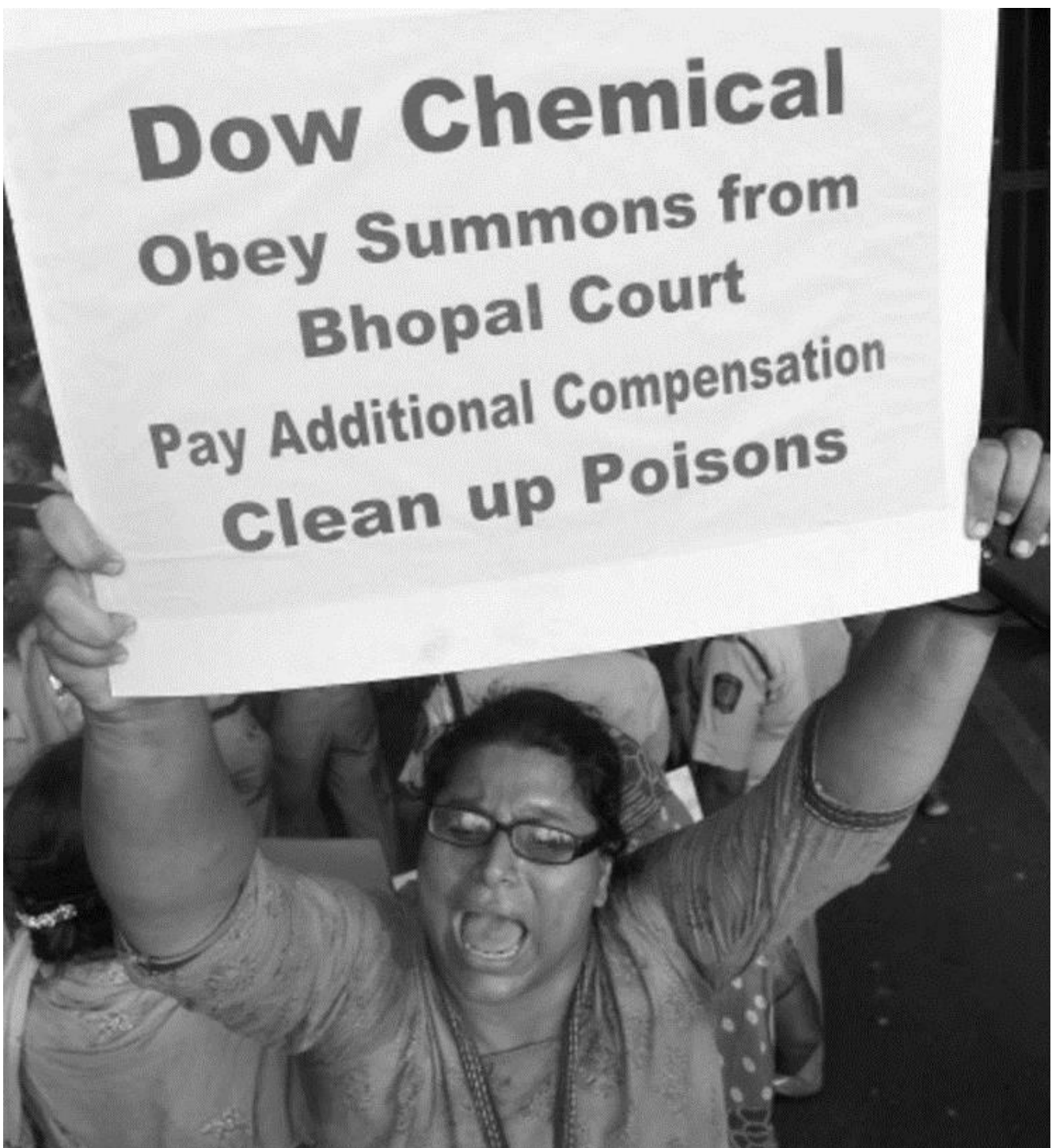


**International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019
for the environmentalist and human rights activist
Rachna Dhingra und Sambhavna Trust / India**



About the Cover photo

The photo shows Blue Planet Awardee Rachna Dhingra protesting against the crimes of DOW CHEMICAL (since 2017: DOW DUPONT).

A Daughter of DOW, UNION CARBIDE, caused the biggest chemical disaster in human history on December 3rd, 1984. A gas leak of a pesticide factory killed Thousands in their sleep and poisoned hundreds of thousands until this day, leaving them blind, crippled or sterile.

Still DOW DUPONT denies to clean up the affected area, filter the contaminated water or adequately compensate the victims' families.

About this Dossier

This dossier was published for the first time on the occasion of the ethecon public awardshow on November 23rd, 2019 in Berlin. ethecon named and shamed those mentioned above with the infamous International ethecon Dead Planet Award 2019 after the denouncing on the international Day of Peace on September 21st, 2019.

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(wape)





” Yes, I dream of a better world.

Why would I dream of a worse one? “

Otto Piene

World famous ZERO Artist (1928 - 2014)
who created the trophies of the
International ethecon Blue Planet Awards
from 2006 until 2009



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Foundation Ethics & Economics

Möckernkiez 22

10963 Berlin/Germany

Fon +49 (0)152 - 54 08 36 90

eMail info@ethecon.org

Internet www.ethecon.org

facebook ethecon

youtube etheconstiftung

Twitter etheconstiftung

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Axel Köhler-Schnura (Founder)

Schweidnitzer Str. 41

40231 Düsseldorf/Germany

Fon +49 (0)211 - 26 11 210

Fax +49 (0)211 - 26 11 220

eMail aks@ethecon.org

Registry Court

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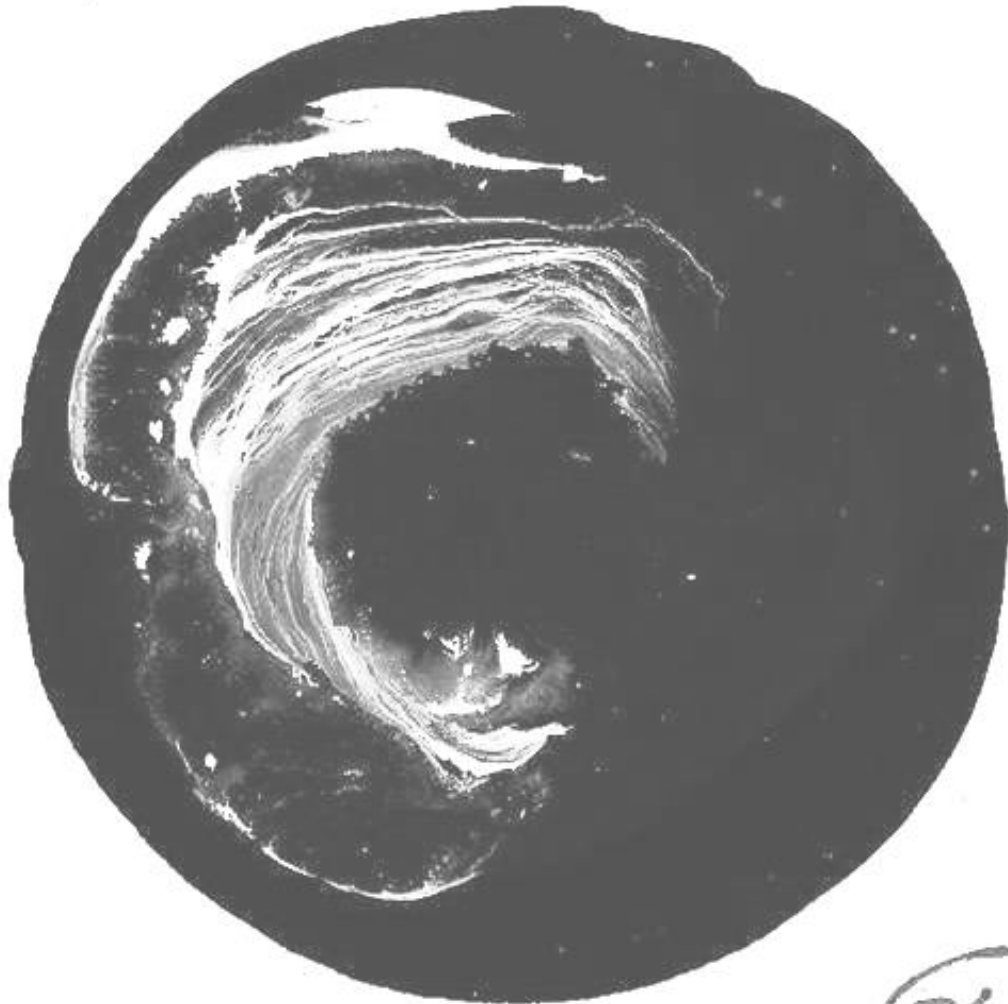
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Piene

