustainable Future of Mankind, Ecimovic, October 2009, presentation for the lecturing, En, and Sl.**
- **The Environment Theory of the Nature, Ecimovic, October 2009 presentation for information, En. and Sl.**
- **The Philosophy of the Time, Ecimovic, Moscow Philosophical Discussions, September 2009, En.**
- **The Individual Social Responsibility, the World Peace Summit, Budapest, Szombathely, Hungary, October 2009, En.**
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- **The Philosophy of the Past, Present and Future of Mankind, Ecimovic, Martin, Mulej, Chumakow, Dobrila, Esposito, Haw, Hrast, Ivanovna, Kulic, Lavicka, Makarenko, Shankaranarayana, Song-yong Song, Sreedhara, Tavcar, Tolpady, Topal, 10th International Conference of Chief Justice of the World and Global Symposium, 11 – 14 December 2009, En.**
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- **The Sustainable Future of Mankind, Ecimovic, IASS, Munich, Germany, 2nd July 2010, En.**
- **The Philosophy of the Nature, Ecimovic, for International Symposium, “Globalization Studies; Trends, Problems, Perspectives”, Moscow, Russia, 19 – 22 May 2011, September 2010, En.**
- **The Philosophy of the Nature, The Environmental Theory of the Nature and the Law of Requisite Holism, Ecimovic, Mulej, Haw, Zenko, International Symposium “Globalization Studies”, Lomonosov State University, Moscow, Russia, 19 – 22. 05. 2011, September 2010, En.**
- **Philosophy of the Sustainable Future of Mankind, Ecimovic, for “The World Philosophical Forum (Best philosophical ideas improve humanity)”, 4th – 8th, October, 2010, Athens, Greece, En.**
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- **The Philosophy of the Nature, Ecimovic, Slovenia, Chumakow, Russia, Di Done, Canada, Esposito, France, Haw, Malaysia, Hamann, Germany, Hrast, Slovenia, Ivanova, Russia, Martin, USA, Mulej, Slovenia, Nicolopoulos, Greece, Shankaranarayana, India, Sreedhara, India, Stuhler, Germany, Tolpady, India, Topal, Turkey, for 11th International Conference of Chief Justice of the World and Global Symposium, December 2010, En. Also published at Moscow State University of Civil Engineering, ISBN 978-5-7264-0519-3, 2010, book in Russian with our presentation in English, En, B.**
- **Philosophy of Sustainable Future of Mankind and Problems of Construction and Architecture, Ecimovic, Muvrin, Croatia, for conference “Modern Studies of Human, Social and Economic problems of Construction and Architecture, Russia, 17 – 19 November, 2010, En.**
- **“The Three Applications of the System Thinking”, Ecimovic, for the Nobel Prize nomination 2010, book and CD, ISBN 978-961-92786-0-4, in English and Slovene, December 2009, B.**



- Trilogy “The Nature” concluded during 2010 with: “System Thinking and Climate Change System” paper book and CD, 2002; “The Information Theory of Nature, and”, paper book and CD, 2006, and “The Three Application of the System Thinking”, paper book and CD, 2009, all three books have been basis for the Nobel Prize nominations, 2003, 2007 and 2010.
- Trilogy “The Sustainable Future of Mankind” concluded during 2010 with: “Sustainable (Development) Future of Mankind” paper book and CD, also on Amazon, 2006, “Sustainable Future, Requisite Holism, and Social Responsibility”, digital book only, 2008, and “Sustainable Future of Mankind III”, digital book only, also on Amazon, 2010, En.
- “The Principia Nature, the Nature and Homo sapiens Global Community”, book with soft cover and CD, Ecimovic, 2011, ISBN 978-961-93786-7-3, the Noble Prize nomination book 2012, En, B.
- “Sustaining the (dis)integrated systems: Which future for mankind?: A reflective Journey on today’s sustainability dilemmas”, Mark Esposito, Timi Ecimovic, Matjaz Mulej, 7. November 2010, En, B.
- “Self-Destruction of Humankind due the Lack of the Knowledge 1”, Ecimovic et al, 2011, En.
- “The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind” Ecimovic et al, 25th September 2011, Xiamen, China, in 30 + languages, declarations, English ISBN 978-961-93136-1-5 (pdf), Slovenian ISBN 978-961-93136-5-7 (pdf), German 978-961-93136-2-6 (pdf), Spanish ISBN 978-961-93136-3-3 (pdf), and Arabic 978-961-93136-4-0 (pdf), 2011, En.
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- “Principia Nature I”, Ecimovic et al, 2012, presented in Maribor, Munich, Vilnius, Krakov, Kiev, En.
- “The Principia Nature II, Ecimovic et al, 2012, En.
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- “The Gusi Peace Prize International 2012”, event and award to Timi Ecimovic,. The Laureate, 26 – 30 November, Manila, Philippines, lecture at international gathering, 28th November, 2012.
- “The Sustainable Future of Humankind – VI, the World Governing”, Martin, Ecimovic et al, ISBN 978-961-93136-8-8 (pdf), digital book, February 2013, En., B.
- Eco – remediation Centre, Ecimovic, Vrhovšek, and Vezjak, January 2013, En.
- The Message – on sustainable future of humankind, Ecimovic, Internet, November 2012, En and Sl.



