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Population and Resources

How can population growth and resources be brought into balance? [Challenge 3]

Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Demographic measures: e.g. population growth and fertility rates
2. Levels of urbanization and population density
3. Resources available (quantity and quality) per capita per region
4. Per capita consumption of various resources
5. Ratio between commercial land development and effective open land used to maintain valuable ecosystem
6. Female literacy and access by women to education, communications and credit
7. Assessments of the effectiveness of family planning programs
8. Assessment of the adequacy of basic needs: food, shelter, security, health
9. Per capita health measures: doctors, nurses and other health service providers
10. Number of persons educated in programs on early childhood care and development
11. Extent of counter-material consumption advertising
12. Number of environmental refugees and displaced persons
13. Consumption rates of tobacco and animal fats and the degenerative diseases they promote

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in parentheses represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Demographic measures: e.g. population growth and fertility rates (1)
2. Levels of urbanization and population density (2)
3. Per capita health measures: doctors, nurses and other health service providers (9)
4. Female literacy and access by women to education, communications and credit (6)
5. Resources available (quantity and quality) per capita per region (3)
6. Per capita consumption of various resources (4)

Health

What can the threat of new and reemerging diseases and immune micro organisms be reduced?
[Challenge 8]

-- Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Frequency and intensity of new infestations/infections
2. Number of people vaccinated, by disease and geography, including the percentage paid for by states
3. Epidemiological use of hospital records
4. Mortality rates by causes
5. Pandemic frequencies
6. Number, size, and percentage of research programs designed to identify, deal with, and track immune microorganisms,
viruses and globally relevant diseases
7. Inventory immune strains of microorganisms and viruses
8. Analysis of disease control mechanisms by nations

9. Assessment of preventative actions and support for system of public health
10. Extent of media coverage of this issue
11. Number of scientists and technicians employed to detect and combat epidemics
12. Rates of use of antibiotics
13. Percentage of health budget going into preventive health and health education
14. Life quality indicators
15. Percentage of safe good food and water, green foods and goods supply
16. Physicians and health care facilities per capita
17. Measurements of AIDS deaths and HIV prevalence

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in parentheses represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Mortality rates by causes (4)
2. Pandemic frequencies (5)
3. Number of people vaccinated, by disease and geography, including the percentage paid for by states (2)
4. Physicians and health care facilities per capita (16)
5. Frequency and intensity of new infestations/infections (1)
6. Measurements of AIDS deaths and HIV prevalence (17)

Status of Women

How can the status of women help improve the human condition? [Challenge 11]

-- Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Rate of gender violence
 2. Female literacy and access by women to education, communications and credit
 3. Women's socioeconomic status correlated with overall quality of life level
 4. Assessment of reform of inheritance rights for women
 5. Assessments of the effectiveness of family planning programs
 6. Ratio of women to men in various occupations and management levels
 7. Comparison of pay for similar work by men and women
 8. Number of women in international, national, regional, state and local government; percent of women in policymaking and decisionmaking
 9. Number of women and children in poverty
 10. Percentage of women who head families
 11. Assessment of family problems with young people especially
 12. Assessment of age and gender related laws, safety nets, and biases
 13. Number of discrimination and harassment suits
 14. Number of international agreements and declarations related to the status of women, and ratified, by countries and regions
 15. Focused welfare statistics of minority groups
 16. Surveys of how people feel about their own groups and minority groups, and about their expectations
 17. Comparison of school scores or achievement tests between male and female students
 18. Extent of loans and credits to women
 19. Reform of inheritance rights for women
 20. Assessment of progress toward Platform for Action, passed by the UN Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing
1995
 21. Number of NGOs related to gender justice and that promote gender, and age group equality
 22. Rate of births to adolescent mothers
- Additional indicators suggested after ratings:
23. Number of abortions conducted on female vs. male fetuses
 24. Percentage of maternal mortality rates
 25. Number of girls to boys who do not complete primary education

