

Day 2,

9:00-10:30

W5 Equal access to natural resources perspectives from India, Africa, China

*The workshop focuses on the challenges of unequal access to the **natural resources** --which are essential for **survival, wellbeing and economic activities** -- and of **vulnerabilities to environmental degradation and climate change**, which have become more severe with the time. These have both exacerbated existing and have raised new and critical risks for often already-disadvantaged groups of people and countries.*

To each speaker:

- What are the key aspects of inequality concerning access to natural resources and other environmental dimensions of inequality?
 - What are the impacts of the environmental inequality on the economy and the society, and especially on the more vulnerable and disadvantaged communities?
 - What are the key stakeholders and what roles they play regarding addressing inequality?
 - What are the challenges in the outside environment that prevent change?
 - What are your observations as best practices to help addressing the inequalities and what are the recommended actions?
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- The business perspective about the social and economic impacts of widening the environmental inequality gaps in China?
中国自然资源不平等利用的加剧对经济和社会影响的经济展望
 - What are the key problems and opportunities created by the growing inequality in access to natural resources? What are the factors driving the environmental inequality?
主要问题和机遇？造成不平等的主要因素？
 - What platform of ethical principles and values can drive the change towards a more equal access to natural resources? Is such a change needed and is it possible in China? What is the role business, government, the consumers and the other stakeholders in implementing the change?
什么样的伦理原则和价值观能改变这种不平等状况？这种改变需要而且可能实现吗？在这种改变过程中商业、政府、消费者以及其他受益者的作用是什么？
 - What are the best business practices to help addressing the inequalities? What are the recommended actions for business, as well as for the government and other stakeholders in China and globally?
什么样的商业实践能帮助解释这种不平等？在中国和全球范围内商业、政府和其他受益者应采取的行动是什么？

The challenges of unequal access to the natural resources will break the resource allocation and utilization pattern, and lead to economic structure unbalance, the widening gap between rich and poor, the multi polarization of the world development, and environmental pollution.

Because of the differences in technology development level, economic strength, market operation mechanism and so on, the inequality is a deep-seated phenomenon running through our society. But on the other hand, it provides opportunities for cooperation between countries, following the model of coordinated development of economy, resources, and environmental, can enable countries to benefit in the process of cooperation, so as to establish a new balance.

Following internationally accepted the treaty in inequalities, such as the principle of WTO, is a kind of behaviour of the principle of equality, but everyone's role is different, Each takes what he needs., mutual reciprocity and mutual benefit, come to realize the win-win or multi win. Business (model), government (policy), the consumers (consumption) and the other stakeholders (investment) will play a different role in the utilization of natural resources.

In the process from inequality to the pursuit of equality, the parties should follow some principles to realize the equality of resources utilization, so as to protect the common home of mankind.

- Use of natural resources and their utilization efficiency are important factors that related to the economic operation cost and improve the environment.
- The development of coordination of economic, natural resources, and environment.
- Reduction of intermediate consumption, industrial restructuring and the policy factors are causing changes of natural resources efficiency. .
- The construction of ecological civilization, one of the target of the next five year plan in China
- Blue economy, theory from Gunter Pauli, member of Rome Club.

Generally, the key to deal with international environment change is to keep the calmness of brain, grasp the change tendency of international environment and our ability, finish our own things and adopt strategies in accordance with national strength.