*¡El planeta azul debe mantenerse verde!
Keep the Blue Planet green!*

Der Blaue Planet soll grün bleiben!

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Regarding the image on the previous side

The picture shows the „Blue Planet“ by the ZERO-artist Otto Piene who died in 2014. The motto of this artwork was the base of the cooperation between the world-famous artist and the ethecon foundation since 2005 with the International ethecon Blue Planet Project. This project is still active and includes for example the annual presentation of two international awards since 2006: The International ethecon Blue Planet Award honours persons, who are protecting and rescuing the Blue Planet, the International ethecon Dead Planet Award names and shames persons, who are ruining and destroying the Blue Planet to a dead, uninhabitable Planet. From 2006 to 2009 Otto Piene painted the artwork on glas as an annual unique copy for the annual trophies for the Blue Planet Awards.



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At First

The International ethecon Blue Planet Project¹ and the two International ethecon Awards (by Axel Köhler-Schnura/Founder²)

The two international ethecon prizes Blue Planet Award and Dead Planet Award (former “Black Planet Award”) have been conferred by ethecon – Foundation Ethics & Economy since 2006. Today they belong to the most well-known anti-globalisation prizes worldwide.

What are these prizes all about? What is the presentation of these two ethecon Awards all about?

My foundation members, supporting members of the ethecon foundation, the donors and of course also I, together with my co-founder Ms. Rehmann, are involved in ethecon because we do not want to stand by and watch how fundamental principles of ethics are being trampled underfoot, just so that the rich and powerful of this world can become even richer and more powerful. And this while there has been already done vast damage by humans and ecology with the danger of a full social and ecological ruin of humanity. We are convinced that the reason for our social and ecological downfall of our Blue Planet is the profit principle and the associated destruction of fundamentally ethical principles caused by our economy. We are in favour of establishing ethical principles in economy and of a reorientation of a profit-based system to a solidarity-based system. Saving the planet will be only possible if we crash the profit principle.

The idea to promote efforts to preserve and rescue fundamental ethical principles with a foundation prize already came up during the foundation year in 2004. There were and are many prizes that award achievements in various sectors of society. However, there are not many prizes that honour resistance against abuse and ruin of ethics and moral that has the consequence of destruction of the environment, war and exploitation.

Our idea corresponded to the cycle of works “Blue Planet” of the artist Otto Piene (born 1928/deceased 2014)³. He belonged to the big artists of the 20th century. Together with Mack and Uecker he

¹ Detailed information about the International ethecon Blue Planet Project in the form of a brochure may be ordered free of charge from ethecon.

² Axel Köhler-Schnura, Dipl.Kfm., Düsseldorf/Germany, born in 1949, married, four children (one deceased); studied business administration, sociology, computer science, various languages: Until 1976 economic sociology research within the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft/DFG (German Research Institute). After that various positions in private industry, the last position in the executive management of a polygraphical company. Since 1988 owner of companies in the field of ecology. Substantially involved in the founding of organizations as Dachverband der Kritischen AktionärInnen (Association of the Critical Shareholders), Pestizid Aktionsnetzwerk (Pesticide Action Network Germany/PAN) and the Coordination gegen BAYER-Gefahren (Coalition against BAYER-Dangers/CBG). Active as a volunteer on the board the international network of the Coalition against BAYER-Dangers. Founding donor and chairperson of the board of directors of the International ethecon Foundation Ethics & Economics; formerly in the German Coordinating Circle of the European Social Forum. Frequent publications. Awarded with the Business Crime Award 1998, the Prize for Civil Courage 2000 and the Henry Mathews Award in 2011; in 2008 nominated for the Alternative Nobel Prize. (Quoted from inter alia Who's Who/Edition for Germany an Wikipedia/Germany)

³ More information about Prof. Otto Piene and his work can be found in the ethecon brochure entitled “Blue Planet Project” (available on request free of charge).

created the epochal ZERO art and is responsible, amongst other, for SkyArt. With the mentioned work Piene demanded: "Keep the Blue Planet green!" Piene's credo was simple as well as astonishing: "Yes, I dream of a better world. Should I dream of a worse one?"

Piene launched together with ethecon the International ethecon Blue Planet Project in 2005 and it was based on the idea to have an international prize. However, the discussion process about this prize quickly showed that it is not enough to just honour actions that fight for ethics and moral. It showed that it is equally important to denounce misdeeds against ethics and moral. Finally, the idea emerged to have two linked together ethecon prizes: The positive ethecon prize Blue Planet Award and the negative ethecon prize Dead Planet Award.

Both ethecon prizes are one unit, two sides of the same medal. Together they reflect the state of the ethical principles that shape our world. At the same time, they illustrate the vision of ethics and moral that enables a world without exploitation and oppression. The two ethecon prizes outlaw ruthlessness, greed, war and destruction of the environment. And they follow the ideals of solidarity, peace, environmental protection and justice. They demand resistance, change and commitment in the interest of the ideals; stand for a liveable future for this, our world.

The first prize, the International ethecon Blue Planet Award, awards commitment to preserve and rescue the Blue Planet and calls attention to the pressing scope of actions and opportunities. The second prize, the International Dead Planet Award, denounces the desecration of our world or the danger of a dead, uninhabitable Planet and it condemns indifference and ignorance.

The two international ethecon prizes together show: There is hope. The force is in us, in every single of us.

The two international ethecon prizes fundamentally only award people and no institutions. Like that growing and targeted anonymization of decisions are supposed to be opposed. Especially in the events of negative developments the responsible people like to hide themselves behind the facades of any institution. They like to refer to alleged constraints and blame decisions that were sort of taken automatically. However, whether it is positive or negative, it is always the same: They are always people who take decisions and bear responsibility.

The presentation of the two international ethecon prizes usually takes place once a year. At the beginning of every year an internationally widespread call is initiated in which about 10 thousand recipients are asked to make proposals for award winners – for the International ethecon Blue Planet Award as well as for the International ethecon Dead Planet Award. After a thorough advisory and decision-making process the award winners are announced on the occasion of the international anti-war day, on September 21st. The international public is informed in detail in two extensive dossiers in at least three languages about the reasons why certain winners were chosen – one for the Dead Planet Award and

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one for the Blue Planet Award. The two ethecon prizes are awarded every third weekend of November of each year at a public, big ceremony in Berlin.

