

Transcript - Singing our world to better Future – Group 2

Now that we are where we are, it's not the time to say “Oh, we should have done”. Your life starts now, and you can always work from where you are, especially given that you have so many constructive years in front of you.

Hello all and welcome to listen to another episode of Singing our world to better Future. I am Charlotta and here with me are Jenny and Anton. Today is the 28th of February 2024 and we are located in Helsinki and Vaasa. Our today's topic is ecocide. And if you are not familiar what that is, according to Mehta and Merz, Ecocide is “the significant damage to or destruction of an ecosystem to such an extent that peaceful enjoyment of a part of the planet will be substantially diminished”. At the moment, there is no viable way to stop it, but luckily there are people and different networks all over the world that work on making a change to this, and we are very pleased to have one of those people, Peder Karlsson, as our podcast guest today. Peder is a choir leader and educator from Umeå and also one of the founders of the ecocide law choir.

So welcome, Peter. Lovely to have you here. Can you tell us a little bit about yourself and your background in music?

Thank you for inviting me. My background in music is... I grew up in a family that was very interested in politics. And I wanted to be a musician. And everyone was surprised when I chose a career like that. And when I was 20 I, together with some friends, we started an acapella group. And we called it The Real Group after a book called The Real Book. And this group became very successful. I had a career as an acapella singer for 26 years, touring all over the world, including Finland.

And when I was approaching 50 years old, I felt it's time to do something else. So I quit The Real Group and since then I've been working with leadership and coaching. So I give coaching to vocal groups and choirs, and I also now teach choir leaders. I teach in a school in Denmark, in a music Conservatory. I'm also a guest teacher at the Sibelius Academy, also in Helsinki.

Since 10 years, I'm also involved in The Stop Ecocide -movement or End Ecocide -movement, which promotes the idea that large scale environmental destruction should be an international crime. This idea is now gradually becoming reality! Yesterday, the European Parliament confirmed the decision to include ecocide in the European Union Environmental Crimes Directive, which means that all the member states have to follow this law by 2026, in two years from now. And that's a fantastic success for for the campaign.

Two and half years ago, me and two Finnish colleagues started a project called choirs for Ecocide Law, which is a concert program with 15 songs that has a story line that, you know, describes a typical process of a person who realizes that there is something seriously wrong with how we as humans relate to the bigger system of nature. And how can we shift that these problems into something that works. And people often respond with like, “oh I want to keep my car, I want to have a big house”, you know, all of those things. So the storyline isn't specifically about ecocide law, but it is about the response people typically have when you are confronted with these big topics and these big questions.

And we are doing this concert in Musiikki Talo in Helsinki on the 27th of April. You are most welcome. It's gonna be fantastic. It's there will be 900 singers. And and Essi Wuorela from Rajaton is gonna have a solo. And there are fantastic groups and -check it out. The concert is called “Let's change the rules”. I hope that is an answer to your question about my musical background. Again, thank you for having me in your podcast.

For sure, that's that's plenty. It is clear that you are quite passionate about environmental issues. How did you first become interested in environmental activism?

Yeah, I think it was when I was a child. And I loved being in my grandmother's house, my father's mother. And there was a forest around this little house, and me and my brother would always play there. And then one day my grandmother said that they're going to take down the forest to build a road. And she was very sad about that. And of course, I was sad to see my grandmother said. But I was like, why do they want? Why do why do they have to take down this forest and build the road? And she said, “because they want to build more houses here, so that they need a road for these houses”. And I was thinking about this and then I asked my dad, who was a politician. So you know, he was my go-to person for the big topics and I asked him “Dad, is there a risk that humans will build so many roads so that in the end there are only roads and houses and no forests?”. And he said “no, there is no a risk, that will never happen”.

But he was wrong. And that was a huge problem for me that I couldn't really trust my father. In having the right, you know, like the the true answer. And so I was debating with him until, almost until he died, about this. And yeah, I think that's where it came from. It came from. But it's also the all the time that we spend in nature you know, on ski trips and all of that. I had in my childhood... I was a lot of... activities in nature, it was a part of our life. I think that's the beginning. I hope that that's a response to your question.

Thanks. That's perfect. We are going to focus more on choirs for Ecocide Law a bit later, but for now could you elaborate on what made you see the possibility to use your passion and expertise for music as a tool of some kind for environmental activism?