- **Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity**, Ecimovic et al, 2013, En.
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- **“The World Thinkers’ Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind”**, Ecimovic et al., January 2013, En.
- **“Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind”** Ecimovic et al., presenter Prof Dr Hakikur Rahman, for Education conference Erasmus, Portugal, 18 – 20 February 2013, En.
- **RAI – radio Trieste 1 – Interview with Timi Ecimovic for “Istrians Gathering”**, one hour, February 2013, Sl.
- **“The Donation of the Knowledge”** digital booklet, ISBN 978-961-93136-9-5 (pdf), Ecimovic, February 2013, En., B.
- **“Homo sapiens – one species in Kingdom of animals of living creatures of the planet Earth – Origin and Present”**, Ecimovic et al., February 2013, En.
- **“Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind – The World Thinkers Panel on the Sustainable Future of Humankind – Scientific Report**, Ecimovic and Weiler, for WAAS, “Trieste Forum”, 4 – 6 March, 2013, En.
- **“Izola Library” – “Interesting inhabitants of Izola” – Timi Ecimovic, interview in vivo and for radio**, one hour, 14th March, 2013, Sl.
- **“The Philosophy of Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of Humanity”**, Ecimovic et al., presenter Prof Dr Igor Kondrashin for Moscow, Russia international conference “Dialogue of Civilisations: East and West”, 25 and 26 April 2013, En.
- **“Evolution of Man and Earth”**, 6, volumes, V. Vardian, digital book, editor Timi Ecimovic, April, 2013, ISBN 978-961-93453-1-3 (pdf), En., B.
- **“Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the Survival of humanity”**, Ecimovic et al, digital booklet for 13th session of Provisional World Parliament, Lucknow, India, December 2013, En., B.
- **“Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind – the survival of humanity**, published by European University, Brcko, Bosnia and Herzegovina, ISBN978-99955-765-7-8, paper and digital booklet, Ecimovic, Haw, Kondrashin, Weiler, Busch, June 2013, bilingual booklet Bosnian and English, B.
- **“The New Challenge, the Nature System, the Climate change System”**, Ecimovic, for international conference -”New Balkans and Europe, Peace, Development and Integration”, Belgrade, Serbia, 11 – 12 October 2013, En.
- **“Filozofija trajnostnega razvoja in sonaravne tranjnostne prihodnosti Slovenk in Slovencev”**. Ecimovic et al., June 2013, Sl.
- **“Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future of Humankind”**, Ecimovic et al., presenter Prof Dr Alexander Makarenko, for EURO XXVI, Rome, Italy, 1 – 4 July, 2013.
- **“Philosophy of Societal Methodology, Technology Management, and Sustainable Future of Humankind”**, Ecimovic, Haw, Weiler, Bush, Di Done, Kondrashin, and Mulej, for 4th Dialectical Symposium WPF, 30 September to 4th October 2013, Athens, Greece, En.
- **“The Report on Education”** Ecimovic et al., for international conference of Academy of Sciences and Arts of Macedonia, Skopje, 8th October 2013, En.
- **“A Call for an Eco-bio-centred Value System”**, Weiler & Ecimovic, for 4th Dialectical Symposium WPF, Athens, Greece, 30. September to 4th October 2013,



- **“Sustainable Development and Sustainable Future Report - 2011 - 2013”, Ecimovic, October 2013, En.**
- **“Philosophy of the Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future - the Survival of Humankind”, Ecimovic et al, current presentation 2014, December 2013, En.**
- **“C&ISR - the Individual Social Responsibility and the Sustainable Future of Humankind - a Basis for Societal Health”, presentation for 13th IRDO International Conference, Maribor, Slovenia, March 2014, by Ecimovic, Mulej et al, En.**
- **“The Nature and Requisite Holism”, digital book 111 pages, ISBN 978-961-92378-3-0 (pdf), Ecimovic and Mulej, April 2014, En.**
- **“The Anthology 2 - 2001 - 2014”, digital book 1300 pages +, ISBN 978-961-92378-4-7 (pdf), Ecimovic and Mulej, May 2014, En.**
- **»The Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Future of Humankind - the Survival of Humanity« presentation for Polish Academy of Sciences and Arts by Timi Ecimovic, May 2014, En.**

Small statistics of the CV:

The Books published - 141

The presentations at conferences world-wide - 220

Total items - 300

Miscellaneous - declarations 33, interviews, TV, radio, and newspapers, lectures 300 +.