26. Assessment of women's rights to using conception or deciding on the number of children they wish to have.

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The number in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Female literacy and access by women to education, communications and credit (2)
2. Number of women and children in poverty (9)
3. Assessments of the effectiveness of family planning programs (5)
4. Comparison of pay for similar work by men and women (7)
5. Number of women in international, national, regional, state and local government; % of women in policy making and decision making (8)
6. Ratio of women to men in various occupations and management levels (6)

Sustainable development

How can sustainable development be achieved for all? [Challenge 1]

-- Indicator --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Composite indicator of levels of economic growth, infant mortality, life expectancy, and living standards
2. Assessment of total penalties imposed by courts for crimes against the environment
3. Levels of contributions by corporations to funds such as the Global Sustainable Development Facility (GSDF)
4. Government and industry R&D expenditures for zero or low emission technology and for other projects related to sustainable development
5. Level of trading in pollution permits
6. Percentage of ecologically based agriculture in total agriculture
7. Number of countries and companies that use ISO 14000 and 14001
8. Development and use of a "green" GDP; a system of national accounts that includes the economic impacts of the depletion of natural resources
9. Total and per capita energy consumption by type of user
10. Composite indicator of the per capita consumption of materials and generation of waste
11. Acres of land in uses associated with sustainability (e.g. reforestation, amount of land set aside as pristine reserves, and in low intensity agriculture)
12. Reserves of petroleum and key minerals
13. Measurements of the economic gap between rich and poor
14. Per capita expenditure on material goods versus expenditure on services
15. Calvert-Henderson quality of life indicators
16. Measures of biodiversity
17. CO2 emissions and other energy related air pollutants, by source
18. Average annual global temperature

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The number in parenthesis at the end of the indicator represents the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Composite indicator of levels of economic growth, infant mortality, life expectancy, and living standards (1)
2. Average annual global temperature (18)
3. CO2 emissions and other energy related air pollutants, by source (17)
4. Reserves of petroleum and key minerals (12)

5. Number of countries and companies that use ISO I4000 and I4001 (7)
6. Total and per capita energy consumption by type of user (9)

Water

How can everyone have sufficient clean water without conflict? [Challenge 2]

-- Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Percent of population in the world by country and by region sufficiently supplied with clean drinking water
2. Water consumption broken down into personal, industrial, and agricultural use
3. Cost of pure water
4. Numbers of international or bilateral treaties that document cooperative agreements on water rights
5. Number of governments that use water prices to improve efficiency of water usage
6. Funds allocated for water desalination research and development
7. Level of financial support for cleaning and creating new water sources
8. Prevalence of water borne diseases
9. Irrigation efficiencies
10. Measures of salinization, desertification and erosion
11. Rainfall and recharge rates
12. Percentage of water catchment from total rainfall
13. Changes in water tables
14. The level of pollutants (salt, agricultural runoffs, industrial and household wastes) in the waterways
15. Percentage of drip agriculture versus other forms
16. National and regional rates of investment in water infrastructure
17. Investment in Eco-awareness, education programs
18. Percentage of waste water that is treated before discharge

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Percent of population in the world by country and by region sufficiently supplied with clean drinking water (1)
2. Percentage of drip agriculture versus other forms (15.)
3. Cost of pure water (3)
4. Irrigation efficiencies (9)
5. Funds allocated for water desalination research and development (6)
6. Percentage of waste water that is treated before discharge (18)

Globalization of Information Technology

How can the globalization and convergence of information and communications technologies work for everyone? [Challenge 6]

-- Indicators --

1. Volume of e-business
2. Percentage of people with telephones, TV, computers, and Internet
3. Measures of the state of information and communications technologies (e.g. average annual internet user cost, progress of Moore's law, cost of bandwidth, modem speeds, etc.)
4. Investments in information/ communication projects that foster local developments
5. Results of research that demonstrates the social consequences of TV and Internet programming

6. Measurements of the extent and properties of international networks
7. Number of robots
8. Monopolization rate of the communications industry
9. Number of students per computer(s)
10. Computer instruction; quantity and assessment of quality of information technologies taught at all levels in schools
11. Levels of Internet security, cases of on-line fraud
12. Measurements that depict the concentration of the telecommunications industry
13. Number of public libraries with free Internet access
14. Assessment of the levels of regulation over Internet content
15. Worldwide adoption rate of information technology

