

Resolution on Establishing International Eco-Safety Cooperative Organization

February 6, 2006

Today, the deterioration of global ecology and the outbreak of unexpected eco-disasters have been seriously threatening the human survival and development, and can not be controlled by any single country or region alone. Based on this understanding, UN.IALPS, UNPGC, UNEPCOM, NNN and UNIYS jointly established "International Eco-Safety Cooperative Organization (IESCO)" in Hong Kong, China. IESCO is a global international organization joined by sovereign states with the objective to maintain ecological safety, guard against natural disaster, implement the UN Millennium Goal 1 of MDG Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Goal 7 Ensure Environmental Sustainability and Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development, set up the international eco-safety early-warning mechanism and jointly cope with ecological disaster through cooperation among government institutions, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions, academic institutions, academic institutions and enterprises groups in member states.

Maintaining eco-safety is the common responsibility of all the countries in the world, significant component of eradicating poverty as well as the basic condition for achieving harmony and peace and realizing sustainable economic development. Presently, we are confronting with a series of complicated ecological issues which have made a great impact on the economic development and ecological safety of all the countries in the world. Global warming, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, desertification, severe pollution of water resources, and frequent outbreak of ecological disasters are directly threatening the human existence. In this situation, urgent tasks before us at the moment are how to stop the rapid depletion of natural resources on the earth, how to keep the balance among economic, social and ecological development for both the present generation and future generation and how to strengthen the cooperative network between developed countries and developing countries.

I .The Task of IESCO are:

To support poverty-reduction program of less-developed countries and developing countries, to attend international conference on this subject;

To be responsible for investigation and analysis of the global eco-safety situation, to promote basic research and progress in the sphere of global eco-safety;

To participate in the process of generalizing and effective using of scientific and technological achievements that have been gained, to publish the magazine *International Ecology and Safety*;

To participate in the forecast of scientific and technological development, to determine the priority direction in the development of ecology, population and economy;

To evaluate national programs and significant scientific research projects relating to international eco-safety;

To participate in, improve and perfect the work of drawing up proposal on international eco-safety rules;

To set up evaluation, monitoring, certification and arbitration for international eco-safety system and to organize its implementation;

To protect legal status and interests of, and intellectual property right for each and every member;

To popularize knowledge of environment-safe and healthy life style, production and transportation, and of personal safety;

To set "International Eco-Safety Award" and confer it on government institutions, social organizations, private business sectors and individuals who have made important contribution to the maintenance of international eco-safety, the protection of eco-environment, and the realization of sustainable development;

To carry out other professional work that complies with the goals of the charter within the scope of the law.

II. The highest leading organization of IESCO is the meeting of board of directors, which is held every 5 years. The presidium is composed of sponsoring organizations and representatives from developing countries and the least developed countries in Asia, North America, Europe, Southeast Asia, Africa, Middle-East and international organizations. Female members occupy 1/3 of the membership; according to the resolution by International Academy of Ecology and Life Protection Sciences, Jiang Mingjun was elected the 1st rotating president of the presidium of IESCO and director-general of the executive committee of IESCO. IESCO may apply for identity of UN specialized agency and set up representative offices in relevant countries based on requirement of services development.

III. To strengthen public education in ecological safety and deepen the cognition of the concept of eco-safety. Eco-safety is the dynamic and fluid process in which the ecological environment, necessary for a country's survival and development, is free or less free from destruction. Ecological safety constitutes an important component of national security. Eco-safety is composed of six elements: non-conventional safety, environmental safety, species safety, nuclear (radiation and biochemical weapons) safety, safety of cultural heritage and sustainable development. Eco-safety has three characteristics: ecological deterioration and unexpected ecological disaster could weaken a state's economic growth and sustainable development; ecological deterioration and unexpected disaster could trigger a mass of refugees, subsequently affecting a nation's

stability; ecological deterioration and ecological disaster could make negative impact on a country, its neighboring countries and even the whole world.