The accounting difference; more than one book per item, TV and Radio interviews and shows, round tables, etc.

- Numerous lectures on sustainability, corporate and individual social responsibility, nature, space and environment protection, the climate change system impact, environmental sciences, local agenda 21 processes, and sustainable future of humankind at many universities and different occasions during 1983 – 2009, for instance – Agrobiomediterraneo University, Valenzano, Italy, April/May 2007, Mangalore State University, India; University of Primorska, Faculty of Management workshop, Izola; Koper Faculty of Management, Lomonosov University, Moscow, and others.

At the book “Personalities” Great Slovenian Biographic Lexicon. ISBN 978 – 961 – 01 – 0504 – 6, 2008, A – L, p. 225 – Ecimovic, has been listed, Sl.

At the book “Global Studies – Encyclopedic Directory”, I. V. Olyin, I. I. Mazour, and A. N. Chumakov, ISBN 978-5-98281-302-2, 2912 – at pp. 80, Ecimovic has been listed, Russian.

The books and some presentations are displayed at digital reference small library at home page: www.institut-climatechange.si

The languages used: Sl = Slovenian, Sh = Serbo/Croatian, Cr = Croatian, Sr = Serbian, Bo = Bosnian and En = English. In dark letters are contributions within the Nature, Space and Environment Protection. Booklets and books are marked with “B”.

Political organisations membership: None

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014

**Other organisations membership:**

- IRI - Istituto Riconstruzione Industriale, Roma since 1976,
- Stiftung und leben - Climatic Changes and Organic Agriculture since 1992,
- SEG - Slovenian Ecological Movement since 1995,
- Slovenian Association of Innovators since 1992,
- Eko Liburnia, Rijeka, Croatia, honourable member since 1995,
- WPCA since 1995,
- WACRA Europe since 1995,
- Society on Methodology for Complex Problem Solving since 1997,
- Sunce from Split, Croatia, since 1998,
- European Academy for Environmental Affairs, Germany, since July 1999.
- World Thinker's Forum, founder, first Chairman and member from September 2001,
- European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Salzburg, Austria, active member since March 2002, and EASA – IASS Munich, Germany.
- Yoga in Daily Life, Vienna, Austria, scientific advisor, since 2002,
- Ansted University, hon. Member and (at present) President (2008) of Advisory Council since April 2002, and The Chairman of ASRIA Awards.
- UN FAO International Socio-Economic and Sport Fisheries Consultant since 2003,
- Professor and Chair of Environmental Sciences School of Environmental Sciences of ANSTED University, since 2004.
- Society "Izolani", Izola, Slovenia since 2009.
- Society "Friends of Azerbaijan" since 2010.
- Retired as first Director of SEM Institute for Climate Change.
- World Philosophical Forum, Athens, Greece, co-ordinator for South – Eastern Europe, since 2010, and Vice-Chairman from 2013.
- The Rector – The Chancellor of the World Philosophical Forum, University for distant learning, tuition free, since November 2012.
- »The Citizen of the Earth – XXI" number 000 000 016, Timi Ecimovic, civil certificate from World Philosophical Forum, Athens, Greece, October 11. 2012.
- The Laureate of the Gusi Peace Prize International, 2912, Manila, Philippines.
- The Aristocrat of the Earth" WPF, Athens, Greece, January 2014.
- Associated Fellow of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences – WAAS, on 14th April 2014.

Written in Zg. Medosi, Korte, Slovenia, May 2014, by:

Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Timi Ecimovic



2.

Slovenščina - Slovene

Prof. dr. dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović
Korte 124
SI – 6310 Izola – Isola
Slovenija
Telefon: ++ 386 5 6421 360
El. pošta; timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com
Dom. stran: www.institut-climatechange.si



Zg. Medoši, Korte, maj, 2014

Re.: Življenjepis **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014

**Osnovni podatki:**

- rojen: 21. maja 1941 v Sarajevu, v Jugoslaviji
- narodnost: Slovenec
- poročen, soproga Marija, magistra, imava dva otroka, hčer Seto 52, magistra in sina Timoteja 43, uni. dipl. fizik, in tri vnuka.