Many actors from all over the world are involved in the activities to present the awards. However, we deliberately do not involve actors from the prevailing circles and institutions but actors from resistant movements who fight for peace, ecology and justice. Like that the inseparable connection of the two awards and the meaning of these prizes to support our aim are supposed to be stressed and become visible.

The recipients of the International ethecon Blue Planet Award are invited to a ceremony in Berlin. After a detailed presentation of reasons (laudation) the prize will be handed over in person. We offer the recipient the possibility then to cooperate with ethecon and the network of the foundation.

This is different for the ethecon Dead Planet Award though. The awarding of this negative prize will only be justified with a diatribe at the ceremony. The prize winners are only informed of this awarded infamous prize by an "Open Letter" that is published in three languages. However, the presentation of the award in person does not take place during this public ceremony. But also for this awarding people and organisations of international, social movements are involved.

When the two International ethecon Awards were born in 2005, a process to find prize trophies was created. Otto Piene spontaneously offered to create the trophy for the International ethecon Blue Planet Award and since 2006 he designed the annual prize trophy for the International ethecon Blue Planet Award as a unique, valuable sculpture that is made out of glass and wood. Until 2009. He asked then – now 82 years old – for reasons of age to be released from this responsible task.

With Katharina Mayer⁴, the great photo artist and Becher student (Born in 1958), we found someone who worthily continued the Blue Planet Project that was established by Piene and ethecon and who further developed the character of this project. From 2010 until 2018, the prize trophy of the International ethecon Blue Planet Award was not designed with a brush, but with the help of photo art.

In 2019 we entered new territory again and made a mural in the streets of Düsseldorf, with help of the street art collective "Farbfieber". By this mural, the ethecon Blue Planet Award became something new and interactive entirely, bringing the story of our awardee to pedestrians.

The prize trophy of the International ethecon Dead Planet Award is created in a completely different way. This trophy is a plastic globe that is industrially manufactured under exploitative and environmentally unfriendly conditions that is designed annually as a Dead Planet by young people. The artistic alienation is deliberately not carried out by the artist who creates the annual positive prize but by a young

⁴ More about the person and works of Prof. Katharina Mayer in the ethecon brochure „Blue Planet Project“ (can be obtained free of charge)

person who is randomly chosen. In doing so, it is avoided to create the infamous trophy of the International ethecon Dead Planet Award as an art of work of high quality. It is guaranteed that in our world that is oriented towards usability no new precious objects are created. Especially for someone who does not deserve this appreciation – in the truest sense of the word. At the same time the young person is a symbol for the endangered future of the Blue Planet, for those who are threatened by a dead, uninhabitable Planet. It is the youth whose future is destroyed by the ecological, social and martial ruin of the world.

It is significant and important to mention that the denounced people who are awarded with the International ethecon Dead Planet Award generally despise this award trophy. Down to the present day not one of the reviled persons has accepted the award personally and has laid him/herself open to criticism by the public. The prize trophy could be handed over to a delegate at the best, such as to an employee of a press office. However, most of the times we could observe how the prize was destroyed by security guards.

ethecon Foundation Ethics & Economics is a foundation from the bottom. The foundation has emerged from global movements against globalisation and big corporations that fight for environmental protection, peace and justice; supported by activists who fight against corporate power, exploitation, war and environmental destruction; globally networked, connected with principles of international solidarity. ethecon is a foundation that sees itself as being responsible for future generations.

The International ethecon Blue Planet Project that comprises the two international ethecon prizes wants to express this solidarity and these principles. Searching and finding the annual recipient on the basis of the mentioned principles, the annual presentation of the ethecon prizes during a ceremony that has a different topic every year in the context of the responsibility to sustain a liveable world, the presentation of the International ethecon Dead Planet Award in the context of broad international actions – that is the International ethecon Blue Planet Project.



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Excerpt

from the statement of ethecon justifying the bestowal of the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019 to environmentalist and human rights activist Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust / India⁵

...

Regardless of her own safety, human rights and environmental activist Rachna Dhingra (India) defends human and environmental rights and courageously opposes injustice and corporate crime. She resolutely advocates not only human and environmental rights but also the development of these universal fundamental rights. It is for the benefit of the human community. It upholds morality and ethics and opposes Earth's demise as a dead, uninhabitable planet.

ethecon sees in an increasingly profit-driven world as the sole criterion of any decision and development in the actions of Rachna Dhingra and the Sambhavna Trust team, making an outstanding contribution to the salvation and preservation of our Blue Planet. For this admirable care and development of human ethics ethecon Foundation Ethics & Economy honors Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust with the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019.

...

Berlin, September 01, 2019⁶

⁵ You will find the complete Justification on Page 21 in this document.

⁶ ethecon announces the nominees on the 21st September, since it is considered the international Day of Peace.

Background on the bestowal of the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019 to Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust (India)⁷

Rachna Dhingra was born on September 3, 1977 in New Delhi. She grew up as the only child of divorced parents with her mother, who worked as an anthropologist for the government. At age 13 she moved to the USA with her mother, where she earned her diploma and in the year 2000 finished her studies in business administration at the Ross School of Business at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

As a student Rachna was active in the Association for India's Development – a national network of students and specialists of Indian descent in the USA. She joined the group in 1999. She was especially interested in questions of gender equality and conflicts in the Narmada Valley region. As a member of AID she took part in a campaign tour to support the survivors of the Bhopal Catastrophe – so she came into contact with the history of the central Indian metropolis Bhopal, which to today still suffers from the biggest chemical catastrophe in history. With other volunteers, Rachna founded the Bhopal Action Network, to raise awareness not only of the Bhopal survivors, but also survivors of chemical catastrophes around the world.⁸

In Bhopal in the night of December 2, 1984, deadly methyl isocyanides (MIC) leaked from a facility of the US company UNION CARBIDE. The poisonous gas overcame people as they slept. Immediately after the leak hundreds died, and tens of thousands were poisoned. The poisonous cloud spread over an area of more than 60 square kilometers⁹, including the southeast part of the capital of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.

Information from the Bhopal Medical Appeal (BMA)¹⁰ confirms that over a half million people were exposed to the gas. To date more than 25,000 people have died from the poisoning and more than 150,000 still suffer the consequences of the accident.¹¹

Neither the government nor the corporation took measures to guarantee health care for the victims. UNION CARBIDE, owner of the pesticide factory, merged with chemical giant DOW CHEMICAL to form the even bigger firm DOW DUPONT. To this day, the new owners fight – with support from the US government

⁷ Among other sources, this Background Information is based on the report of ethecon activist Anabel Schnura, who volunteered for 10 months in the Sambhavna Trust Clinic.

⁸ Cf.: <https://web.archive.org/web/20140315093523/http://aidindia.org/main/content/view/810/399>

⁹ Cf.: Brauer, G. (2005), 'Presse- und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit', Band 1 (Konstanz, UVK Verlagsgesellschaft mbH). Page 498

¹⁰ Cf.: <https://www.bhopal.org/>

¹¹ Cf.: <https://www.bhopal.org/what-happened/union-carbides-disaster/>

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– against their liability and deny the victims and their families medical care and appropriate compensation. Nor was a clean-up of the facility and the expansive contaminated soil as well as ground and surface water ever undertaken.

Thus the victims were left to their fate in barbaric fashion. Millions of people remained defenselessly exposed to the poisons. More people are still being poisoned daily through consumption of agricultural products and water. There is only help for the rich and powerful in Bhopal.