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Percentage of people with telephones, TV, computers, and Internet (2)
2. Number of public libraries with free Internet access (13)
3. Volume of e-business (1)
4. Number of students per computer(s) (9)
5. Investments in information/ communication projects that foster local developments (4)
6. Measures of the state of information and communications technologies (e.g. average annual internet user cost, progress of Moore's law, cost of bandwidth, modem speeds, etc.) (3)

Energy

How can growing energy demand be met safely and efficiently? [Challenge 13]

-- Indicators --

1. Energy/GDP ratio
2. Total and per capita energy consumption by type of user
3. Total and per capita energy usage by category of source (fossil, wind, solar, nuclear, etc.)
4. Energy production by source, including particularly the amount generated by fossil, hydro, nuclear and alternate energy sources (e.g. wind, solar)
5. Percentage of recycling by category (metals, etc.)
6. Number of nuclear plants waiting to be closed
7. The number and extent of limitations placed on the use of various forms of energy
8. Transportation energy by source (petroleum, natural gas, electricity, etc.)
9. Level of social dependence on energy to maintain the existing structures
10. Efficiency and production of non-polluting energy generation technologies
11. Expenditures on energy related R&D, including disposal of nuclear wastes and advanced energy systems
12. Type and amount of initiatives to change behavior, rather than just reducing energy consumption
13. Types of active and retired plants: nuclear, hydropower, etc.
14. Environmentally adjusted net domestic product
15. Share of manufactured goods in total merchandise exports
16. Share of natural-resource intensive industries in manufacturing
17. Environmental protection expenditures as a percent of GDP
18. Level of support being given by governments to actively encourage renewable sources
19. Energy prices and levels of subsidies by governments that affect energy prices artificially
20. Projected future energy demand by category of user and source, and potential energy capacity from renewable and non-renewable sources

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:
(The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.)

1. Energy/GDP ratio (1)
2. Total and per capita energy usage by category of source (fossil, wind, solar, nuclear, etc.) (3)
3. Energy production by source, including particularly the amount generated by fossil, hydro, nuclear and alternate energy sources (e.g. wind, solar) (4)
4. Total and per capita energy consumption by type of user (2)
5. Transportation energy by source (petroleum, natural gas, electricity, etc.) (8)
6. Number of nuclear plants waiting to be closed (6)

Science and Technology

How can scientific and technological breakthroughs be accelerated to improve the human condition?
[Challenge 14]

-- Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Investments in R&D (both basic and applied) by governments and companies, counting particularly expenditures in advanced areas including solar, health; in a) absolute terms, b) percentage of GDP, and c) per capita
2. Expenditures for research into consequences of technology (e.g. the ethics component of the Human Genome Project)
3. Measurement of the pace of new announcements in popular and scientific media and assessment of their applicability to major and mega problems
4. Number of patents in selected fields
5. Assessment of emphasis on 'quality' of life issues in popular and scientific media
6. Number of researchers and percentage, by field and country
7. Count of new problem solving technologies and their use (e.g. ecological technologies, hectares of reanimated soil, levels of public health, reduced number of working days, etc.)
8. Number of students following science and technology careers, and the level of "ethics" education these students receive
9. Level of technological investments outside of large companies and large cities
10. Income from R&D investment per capita
11. Number of scientists having papers in well-known publications in the world; number of papers published on international journals each year
12. Number of countries or corporations adopting the "Bootstrap" strategy (analogous to number of companies adopting "Total Quality Management" strategies)
13. Standard of life indicators (public health, reduced number of working days, aged population socially active, etc.)
14. Level of funding to adapt inventions to local conditions
15. Level of social and participatory approaches involved in assessing and funding technology
16. Assessment of progress on all technological frontiers
17. Science road maps depicting the likely future course of several disciplines
18. Extent of international scientific collaboration
19. The cost of transportation to orbit