Izobrazba:

- dr. vet. med. Univerza v Ljubljani, Biotehnična fakulteta – veterinar splošne smeri, diplomiral 15. januarja 1966,
- zunanje-trgovinska registracija, Ljubljana, 1973,
- mednarodno bančništvo, Rim, Italija, 1976,
- IBM tečaj za vodilne uslužbenke, Radovljica, Slovenija, 1977,
- mednarodni inženiring, Radenci, Slovenija, 1979,
- ZN (UN) potrdilo – “Osnove varnosti – varnost zaposlenih, zdravja in blaginje”, maj 2004,
- WPF (Svetovni forum filozofov) – “The Citizen of the Earth XXI” “Državljan sveta XXI”, številka potrdila 000 000 016, 11. oktober 2012,
- WPF “an Aristocrat of the Earth XXI”, št. 000 011, 07. januar 2014,
- Evropska okoljska akademija, član od leta 1999,
- Evropska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, aktivni član, od 9. marca 2002,
- častni doktor okoljskih znanosti - Dr. h. c., ANSTED univerza, 31. oktober 2002,
- profesor in predstojnik katedre okoljskih znanosti Ansted univerze, BVI, Center Penang, Malezija od leta 2004,
- rektor WPF universe v Atenah, Grčija, od leta 2012

Jeziki:

- tekoče govorim slovensko, angleško, italijansko, hrvaško in srbsko,
- pasivno znanje iz latinščine, stare grščine, češčine, nemščine, kishvailija in ibo jezikov,

Zaposlovanje:

- 1966 - 1967 Kmetijski inštitut, Nova Gorica in Ihan – prašičereja, veterinar,
- 1967 - 1968 vojaški servis – veterinar,
- 1968 – 1969 Klinika za male živali, Veterinarska fakulteta v Ljubljani, veterinar volonter,
- 1969 - 1970 Krka tovarna zdravil, Inštitut, Novo mesto, svetovalec za nova zdravila,
- 1970 - 1972 Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzanija, vodja veterinarske službe regije Mbeja,
- 1972 – 1975 Krka tovarna zdravil, izvozni oddelek, Ljubljana, plasman zdravil na območju držav v razvoju in posebna zadolžitev – ustanavljanje tovarne zdravil Dawa v Nairobiju, Kenija,
- 1975 - 1979 Ljubljanska banka centrala Ljubljana, svetnik za mednarodno bančništvo, industrijsko ko-operacijo in skupne naložbe. Predstavnik Ljubljanske banke za Zapadno in Centralno Afriko s sedeži v Abidjanu, Slonokoščena obala in Lagosu, Nigerija,
- 1979 - 1980 Jub kemijska industrija, Dol pri Ljubljani, direktor financ in s posebno zadolžitvijo – ustanavljanje kemijske tovarne Danjub v Enuguju, Nigerija,
- 1981 - 1982 Danjub kemijska industrija, Enugu, Nigerija, prvi generalni direktor,
- 1982 - 1986 Emona Ipko, direktor prodaje opreme za kmetijsko proizvodnjo,



1987 - 1993 TJE center za gospodarsko in biotehnološko svetovanje, Komenda, Agropharos Hvar, Daleas Komenda, lastnik in upravitelj. Od leta 1989 ko-ordinator programa kmetijstvo – turizem – ekologija,

1993 - 1995 Neodvisni raziskovalec registriran pri Ministrstvu za znanost v Ljubljani pod številko 37 C,

1995 – 21. maj 2004 - Director SEG Inštituta za klimatske spremembe in samostojni predavatelj ekoloških vsebin.

SedANJI status – upokojenec od leta 2004, volonterski predsednik SEG Inštituta za klimatske spremembe do leta 2013, ko sem vrnil pooblastila in nehal sodelovati. Leta 2004, sem bil izbran za volonterskega profesorja in predstojnika katedre za okoljske znanosti na ANSTED univerzi, Penang, Malezija. Sem upokojeni mednarodni konzultant ZN OZP (UN FAO). Od leta 2012 sem volonterski rektor WPF univerze, Atene, Grčija. Leta 2013 sem bil izbran za NED – HLCL, ZDA registrirane korporacije. Ves čas sem bil in sem še sedaj neodvisni volonterski predavatelj ekoloških vsebin,

Znanstvene in ostale publikacije, dogodki in dela:

- prva raziskava - še kot mladi raziskovalec, sem izdelal “Tabelo za določanje starosti konj” za katedro za kopitarje, Veterinarske fakultete v Ljubljani leta 1965,
- leta 1968 sem sodeloval pri raziskavah v raziskovalnem timu medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani na področju raziskav rakastih obolenj,
- »Bolezni mačk«, Moj mali svet, Ljubljana, 1969,
- »Pasje in mačje glivične bolezni«, Moj mali svet, Ljubljana, 1969,
- »Pasme mačk«, Moj mali svet, Ljubljana, 1969,
- »Oni lovijo samo podnevi – pasme mungojev«, Moj mali svet, Ljubljana, 1972,
- »Parazitološka raziskava pojavnosti očesnega parazita govedi - Thelazia Rhodesi v Mbeya območju v Tanzaniji«, Nairobi, Kenija, IBAH – mednarodna revija za bolezni domačih živali, 1972, v angleščini,
- »Zoonoze in bolezni domačih živali v Mbeya območju v Tanzaniji«, IBAH, Nairobi, Kenija, 1972, v angleščini,
- »Zoonoze in bolezni domačih živali v Mbeya območju v Tanzaniji«, knjižica v angleščini 1972, Mbeya, Tanzanija, knjižica,
- »Monografija o Nigeriji« 1978, Center za DVR (Center za dežele v razvoju), Ljubljana, 1979, v srbsčini, knjiga,
- »Monografija o Gani« 1979, Center za DVR, Ljubljana, 1980, v srbsčini, knjiga,
- »Tehnologija disperzijskih barv«, Ećimović in ostali, 40 knjig, 1980, Jub, Dol pri Ljubljana, 20 knjig v slovenščini in 20 knjig v angleščini,
- prvi simpozij o prašičereji, Portorož, članek, upravitelj in povezovalac, 1984,
- »Ko-operativna prašičereja«, 8. narodni kongres, Cetinje, Črna gora, 1985, v slovenščini in srbo-hrvaščini,
- drugi simpozij o prašičereji, Portorož, članek. vodja in povezovalac, 1986,
- »Monografija o Botsuwani«, Center za DVR, Ljubljana, 1986, v srbsčini, knjiga,
- »Monografija o Lešotu«, Center za DVR, Ljubljana, 1986, v srbsčini, knjiga,
- »Monografija o Ekvatorialni Gvineji«, Center za DVR, Ljubljana, 1986, v srbsčini, knjiga,
- »Biotehnološko svetovanje«, Sodobno kmetijstvo, Ljubljana, 1987,
- prašičereja, film in TV oddaja 30 minut, RTV Slovenija 1986,
- »Prehrana domačih živali na kmečkih farmah«, Sodobno kmetijstvo, Ljubljana, 1987,
- »Prva naselitev prašičev na kmečkih farmah«, Sodobno kmetijstvo, Ljubljana, 1987,



- »Kmečke farne prašičereje«, Sodobno kmetijstvo, Ljubljana, 1987,
- »Program proizvodnje hrane za lastne potrebe Lipovice«, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center (TJE Center za gospodarsko in biotehnološko svetovanje), Komenda, 1988, v hrvaščini, knjiga,
- »Program drevesnice sadja in grozdja Žabari«, Srbija, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center, Komenda, 1998, v srbsčini, knjiga,
- »Program proizvodnje moke in peke iz ekološke moke«, Žabari, Srbija, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center, Komenda, 1988, v srbsčini, knjiga,
- »Strategija proizvodnje sadnih pijač – gospodarnost«, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center, Komenda, 1988, v slovenščini in srbsčini, knjiga,
- »Proizvodnja čebeljih matic – tehnologija«, Žabari, Srbija, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center, Komenda, 1988, srbsčina, knjiga,
- »Marketinška študija za Alivit«, Salus, Ljubljana, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center, Komenda, 1988, knjiga,
- mokra silaža, TV oddaja 30 minut, RTV Sarajevo - Zelena brazda, Ećimović 1989, v bosanščini,
- »Program kmetijstvo – turizem – ekologija«, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center, Daleas d. o. o. Komenda, Agropharos d. o. o. Hvar, Hrvaška, šest izdaj v slovenščini, hrvaščini, srbsčini in angleščini, od 1989 do 1994,
- »Prospekcija otoka Hvar«, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center, Komenda, 1990, hrvaščina, knjiga,
- »Eko študija otoka Hvar«, Ećimović in ostali, TJE Center, Komenda, 1990, vašingtonska škatla s šestimi knjigami, hrvaščina,
- »Program kmetijstvo – turizem – ekologija«, Ećimović, članek napisan za mednarodno konferenco o v vojni uničenih območjih Irana, Univerza v Teheranu, 1991, angleščina,
- deklaracija - srednje dalmatinski otoki ekološko urejeno območje, Ećimović in ostali, 1991, Los Angeles, ZDA, v hrvaščini,
- ekološko kmetovanje, TV oddaja 30 minut, Ećimović, RTV Slovenija, 1992,
- »Komunalni in posebni odpadki«, izdelano za občine: Hvar, Brač, Korčula, Lastovo, Vis, Kutina, Garešnica in otok Šolta od 1990 do 1993, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, osem knjig v hrvaščini,
- »Monitoring«, izdelano za občine: Hvar, Brač, Korčula, Lastovo, Vis, Kutina, Garešnica in otok Šolta od 1990 do 1994, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 8 knjig v hrvaščini,
- »Integralni transport«, izdelano za občine: Hvar, Brač, Korčula, Lastovo, Vis, Garešnica, Kutina in otok Šolta, od 1990 do 1993, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 8 knjig v hrvaščini,
- »Alternativni viri energije«, izdelano za občine: Hvar, Brač, Korčula, Lastovo, Vis, Garešnica, Kutina in otok Šolta, od 1990 do 1993, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 8 knjig v hrvaščini,
- »Ekološko kmetovanje«, izdelano za občine: Hvar, Brač, Korčula, Lastovo, Vis, Garešnica, Kutina in otok Šolta, od 1990 do 1993, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 8 knjig v hrvaščini,
- »Prospekcija otoka Korčula«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1992, v hrvaščini,
- »Eko študija otoka Korčula«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1992, vašingtonska škatla s 6. knjigami v hrvaščini,
- »Govedoreja na območju občine Kutina«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1992 v hrvaščini, knjiga,
- »Prospekcija otoka Lastovo«, Ećimović, Daleas, Komenda, 1993, v hrvaščini, knjiga,