Satinath Sarangi was one of the volunteers who came to help in Bhopal in the night of December 2, 1984. Actually he only wanted to help a few days, but in light of the terrible situation, in which incidentally the German firm BAYER was also involved¹², he changed his plans and stayed. Until today.

Satinath Sarangi was born on September 25, 1954 in Chakradharpur, Jharkhand, India. In Varanasi he completed his Master of Technology at Banaras Hindu University. In 1980 he became a doctoral candidate, but quit in 1984. Sarangi's work as an activist began early, as he took part in various campaigns such as the fight of indigenous people for self-determination in Bihar and the Society of Social Workers (students who helped organize farmworkers in low castes).

Since December 2-3, 1984 Sarangi took over responsibility for affairs relating to health care and rights of the victims. As other activists left Bhopal, he stayed and supported the victims. He was involved in various activities of the networks of many local, national and international groups. He spoke up for the healthcare and economic needs of the victims living in Bhopal, fought for the legal demands and provided medical support. He is the founder of many activist organizations, among them the Sambhavna Trust. In December 1984 he was a founding member of Zahareeli Gas Kand Sangharsh Morcha¹³, an organization of and for survivors of the Union Carbide Catastrophe in Bhopal. In 1986 he founded the Bhopal Group for Information and Action (BGIA)¹⁴. In 1989 he undertook a campaign trip to the USA, Great Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands. He was a member of the organizing committee for the Bhopal session of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal for Industrial and Environmental Hazards and Human Rights in 1992 and the National Organizing Secretary for the International Medical Commission on Bhopal in 1994. In 1996, he finally could fulfil his dream of providing free and proper health care for the gas victims. That year, the Sambhavna Trust Clinic was inaugurated. At the 20th anniversary in 2004, he presented the new buildings and the garden to be. The Sambhavna Trust Clinic also undertakes community health work, research and

¹² BAYER is one of the leading multinational companies producing chemicals usable for warfare. When the disaster of Bhopal occurred, BAYER sent its medical officers there – not to help, but to research the catastrophe. The provided data was important to the development of warfare chemicals. The German toxicologist Prof. Daudeker even kept its knowledge and research in secret, despite being asked for immediate help in providing anti-toxins.

¹³ Zahareeli Gas Kand Sangharsh Morcha was founded immediately after the disaster.

¹⁴ BGIA was founded in 1986 in Bhopal and is involved in research as well as in political campaigns for Justice in Bhopal.

advocacy. It is the only organization currently researching the long-term effects of the Bhopal gas exposure. Other important activities were the marches to Delhi and hunger strikes in 2006 and 2008. In 2009 he participated in the Bhopal Europe Bus Tour. In his work, he interacts closely with survivors' associations.

In light of the lack of public medical help, in 1996 Sarangi founded the Sambhavna Trust together with the Bhopal People's Health and Documentation Foundation and others, including a group of doctors, scientists, writers and social workers to secure the Sambhavna Clinic. Sambhavna is a Hindi word. It has various meanings. It can mean "possibility" but also "similar feeling" or "compassion."

Based on the Sambhavna Trust and the Bhopal People's Health and Documentation Foundation, along with help from the Bhopal Medical Appeal (BMA) in London, the self-governing Sambhavna Trust Clinic can completely finance itself with donations. The financing stems from numerous small contributions and donations from individuals, mainly from Great Britain, Japan, the USA and India itself. International foundations and non-government organizations also help guarantee the continued operation of the hospital.¹⁵ The Clinic is thankful for every support.

To date Sambhavna Trust Clinic has treated and supported more than 70,000 people.¹⁶ Among them thousands of babies and young people who were poisoned in the time after 1984.

The Sambhavna Trust Clinic works with a holistic approach based on Aryurvedic medicine. "Free and without bureaucratic costs. In other hospitals of Bhopal, the victims of the catastrophe find no help."¹⁷ The Sambhavna Trust Clinic works strictly on the concept of "healing without harm".¹⁸

The pollution of the neighborhood and the groundwater also moved the Sambhavna Trust to build its own research and health facility.¹⁹

The entire facility was built based on ecological principles. Rainwater is collected and reused. Energy is produced mainly by solar panels. Great care was taken to use no toxic building materials.²⁰ Furthermore, it is important that all products in everyday use are biodegradable. Consumer goods—from toilet cleaners to shampoo to detergent—should not only be made of biodegradable materials, but also where possible

¹⁵ Cf.: Dinham / Sarangi. Page 96 /

¹⁶ The work of the Sambhavna Trust proved possible to provide simple, safe, participative and effective healthcare and research for the victims of Bhopal. Still Sambhavna is too small to solve a disaster as big as Bhopal on its own. More than 150.000 survivors are chronically ill, the clinic was able to treat more than 70.000 of them.

¹⁷ Blümel, Margarethe. Das Elend von Bhopal. Onlineresource abrufbar unter: http://www.deutschlandradiokultur.de/das-elend-von-bhopal.979.de.html?dram:article_id=254926/

¹⁸ Cf.: Sinha, Indra. Liebe und Gelächter sind das Geheimnis der Armen. Online: <https://www.buechergilde.de/interview-indra-sinha.html>.

¹⁹ Cf.: Armiero, Marco/ Sedrez. Lise and Contributors. A History of Environmentalism: Local Struggles, Global Histories. 2014, Bloomsbury. Page 137-138.

²⁰ Cf.: Interview with Dr. Mali Muttanna Mallappa, Doctor of ayurvedical medicin in the Sambhavna Trust Clinic, 14.10.2016 via eMail. Page 4



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produced locally.²¹ The project even includes the ecological alignment of its architecture. The building is described as²² “Sustainable Healthcare Architecture” and serves as a case study that “[...] demonstrates the ecological version of medicine.”²³

The Clinic’s team includes 56 co-workers. Nearly half of them are themselves survivors of the disaster.

Five to ten newly ill people are registered and treated at the ambulatory hospital daily. About 10,000 patients are provided with the necessary medical precautions every year.²⁴

In 2002, Rachna Dhingra—who had already made a name for herself as a volunteer activist with her direct, self-confident demeanor and her boundless energy—gave up her promising career and her bourgeois lifestyle. For two years after graduation she had worked as a Business Consultant for the agency ACCENTURE.²⁵ One of her biggest clients was DOW CHEMICAL, the company at fault for the continued suffering of the population of Bhopal.

Dhingra created clear relationships: In 2002 she quit her job at ACCENTURE and travelled to Bhopal to support the survivors’ fight for justice on site. In January 2003 she permanently turned her back on the USA and moved to India. Since then Rachna Dhingra has performed crucial work on the further development of Sambhavna Trust Clinic and ensures—with her husband Satinath Sarangi—through her involved commitment the survival of the self-governing hospital. She has been active in the campaign for the survivors of Bhopal through the Bhopal Group of Information and Action for 16 years. During this time she was also involved in relief efforts after the earthquake in Gujarat in 2001 and the unrest in Gujarat in 2002.²⁶

Rachna Dhingra chose to take personal risks for the victims of the gas tragedy and their families, instead of living a comfortable life in the service of the responsible corporation.²⁷

As a member of the Bhopal Group of Information and Action, in the last 10 years Rachna Dhingra participated in court cases, protest demonstrations and media presentations regarding the devastating handling of the catastrophe in Bhopal at the local, national and international level. She was responsible

²¹ Trivedi, Shashikant (2008). Sambhavna Trust Clinic: A decade of healing in Bhopal. Onlineresource abrufbar unter: http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/sambhavna-trust-clinic-a-decade-of-healing-in-bhopal-108061001073_1.html

²² Cf.: Guenther, Robin/ Vittori, Gail (2008): Sustainable Healthcare Architecture. New Jersey: John Wiley& Sons, Inc.. Page 57

²³ Guenther/ Gail. Page 57

²⁴ Cf.: Guenther/ Gail. Page 58

²⁵ ACCENTURE PLC (formerly Andersen Consulting) based in Dublin is one of the world’s biggest consulting companies, selling management, technology and Outsourcing solutions and employing 459.000 (2018) workers.