Yeah. Actually, it's been something of a challenge to find them activities that can combine music and environmental issues. So it took several years for me to find an activity that would combine the two. Uh, for me it's very natural. It's like when you sing in a vocal group or when you sing in a choir you give your voice. Which is just one sound, and you get back immediately much bigger sound. So you give something from yourself to something which is bigger than you, and you get a great big harmony directly back. Like so the choir is a fantastic platform to experience that we are important for the whole and we are part of something which is bigger than us. I am not bigger than my environment. So when people ask me what can we do as a choir to, you know, support what you do in the ecocide law movement, I say sing. Because it it's... singing is a way to say thank you. In a way like thank you for. And whoever you is and people can have different. People believe in different things when it comes to the creation, right? Some people believe in science. Some people believe in a God, but I think people want to direct this gratitude to somewhere. Thank you. Whatever you is for me existing and being alive and singing is a fantastic platform to be grateful. I mean a glass of water, when you drink a glass of water, it's like, where does this water come from? It's clean. It's something, you know, that was given. Thank you for the water. Thank you for the porridge in the morning. Thank you for you, Antton sitting here, talking with me. All of that is easily expressed with music. It's not so easily expressed with law. But Ecocide Law is. This ecocide law is saying thank you. To the planet for hosting me.

It's quite inspiring to hear that you don't really have to be, let's say, a professor of environmental law or a biologist, for example, to qualify, so to say, as a person who can have an impact, but one can instead harness his or her own passion to contribute.

Yeah. And I think, you know, I don't have a degree in law. Other people in our organization do. But we can work together for the same goal, and we do it in different ways. And what we are doing now is to get our educational material out. Ecocide law is not something that most people want to talk about every day. But it is something that has an impact on many different things. It has an impact on you know how to make the effects of climate change less bad. So and it also will make it easier to make a transition to circular economy from the current linear economy. But it's not, but there are a lot of different things that need to happen, and ecocide law is just one of them. But it's an important little... in Swedish, we say “russin I kakan”, raisin in the cake. An ecocide law is a, I think, it's an important raisin in in many other peoples' cakes. So. So this is what we are focusing on right now, the educational material which actually is easy to understand for anybody, not just the law professors. And it's something that you can incorporate into your existing knowledge base. Regardless of which organization you have. And it would be super interesting to discuss how it could be a part of your school, especially now since you have to learn it. Since the European

Union says you do, you have to implement this within two years. And that involves decision making processes on national and regional decision making processes, and maybe even also on Community level.

OK. Thank you for this introduction. Now we're gonna move over to talk a little bit more about like Echo side in general. So, uh, what does ecocide mean to you?

For me it means hope. Hope that some real change can happen. When the law reflects our values, or it should do. And as we already said, I mean most people understand that that something needs to be done. But it's hard to do that when the system is actually breaking the natural law *by* consuming the natural world. So individuals get kind of trapped in a situation where we have to destroy nature, kind of. And that feels bad. And that gives... that makes a lot of people, you know, people with climate anxiety and all kinds of feelings... Is it my fault? And of course, we are all part of something that is not a very good idea. But it's important to see that it is a systemic problem and what it means and why it can make change is because there is already court, the International Criminal Court that where this law could go pretty quickly into. So the concrete idea is to make ecocide law the 5th crime of the International Criminal Court. There are 4 crimes now. The crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression. The crime of aggression is what Russia did to Ukraine in February 2022. And the addition of ecocide is much easier today. Since 2021, when an independent panel of lawyers with international experience of or of with experience of international law created a definition of what ecocide law could be as part of the International Criminal Court, so there is a very concrete thing to say yes or no to. This is what ecocide law is. It's just 100 words or something. It's brilliantly drafted and this definition is now part of the European Union environmental crimes directive. So which is a very good start what, logically, what actually what we kind of foresee is going to happen is that European businesses will insist that it's made into an international law and not just for European businesses. There is a lot of money to make in destruct, destroying the ecosystems. So it's like from a business point of view, it's like if we are not allowed to destroy the ecosystems and lose money, why should companies from other parts of the world be allowed to destroy the ecosystems and make money that we cannot make? They should also be subject to the same law and then the logical step is to include it in the International law. So it's for me. What does it mean to you? It it means something on a personal level, but also as you know, like a member of the people of this planet.

Uh, what would you say that are the main misconceptions that individuals have when it comes to ecocide and the ecocide law?