- **»Eko študija otoka Lastovo«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1993, vašingtonska škatla s 6. knjigami v hrvaščini,**
- **»Navodnjavanje otoka Korčula«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1993 v hrvaščini, knjiga,**
- **»Program reciklažne proizvodnje rib«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, knjiga,**
- **ekološka proizvodnja v kmetijstvu in živinoreji , VI del študije Petehovac, Muvrin, Ećimović in ostali, Vedeco, Zagreb, Croatia, 1992, v hrvaščini.**
- **Evropa 1992 – pospeševanje kmetijstva, Ećimović in drugi, Daleas 1992, Komenda.**
- **»Marketinška študija za proizvode KZ Hvar, Hrvaška, in KZ Logatec«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1992, v slovenščini in hrvaščini, dve knjigi,**
- **»Strategija govedoreje v Co-opexportu«, Bjelovar, Hrvaška, »I Prospekcija«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1992, v hrvaščini, knjiga,**
- **»Mobilni eko laboratorij«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1992, knjiga,**
- **»Marketinška študija za Farmatan«, Ećimović in ostali, Daleas, Komenda, 1992, knjiga,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje v Sloveniji«, Ećimović, Sodobno kmetijstvo, 4/1992,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje - standardi za kmetije«, Ećimović, Slovenska poslovna poročila 4/1992, v angleščini,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje v Sloveniji«, Ećimović, časopis "Slovenec", 29. 04. 1992,**
- **»Polž in polžereja«, Ećimović in Velkovrh, Kmečki Glas, Ljubljana, 1993, knjižica,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje - osnovni standardi«, Ećimović, Bio novice, 1994,**
- **»Program kmetijstvo – turizem – ekologija«, Ećimović in ostali, članek na simpoziju za razvoj otokov na hrvaškem, Hvar, 1994, v hrvaščini,**
- **»Pospeševanje ekološkega kmetijstva in Rudolec deklaracija«, Ećimović, Sodobno kmetijstvo, 1994,**
- **program obnove bolnišnice "Peter Pavel Glavar" v Komenda, Ećimović, 1994.**
- **»Ekološko kmetijstvo«, Ećimović in ostali, Zadružni savez Dalmacije, knjižica 90 strani, 1994, v hrvaščini,**
- **»Uresničevanje programa kmetijstvo – turizem - ekologija na območju Srenje-dalmatinskih otokov«, Ećimović, članek za 10. Mednarodno znanstveno IFOAM konferenco", Christchurch, Nova Zeelandija, 1994, v slovenščini, hrvaščini in angleščini,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje in zaščita tal in podtalnice«, Ećimović, PODIM 1994, Maribor,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje«, Ećimović, Inovacije, Celje, 1994.**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje«, Ećimović, Zdrava hrana, Celje, 1994.**
- **okrogla miza na Radio Slovenija – »Ekološko kmetovanje in klimatske spremembe«, 60 minut, 1995,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje« na Radio Slovenija – Kmetijski nasveti 60 minut, 1995,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje«, Ećimović, Kortina, Ljubljana, knjižica 87 strani, 1995,**
- **»Agenda 21 za Slovenijo«, skupina avtorjev iz slovenskih NVO, junij 1995, knjižica,**
- **»Slovenija včeraj – danes - jutri in klimatske spremembe«, Ećimović in ostali, WACRA (World Association for Case Study Research), Maribor, 1995, v angleščini,**
- **»Slovenija včeraj – danes – jutri in program kmetijstvo – turizem – ekologija, vizija razvoja«, Ećimović, objava v številnih medijih vključno z Večer, Okolje in drugi, marec 1996,**
- **»Ekološko kmetovanje in klimatske spremembe«, Ećimović, članek za IFOAM svetovno konferenco, Kopenhagen, Danska, August 1996, in Agrobiomediterraneo konferenco v Kairu, Egipt, november 1996, v angleščini,**
- **»Slovenija včeraj – danes – jutri in klimatske spremembe, ekološko kmetovanje, ter biodiverziteta«, Ećimović, članek za konferenco, "Kmetijstvo ohranimo biološko raznovrstnost", 22 - 23 februar 1996, Ljubljana,**