²⁶ On 27 February, an attack was carried out on the train from Ayodhya to Ahmedabad, the metropolis of the 51 million-population state of Gujarat. The passengers were Hindus on their way back from a religious event. A dispute escalates shortly before entering Godhra station, angry Muslims set two wagons on fire. 59 Hindus, mostly women and children, died. The consequence of latent hatred between the two most important religious communities (820 million Hindus, 120 million Muslims) flared up. The key figure in the unrest was a politician though: Narendra Modi, the then chief minister of Gujarat. Modi belongs to the leadership of the Hindu nationalist ruling party BJP, he is the radical antipode of the moderate Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee.

²⁷ Cf.: https://web.archive.org/web/20140315073026/http://indiatoday.in/womansummit/2009/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&is-sued=35&id=2733&Itemid=1§ionid=1/

for the protest marches in 2006 and 2008 from Bhopal to Delhi. In 2007 she and other activists held a 19-day-long hunger strike. A year later she was arrested after a demonstration in front of the office of the former prime minister, along with Meera More and 21 other activists, and held for 10 days in the Tihar jail – there she again went on hunger strike. Over 80 people from seven countries acted in solidarity and also went on hunger strike. Among them the ethecon prize winning activist Diane Wilson^{28 29}.

In 2009 Rachna travelled with survivors and supporters to Europe and the USA, to participate in public meetings in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and a dozen US cities against the company responsible for the Bhopal catastrophe, the US company DOW CHEMICAL.

Since 2010 she has been engaged with information and transparency rights within the framework of a campaign for an anti-corruption law.³⁰ Rachna is a member of the Aam Aadmi Party³¹ and in 2014 ran for election to the first chamber of the Indian Parliament for Bhopal. She again formulated the political goal of appropriate compensation for the survivors and their access to clean drinking water. Also the creation of public sector jobs and an emphasis on the commonalities of global communities were her goals. Bhopal should, according to Rachna Dhingra, serve as a cautionary example and motivate other courageous people to take up the fight against corporations. Loyal to the motto: "Bhopal is everywhere."

As head organizer of the campaign, with her husband Satinath, her enthusiasm and energy is an inspiration for everyone.

"I truly believe in the power of ordinary people because they simply are capable of doing extraordinary things. I see it in Bhopal everyday and that is what keeps me going and inspired. As we say in Bhopal, the people's power can shake any brutality in this world!"³²

For 23 years the workers at Sambhavna Trust Clinic have been consistently engaged in the care of the victims and a sustainable handling of the catastrophe in Bhopal. Rachna Dhingra works with many organizations, including Bhopal Medical Appeal and the International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal. In her struggle for justice and her actions she has shown immense bravery and resolve. She continuously supported appropriate compensation for the victims. She is an unwavering supporter of other activists, especially concerning the end of inhumanity toward Bhopalis. For their energy and engagement for justice, environmental protection and the strengthening of democratic principles, ethecon Foundation for Ethics &

²⁸ Diane Wilson received the international ethecon Blue Planet Award in 2009. Since 1989 she has been active against the contamination of her fishing grounds, active in the peace and civil rights movement and a tireless critic of the chemical industry and the company.

²⁹ <https://www.bhopal.net/page/171?q=node%2F111/>

³⁰ Objective of the Law on the Right to Information: The basic objective of the Law on the Right to Information is to enable citizens to promote transparency and accountability in the work of the government, to curb corruption and to ensure our democracy in the strict sense. It goes without saying that an informed citizen is better able to maintain the necessary vigilance over government instruments and make the government more accountable to the governed. The law is a major step towards informing citizens about the government's activities.

³¹ All Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) ("simple man's party") is a political party in India. The party emerged from the anti-corruption movement and was founded in November 2012 under the leadership of Arvind Kejriwal.

³² Cf.: <https://aidindia.org/rachna-dhingra/>



International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019
for the environmentalist and human rights activist
Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust / India

Economy awards the Sambhavna Trust Clinic and Rachna Dhingra the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019.

The board and trustees summarize their decision as follows:

‘Regardless of her own safety, human rights and environmental activist Rachna Dhingra (India) defends human and environmental rights and courageously opposes injustice and corporate crime. She resolutely advocates not only human and environmental rights but also the development of these universal fundamental rights. It is for the benefit of the human community. It upholds morality and ethics and opposes Earth’s demise as a dead, uninhabitable planet.

ethecon sees in an increasingly profit-driven world as the sole criterion of any decision and development in the actions of Rachna Dhingra and the Sambhavna Trust team, making an outstanding contribution to the salvation and preservation of our Blue Planet. For this admirable care and development of human ethics ethecon Foundation Ethics & Economy honors Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust with the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019.’



International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019
for the environmentalist and human rights activist
Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust / India

Contact Details

Rachna Dhingra

Adress International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal (ICJB)
Bafna Colony, Brasiaroad
JP Nagar, Bhopal
Madya Pradesh
462001 India

Fon +91 98 261 673 69

eMail rachnaya@gmail.com

Further Distinctions

2011 Woman of the Year Award of the magazin India Today
Kategorie Public Service



International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019
for the environmentalist and human rights activist
Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust / India

Selected Weblinks

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/2006/20060506/saturday/main1.htm>

<https://web.archive.org/web/20140315093523/http://aidindia.org/main/content/view/810/399>

https://web.archive.org/web/20140315073026/http://indiatoday.in/womansummit/2009/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&issueid=35&id=2733&Itemid=1§ionid=1

Books/Films on Bhopal

Bhopal: A Prayer for Rain

Ravi Kumar, 2014, 96 min

<https://imdb.com/title/tt0839742/>

International Confederation of free trade Unions

Bericht der Gewerkschaften über Bhopal.

Genf, Juli 1985.

UNION CARBIDE Corporation: Bhopal methylisocyanat incident.

Danbury, Connecticut, 3/1985

International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal:

What happened in Bhopal?

<https://www.bhopal.net/what-happend/>

Selected Organisations

- > Aid India
No. 45, Pycrofts Road First Street Royapettah
Chennai – 600014
India
Fon +91 44 28602308
eMail info@aidindia.in
- > Bhopal Medical Appeal
Bhopal Group for Information and Action
Tim Edwards
Community Base, 113 Queens Rd,
Brighton BN1 3XG
UK
Fon +44 1273 603278
eMail timedwardskhan@gmail.com
- > Amnesty International, Ko-Kreis Indien
Michael Gottlob
Zinnowitzer Straße 8
10115 Berlin
Germany
Fon +49 30 75634950
eMail Michael.gottlob@gmail.com
- > Campanha Permanente Contra os Agrotóxicos e Pela Vida
(Permanente Kampagne gegen Agrargifte und für das Leben)
eMail alan@contraosagrototoxicos.org
Internet <https://contraosagrototoxicos.org>
- > Freunde der Erde Belgien
Kon. Maria Hendrikaplein 5
9000 Gent
Belgium
eMail info@foeeurope.org
Fon +32 9 242 87 52
Internet www.foeeurope.org/belgium-wallonia-brussels

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> International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal

Rachna Dhingra
Bafna Colony, Brasiaroad
JP Nagar, Bhopal
Madya Pradesh
462001 India
Fon +91 98 261 67369
eMail rachnya@gmail.com
Webseite www.bhopal.net

> Indienhilfe e.V.