I think the main misconception is that they don't know about the law. Most people don't know that this possibility exists. So and... But I haven't seen so many misconceptions actually, but what I've seen is that people don't know what it is and they don't know what it can do. So that's so that's our next step to provide

easy, easy access to educational materials. I mean the basic presentation about ecocide law is 5 minutes. I've done this presentation many many times now and it's. You know, to present what ecocide law is, is fast. What takes time is to get into how does the international like playing field work, who are the players, like where are the stakes, and what can ecocide law do for the climate, what can it do for a circular economy, what can it do for human rights? And we did a project about these three things. So we have reports on ecocide law as a tool for mitigation of climate change, ecocide law as a lever for a transition to circular economy and ecocide law as tool for human rights on a global level. So we can we can kind of we have references to what we say. It's actually a lot more than you know, slogan or a good idea. It's actually... the the... it has some substance. Point is it has taken some time to make this material accessible to the general population, but I think we are at this point now. So. So that's the next step and it would be great to do a presentation for you. All you need is it 30 minutes, 40 minutes and then we can have questions and answers and if you want you could have the educational materials and present them in your networks and so forth.

Would you say that, or do you have any examples of uh ecosides that you think that our listeners should be aware of?

Fracking. If it's a very violent way of extracting fossil fuels from, like mountains. Tar sand extraction of fossil fuel. But actually I'm not really competent to respond to your question, and ultimately this will be up to the International Criminal Court to interpret the definition. So it's we don't know what is going to ultimately we don't know what is going to be classified as ecocide until we have ecocide law and it will be put into practice. And I think the European Union Crimes Directive will be a first kind of test. How is this going to work in reality? I hope that is an answer a lot of people are not happy with that answer, but it's the best answer I can give.

The the goal of Stop the Ecocide Movement is pretty clear as it does stand in the name already. But how does the movement seek to achieve stopping the the ecocide?

Stop Ecoside international was founded in 2019. And that's quite recent. But it's been, I mean, it's been on the international discussion since the 1970s. And the first time it was, you know, brought into a debate by the head of state, was at the United Nations Environmental Conference in Stockholm 1972 where the Prime Minister, Olof Palme, talked about the crime of ecocide. And that was also in the context of creating the International Criminal Court to have a court that could prosecute for genocide, which was a discussion that had been going on since the Second World War. We need a term, we need a word that describes what happened in the Holocaust, for example. And we need a word that explains what is happening with the ecosystem. But it was a long process to take to, to and actually ecocide law would have been part of the International Criminal Court already, because there was consensus in the In the discussions to include it.

But in the last minute, it was cut from the documents due to lobbying from powerful money interests, the usual suspect.

So the strategy so far has been to approach directly decision makers. And actually not grassroots. So stop, because international is actually not the grassroots campaign oriented organization. It's more like a lobbyist organization to address government and businesses actually, the politicians listen to the big corporations. And that's what we see happening now that, businesses are understanding the necessity of setting a playing field that actually is sustainable for real. But this is changing now. And End Ecoside Sweden that I'm part of, we have, we are the only branch that has a membership-based organization. So we have some kind of a grassroots structure built in the way we are set up. And uh, so I think the strategy is changing to keep the focus on decision makers and include, you know, civil society organizations, businesses. What's really good about, I think, about the European haven't made this decision is that we don't have to get into a political frame of, you know, left versus right. We have... we don't have to go there. And which is a dead end anyway. This is not a matter of, you know, capitalism or communism. It's beyond that. It's in everybody's interest that we have a playing field that works for everybody. For businesses as well as the rivers and the people. So, but I think that the short answer to your question is that it used to be the strategy used to be to target decision makers directly and now it is broad, how do you say, it's expanding to include the grassroots perspective also?

You mentioned that it is in everyone's interest to have a playing field that works for everybody. What kind of reception have you gotten from corporations before the recent EU wide environmental or directive? Was it considered unfair that some operators receive benefits from unsustainable practices, whereas the ones complying miss this, contributing possibly to general negativity towards the stop ecocide movement?