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:
[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Investments in R&D (both basic and applied) by governments and companies, counting particularly expenditures in advanced areas including solar, health; in a) absolute terms, b) percentage of GDP, and c) per capita (1)
2. Number of researchers and percentage, by field and country (6)
3. Extent of international scientific collaboration (18)
4. Number of scientists having papers in well-known publications in the world; number of papers published on international journals each year (11)
5. Number of patents in selected fields (4)
6. Standard of life indicators (public health, reduced number of working days, aged population socially active, etc.) (13)

Democratization

How can genuine democracy emerge from authoritarian regimes? [Challenge 4]

-- Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Differences in wealth between upper and lower quintiles of population
2. Voter participation in and frequency and quality of free elections
3. Rates of economic development
4. Measurement of levels of corruption in government and society
5. Percentage of people voting during elections
6. Percentage of people voting for extreme, non-democratic parties
7. Assessment of levels of human rights, torture
8. Freedom of expression, as measured by the number and circulation of independent media
9. Percentage of population connected to the Internet
10. Oppressive military and arms sales
11. Extent of insurrection activity
12. Direct foreign investment in countries ruled by authoritarian regimes
13. Rate of funding for projects that benefit local people directly, and over which they have some say
14. Number of advanced training programs for senior political officials to discuss successful transition strategies in the areas of
the rule of law, respect for human rights, free media, tolerance of political opposition, free elections, and an independent
civil society
15. OECD democracy index, which allows immediate comparison among countries. It is composed of an assessment of
political stability and indirect factors (i.e. concentration of media ownership)

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Percentage of people voting during elections (5)
2. Voter participation in and frequency and quality of free elections (2)
3. Percentage of people voting for extreme, non-democratic parties (6)
4. Rates of economic development (3)
5. Freedom of expression, as measured by the number and circulation of independent media (8)
6. OECD democracy index, which allows immediate comparison among countries. (15)

Global Long-Term Perspectives

How can policy making be made more sensitive to global long-term perspectives? [Challenge 5]

-- Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Collection of examples of successful use of global long-term perspectives in policy making
2. Funding of Futures research projects and long-term modeling
3. Extent of long range goals in strategic plans of public authorities and private enterprises
4. The development and rate of use of alternative decision making models. (e.g. through scanning of academic journals, government training programs)
5. Ratio of legislation on global issues in national legislatures
6. Number of top government officials who have served in foreign countries
7. Number of international advisors invited by policy making leaders
8. Measurement of progress towards goals of Agenda 21
9. Funding levels and quality of research activities relating to political and diplomatic activity, NATO cooperation, economic support
10. Number of courses offered in colleges and universities on morals, futures and decision making
11. The ratio of scientists and humanists in policy-making positions
12. Number of planning departments at government, ministry, regional levels
13. Collections of examples of successfully meeting a challenge or of greatly reducing its harmful effects as a result of early warning

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Collection of examples of successful use of global long-term perspectives in policy making (1)
2. Ratio of legislation on global issues in national legislatures (5)
3. Measurement of progress towards goals of Agenda 21 (8)
4. Number of courses offered in colleges and universities on morals, futures and decision making (10)
5. Funding of Futures research projects and long-term modeling (2)
6. Extent of long-range goals in strategic plans of public authorities and private enterprises (3)

Capacity to Decide

How can the capacity to decide be improved as the nature of work and institutions change?

[Challenge 9]

-- Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Record the past track record of decisionmakers and their public statements and positions on critical issues
2. Analysis of conflict avoidance and resolution activities
3. Recording the speed of problem anticipation, attentiveness to win-win solutions
4. Education of political leaders, including numbers who have education in futures, morals, and conflict resolution, and decision making
5. Assessments of media coverage of key issues and their biases
6. Degree of civility and compassion in governance
7. Level of use of information availability and flow between the electorate and government
8. Measurement of levels of corruption in government and society
9. Opinion polls about the correctness of decision making in government, particularly the attitudes of young people
10. Composite indicator of other 14 challenges indexes
11. Number of high-quality policy making institutions established
12. Number of high-quality researchers in this field (measured by their high-quality publications)
13. Degree of use of decision-making software and computer modeling in education
14. Measurement of the level of public involvement in governmental planning and decision making
15. Number of countries or corporations adopting the "Bootstrap" strategy (analogous to number of companies adopting "Total Quality Management" strategies)