Pfr. Rajulu Kata
St-Bartholomäus-Weg 1
94345 Niedermotzing
Germany
Fon +49 9429-351
eMail kata_rajulu@freenet.de

> Indienhilfe e.V. Herrsching

im Welthaus Alte Schule
Elisabeth Kreuz, Sarah Well-Lipowski
Luitpoldstr. 20
82211 Herrsching
Germany
Fon +49 8152 1231
Fax +49 8152 48278

> Komitee für Grundrechte und Demokratie

Aquinostr. 7-11
50670 Köln
Germany
Fon +49 221 97269 20
eMail info@grundrechtekomitee.de



International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019
for the environmentalist and human rights activist
Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust / India

> Pesticide Action Network North America

1611 Telegraph Ave, Suite 1200,
Oakland, CA 94612

USA

Fon +1 - 510 - 788 9020

Fax +1 - 415 - 981 1991

Internet www.panna.org



International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019
for the environmentalist and human rights activist
Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust / India

Justification

for awarding the

International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019 to the environmentalist and human rights activist Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust (India)

ethecon Foundation Ethics & Economy honors - in consistent addition to the International Dead Planet Award 2019 as well as in the sense of it's goals -

Rachna Dhingra (human rights activist) and Sambhavna Trust / India

with the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019.

The International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019 goes to the winners mentioned above, because it pays tribute to basic ethical and moral principles in the area of tension between ethics and economics, thus protecting the Blue Planet and defending itself from becoming a dead, uninhabitable planet. It is an example of the defense of peace, human rights, the protection of the environment and social security.

Rachna Dhingra acts courageously, consistently, incorruptibly and with integrity. It provides civil resistance, does not shy away from opposing prevailing norms and laws, and in the extreme it incurs penalties and disadvantages for life and limb or for one's own existence. It shows what is commonly called social responsibility and moral courage.

In a world increasingly geared to profit as the sole criterion of any decision and development, it is unshakable for what it has recognized as right and just. She was often discriminated against, persecuted and marginalized. And yet she is one of the pioneers in humanity's fight for peace, human rights, social security and the protection of the environment.

The laureate will be honored with the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019 and personally honored. Representing all those who work for the rescue of the "Blue Planet". Your award may be an incentive for you, and your actions may give us all a shining example!

Accordingly, the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019 also sees itself as a mobilization for the commitment for human rights and environmental protection, as a mobilization for the resistance to warmongering, exploitation and environmental destruction. It should sensitize the public and call those responsible by name.

The ethecon Board and Board of Trustees relied on news releases, on facts that have been known to the public for some years, on information gathered by journalists around the world, on public documents, government investigations, activists, Social movements in different countries and last but not least the materials published by Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust.

In principle, it can be assumed that the justification for the decision would have been even more consistent and extensive, had all, including the many undocumented and unpublished information, been comprehensively available.

From the abundance of facts researched in the nomination process for the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019 to the human rights and environmental activist Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust (India) are examples:

Rachna Dhingra did not go the usual way. In 2002, she gave up her promising career as a management consultant with the ACCENTURE agency and her middle-class life in the US. One of their biggest customers was DOW CHEMICAL, the company that blames the biggest chemical catastrophe in human history. Since 1984, people in the Indian Bhopal have been suffering the consequences of the gas explosion and the ongoing poisoning of groundwater, while the DOW DUPONT Group is refusing to clean up and provide health care.

Dhingra created a clear relationship: In 2002, she resigned from ACCENTURE and traveled to Bhopal to support survivors' struggle for justice on the ground. In January 2003, she finally left the US and moved back to her native India. Since then, Rachna Dhingra has been instrumental in developing a self-managed clinic and has been running campaigns for the survivors of Bhopal for more than 16 years. For example, over the last 10 years she participated in trials, protest demonstrations and media presentations on the devastating Bhopal disaster at local, national and international levels. She was in charge of the protest marches in 2006 and 2008 from Bhopal to Delhi. In 2007 she went on a hunger strike with other activists for 19 days. A year later, after a demonstration outside the then Prime Minister's office, she was detained in Tihar Prison along with Meera More and 21 other activists. Here she went on a hunger strike again. More than 80 people from seven countries went on a hunger strike in solidarity, including ethecon-awardee Diane Wilson.

Rachna Dhingra also preferred to commit herself to personal risks for the victims of the gas tragedy and the affected families instead of living a comfortable life and working with the responsible company.

The self-governing Sambhavna Trust Clinic has been providing health work, research and international advocacy to the community of Bhopal since 1996. In 1996, Sathyu Sarangi co-founded the Sambhavna Trust with the Bhopal People's Health and Documentation Foundation and other individuals, including a group of medical doctors, scientists, writers and social workers, to safeguard their homeland Clinic. It is the only organization currently investigating the long-term effects of Bhopal poisoning.

Sambhavna is a Hindi word. It has different meanings like "possibility" but also "similar feeling" or "compassion".



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To date, the Sambhavna Trust Clinic has treated and supported more than 70,000 people. Thousands of babies and young people poisoned only after 1984. The team of the clinic consists of 56 employees. Of these, almost half are themselves survivors of the disaster.

ethecon's Board and Board of Trustees announce:

Regardless of her own safety, human rights and environmental activist Rachna Dhingra (India) defends human and environmental rights and courageously opposes injustice and corporate crime. She resolutely advocates not only human and environmental rights but also the development of these universal fundamental rights. It is for the benefit of the human community. It upholds morality and ethics and opposes Earth's demise as a dead, uninhabitable planet.

ethecon sees in an increasingly profit-driven world as the sole criterion of any decision and development in the actions of Rachna Dhingra and the Sambhavna Trust team, making an outstanding contribution to the salvation and preservation of our Blue Planet. For this admirable care and development of human ethics ethecon Foundation Ethics & Economy honors Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust with the International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019.

The International ethecon Blue Planet Award 2019 to the human rights and environmental activist Rachna Dhingra and Sambhavna Trust (India), together with the International ethecon Dead Planet Award 2019 to José Batista Sobrinho (CEO, vice-president and company founder) and the major shareholders Wesley and Joesley Mendonça Batista of the world's largest meat company JBS SA (Brazil), will be presented in a public ceremony in Berlin on November 23rd, 2019.

Berlin, International Day of Peace, 21st of September 2019

Greeting

by Michael Gottlob

India Coordination Group of Amnesty International (Germany)

Amnesty International's India Coordination Group congratulates Rachna Dhingra from Bhopal, India, on receiving this year's ethecon Blue Planet Award.

ethecon Foundation Ethics & Economy honours Rachna Dhingra "for her energy and commitment to peace, justice and the strengthening of democratic principles". In particular, she emphasized her determination to ensure adequate compensation for the victims of the 1984 Bhopal gas disaster.

Together with Rachna Dhingra, the Sambhavna Trust Clinic (founded by her husband, Satinath Sarangi) in Bhopal, a self-governing and donor-funded hospital where survivors of the 1984 gas catastrophe have been medically treated and cared for for over 20 years, receives an award.

Rachna Dhingra is no stranger to Amnesty either. She led the delegation of survivors from Bhopal, who travelled through several European countries in 2009 to commemorate the 1984 disaster and to demand the still insufficient compensation of the victims and punishment of the culprits.