- »Katastrofalne vode v alpskih dolinah; Savinjska dolina – primer katastrofalnih voda; scenarij in možnosti zgodnjega obveščanja prebivalstva«, Ećimović, Seljak, WACRA Evrope, München, Nemčija, junij 1996, v angleščini,
- »Slovenija včeraj – danes – jutri in klimatske spremembe«, Ećimović, Kranjc, članek za konferenco “Komunalni energetske sistemi”, Murska Sobota, julij 1996,
- okrogla miza na Radio Slovenija – klimatske spremembe 30 minut, julij 1996,
- Radio Študent Ljubljana, okrogla miza o ekologiji, 105 minut, julij 1996,
- »Turčija včeraj – danes – jutri in klimatske spremembe«, NVO Forum Habitat II, Ećimović, Traunšek, Istanbul, Turčija, junij 1996, v angleščini,
- »NOTRANJSKI PARK, Cerknica, - poročilo o kmetijstvu«, Ećimović, SEG inštitut za klimatske spremembe, April 1996, knjiga,
- »Irska in klimatske spremembe«, Ećimović, Komenda, avgust 1996, v angleščini,
- »Ekološko kmetovanje in nabiranje gozdnih sadežev«, Ećimović, SEG inštitut za klimatske spremembe, januar 1996,
- »Ekološko kmetovanje in možnosti prevoza proizvodov«, Ećimović, SEG inštitut za klimatske spremembe, januar 1996,
- »Ekološko kmetovanje in živinoreja«, Ećimović, SEG inštitut za klimatske spremembe, januar 1996,
- TV oddaja na TV Primorka - ekologija 30 minut, Nova Gorica, april 1996,
- TV oddaja na TV Primorka – pesticidi uničevalci narave, Nova Gorica, julij 1996,
- Slovenija v številkah - kmetijstvo, poročilo za vrh o prehrani - “Food Summit”, ZN OZK (UN FAO), Rim, Italija, Ećimović, SEG inštitut za klimatske spremembe, 1996, v angleščini,
- »Evropa včeraj – danes – jutri in klimatske spremembe«, Ećimović, Kulić, strateška konferenca, Brusel, Belgija, 1996, v angleščini,
- »Uvod v permakulturo«, Bill Mollison, prevod iz angleščine v hrvaščino, Ećimović in ostali, 1996, v hrvaščini, knjiga,
- »Iran včeraj – danes – jutri in klimatske spremembe«, članek za 3. mednarodno konferenco za obnovo v vojni uničenih območjih, Ećimović, univerza v Teheranu, Iran, 1997, v angleščini,
- »Planet Zemlja včeraj – danes – jutri in ekološko kmetovanje – pot v trajnostno sonaravno prihodnost kmetijstva«, Ećimović, Bartak, za ZN KTR (the UN CSD) , New York, ZDA, april 1997, v angleščini,
- posebna izdaja revije “OKOLJE” Slovenija 1991 – 1997 politika in okolje, Ećimović in ostali. april, 1997,
- »Svetovni planinski eko sistem in ekološko kmetijstvo«, Ećimović, Bartak, april 1997, v angleščini,
- »Afriški planinski sistem in ekološko kmetovanje« Ećimović, Bartak, za afriški simpozij na Madagascaru, maj 1997, v angleščini,
- »Biosfera včeraj – danes - jutri, zaščita in koncept vrednotenja«, prvi multidisciplinarni prispevek, Ećimović, Kulić, Gantar, Stuhler, Vezjak, 2. mednarodni kongres – zaščita življenja in okolja ob procesu globalnih sprememb, Visoke Tatere, Slovaška, maj 1997, v angleščini.
- Evrope – ZDA – izmenjava okoljskih tehnologij, v Washingtonu, ZDA, Ećimović, junij 1997,
- »2. mednarodni kongres (Slovaška) – zaščita življenja in okolja v procesu globalnih sprememb«, članek za predstavitev v Sloveniji, Ećimović, junij 1997,
- »Mediterran včeraj – danes - jutri in ekološko kmetovanje pot do trajnostnega sonaravnega kmetijstva in turizma«, Ećimović, Bartak, Agrobiomediterraneo konferenca, Valenzano, Italija, julij 1997, v angleščini,