IV. To stick to harmonious development of ecology and economy. Mode of economic development should adapt to the condition of resources and ecology. Permanent utilization of resources and benign cycle of ecosystem are the utmost important objective of development. Eco-safety policy-making should base on each nation's condition and should take both the urgent need of improving ecological environment and the possible impact on economy and society into consideration. When making the eco-safety policy, each country's sustainable development mode which is chosen according to its national and development condition should be respected. Coordinated activities should be emphasized when solving global and regional eco-safety issues; meanwhile, diversified modes of development of various countries should be respected so as to enhance the harmonious development of ecological and economic globalization.

V. Developed and developing countries should share a rational quota of responsibilities of global eco-safety. Presently, the global eco-safety situation, especially the environmental and eco-safety issues in developing countries are continuously deteriorating. Concerted efforts of all countries are crucial to the maintenance of eco-safety, protection of eco-environment and implementation of the UN Millennium Goals. The principle of "Common and Differential Liability" should be carried out, by which developed countries should actively and positively bear the responsibility of maintaining eco-safety and protecting environment and play more significant role in dealing with eco-safety issues; the developing countries, on the other side, should combine the issue of eco-safety closely with restraining the global warming and set up eco-safety warning mechanism to jointly cope with unexpected ecological disasters.

VI. To remove the obstacle in the eco-safety technology exchange. Sustainable development relies on the development in the fields of technology, information, biology and energy and is significant in promoting the efficient use of resources, and in keeping eco-safety. For developing countries, introduction of technological and managing experience counts for as much as the introduction of foreign capital. Governments of all countries and competent international organizations should play an important role in promoting the technological cooperation, and should protect intellectual property rights as well as establish a reasonable transference mechanism, promote the international spread and cooperation of eco-safety system and related technology.

VII. To create favorable environment of international cooperation. In order to expand the cooperation in the fields of eco-safety and economic development, we must formulate new rules guiding international economic activities and trade through the concerted efforts of the international community. The developed countries should further open their markets and reduce or even abolish the trade barriers resulting from the over high standards of eco-safety so as to promote the synchronic development between eco-safety and international trade. The developing countries should continuously step up the eco-safety

and environmental protection as well as the capacity-building for sustainable development in order to take active part in the international cooperation and competition.

VIII. To host the International Eco-Safety Cooperation Summit Forum which will be held once every two years, host places may apply for the host right, by which to promote the spread of eco-safety concept and the implementation of international eco-safety management system; to set up the "International Eco-Safety Award", for awarding those government institutions, civil societies, enterprise groups and outstanding individuals who have made important contribution to maintaining eco-safety, preventing disaster and coping with unexpected ecological disasters. The award will be conferred during the International Eco-Safety Cooperation Summit Forum; to implement the evaluation and management of the international eco-safety demonstrative cities, areas, communities and eco-safety quality products.

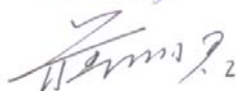
IX. All states should set up ecological catastrophe early-warning system. Ecological disasters may break out anytime under the current circumstances of mass migration movement and rapid urbanization. It is crucial for governments of all countries to prevent residential housings from being too high and transportation, communication, electric power and other public infrastructure from being intensively centralized when making urban construction plan. Therefore, it is necessary to build a disaster emergency rescue and management mechanism and establish permanent rescue institution so as to raise, by all means, the governments, society and the public's awareness in ecological disasters and one's own capacity to deal with emergency.

As an international organization, IESCO will realize its development and sustainability among economy, society and ecology through making relevant policies in its current system and promoting its global partnership. It is therefore that our new strategy focuses on new possibility of the global development and cooperation in implementing the UN Millennium Goals with the unprecedentedly active attitude and by resorting to the overall, comprehensive, coordinated modality. IESCO is ready to make important and measurable contributions to achieving these goals.

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