We haven't heard a lot of that. Yet. Basically, what we've heard is that this is impossible. It's never going to happen. This law is never going to happen. Five years ago, everybody said that, and now the European Union has included it in the crime directive. So it was not impossible. It's actually very possible. So maybe actually this discussion has bypassed all that bullshit that, you know, we won't do it if everybody else don't also do it. Now all the Europeans are going to have to do. And all the all the, all the businesses that also have some kind of branch or something in Europe will be affected, and that's probably already a lot of the business in the whole world, a lot. I mean it's a global economy. What happens in one place, it's hard to isolate that from the rest of the world. So I'm I'm confident that we might get less of this. But there there, there will probably be other... there can be other discussions that will happen, but not maybe not that particular one.

So what we are looking at is basically a shift from ecocide law being perceived as something impossible to it becoming something as ordinary as any other law.

Yeah, it is inevitable that this law is going to happen. It's going to happen on a global scale and then you know it becomes... I think we all understand that this has something to do with me also and my lifestyle. I cannot just blame it on the you know, politicians or the global corporations, you know, it's not the capitalism. It's not the capitalism's fault. But it's beyond that, you know, these problems go, they have the roots way back in time, before even there was something like capitalism. It has to do with like the human separation from nature to start to consider us as separate from the natural world, which is part of the construction of civilization. So of course it's not easy, but it becomes easier when it is a law that you have to follow and that involves everyone in the world, so we have to take a little step. All of us have to take a little step at the same time and then we can create a big change that might not even be felt as a big change because when everybody is doing it, it's just natural, right?

Your generation is actually the the generation that is going to make this happen. We have done the best we could. I'm 60 years old now. And I mean, I only have so many years of being active about this. And one of the reasons why I started to be active was that I knew that one day I probably will have grandchildren. And now I do. I have 2.. 3 grandchildren now. And I want them to have a good future, a future that is, of course, there will be challenges, but there is also hope. And there is a reasonable that there is a reason actually to feel hope, because we are actually going towards a constructive positive change and ecocide always a part of that. It's not the whole solution, but it's an important part of a solution. I have spoken.

Yeah. True words, the stop ecocide movement seems to stem from rather anthropocentric premises in comparison with, for example, indigenous movements give you these two approaches to our relationship with with the environment parallel or contradictory, or perhaps as just different phases on the same continuum?

First of all, thank you for an excellent question. Yes, ecocide law is anthropocentric. It makes like destroying the ecosystem, a crime against humans. But the whole system of law is anthropocentric. So in order to open up for rights of nature for example. Rights of nature being that the forest or river or something like could be seen as a subject of law. En juridisk person. Legal personhood is the word. And the legal personnel s. Yes, this idea comes from the indigenous cultures in South America, in Australia in New Zealand. And it's, I mean which is logical, right? All of these cultures, it's built in that the trees are our cousins. The wind is our second cousin. You know, it's like we are part of something bigger than ourselves. They Sami people here in the north couldn't believe it when we say this is our land. No, you cannot own land.

But ecocide law is a top down type of law. It creates a have to from the from a hierarchical standpoint in the international systems of law. Rights of nature is based on the connection to where where you live to the place where you are. The the Maori in New Zealand, they insisted that the Wanganui River is a part of us and we are part of the river: if you poison the river, you poison us. It took 140 years for this Maori tribe to get it into a law in New Zealand that the Wanganui River now is considered a legal person. That can be that can have representatives in the in the Court of Law. That happened in 2017. That's pretty recent. That's just what is it seven years ago?

But ecocide law is not rights of nature. Rights of nature is not anthropocentric. Rights of nature puts humans in the logical place, which is like as one player in the whole, you know, in the world. There are several million other species who have equal rights to live. It's not politically possible right now to talk about rights of nature. No, no, there is no political party who, or maybe the very very minority parties, but ecocide law is now part of the political agenda. That can shift the whole way of seeing these things, so possibly in the future it will be, let me correct that. I think it's... I think you can work with rights of nature already. But it's a different kind of process.

So your question was can these two different kinds of law be complementary? And I would say yes. And right, so nature is more grassroots and ecocide law is more top-down decision makers, law making politics type thing. I hope that's an answer to your question. And I mean everyone who is working with the ecocide law has a deep respect for the indigenous ways of viewing the world. We do. An our way. You know I'm Swedish. I'm not Sami. I'm I was... You know, I'm a child of the Western civilization, what can I do? I'm white man over 50. My group, my category, you know, in the world account for 97% of all the pollution. What can I do to make up for what people like me have caused? Well that I can make this law happen. That's the law comes from the same place as I come from. It's a way to cleaning up the shit that people have like me have created. That's how I say it?