The question of guilt has not yet been settled by the courts, nor has the question of decontamination of the factory site and the continuing environmental impact on the survivors. The compensation claim against Dow Chemical (100% owner of Union Carbide since 2001) has been increased to over one billion dollars by the Indian government under pressure from those affected. However, Dow (merged with DuPont in 2017) has not yet responded to subpoenas in Indian courts.

In November 2019 Dow DuPont is summoned again to a court in Bhopal. As in previous cases, no representative of the company is likely to appear.

In May 2019 the parliamentary group Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (Alliance 90/The Greens) in the Bundestag asked a small question on the human rights situation in India in which it was asked: "What possibilities does the Federal Government see for encouraging international companies operating in India such as Vedanta Resources and Dow Chemical (Union Carbide) to observe Indian and international law and, if necessary, to follow the summons before Indian courts? The Federal Government's answer was: "The observance and enforcement of Indian and international law in India is the responsibility of state Indian authorities". (June 2019)

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that globally active companies repeatedly succeed in playing states and their legal regulations off against each other and avoiding the access of the courts with legal tricks and political influence.



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In a report entitled "Injustice Incorporated" (2014), Amnesty calls for legal and political changes with the aim of ensuring significantly better access to justice in cases of human rights violations by companies.

In order to exert the necessary pressure, close cooperation between those affected on the ground and civil society organisations at national and international level is essential. For this reason, the award of the Ethecon Prize to the activists from Bhopal is to be welcomed by all those who support the implementation of corporate responsibility worldwide.

Rachna Dhingra and her colleagues in the Bhopal Group for Information and Action, the International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal and the Bhopal Medical Appeal stand for tenacity and steadfastness in the fight for justice in Bhopal. Their award is also to be understood as an appeal to international solidarity and can serve as a stimulus for all those committed to human rights in the economic sector.

Greeting**by Konstantin Wecker****Musician / ethecon-Honorary Member**

In 2013 Esther Bejarano received the ethecon Blue Planet Award. At that time I was made aware of this award. In 2019, ethecon now honours Rachna Dhingra and all others at the Sambavna Trust Clinic who have been consistently committed to caring for the victims of the disaster in Bhopal for 23 years now.

To be selflessly and humanistically there for other people instead of, seduced by the mechanisms of the system, panting thoughtlessly exclusively after the temptations of the capital - from the bottom of my heart I would like to thank the honoured.

They too belong to those who have chosen a different path than that of enslavement and self-abandonment. Among the many I adore and admire. These are by no means just the world-famous ones, like Bertha von Suttner or Sophie Scholl, Jesus from Nazareth and Martin Luther King, Gandhi of course or Margareta Porete - many of them tortured, murdered or burned at the stake of those who are always right. All of them, including Rachna Dhingra and all the other tirelessly committed people at the Sambavna Trust Clinic, are an example of an unspeakable number of people who should encourage us. Courage to stand up for our inviolable uniqueness as human beings, a uniqueness that does not rise above others, that does not oppress anyone to confirm itself, and above all that does not give any other human being the right to dictate anything to us, to tyrannize us and to humiliate us as fearful commanders.

Dear Rachna Dhingra, dear collaborators of the Sambavna Trust Clinic, what I sing in my song about the resistance movement "The White Rose", may all of us continue not to despair of following this path of compassion and selfless help.

You screamed,
where everyone was silent,
even though a scream can't change anything,
you waited, you stayed,
you were screaming,
where everyone was silent -
it's about doing and
not winning!



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Greeting

by Klaus Klinger

Streetart Crew 'Farbfieber'

Rachna Dhingra and the survivors of Bhopal persistently and persistently demand fair care and compensation. They also use mural paintings to tell their story in Bhopal and around the world. They let us understand, they let international solidarity flourish.

This is now also the case in Düsseldorf. It was an honour for me to realize a public mural painting project for such a courageous woman and her decades of work.

Demands

of the International Campaign for Justice in Bhopal (ICJB)

In order to ensure justice is done and the future well-being of others is secured, the Bhopal survivors' organizations and ICJB have the following demands for Union Carbide and Dow Chemical, the United States government, the Government of India, and the Government of Madhya Pradesh:

American Multinationals must:

1. UNION CARBIDE / DOW CHEMICAL must pay a minimum of 8 thousand US dollars to each Bhopal survivor as additional compensation for personal injuries as claimed in the Supreme Court of India.
2. UNION CARBIDE / DOW CHEMICAL must pay for the clean-up of the soil and groundwater up to international standards.
3. UNION CARBIDE / DOW CHEMICAL must pay compensation for health and environmental damage caused by contamination of soil and groundwater.
4. Dow Chemical must respond to summons issued by the Bhopal District Court to appear before November 13, 2019 in the ongoing criminal case.

Government of USA must:

1. The US government must serve the summons from the Bhopal District Court upon Dow Chemical without delay
2. Acknowledge and express regret for financing, through its EXIM Bank, the construction of the hazardously designed plant that caused the world's worst industrial disaster.
3. Acknowledge and express regret for rejecting requests by the Indian government for extradition of Warren Anderson, prime accused in the criminal case on the disaster.

Government of India must:

1. The Indian government must make UNION CARBIDE / DOW CHEMICAL pay compensation for health and environmental damage caused by contamination of soil and groundwater.
2. The Indian government must ensure that the criminal trial of accused Indian corporate executives is concluded within the next six months.
3. Indian government must ensure comprehensive scientific assessment of the depth, spread and nature of soil and groundwater contamination in an around the abandoned pesticide factory.



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4. The Indian government must ensure that standardized treatment protocols are developed for gas exposure related chronic diseases. The Indian government must establish a population based registry for all deaths, births and congenital malformations in the gas exposed families. The Indian government must ensure that NIREH (National Institute for Research on Environmental Health) fulfil its commitment to the Bhopal survivors by generating scientific information on the long term health damage by the gas disaster and most effective means of ameliorating them.
5. The Indian and MP state governments must ensure that a monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- is paid to all women widowed by the disaster and all those left without means to support themselves as a consequence of gas exposure.
6. Not allow DOW CHEMICAL to make any investments in this country, directly or indirectly, till it accepts UNION CARBIDE's liabilities in Bhopal.

Government of Madhya Pradesh must:

1. Ensure that all hospitals run by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation Department are adequately staffed, stock quality medicines, use standardized treatment protocols and offer free treatment to people exposed to contaminated ground water.
2. Ensure that every person known to be disabled or turned destitute including widows as a result of the disaster receives a lifelong monthly pension of at least Rs. 3000/- as social support.
3. Start providing rehabilitation and medical care to all children of gas and contaminated water exposed parents with congenital disabilities.
4. Punish corrupt officials involved in misappropriation of Rs. 180 Mil. in the work of economic rehabilitation.

Hall of Fame / Hall of Shame

The international ethecon awards

Both International ethecon Awards are given only to persons and not to institutions in order to counteract the anonymisation of decisions which has been increasingly and systematically practised in the realm of social processes. In both the positive and negative ways it is always humans who bear responsibility. Especially when it comes to negative developments, the responsible love to hide behind the facade of some institution, to blame (alleged) "practical constraints" and "(unavoidable) inherent necessities" for (forcing) their decision.

Both International ethecon Awards have been assigned since 2006. Each year, in spring, an international call is sent out to up to 10,000 organisations and people all over the globe, in which ethecon - foundation for ethics and economy - asks for submission of proposals for the recipients of the two awards. From all the proposals received the prize-winners are then determined in a well-defined procedure.

ethecon's international Blue Planet Award is presented within (the framework of) a festive celebration and handed over to the award winner, who is invited and usually (if possible) present in person or takes part in the ceremony.

ethecon's international Black Planet Award is accorded in the same ceremonial act, but handed over at a later point in time. For this purpose, shareholders' meetings, corporate headquarters or the residences of those vilified are paid a visit; always accompanied by public protests by international social movements and wide-ranging media work. It is quite symptomatic that until now not a single one of those vilified by the International ethecon Black Planet Award has accepted the prize in person and publicly faced the critique.