16. Assessment of accountability, transparency, and participation in management of institutions
17. Assessment of the extent and influence of political campaign financing and its influence on decision making
18. Assessment of level of participation of NGOs in governmental decision making
19. Life quality indicators

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Life quality indicators (19)
2. Assessment of level of participation of NGOs in governmental decision making (18)
3. Number of high-quality researchers in this field (measured by their high-quality publications) (12)
4. Assessments of media coverage of key issues and their biases (5)
5. Measurement of the level of public involvement in governmental planning and decisionmaking. (14)
6. Number of high-quality policy making institutions established (11)

Peace and Conflict

How can shared values and new security strategies reduce ethnic conflict, terrorism and the use of weapons of mass destruction? [Challenge 10]

--Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Measurements of income and wealth distribution; the economic gap between rich and poor
2. Levels of race, gender and age discrimination
3. Number of people killed in conflicts
4. Arms sales to various countries; tracking both sellers and buyers
5. Level of hate crime rate
6. Funding and status of UN permanent peacekeeping capabilities
7. Participation of ethnic minority groups in decision making and GDP
8. Assessment of level of human rights violations in various countries
9. The number of academic and educational publications (perhaps the number of papers) developing more inclusive international and national models for political interaction
10. Results of research on shared values
11. Recording and assessment of ethnic issues among the people of the same countries
12. Number and severity of ethnic issues and conflicts across the border
13. Tendency of media coverage in conflict issues
14. Number of refugees and displaced persons due to conflict
15. The number of days of peace and people not killed
16. Number of minority groups at risk because of political or economic discrimination and assessment of levels of risk
17. Assessment of the effectiveness of UN's international criminal court and tribunals to punish those convicted of atrocious collective and communal violence
18. Levels of nuclear and biological stockpiles and assessments of their security
19. Levels of funding devoted to protection against terrorism
20. Levels of funding for programs that promote respect for diversity and equal rights

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Measurements of income and wealth distribution; the economic gap between rich and poor (1)
2. Funding and status of UN permanent peacekeeping capabilities (6)
3. Number of people killed in conflicts (3)
4. Number of refugees and displaced persons due to conflict (14)

5. The number of days of peace and people not killed (15)
6. Levels of funding for programs that promote respect for diversity and equal rights (20)

Transnational Organized Crime

How can organized crime be stopped from becoming more powerful and sophisticated global enterprises? [Challenge 12]

-- Indicators --

The suggested indicators for this challenge were:

1. Crime and gambling statistics
2. Statistics relating to illegal drugs and prostitution
3. Estimates of the total cash value of organized crimes
4. Apprehension and seizures of weapons
5. Illegal money flows and “laundering”
6. Value of confiscated drugs and contraband
7. Number of ethics programs in primary and secondary education
8. Measurement of levels of corruption in government and society
9. Number of illegal entries of crime-related foreigners
10. Level of legal business activities conducted by crime organizations
11. Press stories dealing with organized crime: number and quality
12. Market prices for criminal goods and services
13. Number of financial institutions and individuals identified, arrested, and prosecuted as being related to organized crimes
14. Number of countries adopting internationally consistent laws and regulations against organized crimes
15. Level of intelligence exchanges about crime and criminals (personnel, system, and informational level)

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

(The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.)