Yeah. Thank thank you for that. So you're one of the founders of the Choir for Ecocide law. Could you briefly explain what choir for ecocide law is and how it came about?

It's a concert quiet for ecocide law. It's a concert program. 15 songs with a storyline that follows the people's reaction to the reality that we have to do something about to change something. And it involves, you know, you and me as well as people who are in a decision-making position. And it's... the idea comes from a finished choir leader named Merzsi Rajala, who teaches at the Sibelius Academy Global Music Department, and we are colleagues since many years and we like to work it to work together. She had an idea a couple of years ago to create a concert program around the topic of hope. And at one point I suggested to her, why don't we do this about the ecocide law, because ecocide law is a way to inspire hope. And she liked it, so

we contacted composers from many different countries and they started sending in materials. And this grew into a concert program. Now there is also a third person in the leadership team, Kirsi Kaunismäki-Suhonen from Jyväskylän, and Merzi is the artistic director, Kirsi is the like executive person and I'm the contact, the bridge to this topic inside movement. But I also have an artistic function, of course. And then Merzi decided early on that the connecting point, aesthetically would be pop music. Not not necessarily pop music, as you know, like hit songs in the radio, but like popular songs, it could be musical or gospel or, you know, Brazilian popular groups, but not necessarily classical choir. But music with the rhythm and with melodies that people that you can, you know, dig. And the result is fantastic. It starts with the yoik, actually composed by Samen reindeer herder and Joyce artist named Simon Marainen, from Övre Sopero.

The Sami people don't say that they be that they are Swedish or Finnish or Norwegian, right? They say they are from X. But he's a great yoiker and it's a beautiful song. And he gave it to the project and so did all of the other composers. They all donated the copyright to this topic, foundation. We've done.. the concert has been done a couple of times. You can download all the music from our website, which is stopecocide.earth/choirs. And you can download the repertoire for free if you do the concert, and we recommend that you do the concert together with other choirs, because I mean, 50 songs is a lot to learn for just one concert. And the first concert was at the University of Jyväskylän, and there were five or six choirs doing it together, and that's, you know, it was older people and children's choirs in the same concert. As beautiful, you know, like feeling. And they had painters and... they had painters who would paint their impressions of the concert and then they would sell the paintings after the show and donate that money to the stop ecocide movement.

Also, the next time we do it is in Helsinki. On the 27th of April, in the Musiikkitalo. That's, that's the word, right? And there will be 900 singers. It's going to be spectacular and you absolutely cannot miss it, especially if you are, you know, vocal music fans!

Yeah. Yeah, that's sound sounds amazing. We have to definitely go check it out.

Have you seen any significant impacts or success from this choir for Ecocycle law?

The intended impact is actually for the participants. To process these ideas - like the choir singers. And that is what we see. They have a lot of questions. Once they start singing, you know, rehearsing these songs, there are lots of questions that come up. Important questions about even, you know existential topics or political topics, all kinds of things. And it's super interesting to follow how people respond to the material being opposed to the situation of singing these songs. In terms of you know how to impact the world around us? I don't know yet. But I think these processes are not quick. So let me get back to you in a year or two about that.

Even though he comes at the moment in in itself isn't really a grassroots movement, then there still is this quite grassroots kind of approach to it, in the form, for example, this Choirs for Ecocide Law.

Yeah. And there are other networks too. If you check out the stopecocide.eart page, you can see there are many different kinds of networks and which are volunteer driven. And is our project, or everyone does this on a volunteer basis. So yes, it is a grassroots movement. At the same time as we target the decision makers. So yes, I I would just agree to what you said.

I'm just wondering what does the future of choirs for ecocide will look like? Has it been designed more as a project with a certain lifespan or do you have some ambitious to involve with in in the future?

From the European point of view, there is a natural goal, which is to have counterpoint with, how shall you say, mainstream culture awareness of this thing by 2026. Because 2026 is coincides with when the member states of the EU have to implement the new crime director. So it's a lot of things that you know, it's it's building a network around the idea within the choir community. And so that's what we are doing, talking with choir organizations, national as well as European. We already have support from the European Choir Association. They were in this from the beginning and and, it's been a very important support. They represent through their member organizations, 37 million choir singers.