- ustanovitev mediteranske območne IFOAM organizacije za ekološko kmetovanje po osnovnih standardih IFOAM-a, Ečímović, julij 1997,
- »Slovenija včeraj – danes - jutri, gospodarjenje z vodo, izziv Slovincem v tretjem tisočletju«, Ečímović, Jan, Vrhovšek, junij 1998, 112 strani, ISBN 961-90018-3-4,
- »Eutrofikacija in sistemska dinamika eutrofikacijskih procesov v jezerih«, Vezjak, Savšek, Stuhler, Ečímović, 1998, v angleščini, za WACRA konferenco v Rigi, Latvija.
- »Ekološko kmetovanje v obmorskih območjih sveta«, Ečímović, Bartak, WACRA XV mednarodna konferenca, Riga, Latvija, 1998, v angleščini,
- »Klimatske spremembe, vzroki in posledice za obmorska območja«, Ečímović, WACRA XV mednarodna konferenca, Riga, Latvija, 1998, v angleščini,
- »Študija slučaja ekonomskega razvoja, biocidalnih tehnologij in učinka klimatskih sprememb na obmorska območja«, Kulić, Ečímović, WACRA XV mednarodna konferenca, Riga, Latvija, 1998, v angleščini,
- »Študija slučaja trajnostnega razvoja Srednje-dalmatinskih otokov«, Prebanda, Ečímović, WACRA XV mednarodna konferenca, Riga, Latvija, 1998, v angleščini,
- »Študija slučaja in ocena delovanja fitoplankton projekta na obmorska območja sveta«, Ečímović, Mayur, WACRA XV mednarodna konferenca, Riga, Latvija, 1998, v angleščini,
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- »Multidisciplinarni problem delovanja nuklearke Krško«, Vezjak, Ečímović, EURO XVI, Brussel, Belgija, 1998, v angleščini,
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Močnejši tisk - vsebine ekologije in trajnostne sonaravne prihodnosti človeštva.

Mala statistika življenjepisa:

- objavljene knjige - 139 označene
- prezentacije na konferencah doma in po svetu - 219
- skupno postavk - 300

Na koncu omenjam: deklaracije 33, TV, radio, filmi, tabele in časopisi ali revije ter predavanja doma in na tujem 300 +.

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V knjigi “Svetovne študije – enciklopedični direktorij”, I. V. Olyin, I. I. Mazour, in A. N. Chumakov, ISBN 978-5-98281-302-2, 2012 – na str. 80, Ećimović je naveden.

Nekaj knjig in prezentacij je na domači stranici: www.institut-climatechange.si

Članstvo v političnih strankah: nobeno

Članstvo v ostalih organizacijah:

- IRI - Instituto Riconstrucone Industriale, Rim, Italija od 1976,
- IFOAM od 1986 – 1995,
- Stiftung und Leben - Climatic Changes and Organic Agriculture od 1992,

Anthology 2 – 2001 - 2014



- SEG – Slovensko ekološko gibanje od 1995,
- Slovensko društvo inovatorjev od 1992,
- Eko Liburnia, Rijeka, Hrvaška, častni član od 1995,
- WPCA – svetovni parlament in ustava od 1995,
- WACRA Europe od 1995,
- Society on Methodology for Complex Problem Solving od 1997,
- Sunce iz Splita, Hrvaška, od 1998,
- European Academy for Environmental Affairs, Nemčija, od julija 1999,
- World Thinker's Forum – Svetovni forum mislecev, eden od ustanoviteljev in prvi predsednik, od septembra 2001,
- European Academy of Sciences and Arts – EASA, Salzburg, Avstrija, aktivni član od marca 2002, in EASA – IASS München, Nemčija, od 2005,
- Yoga in Daily Life, Dunaj, Avstrija, znanstveni svetovalec od 2002,
- Ansted University, častni član in predsednik (2008) Advisory Council od aprila 2002, in predsednik ASRIA CSR mednarodne nagrade – pokala od 2006,
- ZN – OZP, ali UN FAO mednarodni družbeno – gospodarski svetnik od 2003,
- Društvo "Izolani", Izola, Slovenija od 2009.
- Ddruštvo "Prijatelji Azerbedžana - Friends of Azerbaijan" od 2010.
- Svetovni forum filozofov - World Philosophical Forum, Atene, Grčija, podpredsednik (2013) in ko-ordinator za Evropo, od 2010,
- Svetovna akademija umetnosti in znanosti – WAAS, pridružni član od aprila 2014

Napisano v Zg. Medoših, Korte, Izola, januar 2014,

Prof. dr. dr. h. c. Timi Ećimović

3.

The Literature from Volume 14th

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The following is the notice to the book “Anthology 2 – 2001 – 2014” small statistics.

It is concluding book of one of authors (Timi Ecimovic 73) who has got 50 years of the research work in 2014.



The book “Anthology 2 - 2001 – 2014” is digital multilingual book on physics and sustainability of humanity and has got over 1300 pages.

21 living languages was used, one was mentioned (Urdu) and Latin was also used.

The couple hundreds of researchers, scientist and people of good will were mentioned in the book and many more were co/operating. We are grateful for their contributions, networking and co-operation. It is proof for us saying that we were on right path for research on the Nature and sustainability and dear reader, please accept our best regards, peace, reason, morality, wisdom and sustainable future.

The Authors



Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Timi Ećimović