Internationaler ethecon Blue Planet Award

Hall of Fame

2018

Mary Ann Wright (human rights and peace activist/ USA)

2017

Hanna Poddig (environmentalist and peace activist / Germany)

2016

Huberto Juárez Núñez (activist of the trade union and workers movement / Mexico)

2014/2015

Tomo Križnar (human rights and peace activist / Slovenia)

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2013

Esther Bejarano (survivor of the fascist extermination camp Auschwitz, musician anti-fascist and peace activist / Germany)

2012

Jean Ziegler (anti-globalisation activist / Switzerland)

2011

Angela Davis (civil and human rights activist / USA)

2010

Elias Bierdel (refugee- and human rights activist / Austria)

2009

Uri Avnery (peace and human rights activist / Israel)

2008

José Abreu (engineer / Venezuela) and Hugo Chavez (revolutionary / Venezuela) – under the name of "El Sistema" they set up a worldwide unique and widely publicized program against poverty, drugs, social negligence and crime that guarantees every child in Venezuela the right to learn to play a musical instrument

2007

Vandana Shiva (peace and environmental activist / India)

2006

Diane Wilson (environmental and peace activist / USA)

Internationaler ethecon Black Planet Award

Hall of Shame

2018

Herbert Diess (Chairman of the Administrative Board and CEO), Hans Dieter Pötsch (Chairman of the Supervisory board) as well as the major shareholders Wolfgang Porsche (PORSCHE HOLDING SE) and Stephan Weil (prime minister of lower saxony) of the world's largest carmaker VOLKSWAGEN (Germany)

2017

Armin Papperger (Chairman of the Administrative Board and CEO), Ulrich Grillo (Chairman of the Supervisory Board) as well as the major shareholders Larry Fink (BLACKROCK) and Paul Manduca of arms manufacturer RHEINMETALL (Germany)

2016

Muhtar Kent (Chairman of the Board and CEO), James Quincy (President and COO) as well as Warren Buffett and Herbert A. Allen (major shareholders) of the beverage corporation COCA COLA (USA)

2014/2015

Andrew N. Liveris (CEO) and James M. Ringler (member of board) as well as the major shareholders of the chemical group DOW CHEMICAL (USA)

2013

Anshu Jain and Jürgen Fitschen (CEOs) as well as the major shareholders of the finance company DEUTSCHE BANK (Germany)

2012

Ivan Glasenberg (CEO), Simon Murray (Chairman), Tony Hayward (Senior Independent Non-Executive Director; Environment, Health and Safety Committee) and major shareholders of the commodity trading company DEUTSCHE BANK (Germany)

2011

Tsunehisa Katsumata (chairman), Masataka Shimizu (former president), Toshio Nishizawa (president) and other accountable executives and major shareholders of the energy company TEPCO (Tokyo Electric Power Company / Japan)

2010

Tony Hayward (CEO), Bob Dudley (CEO-designate), Carl-Henric Svanberg (chairman of the board) and major shareholders of the oil- and energy company BP (Great Britain)

2009

Owner family Wang and Lee Chih-tsuen (CEO) of the chemical, genetic engineering and electronics company FORMOSA PLASTICS GROUP (Taiwan)

2008

Erik Prince (owner) , Gary Jackson (president) and Chris Bertelli (spokesman) and other accountable executives of the service provider for the military BLACKWATER (for reasons of public reputation re-named to Xe Services LLC) / (USA)³³

2007

Peter Brabeck-Letmathe (CEO) and Liliane Bettencourt (major shareholder) and other responsible managers and major shareholders of the food and GE-company NESTLÉ (Switzerland)

2006

Shareholders and the management of the agriculture, genetic engineering company and producer of chemical warfare agents MONSANTO (USA)

³³ After negative headlines in 2008 the company changed its name to XE. Since then, it has changed its name several times.



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Act now!

The ethecon Foundation

Our blue planet is in serious danger. This is no longer denied, not even by politics and science.

But the underlying cause continues to be ignored: the greed for profit connected with the worldwide dominant economic system.

This profit-based system is responsible for injustice, exploitation and ecological destruction. The lust for profit is becoming more and more the sole motivational force in our society and in our management of the environment. The devastating consequences of this development may no longer be overlooked: massive unemployment, the breakdown of the health-, education- and social security systems, destitution, poverty and homelessness, egoism, crime and ruthlessness, weapons production and war, climate change and the collapse of ecological systems.

A different world, a just world, may only be achieved through the development and the implementation of ecologically-sound and humane economic and social models not based on profit maximization. To reach this goal, we must start at the roots, that is, within the competing interests of ethics and economics. We must stand up against those who profit from the globalization process and social decay. For the good of ecology and society, the primacy of ethical principles over economics must be asserted. The rescue of our planet will only be possible when the supremacy of the profit principle is replaced by an economic system based on ethical principles.

The transformation of our society in the direction of a just and fair social system with an intact environment and the overcoming of the profit principle cannot be achieved overnight. This requires perseverance and endurance. In order to achieve this necessary change, broad social movements must be established and fragmented forces united. However, good ideas and voluntary commitment alone are not enough. They must be backed by sufficient financial means.

This is where "ethecon - Foundation Ethics & Economics" comes in. Whereas other groups and organizations – in a historical context – are active for a short time only, ethecon follows the insight, that successful work for the implementation of ethical principles in the interest of ecology and society must be designed to operate on a long-term basis, continuing past the current generation. The legal form as a foundation was deliberately chosen in order to ensure the necessary on-going financial basis for the securing and defence of the principle of solidarity as opposed to the principle of profit.

In order to bequeath future generations with a strong foundation, ethecon needs further endowment contributions, donations and sustaining members. Founded in 2004, the foundation was able to in-

crease its initial capital of 85,000 Euros fourfold through the aid of subsequent endowment contributions (the latest figures may be found in the foundation's brochure "For a World without Exploitation and Oppression" or on <http://www.ethecon.org>).

ethecon seeks people who, in light of the current devastating ecological and social developments, wish to use their financial resources in a responsible way. Many people want not only to talk about a just world, but to find ways to realize it, always with the goal of a sound environment, peace and humane working conditions for coming generations.

Act now

Here is where you can help. If you agree that the prevailing profit-defined conditions must be opposed on a long-range basis, beyond the current generation, then please support ethecon – Foundation Ethics & Economy. If an endowment contribution (from 5.000 Euros) is not possible, your donation or, even better, your sustaining membership (from 60 Euros per year) would be greatly appreciated. It is now possible to make an endowment contribution over a longer period of time, with monthly payments starting at 20 Euros.

All contributions are tax-deductible (national laws may differ on this point). In Germany, the tax-exemption limit is much higher than for regular donations and also more advantageous than for donations to political parties.

Please act now! ethecon needs you, as an endowment contributor, donor or sustaining member.

You may reach ethecon Foundation Ethics & Economy on the internet at www.ethecon.org or here:

Axel Köhler-Schnura (Board of directors)

Schweidnitzer Str. 41, D-40231 Düsseldorf / Germany

Fon +49 (0)211 - 26 11 210, Fax +49 (0)211 - 26 11 220, eMail aks@ethecon.org

Donations

EthikBank / Germany

IBAN DE 58 830 944 95 000 30 45 536

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