1. Number of countries adopting internationally consistent laws and regulations against organized crimes (14)
2. Crime and gambling statistics (1)
3. Statistics relating to illegal drugs and prostitution (2)
4. Value of confiscated drugs and contraband (6)
5. Number of institutions and individuals identified, arrested, and prosecuted as related to organized crimes (13)
6. Apprehension and seizures of weapons (4)

Rich-Poor Gap

How can ethical market economies be encouraged to help reduce the gap between rich and poor? [Challenge 7]

-- Indicators --

1. Measurements of the economic gap between rich and poor
2. Percentage of people completing various level of education
3. Level of foreign aid, the nature of aid programs, and assessment of the consequences on poverty
4. The extent of charitable giving and volunteerism by individuals and corporations, where that giving is not tied to expectations of business return.
5. Number of foreign owned companies
6. Strength (e.g. membership and power) of trade union movements
7. Employment and unemployment statistics
8. Social Security policies and politics
9. Production and consumption of ethically produced products
10. Number of companies that pass an “ethics screen”

11. Measurement of levels of corruption in government and society
12. Percentage of middle class
13. Tax policies and the degree to which they are followed
14. Extent of training in conflict resolution and ethics being provided in schools, government, business, etc.
15. Extent and effectiveness of training programs designed to teach entrepreneurial skills
16. Spread of employee ownership plans
17. Number of share holders and the strata of the population they represent
18. Assessment of new mechanisms for reducing third world debt
19. Measurement of the extent and importance of currency speculation
20. Combined indicators of rates of internal saving, investment, internal consumption, exports, cost of living
21. Migration statistics
22. Magnitude of government expenditure on welfare programs (e.g. labor market intervention and health care)

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:

[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Employment and unemployment statistics (7)
2. Percentage of people completing various level of education (2)
3. Measurements of the economic gap between rich and poor (1)
4. Magnitude of government expenditure on welfare programs (e.g. labor market intervention and health care) (22)
5. Migration statistics (21)
6. Combined indicators of rates of internal saving, investment, internal consumption, exports, cost of living (20)

Global Ethics

How can ethical considerations become more routinely incorporated into global decisions? [Challenge 15]

-- Indicators --

1. Measurement of levels of corruption in government and society
2. Extent of coverage in local papers, radio and TV news on ethical issues
3. Longitudinal surveys measuring values and opinions about whether ethical circumstances are changing and their change direction
4. Development of a measure of nepotism and “cronyism” (a mild form of corruption)
5. Measurement of the level of non-state actors in global institutions, notably for religious bodies (e.g. Churches) and charities (e.g. Oxfam) in UN, EU and other global and regional organizations
6. Count of words ethics/ethical in government output
7. Social capital indicators like: the quantity of citizens' organizations and initiatives; quality of citizens' activities ethical terms; ethical atmosphere in terms of trust and global ethics
8. Extent of training in conflict resolution and ethics being provided in schools, government, business etc.
9. Number and type of terrorists*** incidents and ethnic conflicts
10. Count of the numbers of companies with published moral codes and assessment of how their programs expressed those values
11. Voter participation in and frequency and quality of free elections
12. Assessment of the degree to which groups and countries maintain or develop their own cultural identity as a counterbalance of globalization
13. Assessment of the extent and power of lobbying groups

The indicators most highly rated as per their usefulness and availability were:
[The numbers in brackets represent the order number of the indicator in the original (above) list.]

1. Voter participation in and frequency and quality of free elections (11)
2. Extent of coverage in local papers, radio and TV news on ethical issues (2)
3. Number and type of terrorists*** incidents and ethnic conflicts (9)
4. Measurement of the level of non-state actors in global institutions, notably for religious bodies (e.g. Churches) and charities (e.g. Oxfam) in UN, EU and other global and regional organizations (5)
5. Social capital indicators like: the quantity of citizens' organizations and initiatives; quality of citizens' activities in `ethical terms; ethical atmosphere in terms of trust and global ethics (7)
6. Extent of training in conflict resolution and ethics being provided in schools, universities, government, and business. (8)

An example concerning Action Data Base

Global Ethics

How can ethical considerations become more routinely incorporated into global decisions? [Challenge 15]

-- Suggested Actions --

The 1998-1999 Global Lookout Panel identified and rated ethical issues involved in decisionmaking. The results are in the 1999 State of the Future. Many of these ethical issues are discussed throughout the other 14 challenges. For example, waste is addressed in Challenges 1 on sustainable development, 2 on water supply, and 13 on energy; economic inequities are addressed in Challenge 7 on how to reduce the rich-poor gap; and so forth. The remaining issues and actions not as directly discussed in the previous challenges are listed below.

