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At the Club of Rome meeting of Heads of State held at Salzburg, Austria, in February 1974, an exchange of views took place on the nature and characteristics of global problems as perceived generally and through various studies sponsored by The Club of Rome. It was the view of the Heads of State present that solutions to global long-range problems of Humanity must be sought through international cooperation in a spirit of solidarity and concern for the welfare of Mankind as a whole. At the Salzburg meeting, President Echeverría of Mexico invited The Club of Rome to organize a second meeting to be held in the city of Guanajuato.

This second meeting has been held during July 24-26, attended by representatives of twenty-three states from all continents and many regions. They met to examine further the global long-range issues of Mankind and consider ways and means of encouraging international cooperation and solidarity in their solution.

3.

The Club of Rome has focused its concerns on the need to understand the complexity of global, interrelated problems which affect the future of Mankind. Its aim is to encourage governments and international agencies to advance their awareness of such problems in order to shape current and future policies.

The future development of world societies must be centered on human needs--cultural and spiritual no less than material. The full development of the potentials of all men is necessary if inequities are to be corrected and a life of health and dignity is to be made available to each individual. Strategies, policies and planning procedures for national and global development should be subservient to these ends.

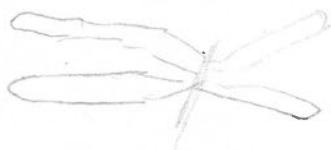
It is the unquestionable right of every individual born on the planet that he should have a basic minimum living standard. This vital challenge must be quickly met and ways and means must be found to provide this standard and to maintain it in the face of rising world population. Renewed efforts in agriculture, housing, education, health and other fundamental human needs must be planned well ahead. Part of these efforts must concentrate on the prevention of waste, both through increasing efficiency in production, storage and distribution of foodstuffs and through restraint in superfluous consumption especially in the highly industrialized countries and in the higher income groups of the world at large. Thus there is a need for a discussion of a basic minimum of per-capita consumption on the one hand and a maximum on the other.

Population increase and a rising levels of output required to meet consumption needs are bound to put a strain on the supply of resources - land, minerals and energy - and will generally have an impact on the environment. It is within Man's power to manage his resources and also to conserve the environment. It is, however, uncertain how near Man is to the outer limits determined by Nature and much new knowledge is required to enable man to conduct his affairs in safety.

7. All these matters are inherently of long-term significance, but it must be remembered that the implementation of policies on the scale required will have an exceptionally long lead-time, so that decisions must be made early if their effects are to be available in time. Delays in taking the right decisions on these matters can be very costly. However, both governments and international organizations are preoccupied in the main with immediate issues and tend to postpone decisions on longer-term and often more fundamental and increasing complex matters. Furthermore, organization and the establishment of policies sector by sector makes it difficult to take account of or even to analyze properly the overall problematique and its interactions. Countries should devote considerable effort to adjusting their structures, procedures and policies to enable them to master the management of complexity and change, and much study is required to devise new analytical tools and improve the decision-making process.

The Club of Rome has already contributed particularly through its support of research and development on world models, to the devising of tools for the rationalization of long-term decision-making. A multi-layer, regionally disaggregated model^{recently} developed by Professors Mesarovic and Pestel will enable a series of alternative policies to be assessed--with regard to food, energy, population and international distribution of resources--in terms of the needs of different regions and interactions among them. This approach can give new insights and suggest guidelines for policy-makers. At the present time, a number of countries and regions have decided to make use of those tools of analysis experimentally. It is clear that successful application of such models on a broader basis demands substantial agreement on the basic facts and trends in the world situation and in national or regional situations. The establishment of such an agreed basis will make it possible to harmonize and interact regional and national activities. This will be desirable both to obtain greater understanding of the global situation and to enable national policy-makers to evolve their policies within the overall world framework.

Improvement of the human condition in general is bound up with the need for social justice among nations including the universal respect of human rights. The present situation is marked not only by inequities and lack of justice but also by a collapse of the system of values and the prevalence of great uncertainty and instability. The definition of new objectives for Man involves the establishment of a set of values which can be universally accepted. This will be a long process involving a wide and open debate but many of the basic desiderata exist.



The primordial need without which much of the above is theoretical, is the maintenance of peace. While disarmament does not guarantee peace, it is nevertheless an essential element. The ongoing armaments race represents--beside its constant threat to human survival--a colossal waste of resources, as well as human skills and talents, badly needed for constructive development purposes. Disarmament efforts are at present, following the Conference on the Review of the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty, at a deadlock which must be broken and a new course must be set. The alternative could be an unavoidable catastrophe of worldwide proportions. The main responsibility for setting a new course lies, inevitably, with the great powers which together with their military allies spend 80 per cent of world military expenditure. It is up to them to show not only their will but also their capacity to achieve results in disarmament, in terms of a comprehensive nuclear weapon test ban, a considerable reduction in strategic arms system and a mutual and balanced reduction in armed forces. Results such as those, emerging from ongoing bilateral arms talks, do not concern the superpowers only but are the concern of the world as a whole, affecting the fate of all mankind. It is therefore urgent that the superpowers produce constructive and reasonable results of arms reduction efforts. A further essential is that industrial countries cease the sale of arms to the smaller nations.

Present politico-economic arrangements have proved inadequate to help bridge the gap between the highly industrialized and the less developed countries. Furthermore, widespread inflation, international monetary instability and large and lasting trade imbalances show that existing systems are unable to cope with the problems. In addition, the Third World is especially concerned with problems such as technology transfer, the flow of long-term capital resources, stability in commodity markets. Deep dissatisfaction with the present situation has generated strong demand for change which has culminated in the solemn adoption by the United Nations of a programme of action leading to the establishment of a New International Economic Order. Towards the same end, a Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States has been adopted which represents the first, unified attempt to establish a comprehensive set of principles and guidelines for this international order. Within the perspective of these decisions it is essential that all states give their full support to the further development of cooperation. The United Nations is the only universal, official forum where all these problems can be discussed and negotiated. It must be renewed and strengthened.

The question of the management of the oceans reflects the whole world problematique in an exemplary way and is particularly urgent from a timing point of view. The UN Conference on the Law of the Sea is at a deadlock which must be broken. To this end it is now a political necessity to shift the main emphasis of negotiation from the divisive issues of national jurisdiction to the unifying goal of building an institutional framework to embody the new international economic order in ocean space. The main lines to follow in the immediate future are: the restructuring and coordination of the UN Agencies exclusively concerned with ocean space, and a defusing of national issues by an effort (a) to limit global negotiations to improving the respective provisions of the Geneva documents especially by eliminating loopholes and ambiguities encouraging the extension of national claims beyond the 200 mile limit of the economic zone, and (b) ^{within these "outer limits" not necessarily applied to coastal} to concentrate on regional negotiations, allowing for different solution as may be required by different geographic and other conditions. The global harmonization of regional solutions should follow, not precede, such regional solutions.

*Int. Rep. to the
Council of
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within these outer limits, not universally applicable or useful,

especially with regard to the content of the economic zone or the possibility of merging zones, and to establish, where desired, of regional authority.

The Club of Rome, as a result of this meeting, has benefited greatly from its dialogue with representatives of governments and international agencies. Though continuing dialogue and interaction, political concerns and options can be incorporated into the analysis. At the same time the political decision-making process, both national, regional and international, can profit from the introduction of these new analytical approaches. The Club of Rome will continue to refine and evolve suitable methods of analysis to advance understanding of the problematique and human preparedness to meet the new challenges. The continuation and intensification of a dialogue such as has taken place at Guanajuato is extremely desirable .