So our goal is that 1% of all of these people shall do the concert, which would be 370,000 people. Which is a small percentage of choir singers, but it it's pretty huge movement actually. And so that's the that's the goal we have until 2026. And it's to say something concrete about what's going to happen when those 370,000 people or maybe more know about these songs and about ecocide. What's going to happen, then knowing that the choir is a small community that typically involves people from all walks of life. So what happens when these people start talking about this in their networks and, you know, spreading the rings on the water? We don't know. But we are helping to contribute and making it possible in our in the way that we can as vocal music artists.

What do you think that or what can individuals do to get involved in the stop exercise movement?

First of all, I mean check out the stop ecocide international website. They have fantastic material, podcasts and and all kinds of, you know, materials. And the you can ask me to send you our education materials actually, and because Sweden is the only that I know of, branch that has developed educational materials for adults. You can, once you have a little bit of a grip of what this is, contact your national politicians. Contact people in businesses. In the previous Finnish Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Pekka Haavisto, he is a supporter of ecocide law and he was one of the first like, you know, persons in the minister position, who openly expressed his support of the law. But then you had a election, and now we have

another government. And we have a similar situation in Sweden, the current government is not very impressed by grassroots initiatives.

But they are impressed when people from the business approached them and that's our strategy in Sweden and it's actually successful. We actually managed to get an appointment yesterday. Yesterday was actually, with the Minister of EU things. Ohh I have to put in my charger in my computer. Yes, so get a basic overview of what it is. Talk to the teachers at your school to include a small module of ecocide law into your curriculum. Send letters to politicians and businesses. If you send a like a written letter. If somebody receives 10 letters, it's like a huge campaign. People don't write letters anymore. It's more, much more efficient than sending emails. Sometimes.

And then we have this thing about lifestyle. The Western civilization lifestyle is not sustainable and people are, a lot of people are fearful what's going to happen. Do we have to live in caves? Of course, that's not going to happen. We cannot go back to a previous culture. We are on our way forward to something which is new and sustainable and and maybe more fun and less stressful. So. The transition movement, for example, that was, I think, inspired by the work of a man named Rob Hopkins. They are working on finding sustainable ways of living. That actually doesn't consume the natural resources, but is in balance with the natural world. It's a small movement, but they do fantastic things, so that's another way to engage in this. Ecocide law is just one way.

It's important, I think, to find constructive solutions rather than just saying. Sometimes I can feel a little bit disillusioned, when the narrative is, you know, these environment activists who run on the streets and say to the politicians, you have messed up the whole system, now you have to fix it. And then they get the question, so what's your solution? And then they say "we don't have solutions. You are supposed to have the solution". When I sang with The Geal group, we had... one of the rules we had was that and I tried to follow this in my whole life. Actually since then, if I point out the problem, then I must also present a solution. If I point out the problem, then I must also present a solution. This was a big problem for me when I started -to realize the size of the challenge, with, you know the situation of the world and everything. But for me, ecocide law is a solution and that's why I joined, because then I can say "yes, here is a problem and here is actually a solution". Or it's something that is that can unlock some of them blockages to opening up a lot of solutions. There are solutions, it's just that there is another alternative which is cheaper because we don't price things the way they should be priced. Blah blah blah blah. Blah, I hope that's a response to your question.

Yeah. Thank you. I feel like there's a lot of things that we actually can do, and you provide a great concrete examples about that, so thank you for that.

Cool. There is a great movie about this, I forgot to title, but it's documentary film where they have travelled around the world to meet people who have a concrete solution, local initiatives. Not necessarily related to environment, but just a local initiative that does something that actually is positive and constructive.

What kind of support would you be happy to receive as representants of the Choirs for Ecocide Law and is there a way for a person like us to hop on board?

Actually, you cannot sing in the concert in Helsinki on the 27th of April

Oh, that's a shame.

Because all those slot, all those 900 slots, are filled with the people, you can go to the concert. Buy a ticket to the concert. You can ask everybody you know to get a ticket to the show.

You can participate - there is some, there is going to be a presentation about ecocide law and about choirs for Ecocide law in the daytime, that I'm going to make at some place in the Musiikkitalo. We will possibly do a documentary about this project, about this specific thing to do within Helsinki, and then we will have a webinar, I don't know, in May or something. We should have a newsletter, but we don't. If you want to join the leadership team and do all kinds of administrative stuff, send - drop me a line and I'll give you job, unpaid.

Thank you, Peter, very much for having you here today.

And thank you for inviting me. It's been a pleasure talking with the three of you and with all your listeners.