15.1 Counter corruption in government; corruption of political leaders, policy makers, corporate leaders. Declare information warfare on money laundering and build on the new Palermo Treaty a global prosecution network... Monitor where government leaders hire or launder income from corruption... Strengthen anti-corruption laws, judicial and law enforcement systems... Guarantee freedom of the judiciary ... Provide adequate pay and retirement for police and public officials.

Expose and increase punishment and enforce very high financial penalties.... Introduce parliamentary codes of ethics that promote transparent government.... Revitalize civil service.

15.2 Reduce greed and self-centeredness. Encourage role modeling by parents, teachers, stars, and politicians.... Search for and endorse common values.... Use the media, advertising, and entertainment to educate the public regarding morals and ethics.... Promote stories that describe altruism, love, cooperation and self-discipline.

15.3 Control undue pressures from lobbying groups. Tighten lobbying laws.... Encourage courageous media scrutiny of lobbying activities.... Initiate limits on spending in political campaigns and contributions.... Limit terms political service and have new elections.... Use public Internet polling.

15.4 Encourage honor and honesty.

Teach love, integrity and dignity to humankind.... Endorse frank discussions from the classrooms to the boardrooms on the role and nature of honor.... Inculcate the idea that leadership must demonstrate complete integrity.... Require media norms in terms of violence and what is depicted as acceptable behavior.... The issue is imbedded in the spirit of a society; promote an attitude - through education, public programs, and media - that shows society need not passively accept immoral and unethical behavior.... Enforce equal penalties under the law.

15.5 Encourage the will to act.

Non-action is the most severe corruption. Honor in leadership is to assume responsibility.... Require, to the extent possible, public accountability and transparency.... Introduce morals and ethics in education.

15.6 Create common agreements about ethics and morals.

It changes with advancing knowledge and socio-economic conditions.... Research into the common and shared values of all cultures.... Strengthen religious and other moral/ethical values through interdenominational discussions.... Place an emphasis on moral and ethical issues in religious education.... Develop critical approaches in education and mass media.... Research, study and diffuse a universal scientific culture. Wider circulation of already ratified UN conventions on human rights and labor.

15.7 Reduce the barriers to the freedom of inquiry

Develop means for participatory democracy such as Internet town meetings. Encourage greater freedom of the judiciary.... Strengthening the courts to challenge political shields. Create legal control over the authority of political parties.... Collect and disseminate good and bad examples from around the world.... Implement freedom of information laws.

15.8 Encourage respect for authority

Elect and appoint politicians and decisionmakers who command and deserve respect.... Place educational emphasis on reasonable norms starting in the lowest grades.... Educate judges on moral/ethical values.... Support people who are authors of something good, and then give them visibility: create heroes.

15.9 Support the identification and success of the influence of role models

More emphasis on parenting and continuing education in leadership, morals, ethics and decision-making skills.... Identify, publicize and honor men and women heroes.... Emphasize in media what is good in human nature, interesting about the human experience, and people who have done something extraordinary.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS

Encourage socially responsible investing. Money invested in the USA according to “socially-responsible” criteria climbed from \$59 billion in 1984 to \$2.16 trillion in 1999, which is \$1 out of every \$8 under professional management in the USA, according to Worldwatch Institute’s “Vital Signs 2001”.

Support UNESCO's Universal Ethics Project to make an inventory of ethical values and principles from intergovernmental documents, commissions, declarations, protocols, treaties, and conventions, as well as NGOs and individuals.

Global ethics should not be a list of moral precepts, but a set of ideas, values, and attitudes that would be adequate to deal with the actual problems we face.... In the 1980s Third World Debt was bought by those wishing to create environmental programs referred to as "Debt for Nature Swaps." Why not Debt for Education on Ethics Swaps?